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सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

Tuesday
1 March, 2011
10 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 1st March, 2011/10th Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: TAPPING OF TELEPHONE LINES

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the telephone lines are being tapped ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखण्ड): सर, हरियाणा में जो निर्मम हत्या की गई ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Phones are being tapped. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't come to the well. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, उसका जो खुलासा हुआ है, उससे पता चलता है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Telephone lines are being tapped. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mobile lines are being tapped. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is very serious. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए...(*व्यवधान*)...यहां अखबार मत दिखाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Telephone line of our leader has been tapped. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go back to your places. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 81. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप यहां से नहीं बोल सकते हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप अपनी सीट पर वापस जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... You cannot come here. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot show this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry, you go back to your places. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back to your places. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Telephone lines are being tapped. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 o'clock.

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

The House re-assembled at 12.00 Noon

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Adulteration of petroleum products

*81. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incident of burning the Deputy Collector of Manmad in Maharashtra alive by oil mafia indicates massive adulteration of petroleum products is going on unabated in the country and the mafia has no fear of Government or the law;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the details of stringent measures Government proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) Adulteration of petroleum products with products like PDS Kerosene, which is sold at a highly subsidized price cannot be ruled out due to the huge price differential between PDS Kerosene and transport fuels like petrol and diesel. In the study report of the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 2005, to assess the genuine demand of Kerosene, it was pointed out that 39% of PDS Kerosene is diverted for non PDS usage including adulteration.

PDS kerosene is a product which is distributed through fair price shops and retailers in line with the system adopted by respective State/UT Governments. PDS Kerosene is supplied by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) at the depot level and transportation beyond this point is controlled by the State Governments.

In order to prevent adulteration, Government is taking several initiatives such as automation of retail outlets and monitoring of tank trucks transporting petrol/diesel through Global Positioning System (GPS) based Vehicle Tracking System (VTS). Further, Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) approved by the Government prescribes termination of a retail outlet in proven cases of adulteration. To further reinforce anti-adulteration measures, Government has decided to introduce a marker

system in Kerosene. In addition, State Governments have been requested to install GPS based VTS on tankers transporting PDS Kerosene. OMCs would provide technical and managerial

support to the State Governments for this effort. OMCs are also devising a public portal where information on PDS SKO such as dispatch time, quantity, and vehicle details would be available to general public.

The incident in which the Additional Collector of Malegaon (Maharashtra), Sri Yashwant Sonawane was killed was an act of criminal nature; accordingly criminal cases have been registered under IPC Sections 302, 307, 353, 143, 147, 148 & 149 and Essential Commodities Act Sections 3 & 7 by the State Police in Maharashtra. The Government of Maharashtra has also reviewed the situation and taken decisions for intensifying raids/check on all suspected and unauthorized petroleum dumps in the State and carry out raids jointly by District Revenue and Police officials.

Demand of more gas allocation by fertilizer industries

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

(a) whether Indian fertilizer industry had demanded more gas allocation for fertilizer production in the country; and

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto indicating how much gas allocation has been made for fertilizer industry during the last three years and the current year 2010-11 to meet the demand of fertilizer industries?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Fertilizer sector has been accorded the highest priority by the Government in allocation of natural gas. The existing requirement of natural gas of all gas-based fertilizer plants has been largely met, so as to ensure their optimum operation. The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to consider and decide issues pertaining to inter alia commercial utilization of natural gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) decided to give the highest priority to existing gas-based fertilizer plants. Production from KG D6 fields under NELP has commenced from April 2009. In accordance with EGoM's decision, 15.708 million

standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) gas produced from KG D6 fields has been allocated to existing gas-based fertilizer plants to meet their existing gas shortfall, so as to enable full capacity utilization. In 2008, 1.0 mmscmd gas from Panna-Mukta-Tapti (PMT) fields was also allocated to fertilizer plants to meet their shortfall. Details regarding average supply of natural gas to the fertilizer sector from 2007-08 are as under:

Sl No.	Category of gas	Quantity (mmscmd)
1.	Administered Price Mechanism (APM)	15.787
2.	PMT & Ravva Joint Venture (JV)	2.705
3.	Term-RLNG	7.589
4.	Others	0.186
5.	Spot RLNG	0.263
Total		26.53
6.	KG D6 (from 2009-10)	14.400
GRAND TOTAL		40.930

CAG's observation on MGNREGS

*83. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up a committee to consider afresh the suggestions made by the CAG to strengthen the process of social auditing of expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and check corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the committee;

(c) whether the committee has been asked to submit its report to Government within a time-frame;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) to what extent Government feels that the CAG's observations on MGNREGS are relevant?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Ministry of Rural Development set up a Working Group on 31st January, 2011 to consider the suggestions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) on the draft model audit rules.

(b) The terms of reference of the Working Group were to examine the comments of C&AG on the draft audit rules.

(c) The Working Group had to submit its report to the Government within six weeks of its constitution.

(d) and (e) Working Group held its meeting on 8.2.2011. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, all the suggestions made by C&AG were incorporated in the draft audit rules. Model audit rules have been referred to the Ministry of Law for vetting.

Clearance to posco project in Orissa

*84. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

(a) the details of conditions for clearance given for the POSCO project in Orissa;

(b) the circumstances under which the Ministry gave sanction to the project; and

(c) whether the issues raised by the majority of recommendations of the Expert Committee have been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment & Forests had earlier granted environmental clearance on 19.7.2007 to 4.0 million tonnes per annum capacity integrated iron and steel plant in Orissa by M/s POSCO - India Pvt. Ltd. subject to effective implementation of various conditions and environmental safeguards. The proposal was further looked at by the Expert Appraisal Committee (Industry), in the light of the recommendations of the four member Committee constituted by Ministry of Environment & Forests and *vide* letter dated 31st January, 2011, 18 additional conditions have been stipulated for implementation in the project. These conditions *inter-alia* include provision for air pollution control devices, online continuous stack monitoring to be carried out, installation of desalination plant to meet the drinking water requirement for the neighborhood, provision of rainwater harvesting, use of energy efficient technologies, development of greenbelt with a minimum width of 15m, preparation of detailed occupational health surveillance programme and its implementation, preparation of risk and disaster management plan to cater to any eventuality arising from natural disasters as well as from storage/leakage of oil and gas and earmarking of 2% of the net

profit as CSR budget towards corporate social responsibility.

LIC HFL home loan scam

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

(a) whether many senior level officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and of its subsidiary, namely LIC Housing Finance Ltd., were taken into custody in November, 2010 by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for their alleged collusion with private enterprises in channeling investments/loans to selected parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating genesis of the investigation and the present status thereof;

(c) whether Government has also initiated internal inquiry into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the rationale therefor; and

(f) the measures taken, if any, to prevent the Corporation personnel from indulging in similar irregularities, in future ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. LIC has reported that Shri R.R. Nair, Chief Executive Officer of LIC Housing Finance Limited (LICHFL) and Shri N.K. Chopra, Secretary (Investment), LIC were arrested by CBI on 23/11/2010 and 24/11/2010 respectively in a bribery case. These two officers have been booked by CBI by registering two separate FIRs for alleged criminal conspiracy, public servant taking illegal gratification, habitual abetment, and criminal misconduct by obtaining pecuniary advantage while holding office without any public interest.

(c) to (e) The Department had advised all Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Financial Institutions (FIs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs) to look into their exposures to the various companies mentioned in the CBI application filed in the Court and to carry out an independent evaluation on the asset quality, documentation and compliance of other prudential requirements in the companies mentioned in the CBI application. They were also directed to carry out a fresh assessment of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in their portfolio and to take steps to

strengthen the NPA monitoring and management.

RBI has reported that it undertook quick scrutiny in some banks to examine if the reasons for corruption could be attributed to systemic issues i.e., risk to the system independent of the bribery case and if absence of proper internal controls had provided opportunities for bribery. Accordingly, scrutiny of borrowal accounts of the groups which were under the CBI scanner were undertaken at Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India and Bank of India. The outcome of the preliminary scrutiny did not reveal any systemic risk and lacuna in the loan sanctioning system and the relative internal control system of serious nature requiring immediate specific supervisory or regulatory interventions.

(f) LIC has reported that both the arrested officers have been placed under suspension w.e.f 25/11/2010 as per provisions of LIC Staff Regulation. Internal enquiries have been conducted in LIC Housing Finance Limited and also in Investment Department of LIC by two separate committees comprising of high ranking officers. Both the committees have reported that there are no irregularities in the investments in the companies for which CBI has sought details and that all regulatory norms and guidelines have been followed. This has also been reviewed by the Regulator and the Credit Rating Agencies. All systems and procedures were found to be in place. No irregularity in sanction of loan was observed and documentation has been done as per norms and security value was adequate.

The Government had also advised all Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Financial Institutions (FIs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies(PSICs) to ensure that all procedure and due diligence consistent with the Board approved guidelines are adhered to while approving loans by competent Authority.

Impact of oil prices on inflation

*86. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food inflation is on the rise and the common man is suffering;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that rise in oil prices is causing inflation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. In order to mitigate

the effects of inflation on common man the Government has taken several measures that include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, permitting import of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. In response to these measures, the WPI food inflation has declined to 9.3 per cent in January 2011 from its peak of 20.2 per cent in February 2010.

The WPI inflation in mineral oils increased to 16.7 per cent in January 2011 from 7.9 per cent in the corresponding period last year. This is mainly because of the rise in crude oil prices (Brent) in international market, which rose to US \$96 per barrel in January 2011 from US \$77 per barrel in January 2010 and US \$45 per barrel in January 2009. The weighted contribution to overall inflation of mineral oils (weight 9.36%) was 19.7 per cent in January 2011 compared to 9 per cent in January last year.

The year-on-year inflation and weighted contribution to overall WPI inflation in food and mineral oils is indicated in the table below:

Composition of WPI	All Commodities (Wt. 100%)		Food Combined (Wt.24.31%)		Mineral Oils (Wt. 9.36%)	
	Jan-10	Jan-11	Jan-10	Jan-11	Jan-10	Jan-11
Y-o-Y Inflation (%)	8.5	8.2	19.8	9.3	7.9	16.7
Weighted Contribution to overall inflation (%)	100.0	100.0	59.5	32.0	9.0	19.7

Shortage of doctors and para medical staff in rural areas and hospitals

†*87. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of doctors and para medical staff in hospitals and rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for shortage of doctors and para medical staff in rural areas and hospitals;

(c) the details of shortage of doctors and steps taken to meet the

same, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of any policy formulated by Government for recruitment of doctors in rural areas?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India is aware of shortage of doctors and para medical staff in hospitals and rural areas. Various reasons attributed for the shortage include, non availability of requisite number of doctors and paramedics, shortage of medical colleges and training institutes, unwillingness to work in difficult and hard to reach areas, lack of accommodation, unavailability of general infrastructure in rural areas, etc.

(c) There is a shortfall of 12,263 specialists at Community Health Centres and 3789 doctors at Primary Health Centres across the country. Statement showing the shortage of doctors at Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and specialist at Community Health Centres [CHCs] across the country, as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009, is given in Statement (See below)

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, in consultation with Medical Council of India, has taken various measures to increase the number of medical professionals/faculty in the medical colleges such as relaxation of norms for requirement of land, reduced teacher-students ratio and relaxed bed strength for opening of more medical colleges, permitting appointment of persons possessing DNB qualification to various faculty positions in medical colleges and raised the maximum age limit for appointment of faculty from 65 to 70 years.

Augmentation of human resources is also one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Filling of existing vacant posts, Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, measure to set up more medical colleges, GNM Schools, ANM Schools and paramedical institutes to produce more doctors and paramedics are emphasized to States so as to bridge the gap in human resources. Government of India has also approved setting up of National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) at New Delhi and eight regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences across the country. Under NRHM, the

following personnels have been appointed on contractual basis across the country:

S.No	Designation	No of persons engaged
1	2	3
1	Specialists at CHCs	1572
2	General Duty Medical Officers	8284

1	2	3
3	AYUSH Doctors	9578
4	Staff Nurses	26734
5	ANM	53552
6	Para Medics	18272

(d) Health being a State subject, the recruitment of doctors is undertaken by respective State /UT Governments. The need to create requisite number of posts and ensure recruitment against the same has been impressed upon the States from time to time, besides permitting them to appoint doctors on contractual basis under NRHM.

Statement

Shortage of doctors at PHCs and Specialists at CHCs

A. Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres

(As on March, 2009)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Required ¹	SanctionedIn	Position	Vacant	
Shortfall						
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1570	2497	2214	283	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	116	NA	87	NA	29
3	Assam	844	NA	344	NA	500
4	Bihar	1776	2078	1565	513	211
5	Chhattisgarh	715	1430	1100	330	*
6	Goa	19	46	44	2	*
7	Gujarat	1084	1084	1019	65	65
8	Haryana	437	614	427	187	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	449	423	361	62	88
10	Jammu & Kashmir	375	774	550	224	*
11	Jharkhand	321	NA	1678	NA	*
12	Karnataka	2193	3528	3146	382	*
13	Kerala	697	959	1063	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1155	1155	541	614	614
15	Maharashtra	1816	1800	2065	*	*
16	Manipur	72	167	117	50	*
17	Meghalaya	105	128	128	0	*
18	Mizoram	57	57	51	6	6
19	Nagaland	123	53	144	*	*
20	Orissa	1279	1353	866	487	413
21	Punjab	394	477	349	128	45
22	Rajasthan	1503	1687	1523	164	*
23	Sikkim	24	48	51	*	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1277	2463	1271	1192	6
25	Tripura	76	NA	109	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	239	281	126	155	113
27	Uttar Pradesh	3690	293	2001	*	1689
28	West Bengal	922	1302	932	370	*
29	A& N Islands	19	38	37	1	*
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	6	6	6	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Daman & Diu	2	4	6	*	*
33	Delhi	8	27	18	9	*
34	Lakshadweep	4	4	6	*	*
35	Puducherry	24	37	37	0	*
All India ²		23391	24813	23982	5224	3789

Notes:

NA: Not Available

+Allopathic Doctors

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]

(As on March, 2009)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	668	668	480	188	188
2	Arunachal Pradesh	176	NA	9	NA	167
3	Assam	432	NA	142	NA	290
4	Bihar	280	280	104	176	176
5	Chhattisgarh	576	576	145	431	431
6	Goa	20	14	14	0	6
7	Gujarat	1124	338	76	262	1048
8	Haryana	372	173	79	94	293

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	292	NA	0	NA	292
10	Jammu & Kashmir	340	381	138	243	202
11	Jharkhand	776	NA	341	NA	435
12	Karnataka	1296	843	691	152	605
13	Kerala ³	904	633	794	*	110
14	Madhya Pradesh	1332	502	245	257	1087
15	Maharashtra	1504	314	438	*	1066
16	Manipur	64	40	2	38	62
17	Meghalaya	112	3	4	*	108
18	Mizoram	36	0	0	0	36
19	Nagaland	84	4	2	2	82
20	Orissa	924	563	371	192	553
21	Punjab	516	448	254	194	262
22	Rajasthan	1468	976	598	378	870
23	Sikkim	0	16	7	9	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1024	0	0	0	1024
25	Tripura	44	NA	4	NA	40
26	Uttarakhand	220	220	39	181	181
27	Uttar Pradesh	2060	1460	618	842	1442
28	West Bengal	1336	542	175	367	1161
29	A& N Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30	Chandigarh	8	11	13	*	*
31	D & N Haveli	4	0	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Daman & Diu	8	0	1	*	7
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	12	4	0	4	12
35	Puducherry	12	3	5	*	7
All India ²		18040	9028	5789	4026	12263

Notes

NA: Not Available.

¹ Four per each Community Health Centre

* Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States / UTs

¹ For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded

³ Break up of Specialist Doctors not available.

Projects pending for environmental clearance

88. Dr. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several tourism as well as other developmental projects in various States are pending for environmental clearance with Government;

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

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the clearance of these projects; and

(d) by when all these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A total of 286 developmental projects in various sectors including construction projects are awaiting environmental clearance under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006. A State-wise break-up of these projects is given in Statement (See below)

(c) A number of steps have been initiated by the Ministry to

liquidate the pendency, which *inter-alia* include :

- i) Regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committee(s) in various sectors,
- ii) Further streamlining of the procedure for appraisal of projects,
- iii) Finalization of thirty seven sector specific manuals, which have been uploaded on the Ministry's website for benefit of all Stakeholders,
- iv) Regular updation of the website to cover the status of the projects including the meeting schedules, minutes of the meeting and final environmental clearance.

(d) As per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006, a time-period of 105 days is available from the date of receipt of complete information from the project proponents for taking a decision by the Competent Authority.

Statement

Statewise No. of Projects pending for environmental clearance

Sl. No	Name of the State	No. of the projects pending for environmental clearance
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	4
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	21
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
7.	Delhi	1
8.	Goa	1
9.	Gujarat	31
10.	Haryana	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3

1	2	3
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
13.	Jharkhand	25
14.	Karnataka	13
15.	Kerala	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	14
17.	Maharashtra	24
18.	Meghalaya	
19.	Orissa	34
20.	Punjab	
21.	Rajasthan	29
22.	Sikkim	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	12
24.	Uttarakhand	17
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4
26.	West Bengal	16
TOTAL		286

Subsidy for petroleum producing companies/states

*89. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to give more subsidy to petroleum companies and the petroleum products producing States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the subsidy and royalty yet to be paid to those States including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The Government has been providing a subsidy of Rs 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs 22.58

per cylinder on Domestic LPG from the budget under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The details of the subsidy given by the Government under the said Scheme to the OMCs during 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year are given below:

	(Rs crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	(April-December 2010)		
Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG	2,688	2,770	2,050

In addition to the above subsidy, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are compensated for the under-recoveries on sale of PDS Kerosene, Domestic LPG and Diesel. Prior to implementation of market determined pricing for Petrol effective 26.06 2010, the OMCs were also being compensated for under-recovery on Petrol.

Under the burden sharing mechanism being followed, these under-recoveries are shared by the Government and the Public Sector Oil Companies. No subsidy is paid to the States on sale/production of petroleum products.

The details of under-recoveries incurred by the OMCs and the sharing thereof during 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year (April-December 2010) are given below:

	(Rs crore)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	(April-December 2010) *		
Total Under-recovery on sensitive petroleum products	1,03,292	46,051	46,963**
Burden sharing through:			
- Oil Bonds/Cash Assistance by Government	71,292	26,000	21,000
- Upstream assistance	32,000	14,430	15,654
Under-recovery absorbed by OMCs/unmet gap	Nil	5,621	10,309**

* Burden Sharing Mechanism for 2010-11 is yet to be finalised

** Under-recovery on Petrol is upto 25.6.2010

At present, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs 9.55 per litre on Diesel, Rs 20.57 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs 356.07 per cylinder on Domestic LPG. The OMCs are estimated to incur under-recovery of Rs76,520 crore on sale of petroleum products during 2010-11.

Royalty on production of crude oil, natural gas and casing head condensate is payable to the Central Government for production from offshore areas and to the concerned State Governments for production from on-land areas. Based on the monthly production, the royalty is paid by the Producing Companies before end of the following month. The contractors have reported that the royalty on oil & gas production upto 31.12.2010 has been paid to the State Governments including Gujarat and to the Central Government.

Revision of royalty on petroleum products

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

(a) whether Government proposes to revise the royalty of natural gas, diesel and other petroleum products as per their production and import from OPEC market;

(b) whether the profit booking States include Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government proposes to compensate the States, including Gujarat for the said losses; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) Royalty on production of crude oil, natural gas and casing head condensate is payable to the Central Government for production from offshore areas and to the concerned State Governments for production from onland areas. The royalty is not paid on other petroleum products like diesel, petrol or kerosene etc.

Royalty rate is decided in terms of the statutory provisions of Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (ORDA) and Petroleum & Natural Gas (P&NG) Rules, 1959, Petroleum

& Natural Gas (Amendment) Rules, 2003 read with the notifications/resolutions dated 17th March, 2003, 16th December, 2004, 20th August, 2007 and 28th August, 2009 issued by the Government of India (GOI) under the ORDA.

At present, there is no proposal to revise the royalty rates based on the domestic production. Royalty is not levied on import of oil from Oil Producing Exporting Countries (OPEC).

(e) and (f) Crude oil and/or natural gas is being produced in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal. The production is carried out by the National Oil Companies (NOC) in the nomination and Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime and by the private companies/contractors in the PSC regime. Some of the PSCs which were signed in the pre-NELP regime for discovered fields have Royalty rates specified in the PSC provisions. For these PSCs, the Companies/Contractors are paying the royalties to the State Governments as stipulated in the PSC.

The difference arising between the royalty rates notified in the royalty notifications issued by the Government of India from time to time and the PSC specified rates is being paid by the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) to the concerned State Governments. The State Governments have not suffered any loss on account of difference between the royalty to be paid as per the statutory provisions and the rates as provided for in the PSC.

Exodus of doctors from government hospitals

*91. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of doctors have left premier Government hospitals to join private hospitals during the last few years in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for exodus of these doctors from such premier hospitals; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the exodus of senior doctors from such prestigious institutions, in public interest?

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

(a) Yes,

Sir. Details of the number of doctors who have left Government hospitals during the last few years, is given in Statement-I (See below)

(b) On personal grounds

(c) Details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of the doctors who have left Government Hospitals

SI. No.	Name of the Institution	Number of Doctors who have left during last 3 years
1	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	14
2	Safdarjang Hospital & VMMC	1
3	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	6
4	Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals	4
5	North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health & Medical Science, Shillong	3
6	Jawahar Lal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry	7
7	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangaluru	14
8	Post-graduation Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	7
9	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal	3
10	Doctors belonging to Central Health Services	62

Statement-II

Steps taken by Govt. to check exodus of senior doctors

In order to retain the best talent in the Government sector, following steps have been taken:

- (1) The age of superannuation of Teaching Specialists has been enhanced from 62 to 65 years,
- (2) The age of superannuation of Non-Teaching and Public Health Specialists of Central Health Service (CHS) has been enhanced from 60

to 62 years,

- (3) The Dynamic Assured Career Progression Scheme (DACP) has been extended upto Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) posts. The CHS officer's promotion upto Senior Administrative grade (SAG) level are made on a time bound basis without any linkage to vacancies.
- (4) The 6th Pay Commission has brought about an overall improvement in remuneration of doctors.
- (5) The period of Study Leave for CHS Doctors has been enhanced from 2 to 3 years for post graduation.

These measures have been taken during the last 2-3 years and are beginning to yield result towards retaining the doctors/specialists in Government hospitals/institutions.

Maintenance and construction of new buildings at AIIMS

†*92. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state separately the amount spent on maintenance and construction of new buildings in the residential complex of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The expenditure on construction of new buildings in residential complex of AIIMS during last three years is Nil. The details of year-wise expenditure incurred on maintenance and constructions of new buildings separately in the residential complex of AIIMS, New Delhi during the last three years are given as under:

Civil Division

Maintenance of Residential Complex

(Amount Rs. Lakh)			
Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
2007-08	175.68	551.00	726.68
2008-09	178.96	804.28	983.24
2009-10	240.03	864.97	1105.00
TOTAL	594.67	2220.25	2814.92

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Electrical Division

Maintenance of Residential Complex

Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
2007-08	30.18	57.01	87.19
2008-09	43.25	177.43	220.68
2009-10	49.44	90.61	140.05
TOTAL	122.87	325.05	447.92

Air Conditioning Division

Maintenance of Residential Complex

Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
2007-08	NIL	NIL	NIL
2008-09	NIL	NIL	NIL
2009-10	0.18	4.16	4.34
TOTAL	0.18	4.16	4.34

Statutory minimum wages under MGNREGS

*93. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a consistent demand to bring the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) under the purview of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 so that, the workers under this scheme are paid statutory minimum wages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, in accordance with Section 6(1) of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Therefore, wage rate as per this section is not linked with Minimum Wages Act. Central Government has notified the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the Act and has also revised the wage rate for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL).

Refund of IT claims

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax Department is working on a plan to expedite the refund claims below Rs 10 lakh and make pending payments within this fiscal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while in other metropolitan cities claims for refunds below Rs 10 lakh are cleared expeditiously, the officers in Delhi are very slow in clearing such cases;

(c) if so, the number of cases of refund in Delhi which are pending with different wards of Income-tax Department; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to ensure that refunds for the last two financial years are cleared by 31st March, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Processing of returns of Income, including those with refund claims, is a continuous process. The law stipulates that Return of income received in a particular financial year can be processed upto the end of next financial year. Several innovative schemes like opening a centralized processing centre, e-filing of Returns, Refund Banker Scheme, etc have been launched by the Income Tax Department to promptly issue refunds. Officers in Delhi are also processing returns and issuing Refunds as per law.

(c) Issuance of refund expeditiously is a priority area of work for all the Assessing Officers across the country including in Delhi. During the current financial year between April 2010 to December 2010, Delhi charge has processed about 3.12 lakh returns of income involving refund claims and the balance pendency stands at about 2.47 lakh such returns, which include the returns filed during the current Financial Year. These will be processed within the time frame prescribed by law.

(d) Returns of income filed during FY 2008-09 have been processed by 31-03-2010 and where ever refund was found due, the same has been issued. Returns of Income filed during FY 2009-10 are to be processed by 31-03-2011.

As a long term measure to improve the delivery system pertaining to processing of return of income and issuance of refund, if any found due, the Income tax Department has taken several measures. Some of these are enumerated below:

- (i) Promoting e-filing of the returns for speedy processing. As of now it is mandatory for Corporate taxpayers and all non-corporate taxpayers, who have to get their accounts compulsorily audited u/s 44AB of the Income Tax Act, 1961, to e-file their return of Income.
- (ii) Centralized Processing Centre (CPC) at Bengaluru has been set up for processing of e-filed returns of the entire country and manually filed returns of Karnataka & Goa Region.
- (iii) Steps to set up two more such CPCs at Manesar and Pune are underway. Proposal to set up one more CPC in the Eastern region is being considered.
- (iv) Through Citizens' Charter and other press releases issued by the Department, tax payers are requested to carefully mention the relevant particulars in return of income, and especially to avoid the common deficiencies that may cause delays as mentioned above.
- (v) Verification of tax credit is a sine-qua-non for speedy processing. TDS deductors are required to compulsorily e-file their TDS returns on quarterly basis.
- (vi) To improve the fidelity of the mechanism and to reduce mismatches between deductee claims and corresponding tax deduction statement from deductors, quoting of PAN by deductors in their return has been made mandatory. For improved compliance, failure to provide PAN number to deductor now results in higher rate of TDS.
- (vii) Facility of viewing individual Tax Credit Statement in Form 26AS is made available to tax payers so that they can verify the TDS details before filing their return of income and take proper steps with the deductor(s) to rectify mistakes, if any.

(viii) To expedite faster issue, dispatch and delivery of refunds, Refund Banker Scheme has been extended to whole of India for non-corporate tax payers since 2nd August 2010.

(ix) Grievance Redressal Mechanism has been strengthened and prompt disposal of tax payer grievances and its continuous monitoring has been made necessary. Income Tax Ombudsman across the country has been created to ensure that delivery of this objective becomes effective.

Waiving off local taxes by States

*95. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has recently asked the State and UT Governments to consider waiving off mandi taxes, octroi and local taxes for taming inflation;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has also impressed the State and UT Governments to review the functioning of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee Acts on an urgent basis;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government has received reports that any of the State and UT Governments have adhered to the directives of the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Ministry of Agriculture, in a communication to all the States and Union Territories, has conveyed that the assistance for creation of market infrastructure under the scheme of National Horticulture Mission and the scheme of Development/Strengthening of Agricultural marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation for projects promoted by State agencies including APMCs would be released only to those States /UTs, which at least in respect of perishable horticultural commodities, have waived market fee and permitted direct marketing by farmers to consumers, processing units, bulk buyers, providers of cold chain facilities/storage/contract farming etc.

(b) to (d) In order to provide the farmers with the choice of alternative marketing channels for better remuneration of their produce, Ministry of Agriculture has

circulated a Model Agricultural

Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003 to all the States/UTs for making necessary amendments in their respective State APMC Act for bringing efficiency in the existing marketing system and allowing the private markets and development of alternative marketing channels, such as direct marketing, contract farming, setting up of farmers'/consumers' market, setting up of markets in private/cooperative sectors, e-trading, etc. To facilitate the implementation of the amended provisions, the Central Government has also formulated Model Rules and circulated to all States/UTs for adoption in November, 2007. Government of India is pursuing with the States/UTs to bring market reforms as per the Model Act. The Ministry of Agriculture has also constituted a Committee of State Ministers, in-charge of Agricultural Marketing to promote market reforms, which is deliberating the issues related to reform initiative including concerning mandi fee.

Petrol price inflated by oil PSUs

*96. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State run oil companies are inflating the price of petrol without any check causing burden on common man; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the rise in price of petrol?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (b) The Government had taken a decision to make price of Petrol market-determined, both at the refinery gate and at the retail level, effective 26.6.2010. Accordingly, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) increased the retail selling price (RSP) of Petrol by Rs 3.50 per litre (at Delhi) on 26.6.2010, to bring it in line with the prevailing international parity price. As the international oil prices have been rising in the recent months, the OMCs have been revising the price of Petrol accordingly. Between 01.07.2010 and 21.02.2011, the OMCs have increased the price of Petrol only by 13.5% as against the rise in Petrol prices of 39% in the international market.

Since India imports about 80% of its crude oil requirements, the international oil prices necessarily have a bearing on the domestic prices of Petrol and other petroleum products. Subsequent to the

decontrol of Petrol pricing, the OMCs take appropriate decision on the pricing of

Petrol based on the conditions prevailing in the international and domestic markets for petroleum products. The Government does not have any control on the international prices of crude oil and petroleum products, which are influenced by several factors. The Government is, however, keeping a close watch on the prices of petroleum products to protect the interests of the consumers.

Approval to nuclear power plant at Jaitapur in Maharashtra

†*97. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has given conditional approval to the nuclear power plant at Jaitapur in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Disaster Management Report from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) has been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Jaitapur Nuclear Power Park (6x1650 MWe) at village Madban, Taluka Rajapur, District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra was accorded environmental clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forests on 26.11.2010 under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 to be implemented in phases, subject to strict compliance of the various terms and conditions.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment & Forests has not received any such Disaster/Management report prepared by TATA Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). Department of Atomic Energy has informed that TISS has brought out a report entitled 'Perception Matter - People's Report - Social Impact Assessment of Jaitapur Madban Nuclear Power Plant'. It has further been informed by Department of Atomic Energy that the conclusions drawn in the report have been responded to and addressed by the Government.

Slow implementation of National Green Tribunal Act

*98. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is going slow in implementing the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act which came into being in October 2010, as the Ministry has not yet framed the rules under the Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NGT has mandate to have between 10-20 judicial members and 10-20 experts on environment and allied services and have its circuit branches all over the country, but they have not yet been established; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to establish full fledged NGT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (b) The National Green Tribunal has been established on 18th October, 2010 under the provisions of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010. The National Green Tribunal (Manner of Appointment of Judicial and Expert Members, Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members and Procedure for Inquiry) Rules, 2010 have been notified on November 26, 2010.

(c) to (d) The Tribunal shall consist of a full time Chairperson and not less than ten but subject to a maximum of twenty full time Judicial Members and similar number of Expert Members. Hon'ble Shri Justice L.S. Pant, retired Supreme Court Judge, has been appointed as Chairperson of the Tribunal on 18.10.2010. The Tribunal shall have 5 places of sitting. The Principal place of sitting of the Tribunal shall be at New Delhi and Bhopal, Kolkata, Pune and Chennai shall be the other four places of sitting. The process of selection and appointment of Judicial and Expert Members of the National Green Tribunal has been initiated.

Status of IPI pipeline project

*99. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the status of Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline project;

(b) whether Government has evolved any guidelines for allocation of gas to the upcoming project like Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited

(BCPL); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Government is trying to ensure import of natural gas through transnational gas pipeline, including from Iran through the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline Project. Various important issues, viz., pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, payment of transportation tariff and transit fees for passage of natural gas through Pakistan, security of supply, etc., are under discussion amongst the participating countries.

(b) and (c) An agreement to meet the requirement of natural gas for Brahmaputra Cracker & Polymer Ltd. (BCPL) has already been signed between BCPL and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) on 19.9.2007 and between BCPL and Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) on 15.10.2007. Projects of such nature are given priority by the Government in allocation of natural gas. Further, the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to consider and decide issues pertaining to *inter alia* commercial utilization of natural gas under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) in its meeting held on May 28, 2008 decided that, as a matter of general policy, natural gas produced/imported in the country should be stripped of its higher fractions, subject to availability, to ensure maximum value-addition before supply to consumers. The decision ensures that natural gas has to be supplied on priority to petrochemicals plants for extraction of rich components.

Sanitation facilities in rural areas

*100. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that according to the WHO/UNICEF report on "Progress on sanitation and drinking water 2010 update", only 31 per cent of the rural population of the country use sanitation facilities;

(b) whether this is in conflict with the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation's figure of 67 per cent;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures Government intends to take for increasing coverage to the remaining areas?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) Yes

Sir.

(b) and (c) According to the information presented in the WHO/UNICEF report on 'Progress on sanitation and drinking water 2010 update' the use of sanitation facilities as a percentage of population was 31% in rural areas of the country. The information presented in the report includes data from household surveys and censuses completed during the period 2007-2008 only. Further, as mentioned in the report itself, the data in the report do not reflect the efforts of the international year of sanitation 2008 and beyond which mobilised renewed support to stop the practice of open defecation and to promote the use of toilets. Moreover WHO/UNICEF report monitored usage while at present TSC figures speak of availability of physical facility of access to toilet with rural households. The sanitation coverage in rural areas was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), the rural sanitation coverage has since increased to approximately 69% as of January 2011, as per the progress reported by all the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

(d) TSC is a demand driven, project based programme taking district as a unit. The main components under the programme are Information Education and Communication (IEC), incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

To increase effective demand for sanitation facilities in rural areas, the Department has strengthened IEC component by releasing IEC Guidelines 2010 for creating awareness among rural people.

Assistance provided under TSC for construction of school and anganwadi toilets has also been increased with effect from 1.4.2010 for better quality of construction and speedy coverage of schools and anganwadis with sanitation facilities.

TSC supports training of technical manpower like masons in the rural areas, publications of various technical designs, technical supervision when needed and NGO support to ensure good engineering quality of toilets.

Comprehensive web-based online monitoring system for TSC is in place with Gram Panchayat level data on objectives and achievements for

effective monitoring.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Clearance for mega power projects

621. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mega power projects of the Central and the State Governments are not coming up due to environmental hurdles;

(b) the details of mega power projects in the country which are facing environmental hurdles; and

(c) how long these projects are awaiting nod of the Ministry and the details of such projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The appraisal of developmental projects, including mega power projects of the Central and State Governments, is undertaken under the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006.

(c) The EIA Notification, 2006 provides for a time limit of 105 days for taking decision after receipt of complete information from the project proponents. A State-wise break-up of projects pending for environmental clearance is given in Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of power projects pending for Environmental Clearance
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	4
5.	Gujarat	4

1	2	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2
7.	Jharkhand	3
8.	Karnataka	1
9.	Kerala	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2
11.	Maharashtra	5
12.	Meghalaya	1
13.	Rajasthan	2
14.	Sikkim	2
15.	Tamil Nadu	5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2
17.	Uttrakhand	1
18.	West Bengal	1
TOTAL		42

Tiger conservation policy

†622. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has framed any policy to save tigers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of tigers killed by hunters or poachers during the last three years; and

(d) the details of action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched 'Project Tiger' since 1973 (ongoing as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme), under which central assistance is provided to tiger

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

range States for protection and conservation of tigers in tiger reserves. Further, with the amendment of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006, a separate chapter has been included for strengthening tiger conservation vis-a-vis the recommendations of the Tiger Task Force. The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for tiger conservation, are given in Statement-I (See below)

(c) Details of tiger mortality during the last three years and the current year, as reported by States, are given in Statement-II (See below)

(d) Action against offenders is taken by State Governments under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and other relevant Acts.

Statement-I

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for tiger conservation and protection of tigers

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering

Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multi disciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.

6. The "in-principle" approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of four new tiger reserves, and the sites are: Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy Temple Sanctuary (Karnataka), Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Orissa) and Mukundara Hills (including Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan). Besides, the States have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as Tiger Reserves: (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Nagzira-Navegaon (Maharashtra) (iv) Satyamangalam (Tamil Nadu) and (v) Kudremukh (Karnataka).
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and main-streamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 31407.11 sq. km. has been notified by 16 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The State of Bihar has taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitat (840 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Integrated

Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.
16. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, *inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs.

50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore & Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police as an option-II, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.

18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

1. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
2. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
3. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
4. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
5. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
6. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'M-STrIPES' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
7. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
8. Special independent team sent to Similipal for assessing the status, besides constituting State level Coordination Committee for redressing the administrative problems.

9. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
10. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to ensure effective conservation.
11. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
12. Steps taken for the independent monitoring and evaluation of tiger reserves.
13. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserves.
14. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
15. As an outcome of the fourth Trans-border Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint resolution has been signed with Nepal for bio-diversity/tiger conservation.

Statement-II

Tiger mortality - Year-wise (during the last three years and the current year)

(as reported by States)

Year	Natural & other causes (Animals)	Poaching (Animals)	Total (Animals)
2008	22	9	31
2009	49	17	66
2010	27	23	50
2011	12	2	14

(as on 22.2.2011)

Tiger conservation through arttiger

623. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any fresh measures to promote public awareness about tiger conservations through art called Artiger; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Recommendation of N.C. Saxena panel on forest rights Act

624. SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.C. Saxena panel appointed to review implementation of the Forest Rights Act has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Various details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the Recommendations

Recommendation 1

(a) Given the adverse impacts of artificial deadlines and targets, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) should issue a circular/direction to all the States and UTs that no such deadline exists as on today, and should give this circular widest publicity. Though the Act does not and should not provide any deadline for completion of the process, States should expedite recognition of rights within an appropriate time frame which is to be decided in consultation with the forest dwellers and civil society, so that governments do not slacken off on implementation.

- (b) All State Governments should recognize the Gram Sabha at the individual settlement (hamlet or revenue village) level, or PESA Gram Sabha where applicable, to enable much more effective processing of the FRA.
- (c) MoTA should issue directions that, wherever FRC (Forest Rights Committee) have been incorrectly formed, i.e., at Panchayat level or without adequate representation of different sections of the community or without following a democratic process, these FRCs are to be reconstituted through open elections at level of PESA or revenue village-level Gram Sabhas, with clear instructions so that officials do not usurp powers and functions of the FRCs. However, where there has been satisfactory processing of claims and vesting of rights despite faulty FRC formation, this should not be undone. The reconstituted FRCs should only review where there has been improper rejection or acceptance, or denial of the possibility of making claims, etc. and properly process new claims.
- (d) MoTA should issue a clarification that OTFDs as defined under the FRA are all those who can prove 75 years of residence in the area (not necessarily on the plot being claimed), and dependence on the forest land as of December 2005. MoTA should also clarify what kinds of evidences may be used as proof of 75 years of residence and how these are to be made available to the villagers. Finally, MoTA should clarify that no disqualifications on the basis of possession of additional revenue land or jobs, or location of residence on revenue land, etc. are permissible under the FRA.
- (e) A special set of guidelines need to be worked out for the proper use of spatial technology in the delineation, location, and status verification of claims filed, so as to ensure reliability, objectivity and transparency. Best practices identified and techniques developed in Maharashtra should be incorporated; financial support, equipment and training should be provided at all levels, especially the FRCs, and field verifications done with involvement of claimants. This activity should be part of work of the proposed National Forest Right Council.
- (f) State Governments should review their SLMCs, DLCs, and SDLCs, including the problems identified in this report regarding their

composition, functioning, public interface, and transparency, and issue directions for necessary correctives in each of these institutions.

- (g) There is an urgent need for involvement of civil society organizations with concerns for human rights as well as conservation, networks and forums at all level of implementation, as advisor and watchdogs. The state-level Monitoring Committee also needs to include key persons from such groups.
- (h) MoTA should clarify the procedure to be followed for ensuring that rights certificates issued under the FRA (both individual and community rights) are entered in the record of rights, land settlement and forest settlement records of each State. Specifically, it should (in consultation with the Ministry of Finance) issue instructions to ensure that the lands with settlement and cultivation rights [u/s 3(1)(a)] may be treated on par with fully private lands for the purpose of receiving financial support, including bank loans. It should also clarify whether these [3(1)(a)] lands are to be converted into revenue lands or not.
- (i) MoTA and MoEF need to work out a set of instructions for ensuring that evictions do not take place in violation of FRA [section 4(5)], and at the same time ensuring that fresh encroachments do not take place.
- (j) MoTA needs to considerably enhance its role as the nodal agency, by more closely monitoring progress, gathering more robust and disaggregated data on implementation, commissioning independent studies, issuing clarificatory circulars including those suggested in this report, directing states to take action on officials who are obstructing or violating the FRA, taking action on violations such as relocation/displacement of people without the FRA process having been completed or without Gram Sabha consent, and other aspects of poor or improper implementation.
- (k) MoEF needs to move urgently towards the governance reforms suggested in this report, ensure that its circular regarding development projects on forest land get legal backing in FRA/FCA, halt all relocations from protected areas that are illegal, ensure that the FRA process is respected in all afforestation/plantation programmes, encourage the CWH(Critical Wildlife Habitats) declaration with due process, and move towards reforming the MFP/NTFP collection and trade regimes as suggested in this report.

- (1) GOI should establish a National Forest Rights Council which can regularly and systematically monitor the FRA implementation, guides states to take necessary action, and hold or authorize the holding of public consultations and independent assessments.

Recommendation 2

- (a) All States need to address afresh the problem of omission: areas where FRA implementation is not happening, settlements, groups or individuals that are being left out, and so on.
- (b) Title deeds of land for individual possession should be given only after the physical measurement has been accurately done on the ground and demarcated with permanent boundary marks in the presence of all stakeholders (claimant and the bordering claimants as well as field forest and revenue officials in charge of the area and selected responsible members of FRC) to avoid future land disputes.
- (c) Survey and mapping of the forest land where IFR (Individual Forest Rights) are to be exercised is crucial to the whole process of IFR. It is essential that a short orientation/training is given to all stakeholders involved with FRA implementation with knowledge about different methods used in preparing the map such as GPS/PDA and imageries of satellites. It should only be after some members of FRC or others in the village are made familiar with it; the claimants must also mandatorily be involved at the stage of field verification.
- (d) The problem of wrongful rejections needs to be thoroughly addressed. States should hold public hearings for grievance redressal at all taluka levels, so as to proactively identify problems and areas of poor implementation.

Any claims rejected on the basis of missing documents or other procedural shortcomings should be not be treated as rejected and should be remanded to the Gram Sabha for reconsideration and re-submission, as done in Orissa. Claims that have been wrongly rejected at the SDLC or DLC level on other grounds mentioned above should be re-opened and re-examined at the SDLC or DLC level. Special attention must be given to the claims of members of minority or marginalized sections of communities. The circular issued by MoTA on 4 March 2010 needs to be modified to facilitate this re-examination.

- (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests should issue necessary clarification that the claims filed by individuals under FRA in the protected areas are eligible for consideration notwithstanding the declaration of the Critical Wildlife Habitat. These newly recognized right holders will have similar status to the existing settlements in CWH.
- (f) MoTA should clarify how the special case of both STs and OTFDs displaced without compensation by development projects is to be handled, in terms of proving residence and illegal displacement.

Recommendation 3

- (a) Given the serious inadequacies in implementation of CFRT (Community Forest Rights) at all levels, there is a need for a 2nd phase implementation of FRA in all States with primary focus on CFRT. Such a course of action is already indicated in a letter of 20 July 2010 of MoTA. It is important for MoTA and all state nodal agencies to go beyond this by issuing clarifications and instructions on various issues. Both MoTA and MOEF need to take the lack of implementation of CFRT with the seriousness it deserves.
- (b) The Committee is of the view that CFRT given under Section 3(1)(i) to "protect, regenerate or conserve or manage" should extend to entire area falling within the community forest resource (CFRe) as defined in Section 2(a) that are in the day-to-day regular use or management or protection of the community. If necessary, this should be clarified by MoTA to States, or an amendment to Section 3(1)(i) should be carried out to make it clear. Additionally CFR boundaries need to be as per the definition of community forest resource, and not constrained by JFM or other externally introduced boundaries.
- (c) A massive exercise in creating awareness about CFRT, amongst communities, officials and civil society groups, is needed. This must be in local languages and should involve various media including radio, television/cable, and print media. Particular attention is needed to CFRe and habitat rights, and to the needs of special disprivileged groups such as PTGs, nomads, shifting cultivators, and women.

- (d) A simple, 'how-to' guide on CFRt needs to be produced by MoTA, which can be adapted by state nodal agencies as appropriate, and issued in large numbers to communities and relevant officials. This guidebook has to include all relevant clarifications on CFRt for processing and facilitation of claims.
- (e) State Governments should constitute technical support groups for clusters of villages (e.g. those set up in Orissa for FRA, or a many States for watershed development programmes) consisting of Civil Society Organizations and officials, which have a history of working with communities, to enable communities to carry out boundary demarcation and mapping of CFRt. These groups can also help to resolve any inter-village or other boundary disputes that may arise. GPS could be used for demarcating the boundary if necessary.
- (f) CFRt titles should be issued in the name of the Gram Sabha, while respecting specific rights to specific families or user groups of forest-dwellers as claimed and vested in the CFR area.
- (g) GS committees or institutions set up under the FRA need to have clear power and authority, combined with defined responsibilities and duties, to carry out their role as specified in the Preamble, Section 3(1)i (where CFRt is claimed) and Section 5. This would require appropriate Rules under FRA, or an amendment if the Rules cannot provide such empowerment.
- (h) For PTGs and other pre-agriculture groups it is essential that FRA/MoTA should elaborate the definition of 'habitat' and 'habitation' especially on the kind and extent of the area it should extend and what precisely the right means. The FRA also needs to be amended to explicitly mandate the traditional governance institutions of PTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group) to carry out all the procedures of FRA that are given to Gram Sabhas, even in States where Panchayat raj institutions exist.
- (i) Given the lack of capacity to deal with the formal procedures of the external world by PTGs, MoTA and State Governments should to *suo moto* identify all of them, collect all relevant records pertaining to their customary rights and boundaries, contact their traditional institutions, and actively facilitate the process of obtaining rights, by involving them and helping them build capacity to handle

this as also the post-rights phase, using PTG

languages. This would also require special training and orientation programmes for Government officials working in PTG areas on the special needs of these groups and the provisions of the FRA.

- (j) Once the PTG obtains the right to 'habitat', 'habitation', and other CFRt and IFR, it will have a particularly challenging task ahead. This is especially so where the PTG habitat is now inhabited by or used by several other communities, Government agencies, and private actors, and where the PTG itself has entered into wider market, political, and social relations. Learning and building capacity, at a pace suited to tribal way to life, and leading to clear articulation of what it means to be a PTG in the current context will be essential.

Recommendation 4

1. The first and foremost task in context of implementation of FRA is to identify and list, State-wise, the various tribes and communities of nomadic pastoralists.
2. The rights of nomads need to be recognized as community rights.
3. States should make possible the constitution of FRCs from amongst the nomadic communities themselves, and/or their representation in resident village FRCs where the nomads have customary grazing access, to enable them to make claims.

Recommendation 5

The committee recommends that practitioners of shifting cultivation be enabled to claim CFR rights (as explained in Chapter 4) and practice this customary agricultural practice. MoTA needs to issue a clarification that currently fallow lands which are part of the shifting cultivation cycle will be included in the community cultivation rights under 3(1)(a) and permitted to be brought under cultivation in the future as part of the shifting cultivation cycle.

Recommendation 6

- (a) Though MoEF/MoTA have issued directive to States during September 2010 that forest rights need to be recognized first in the national parks and sanctuaries before undertaking any

process for resettlement and that there is no provision in the FRA to defer the process of vesting of forest rights till critical wildlife habitats are determined and notified, these directives need to be followed up by States issuing directions to their district and sub-divisional committees and other relevant departmental officers and staff.

- (b) All notifications or steps relating to Tiger Reserves, Critical Tiger Habitats, and Critical Wildlife Habitats that have been undertaken in violation of the FRA (and in some cases even in violation of the WLPA(Wildlife Protection Act) subsequent to 1.1.2008 need to be reviewed, and fresh process started that follows the due procedures under FRA, WLPA, and MoEF's guidelines relating to CWH.
- (c) MoTA and MoEF/NTCA should also issue clarifications that Tiger Reserves are not exempted from the processes of the FRA. It should also be clarified that and even if relocation programmes in a particular PA have been going on prior to the promulgation of FRA such PA is not exempted from FRA process for families and villages that remain inside it.
- (d) A consortium of Civil Society Organizations and research institutions have proposed some guidelines of MoEF related to CWH which addresses key issues like the definition of some important terms, criteria and processes related to the declaration of CWHs and CTHs (Critical Tiger Habitat); prescribed time frames for the processes and consultation and involvement of local communities; processes for co-existence, co-management, and relocation/resettlement. It is recommended that these be urgently considered for adoption by MoEF and States.
- (e) Cares is needed to avoid or minimize fragmentation or other serious ecological damage in the case of development facilities (under Section 3(2) that will be extended to resident populations within protected areas.

Recommendations 7

- (a) Four major situations arise when the provisions of CFR are implemented. In situation A where community forest resource (CFRe) claims have been accepted, and where section 5 of the FRA is deemed to be applicable as a result of other rights claimed under section 3,

including

section 3(1)(i), in situation B where neither CFRe claims have been accepted nor selection 5 is applicable but JFM committees are in existence, in situation C where system of community forest management already exists and CFR claims are not made/accepted and in situation D where neither FRA rights, nor JFM nor pre-existing community management systems are in place, but there is still substantial use of forests by local communities.

- (b) Where management claims are accepted under FRA, the management committee formed under Rule 4(e), to be named as Community Forest Resource Management Committees (CFRMC) should carry out functions on behalf of the Gram Sabha. If JFMCs exist in these villages their functions and resources (forest area, funds) should be transferred to the corresponding CFRMCs.
- (c) GS will be primarily responsible for ensuring sustainable use, conservation and protection, for which it will be suitably empowered. GS shall have powers to make rules regarding use, harvesting, protection, regeneration, etc. and shall generate revenue and receive and spend grants for forest related activities but will not be permitted to make profit. CFRMC office-bearers will be vested with power to prevent forest offences and penalize offenders/violators as given to Van Panchayat office bearers in Uttarakhand.
- (d) Timber rights will be limited only to domestic needs, unless specifically recognized under section 3(1)(j) or (l) of the FRA. Over and above this, any timber-sharing arrangements that were prevailing under the JFM programme will continue with the permission of Gram Sabha.
- (e) FD will be responsible for providing Protection and Technical support to the Gram Sabhas and shall be empowered to carry out Forest Monitoring, i.e., the extent of compliance with sustainable use and conservation regulations in the community-managed areas. It will also be responsible for taking action on any violations and will continue to exercise additional powers to implement regulatory provisions of the Wild Life Act and other State-level and Central Acts.

- (f) State and national level Forest Governance Councils should be constituted to be chaired by the respective ministers and will include FD officials, representatives of forest committees, and representatives from PRIs, civil society and academia. These councils will provide direction to overall forest governance in the State, including by overseeing monitoring, state/national planning, and regulation. The Council should also suggest the setting up of appropriate district level committees with public representation for monitoring and guiding forestry activities at the district, sub-district, and village levels.
- (g) In respect of PAs where community forest rights have been claimed and vested, communities will become a rightful part of protection and management system. This would entail a joint or co-management institution of equitable decision-making involving the forest department and GS committees. For every district where such community based or co-managed PAs exist, an additional Honorary Wildlife Warden will be appointed from one of the GS committees falling within or adjacent to a PA.
- (h) Amendments may be needed to the Wildlife Protection Act 1972 to provide for the community-based, and joint management institutions mentioned above, to provide for the current 'settlement of rights' process by the process of recognition of rights mandated under the FRA wherever applicable, and to otherwise harmonize it with the provisions of the FRA while retaining its focus on conservation.
- (i) There is an urgent need for change in the mind set of forest officials so that they have greater interaction with forest dwellers ensuring their all-round economic and social development, involving them at all stages of planning and implementation of forestry programmes run by the Department, and supporting their own planning and implementation of community-based forestry programmes. Forest Officials should be more adaptive, participatory and transparent in planning processes, based on robust research that is open to independent expertise and knowledge including from local communities.
- (j) NTFP will play the most important role in the economic wellbeing for the forest dwelling communities. In order to ensure that the communities are able to derive full benefits on a sustained basis,

the Government should adopt market friendly policies, facilitate private trade,

provide price support and act as a watchdog to ensure community benefits and ecological sustainability, rather than eliminate the trade. It should encourage local bulking, storage and processing, and bring large buyers in touch with the gatherers, so as to reduce the number of layers of intermediaries. The proposed policy change towards liberalization and de-regulation of NTFP trade from time to time needs to be strengthened.

- (k) Investments to improve the productivity of forest lands under forest rights should be increased by using Tribal Department funds so that sustainable exercise of forest rights can be ensured through sustainability of forest resources.

Recommendations 8

- (a) For over all development of the forest dwelling communities convergence of various developmental schemes operating in areas of education, training, health, employment etc. to achieve higher "happiness index" is essential. The forest lands granted under FRA should be developed so that such lands are utilized to the optimum level of production on sustained basis along with creation of basic infrastructure (road, electricity, public and veterinary related hospitals, schools, water harvesting structures etc.) for a decent way of life. The monitoring system should be put in place such that both at the district as well as State level all proposed services to the right holders are delivered speedily and smoothly. Officers with the right aptitude should be posted on a long term basis with proper training and members of Civil society should be inducted in the monitoring committees at all level and also at the implementation level.
- (b) The vocational training should be provided on priority basis to the right holders and their family members. The emphasis should be given to such trades which may create employment opportunities in and around their habitation. However, if any right holders or his family members want to get training in such trade which can get them any better employment outside their habitation, the facilities should also be created for such training. Some of such trades can be computer training, food and vegetable preservation, jewellery, tailoring, electrical repair,

motor winding, mushroom cultivation, cooking, carpet making, vehicle repair, sericulture, handicrafts, fish rearing, fabrication, welding, driving, building works masons making etc. The fund for training should be provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India to various State Governments on priority basis.

- (c) Every attempt should be made to avoid delay in transfer of benefits to the right holders or their family members under various schemes of development. For meeting this end, the attempt by Maharashtra TRTI of integrating the data base of all forest right holders on GIS platform by giving a thirteen digit code to all claimants could be studied and used with local level modifications, as required.
- (d) All development, educational, health and other inputs must be ecologically and Culturally sensitive, and must be such that they create self-sufficiency and self-governance rather than continued dependence on outsiders. This is also likely to involve a review and modifications of existing schemes and programmes for such areas and communities. Focus should be on options like renewable decentralized energy, organic farming, small-scale industry, integrated (traditional and modern) health and educational facilities, and so on.
- (e) MoTA needs to considerably enhance its role as the nodal agency, by more closely monitoring progress, gathering more robust and disaggregated data on implementation, commissioning independent studies, issuing clarificatory circulars including those suggested in this report, directing States to take action on officials who are obstructing or violating the FRA, taking action on violations such as relocation/displacement of people without FRA process having been completed or without Gram Sabha consent, and other aspects of poor or improper implementation.
- (f) MoEF needs to move urgently towards the governance reforms suggested in this report, ensure that its circular regarding development projects on forest land get legal backing in FRA/FCA, halt all relocations from protected areas that are illegal, take action or direct action to be taken on officials obstructing or violating the FRA, ensure that the FRA process is respected in all afforestation/plantation programmes, encourage the CWH declaration

with

due process, and move towards reforming the MFP/NTFP collection and trade regimes as suggested in this report.

- (g) GOI should establish a National Forest Rights Council which can regularly and systematically monitor the FRA implementation, guide states to take necessary action, and hold or authorize the holding of public consultations and independent assessments.

Pollution by LPG vehicles

†625. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey carried out by Government to gauge the level of pollution in six cities of the country along with Delhi, it has been reported that, diesel vehicles caused 7 per cent and LPG vehicles caused 51 per cent pollution in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Centre for Science and Environment has expressed objections to the said report; and

(c) if so, the factual position and the action being taken to check pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has undertaken a study, i.e., 'Air Quality Monitoring, Emission Inventory and Source Apportionment Study for (six) Indian Cities', namely, Delhi, Kanpur, Pune, Mumbai, Chennai and Bengaluru with the help of premier institutions like, IIT-Bombay, IIT-Kanpur, IIT-Madras, NEERI-Nagpur, TERI-New Delhi and ARAI-Pune for identifying the various mobile and stationary sources of dust and the extent of their contribution to ambient air pollution. The study was coordinated by the Central Pollution Control Board. The main focus of study was on PM₁₀ (particulate matter less than 10 micron) in ambient air. International peer review has been done for this study.

Vehicular emission is one of the identified sources of dust. Based on the study conducted, the approximate contribution of transport sector to dust in residential areas varies between 9.8 to 48.3 per cent in the cities. Re-suspension of road dust due to movement of vehicles is also a prominent source. Based on limited measurements, contribution to PM_{2.5} (fine dust particles having size less than 2.5 micron) in ambient air was about 40 to 60 percent from LPG

combustion and 6 to 22

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

percent from vehicles, including diesel vehicles in Delhi. The report does not mention that diesel vehicles and LPG vehicles cause seven percent and 51 percent pollution, respectively in Delhi.

According to a Press Note, dated 8th February, 2011, the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi has expressed reservations about certain findings of the study, including those related to the relative contributions of LPG combustion (cooking gas) to air pollution in Delhi.

(c) The various actions being taken to check pollution include, notification of environmental standards for various categories of industry/process, introduction of cleaner fuel as per Auto Fuel Policy for controlling vehicular pollution, enforcement of 'Pollution Under Control (PUC)' certificate system to check exhaust emission from in-use vehicles, implementation of stringent emission norms for generator sets, use of beneficiated/blended coal in coal based thermal power plants, metro network in cities, monitoring of air polluting industries for compliance of notified standards, etc.

Census of wild animals

626. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether census of wild cats, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers and others have been lately held in different wildlife sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, when it was last conducted in all sanctuaries and what are the comparative figures for each species of animals; and

(c) the yearly rate of growth these figures depict, sanctuary-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The census of wild animals is periodically carried out by State/UT Governments.

(b) and (c) The sanctuary-wise details are not compiled in the Ministry.

Amendments to Indian forest Act, 1927

627. SHRI R. C. SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to revisit the Indian Forest Act, 1927, to bring in more benign legal regime for settlements between local communities and Government;

(b) If so, the details of amendments proposed and how does the proposed amendments help in reducing encroachment degradation etc;

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal presently to amend sub para (3) of Section 68 (Power to Compound Offences) of Indian Forest Act, 1927 to help the forest officers in proper protection and conservation of forest including reducing degradation, etc.

U-turn on environmental clearance to LAVASA project

628. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given work stop order and refused clearance to the LAVASA Project in 2010;

(b) what were the reasons for the refusal of clearance;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is now ready to give clearance to the project in 2011; and

(d) what are the circumstances that changed between the period when the project was rejected and the period when it was given clearance and the reasons for a U-turn on the decision for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry had received complaints about development of a Hill Station Township "Lavasa City" at Taluka Mulshi and Velhe, District Pune, violating the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notifications 1994, its amendment of 2004 and the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

A show cause notice was issued on 25.11.2010 to M/s. Lavasa Corporation Limited with the direction to show cause within 15 days of the receipt of the notice as to why the following directions may not be made final:

(i) the unauthorized structures erected without any Environmental Clearance between 18.3.2004 till 7.7.2004, from 7.7.2004 till 14.9.2006 under Environment Impact Notification, 1994 and further constructions carried out after the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 by M/s. Lavasa Corporation Limited in Mulshi and Velhe Talukas, District Pune, Maharashtra be removed forthwith in entirety.

(ii) Pending, decision on the show cause notice the *status quo ante* for construction/development as on date should be maintained.

The *status quo* was further confirmed in the final directions issued on 17.01.2011. The stay order on the construction still exists as on date.

(c) and (d) M/s. Lavasa Corporation Ltd. has submitted a proposal for environmental clearance for an area of 2000 hectares on 02.02.2011 and the project was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee in its meeting held on 14th - 15th February, 2011. The additional information sought is still awaited.

Establishment of environment court

629. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has earlier proposed to set up an environment court to hear all ecology related grievances, including those against State clearances to industrial projects;

(b) whether Government has also proposed to establish the National Green Tribunal (NGT); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry had earlier proposed to establish a National Environment Tribunal under the National Environment Tribunal, Act 1995. The Act provided for strict liability for damages

arising out of any accident while handling any hazardous substance and for providing relief and compensation for damages to persons, property and the environment resulting from such accidents. However, the National Environment Tribunal could not become functional.

The National Green Tribunal has been established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith. The Chairperson of the Tribunal has been appointed. Consequent on coming into effect of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, the National Environment Tribunal Act stands repealed.

Environmental clearance to pending projects

630. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has imposed a go no go policy for coal mining resulting in no new projects getting clearance in the last one year;

(b) if so, whether this move has stuck key power projects and several road highway projects passing through wildlife sanctuaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has proposed to provide all clearance to complete the pending projects without harming nation's wildlife and forest areas; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests through Forest Survey of India (FSI) and the Ministry of Coal through Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDI) have jointly undertaken an exercise to overlay the forest cover map on the coal block boundaries in respect of 9 coalfields in the country and identified various coal blocks as category 'A' (No-Go) and Category 'B' (Go). As per this exercise, 153 coal blocks covering about 2.68 lakh ha have been categorized as category 'A' and 449 blocks covering about 3.80 lakh ha have been categorized as category 'B' out of total number of 602 coal blocks covering about 6.48 lakh ha.

The categorization of forest land as 'Go' and 'No-Go' was limited to coal blocks only having its implications for some thermal power projects.

The details of the thermal power projects, thus impacted and under consideration, are given in Statement (See below). This has, however, no effect on road highway projects.

(d) and (e) Under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government accords prior approval for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose taking into account the impact of the project on forest and wildlife of the area.

Statement

Details of different thermal power projects impacted by the 'Go' and 'No-Go' categorization and under consideration of the Central Government.

Sl. No.	Name of Proposals	Forest area (in ha)	Name of user Agencies
1	2	3	4
1	Mahan coal block in Singaraulli coalfield, Madhya Pradesh	903.00	Allotted jointly to Essar and Hindalco Thermal Power Project (TPP)
2	Chhatrasal coal block in Singaraulli coalfield, Madhya Pradesh	768.00	Allotted to Sasan Mega Power Project (UMPP)
3	Parsa East coal block in Hasdeo-Arand coalfields, Chhattisgarh	1898.328	Allotted to Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL)
4	Kante Basan coal block in Hasdeo-Arand coalfields, Chhattisgarh	1654.109	Allotted, to Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL)
5	Morga-II coal block in Hasdeo-Arand coalfields, Chhattisgarh	1987.912	Allotted to Chhattisgarh Thermal Power Project
6	Parsa coal block in Hasdeo-Arand coalfields, Chhattisgarh	2076.532	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board's Marwah TPP

1	2	3	4
7	Chakla coal block in North Tori Karanpura coalfields, Jharkhand	444.00	Allotted to Essar's TPP
8	Ashok Karkata coal block in North Karanpura coalfields, Tori Jharkhand	2102.00	Allotted to Essar's TPP
9	Sayang coal block in Hasdeo- Arand coalfields, Chhattisgarh	742.121	Allotted to AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.

Level of emission due to diesel driven SUVs

631. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the transport sector contributed 75 per cent of emissions in the country and this was expected to rise to 15 per cent in 15 to 20 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that diesel driven SUVs contribute immensely to emission in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government has any plan to reduce the level of emission by diesel driven SUVs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per a recent report on Source Apportionment Study (SAS) carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Ministry of Environment & Forests, in six cities namely Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kanpur, Mumbai and Pune emissions of Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) from the transport sector is between 20 - 48% in these six cities with 20.5% in Delhi and 48.3% in Chennai.

The increase in number of vehicles directly causes more emissions and hence more air pollution. As regards the diesel Sport Utility Vehicles (SUVs), all diesel driven vehicles are known to cause higher emissions of

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) and particulate matter.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a number of measures for reducing emissions from vehicular sector which are as follows:

- 1) Bharat Stage (BS) -IV emission norms have been implemented in 13 cities of the country from 2010, while BS-III emission norms have been implemented in the entire country from 2010.
- 2) Future BS-IV compliant diesel vehicles are expected to have particulate traps for the reduction in particulates emissions and Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) system for NOx reduction in these vehicles.
- 3) The content of sulphur in BS-IV diesel has been reduced to 50 parts per million (ppm) from 350 ppm in BS-III diesel.
- 4) Improving the public transport system in terms of buses and rail to reduce the number of private vehicle.
- 5) Public transportation systems in various cities/towns are now running on clean fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), electric vehicles etc.
- 6) Pollution Under Control (PUC) norms for diesel vehicles have been revised and made stringent from the year 2010.

Funds for snow leopard project in Himachal Pradesh

†632. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh had submitted a proposal for snow leopard project but the Central Government has not released funds, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any new proposal from the State Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has submitted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a proposal for 'Snow Leopard Project' under the Species Recovery Programme of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'. The Ministry has sanctioned release of financial assistance of Rs. 24.16 lakhs for the project during the financial year 2010-11.

(c) No new proposal has been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Impact of mining on forests

†633. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mines are situated in dense forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of metals which they yield and number of these mines, metal-wise;

(d) whether dense forests are bound to disappear as a result of production from these mines; and

(e) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Government accorded prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for diversion of forest land for mining of minerals such as iron ore, bauxite ore, coal, lignite, limestone, manganese ore, chromites, calcite, salt, granite, marble, sandstone, soap stone, sand, boulders, masonry stone, copper, etc. Some of the mines pertaining to these minerals are located in dense forests. The mineral-wise detail of the forest land diverted for mining purposes is being compiled and will be placed before the house.

(d) and (e) Diversion of forest land for mining purpose does results in loss of the forests in the area actually broken up for mining. However, to compensate the loss of forest land and mitigate the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

other adverse impacts, the diversion of forest land for mining purposes is subject to the creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, maintenance and regeneration of safety zone, soil conservation measures, phased reclamation of mined area and payment of the Net Present Value (NPV) to be utilized for regeneration and protection of forests.

Extended Producer Responsibility System

*634. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether provision of appropriate economic/financial incentive to stimulate participation by economic agents involved in EPR is intrinsic to EPR;

(d) if so, the incentive provided to producers, retailers and waste recycling facilities;

(e) whether the Ministry has defined the range of policy mixes for implementing EPR and thoroughly analyzed it in terms of their economic efficiency and environmental effectiveness; and

(f) the impact of the EPR on the functioning of recyclable products and materials market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 on 4th February, 2011. As per these Rules, in line with the principle of Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR), the municipal authority may ask the manufacturers, either collectively or individually to provide the required finance to establish the plastic waste collection centres.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has published the draft e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2010. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been incorporated in the draft rules. Accordingly, the producers are required to finance, and organize a

system for environmentally sound management of e-waste generated from their products. The concept of EPR has been adopted as being practised in various countries, requiring the producers to take responsibility for the end of life of their products and to ensure that the waste from such products is channelised for safe handling. Further, a new financial assistance scheme has been introduced to provide financial assistance up to 25% of the total cost for setting up an Integrated E-waste recycling facility on Public Private Partnership basis, subject to matching contribution by the State Government.

Increasing productivity of forests

635. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up a plan to increase the productivity of forests by quality seeds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria to be adopted for making the quality seeds available to user agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Forest Research Institute under ICFRE Dehra Dun, established Seedling Seed Orchards(SSOs), Clonal Seed Orchards (CSOs), Germplasm Banks and also identified Seed Production Areas (SPAs) of important tree species in various States. The State Forest Departments are expected to use the seeds from the SSOs, CSOs, SPAs and Germ Plasm Banks for their plantation programmes to increase the productivity of forests.

(b) For increasing forest productivity, it is necessary to use reproductive material, which is genetically superior and phenotypically suited to the plantation site. The object of the certification of tree seed and plants (FRM) is to maintain and make available to various organisations including farmers. State Forest Departments etc. propagation materials of superior provenances and cultivars so grown and distributed so as to ensure the genetic identity and high quality of seed and plants.

The elements of a comprehensive seed certification scheme for forest seed and plants are: (i) Inspection of the seed source by a qualified professional forester, (ii) Assessment of cone/fruit crop by a qualified

professional forester before seed collection begins (iii) Collection of
cones/fruits by a

registered seed collector (iv) Testing of an adequate sample at an official seed-testing laboratory. (v) Sowing of seed in a registered nursery where labels and records satisfy minimum requirements.

The minimum requirements for certification are previous history of the seed source, isolation from foreign pollen, field inspection of seed trees, adherence to specified standards for germination and purity, labels and certification and reference numbers for identifying origin of seed.

Action against industrial unit for polluting Yamuna

636. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has written to the State Government of Haryana to stop flow of untreated industrial waste and domestic sewage into Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is contemplating to initiate action against industrial units and sewage plants etc. for polluting river Yamuna under section 5 of Environment Protection Act;

(d) if so, the details of action taken so far in the matter; and

(e) the details of steps taken to clear river Yamuna and Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The State Government of Haryana has been requested to prevent the flow of untreated industrial and domestic wastewater into the river Yamuna and ensure that the State Pollution Control Board monitors river water quality and waste water treatment and takes stiff action against the polluters.

The State Pollution Control Boards are empowered to take action against the defaulters under Section 5 of the Environment Protection Act. The Central Pollution Control Board has been advised to coordinate with the Haryana State Pollution Control Board, in this regard.

To supplement the efforts of State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with assistance from Japan International

Cooperation Agency, Government of Japan in a phased manner. The works

taken up under YAP include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development.

To ensure that only treated effluent is discharged into the river Yamuna in its Delhi stretch, Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is implementing schemes for laying of interceptor sewers along three major drains namely Najafgarh, Shahdara and Supplementary, augmentation of sewage treatment capacity, interception of drains, rehabilitation of trunk sewers, laying of sewerage system in unsewered colonies and rural areas and desilting of peripheral/internal sewers.

For the abatement of pollution of river Ganga, the Government of India is implementing the Ganga Action Plan, since 1985. The schemes taken up under the Plan include interception and diversion of sewage for treatment in sewage treatment plants; sanitation works; electric and/or improved wood crematoria; river front development, etc. Sewage treatment capacity of nearly 1064 million liters per day has been created so far under the Plan in towns along river Ganga.

The Central Government has also set up the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) as an empowered planning, financial, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.

Protection of tigers in Jim Corbett National Park

†637. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that a tiger became man eater in Jim Corbett National Tiger project of Uttarakhand and four tigers were killed during the months of January-February on the pretext of killing man eater tiger;

(b) if so, how far the tiger protection project got affected by this barbaric incident; and

(c) the persons held responsible for killing of tigers and the step being taken by Government for protection of tigers in Jim Corbett National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As reported by the State, one tiger
which had caused human deaths

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been eliminated by the Forest Department on 27.1.2011. Details of other tiger mortality, as reported by State during the year, are given in Statement (See below). The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for conservation and protection of tigers, which *inter alia* includes the Corbett Tiger Reserve, are given in Statement (Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to USQ 622 part (a) and (b)

Statement

Tiger Mortality in the Corbett Tiger Reserve(As reported by the State)

SI. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Date	No.	Remarks
1.	Corbett Tiger Reserve	Uttarakhand	25.1.2011	1	Natural
2.	Corbett Tiger Reserve	Uttarakhand	27.1.2011	1	Eliminated by the Forest Department
3.	Corbett Tiger Reserve	Uttarakhand	19.2.2011	1	Natural

Loan disbursed to real estate companies

†638. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loan disbursed by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) banks to private sector companies company-wise, and payment date-wise;

(b) the names of real estate companies out of them alongwith the quantum of loan disbursed to them; and

(c) the details of those companies which have not repaid the loan on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that the quantum of loans disbursed by the Corporation to private sector companies during the year 2010-11 (upto 31.01.2011) is Rs.1,144.87 crore. The company-wise and payment date-wise details are given in Statement (See below)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c): There is no loan disbursed to the real estate companies during year 2010-11. However, one real estate company viz. Ansal Properties & Infrastructure Limited has not repaid the loan on time which was disbursed on 16.10.2008.

Statement

*Loans disbursed to the private sector companies from
01.04.2010 to 31.01.2011*

Sl. No.	Company Name	Date of
disbursement	Amount	(Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3
		4
1	Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd	15-04-2010
	Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd	30/08/2010
	Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd	29-10-2010
	Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd	03-01-2011
2	Birla Surya Limited	28-10-2010
3	Chennai Network Infrastructure Ltd	18-06-2010
4	Core Projects and Technologies Ltd.	16-04-2010
	Core Projects and Technologies	02-07-2010
	Core Projects and Technologies Ltd.	05-08-2010
5	Dighi Port Ltd	26-05-2010
6	Electrosteel Integrated Ltd	08-06-2010
	Electrosteel Steels Limited	16-07-2010
	Electrosteel Steels Limited	31/08/2010
	Electrosteel Steels Limited	11-01-2011
7	Emco Energy Limited	18-01-2011
8	GTL Infrastructure Ltd	16-04-2010
9	GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib)	06-09-2010
	GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Ltd.	12-10-2010
	GVK Power (Goindwal Sahib) Ltd.	01-12-2010

1	2	3	4
10	HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited	24-09-2010	35.51
11	India Bulls Power Limited	05-10-2010	4.45
	India Bulls Power Limited	18-11-2010	14.47
12	Indiabulls Realtech Limited.	15-09-2010	3.24
	India Bulls Realtech Ltd.	19-11-2010	16.20
13	Jhabhua Power Limited	28-09-2010	12.43
14	Jindal India Thermal Power Limited	19-01-2011	8.83
15	JSW Energy (Ratnagiri) Ltd.	27/08/2010	7.21
16	Korba West Power Company Limited	01-09-2010	11.77
17	Monnet Power Company Ltd.	20-01-2011	22.50
18	Pipavav Shipyard Ltd	29-04-2010	31.50
	Pipavav Shipyard Ltd	26-10-2010	5.97
19	PMDO (Bee Pee Power Ltd.)	14-12-2010	4.55
20	PMDO (Dodaballapur Integrated Textile Park Limited)	24/08/2010	1.36
21	PMDO (HDIL)	29-11-2010	8.18
22	PMDO (Hema Sri Power Projects Ltd)	26/08/2010	2.43
23	PMDO (IL&FS Waste Mngt. & Urban Service)	22-12-2010	1.87
24	PMDO (IWMUST)	12-07-2010	0.48
	PMDO (IWMUST) Trichy / Pollachi	29-11-2010	0.52
25	PMDO (Nanded Waghala city Municipal Corpn.)	28-09-2010	0.91
26	PMDO (Surat Super Yarn Park Ltd.)	29-11-2010	2.43
27	PMDO (Yuvaraj Power Projects Ltd.)	08-09-2010	5.45

1	2	3	4
28	PMDO RDF Power Projects Ltd	29-06-2010	3.63
29	PMDO Shalivahana (MSW) Green Energy Ltd.	25-06-2010	1.00
30	PMDO Vansh Nimay Ltd.	02-06-2010	0.58
31	Rosa Power Supply Company Ltd.	16-04-2010	12.00
	Rosa Power Supply Company Ltd. Phase II	10-05-2010	5.40
	Rosa Power Supply Company Ltd. - Phase II	11-08-2010	3.49
32	Sasan Power Ltd.	08-06-2010	7.73
33	Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corp Ltd.	12-04-2010	20.00
34	Surana Power Ltd.	07-12-2010	22.80
35	Teesta Urja Ltd.	25-05-2010	11.34
	Teesta Urja Ltd.	03-08-2010	8.74
	Teesta Urja Ltd.	22-10-2010	7.80
	Teesta Urja Ltd.	18-11-2010	6.58
	Teesta Urja Ltd.	05-01-2011	2.88
	Teesta Urja Ltd.	10-01-2011	2.61
36	Varun Shipping Company Limited	15-04-2010	45.00
37	Kerala Coop Hsg Federation Ltd.	27-04-2010	40.00
38	Chandigarh State Cooperative Housing Society	04-06-2010	2.30
TOTAL			1144.87

List of black-money account holders in foreign banks

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

(a) the authority that is in possession of the list of the people who have stashed black money in foreign banks;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the time bound plan to make this list public;
- (c) whether any new legislation is required for this purpose; and
- (d) if so, by when this legislation would be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance is in possession of list of Indian account holders in LGT Bank, Liechtenstein, which was made available by the German Government to the Indian Government. 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.

Based on the information received income amounting to Rs. 39.66 Crore was assessed/re-assessed in the hands of 18 individuals being beneficiaries and tax demand of Rs. 24.66 crore raised. Notices for imposition of penalty and prosecution under various provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 have been issued.

Once the prosecutions are launched against these individuals, the names will become public. There is no new legislation required for this purpose.

Unlawful activities in banks and other financial institutions

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

(a) whether incidents of frauds, theft and other unlawful activities in banks and other financial institutions have been reported from different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported including the funds involved therein during the last one year.

(c) the details of action taken against the erring officials/persons; and

(d) the other corrective measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) RBI has reported that the incidents of frauds, dacoity, theft, robbery in banks and their ATMs are reported by banks as and when they occurs.

(b) As reported by RBI data on frauds for the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 till December, 2010 is given in Statement-I (See below). Further data in respect of dacoity/robbery/theft reported by the banks during the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till date) are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) On receipt of fraud reports from banks, RBI after examining various aspects, advises the concerned banks to report the case, to CBI/Police/ SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India as part of its supervisory process takes the following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- i. Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- ii. Issues Caution Advices to banks to exercise due diligence while sanctioning fresh loan facilities to the borrowers mentioned in such advice.
- iii. In the past, considering various concerns arising out of banks' operations, including incidents of frauds, RBI had advised the banks to:
 - a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit.

- b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

- c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.

Measures initiated by RBI and Indian Banks Association to strengthen security arrangements of bank branches are as under:

- i) The Fraud Monitoring Cell (DBS) has issued two circulars "Security Arrangements to ATMs of bank" (circular dated February 22, 2006).
- ii) RBI has issued circulars to banks on security arrangements from time to time advising them to be more vigilant, tighten up security arrangements and take preventive action against robberies/dacoities in their branches.

Statement-I

Data on frauds reported by Public Sector, Private Sector and Foreign Bank

(A) (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	2009-10		2010-11 (till Dec 2010)	
		No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State Bank of India	545	224.77	615#	137.00 #
	SBI (overseas branches)	3	30.25	0	0
2	SBBJ	62	8.26	48	6.69
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	42	68.55	38	8.50
4	State Bank of Indore	27	2.22	5	0.27
5	State Bank of Mysore	28	3.28	26	131.74
6	State Bank of Patiala	58	18.57	68	9.82
7	State Bank of Saurashtra	0	0	0	0
8	State Bank of Travancore	34	5.15	12	3.93
9	Allahabad Bank	112	23.71	80	32.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Andhra Bank	95	70.02	38	6.01
11	Bank of Baroda	232	33.35	192	28.52
	BOB (overseas branches)	7	1.30	0	0
12	Bank of India	219	57.20	190	24.44
	BOI (overseas branches)	2	.070	1	0.001
13	Bank of Maharashtra	81	18.47	70	63.16
14	Canara Bank	151	62.11	95	116.12
	Canara Bank(Overseas)	0	0	0	0
15	Central Bank of India	165	83.69	100	174.72
16	Corporation Bank	87	10.91	58	8.03
17	Dena Bank	35	9.81	20	2.70
18	IDBI Ltd.	121	221.26	84	163.30
19	Indian Bank	99	62.50	79	27.32
	Overseas Branch	0	0	0	0
20	Indian Overseas Bank	134	108.04	73	126.34
	Overseas Br	0	0	0	0
21	Oriental Bank of Commerce	54	11.34	80	118.08
22	Punjab National Bank	244	76.20	295	68.71
23	Punjab & Sind Bank	33	28.56	26	4.36
24	Syndicate Bank	200	54.89	120	47.04
	Overseas Br	0	0	0	0
25	Union Bank of India	137	224.34	106	40.37
26	United Bank of India	60	20.85	45	13.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	UCO Bank	133	29.68	148	108.74
28	Vijaya Bank	169	39.70	52	25.40
	TOTAL	3369	1609.05	2764	1497.061
Private Sector Banks					
29	Bank of Punjab Ltd.	0	0	0	0
30	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	30	17.91	8	1.14
31	Benares State Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
32	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
	Overseas branch	0	0	0	0
33	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	8	0.86	7	15.31
34	Centurion Bank Ltd. CBP	0	0	0	0
35	City Union Bank Ltd.	10	9.17	2	0.22
36	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	8	1.11	9	0.16
37	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	7	1.75	8	1.12
38	Federal Bank Ltd	92	68.74	33	60.94
39	Ganesh Bk of Kurundwad	0	0	0	0
40	Global Trust Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0
41	HDFC Bank	300	43.55	199	8.64
42	ICICI Bank	15074	69.28	8649*	100.80 *
42 (a)	ICICI Bank overseas branch	0	0	1	0.11
43	IDBI Ltd.	0	0	0	0
44	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	35	4.08	32	22.00
45	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	17	2.39	10	0.80
46	Karnataka Bank Ltd	27	4.74	18	2.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
47	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	10	4.78	1	0.23
48	Kotak Mahindra Bank	87	4.79	60	11.31
49	Lakshmi Vilas bank Ltd	13	5.18	15	26.68
50	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0
51	Nainital Bank Ltd	3	0.34	0	0
52	Nedungadi Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0
53	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	4	1.75	3	0.18
54	Sangli Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0
55	South Indian Bank Ltd	13	4.24	17	3.65
56	SBICI	5	0.52	0	0
57	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	27	1.20	20	5.34
58	United Western Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0
59	UTI Bank Ltd.(Axis bank)	84	54.33	65	45.38
60	ING Vysya Bank Ltd	34	3.82	11	0.93
61	YES Bank	3	0.01	7	0.02
TOTAL		15891	304.54	9175	307.62

C. Foreign Bank

62	ABN AmroBank	120	2.79	61	0.95
63	American Express Banking Corp.	817	7.71	637	3.24
64	Bank of America	1	0.14	0	0
65	Bank of Ceylon	1	1.00	1	0.50
66	Bk of Bah & Kuwait	0	0	0	0
67	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	0	0	0	0
68	BNP Paribas	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
69	Barclays Bank	44	0.17	43	0.07
70	Calyon Bank	0	0	0	0
71	China Trust Comm. Bank	0	0	0	0
72	Citibank N.A.	1277	11.68	666	465.24
73	Deutsche Bank	66	32.76	23	0.66
74	Honkong Bank / HSBC	2741	11.13	2028	9.29
75	Mashrek Bank	0	0	0	0
76	Oman International Bank	0	0	0	0
77	Standard Chartered Bank	461	26.57	357	5.91
TOTAL		5528	93.95	3816	485.86

Including 231 fraud cases amounting Rs 68.14 crore taken over from e-State Bank of Indore by SBI during the quarter ended September 30, 2010.

* Including 128 fraud cases amounting Rs 41.14 crore taken over from e-Bank of Rajasthan by ICICI Bank during the quarter ended September 30, 2010.

Statement-II

A. Bank-Wise Data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary during the Fy 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Bank	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	18	35.41	2.36
Andhra Bank	12	0.50	0.50
Axis Bank Ltd.	23	445.27	395.83
Bank of Baroda	06	8.70	0.00
Bank of India	27	48.80	4.14

1	2	3	4
Bank of Maharashtra	06	11.74	0.00
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	05	0.17	0.17
Canara Bank	21	28.00	13.43
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	03	0.00	0.00
Central Bank of India	45	26.60	0.00
Corporation Bank	03	0.00	0.00
Dena Bank	10	11.15	11.15
Development Credit Bank Ltd	01	7.40	0.00
Federal Bank Ltd.	06	4.20	1.21
HDFC Bank Ltd.	06	57.30	36.25
ICICI Bank Ltd.	18	217.16	76.78
IDBI Bank Limited	04	4.17	0.00
Indian Bank	15	40.25	0.00
Indian Overseas Bank	22	0.88	0.00
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	02	0.00	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	07	118.91	0.00
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	04	0.00	0.00
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	05	0.00	0.00
Krishna Bhima Samruddhi	02	1.32	0.00
Local Area Bank Ltd			
Nainital Bank Ltd.	01	0.00	0.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14	99.66	0.00
Punjab & Sind Bank	11	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Punjab National Bank	14	95.72	2.27
South Indian Bank	05	2.74	2.74
Standard Chartered Bank	02	1.00	0.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	11	25.74	1.54
State Bank of Hyderabad	01	10.37	0.00
State Bank of India	114	374.44	67.32
State Bank of Indore	14	11.49	0.50
State Bank of Mysore	07	17.08	0.00
State Bank of Patiala	41	66.16	22.67
State Bank of Travancore	05	0.10	0.00
Syndicate Bank	24	14.08	0.00
UCO Bank	12	205.46	19.85
Union Bank of India	18	48.90	5.99
United Bank of India	09	81.07	1.59
Vijaya Bank	08	0.82	0.82
TOTAL	582	2122.76	667.11

*B. Bank-wise Data on Robbery/Dacoity/Theft/Burglary
during the FY 2010-11 (till date)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Bank	No. of incidents	Amount involved	Amount recovered
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	14	22.41	11.10
Andhra Bank	06	146.00	0.46

1	2	3	4
Axis Bank Ltd.	13	67.42	49.00
Bank of Baroda	06	29.92	0.00
Bank of India	12	8.88	0.40
Bank of Maharashtra	01	0.40	0.40
Canara Bank	06	26.67	0.00
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	01	0.00	0.00
Central Bank of India	25	21.67	0.00
Citibank N.A.	03	0.06	0.06
City Union Bank Ltd.	01	5.00	0.00
Corporation Bank	02	8.55	8.41
Dena Bank	09	12.57	0.00
HDFC Bank Ltd.	06	124.82	102.58
ICICI Bank Ltd.	15	225.94	115.94
IDBI Bank Limited	04	7.88	6.19
Indian Bank	09	0.00	0.00
Indian Overseas Bank	14	35.50	15.00
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	04	116.90	0.00
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	02	11.64	11.64
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	04	1.00	0.00
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	01	0.00	0.00
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	03	0.00	0.00
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14	3.30	3.04
Punjab & Sind Bank	10	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
Punjab National Bank	06	47.32	0.00
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	01	0.08	0.00
South Indian Bank Ltd.	03	0.00	0.00
Standard Chartered Bank	01	0.71	0.00
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	07	0.00	0.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	01	10.26	0.00
State Bank of India	79	433.55	49.07
State Bank of Indore	03	1.00	0.00
State Bank of Patiala	39	20.57	0.00
State Bank of Travancore	06	100.00	98.76
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	02	0.00	0.00
Syndicate Bank	32	0.00	0.00
Union Bank of India	07	33.15	26.75
UCO Bank	09	10.39	0.00
United Bank of India	08	75.90	26.75
Vijaya Bank	03	8.26	0.00
TOTAL	392	1617.72	498.80

Current account deficit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the current account deficit has been rising consistently with a worrying trend;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The current account deficit widened from 1.0 per cent of GDP in 2006-07 to 2.8 per cent in 2009-10 and to further 3.7 per cent in HI (April-September 2010) of 2010-11. The increase in current account deficit was mainly on account of widening trade deficit and fall in the invisibles surplus. The capital account surplus, however has been largely financing the current account deficit.

Recruitment of part time employees in banks

642. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recruitment of part time sweepers/employees in various nationalized banks during last three years;

(b) how many such employees were regularized in view of assurances given to SC/ST Welfare Federation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that contractual manual scavengers/sweepers are being recruited in the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and the same shall be laid on the table of the House.

Involvement of bank staff in bank frauds

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the involvement of bank staff has been discovered in majority of frauds in banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) RBI has reported that in the fraud reports submitted by the banks involvement of bank staff wherever detected, is furnished. However, data on such involvement is not compiled by RBI by name, designation of the staff and bank wise.

(c) RBI has reported that on receipt of fraud reports from banks, various aspects related to the frauds are examined and concerned banks are advised to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, examine staff accountability, complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system as also procedures so that frauds do not recur.

Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process has taken following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of *modus operandi* circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- ii) Issues Caution Advices in respect of borrowers who have defrauded the banks. In the Caution Advice the banks are advised to exercise due diligence while considering proposals for fresh loan facilities from such borrowers.

In the past, considering various concerns arising out of banks' operations, including incidents of frauds, RBI had advised the banks to:

- a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit.
- b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
- c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.

Checking of rising prices by curtailing taxes

†644. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the unbearable price-rise can be checked by curtailing taxes in the country;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have been requested to provide relaxation in the local taxes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the State Governments in this regard alongwith the steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Price rise is not only because of taxes but depend on various other factors mainly demand and supply. In order to contain prices, semi milled or wholly milled, rice, wheat, pulses, sugar, all crude edible oils, and onion have been fully exempted from basic customs duty. The basic customs duty on refined edible oils has also been reduced to 7.5% *ad valorem*.

An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up under the Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance to review the overall inflation situation, with particular reference to primary food articles. The IMG will, *inter alia*, review production/ rainfall trends and build an institutional machinery to read warning signals, assess international trends, recommend action on fiscal, monetary, production, marketing, distribution and infrastructure fronts to prevent price spikes, and suggest measures to strengthen collection and analysis of data and forecasting.

(c) This Ministry has not requested the State Governments to provide relaxation in the local taxes.

(d) and (e) In view of reply to part (c) above, questions do not arise.

Shortage of manpower in PSU banks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector banks are suffering from shortage of manpower;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of estimated shortage, bank-wise; and

(d) the steps being proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The banks have been granted managerial autonomy which

inter-alia includes framing of

their own HR policies and procedures for recruitment including eligibility criteria, mode of selection, levels of entry etc.

The number of vacancies, bank wise, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-licensed MFIs operating in the country

646. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) functioning in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware that many Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are working in the country without license; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Malegam Committee was appointed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in October 2010 to study issues and concerns in the Micro Finance sector in India. The Committee submitted its Report in January, 2011. The Report *inter alia* mentions that the players in the Microfinance sector can be classified into three main groups:

- i) The SHG-Bank linkage Model accounting for about 58% of the outstanding loan portfolio.
- ii) Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) accounting for about 34% of the outstanding loan portfolio
- iii) Others including trusts, societies, etc. accounting for the balance 8% of the outstanding loan portfolio to microfinance sector.

Of the above, only Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) undertaking microfinance activities are registered with the RBI. Such NBFCs-MFIs are classified as "loan" companies and are regulated in terms of the provisions of the Chapter- III B of RBI Act, 1934 and the Directions issued under it. There are 36 companies that are in micro financing registered as NBFCs with RBI. The names of such NBFCs are given in Statement.

Statement

List of Microfinance NBFCs registered with Reserve Bank of India

Sl.No.	State	Name of the NBFC(MFI)
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	Chandan Dhara Finance Ltd.
2.	Karnataka	Ujivan Financial Services Ltd.
3.		BSS Microfinance Private Ltd.
4.		Janalakshmi Financial Services Ltd.
5.	Orissa	M/s. Adhikar Micro Finance Pvt. Ltd.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Asmitha Microfin Limited
7.		Future Financial Services Ltd.
8.		Maanaveeya Holdings & Investments Pvt. Ltd.
9.		Share Microfin Ltd.
10.		SKS Microfinance Private Ltd.
11.		Spandana Sphoorty Finance Ltd.
12.		Nano Financial Services India Pvt. Ltd.
13.		Microsupport Financial Services Ltd.
14.		CRESA Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
15.		Keertana Financial Ltd.
16.		SWAWS Microcredit Cor. India Pvt. Ltd.
17.		G.P. Mass Finance Ltd.
18.		Sai Adarsha Finance & Investments India Pvt. Ltd.
19.		The Bellwether Microfinance Fund Pvt. Ltd.
20.		Bharatiya Samrudhi Finance Ltd.

1	2	3
21.		Jacynth Finvest Pvt. Ltd.
22.		Saadhana Innovative Financial Products And Services Ltd.
23.		Dovefin Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Nimisha Finance India Pvt. Ltd.
25.		Sonata Finance Pvt. Ltd.
26.	West Bengal	Grameen Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
27.		Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
28.		Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.
29.		Disari Savings & Credit Corpn Ltd.
30.	New Delhi	Saija Finance Pvt. Ltd.
31.		Star Global Resources Pvt. Ltd.
32.		Vikram Finlease Pvt. Ltd.
33.		Mimoza Enterprises Finance Ltd.
34.		Bhartiya Samruddhi Finance Ltd.
35.		Comet Leasing & Finance Ltd.
36.	Rajasthan	Sahayata Microfinance Pvt. Ltd.

Income tax raid on onion traders

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Department had recently raided the onion traders in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In view of abnormal increase in prices of some of the vegetables, the Income Tax Department

conducted surveys in various parts of the country on vegetable vendors to detect undisclosed stock/income.

(b) The details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. The information will have to be collected from field formations of the Income Tax Department spread in various parts of the country. The time and effort required for collection of the information may not be commensurate to the objective sought to be achieved.

Environmental effectiveness and Economic aspect of EPR

648. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the economic aspects of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR);

(b) if so, whether Government has undertaken any evaluation of the environmental effectiveness and economic efficiency of EPR policies in other Asian countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the manner in which Government has obtained the information and data on the performance of EPR policy;

(e) whether Government has received any representations from the public representatives on EPR scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) The Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on 4th February, 2011 and the draft notification on e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2010, incorporate the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). As per the concept of EPR, the manufacturers have the responsibility to establish collection centres for the end of life of their products, either collectively or individually. The concept of EPR has been adopted as being practised in various countries, including those in the European Union, and Japan, requiring the manufactures to take responsibility for the end of life of

their products and to ensure the waste from such products is channelised for safe handling. However, no evaluation of the environmental effectiveness and economic efficiency of EPR policies has been carried out by this Ministry.

Loans against deposits for senior citizens

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision of loan or overdraft against the deposits under the Senior Citizen Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing such a condition which goes against the normal banking practice; and

(c) whether Government would relax the condition for emergency reasons like hospitalization, death of spouse etc.?

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

(b) The Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 (SCSS), was designed to meet the need of a regular flow of income for the senior citizens and retired persons with security of investment, liquidity of funds and operational convenience. Keeping in view the above, higher-rate of interest at 9 percent per annum is offered to all senior citizens under this scheme. Persons who are 60 years of age and above can make a deposit under the scheme. Those retired persons who are 55 years of age and above but below 60 years are also eligible to invest their retirement benefits subject to maximum deposit limit of Rs. 15 lakh under the scheme.

Facility of loan or overdraft against the deposit would necessitate pledging of the deposit under this scheme. As a consequence, the subscriber of a pledged account will not be able to withdraw the interest amount periodically defeating the very purpose of the scheme.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

Reconstitution of distributorships

650. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of distributorships permitted to be reconstituted fully on the resignation of original allottee;

(b) whether any plan action is imposed against the financial partner in case reconstitution in his name had been permitted on the basis of fake and forged certificates of education and financial statement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) During the last three years and April 2010 to January, 2011, fifteen LPG distributorships of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) and five LPG distributorships of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have been reconstituted fully on the resignation of original allottees.

(b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, IOC, HPCL and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have not come across any such cases where the reconstitution had been permitted on the basis of fake and forged certificates of education and financial statement.

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

Review of functioning of RBI

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

(a) whether Government has received representations that the RBI is unable to have an effective anti-inflationary policy in place due to lack of sufficient power and economic skills;

(b) the details of this representation;

(c) what are the reasons for the frequent statements from the RBI, citing predictions on inflationary control measures bearing fruit;

(d) whether Government will review the functioning of the RBI in view of loss of public confidence in its ability to have an effective monetary policy; and

(e) the details of steps proposed to enquire why RBI has lost public confidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Monetary measures work through a complex process of long and variable lags. It has been Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) endeavour to effectively communicate to the public its anti-inflationary policy measures, likely outcomes as well as the risks and challenges in this regard. Till July 2010, RBI policy announcements were made once in a quarter. Thereafter, it was felt that in a rapidly evolving macroeconomic situation a gap of a quarter between policy reviews was too long. There were several occasions in the recent past when the Reserve Bank had to take off-cycle policy actions in response to macro economic developments. While these instances challenged the discipline of the quarterly schedule, they also underscored the need for flexibility to maneuver. Hence, Mid-quarter Reviews were formalized to communicate the RBI's assessment of economic conditions more frequently and to take the surprise element out of the off-cycle actions.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal with Government, at present, to review the functioning of RBI.

Mandatory of registration of CROS for clinical trials

652. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug regulator, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) plans to make the registration of Clinical Research Organisation (CROs) mandatory for clinical trials and introduce new provisions in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act relating to the inspection of trials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the clinical trials of drugs on humans is set to become more stringent now as Government has decided to make the process safer and more transparent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) A Notification G.S.R. 40 (E) dated 19.1.2011 has been published by the Government notifying the draft rules, which provide for registration of Clinical Research Organization (CROs). The guidelines and requirement for conducting clinical trials are

already

specified in Schedule Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Schedule Y mandates that clinical trials are required to be conducted as per Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). To insure transparency and accessibility in conduct of clinical trials, the applicants are required to register all the clinical trials for which permissions have been granted by office of Drugs Controller General (India) on or after 15th June, 2009 in the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) clinical trial registry at www.ctri.in before initiation of the trial. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 also contains provisions for regulating clinical trials in the country.

Charging of interest by MFIs

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

(a) whether Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) charge more than 40 per cent interest to SHGs on loan and also demand collateral property guarantee and weekly payments, which lead to suicide of SHG members in various parts of the country;

(b) the names of micro finance companies who are charging such exorbitant rate of interest, State-wise with their addresses;

(c) whether money lenders have turned to micro finance companies; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to stop such heinous crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) While Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not regulate the interest rates charged by Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), it has issued Instructions on a Fair Practice Code to be adhered to by all Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) in terms of which the NBFCs should not charge exorbitant rates of interest and resort to undue harassment viz., persistently bothering the borrowers at odd hours, use of muscle power for recovery of loans, etc. The Boards of NBFCs were also advised to lay out appropriate principles and procedures and determine interest rates, processing and other charges.

Further, the Government of India had in September, 2010 written to all Chief Executive of Public Sector Banks advising them to ensure that

the rates of interest charged by the MFIs to the eventual beneficiaries are reasonable. The Banks were also advised to ensure that MFIs do not resort to ever greening of the loans.

The Malegam Committee appointed to look into the functioning of MFIs has submitted its Report on January 19, 2011 to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Reserve Bank of India has placed the Report in the public domain, and based on the feedback received from all stakeholders, it will take a considerable view on the sector. Further, the Department of Financial Services will consider introducing a Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Bill after taking into account the views of RBI on the Committee's recommendations.

Information regarding the names of micro finance companies who are charging exorbitant rate of interest and about the money lenders who have turned into micro finance companies as sought for is not maintained in the Department.

Impact of rising fuel prices on economy

654. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that rising fuel prices in the country will adversely hit the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The WPI inflation in mineral oils increased to 16.7 per cent in January, 2011 from 7.9 per cent in the corresponding period last year. This is mainly because of the rise in crude oil prices (Brent) in international market, which rose to US \$96 per barrel in January, 2011 from US \$77 per barrel in January, 2010 and US \$45 per barrel in January, 2009. The weighted contribution to overall inflation of mineral oils (weight 9.36%) was 19.7 per cent in January, 2011 compared to 9 per cent in January last year.

The Government is committed to make available essential fuels, particularly cooking fuels to the common man at affordable prices. In view of the importance of the household fuels, namely PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, the Government has decided that the subsidies on these products will be continued. The PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy

Scheme 2002 as well as the Freight Subsidy (for far-flung areas) scheme, 2002 have been extended till 31.03.2014. Suitable measures are being taken at the appropriate time.

Rules for stopping foreigners from operating in Border areas

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

(a) whether the Home Ministry has asked to make changes in the rules to stop foreigners from operating in sensitive border areas by acquiring stakes in Indian companies; and

(b) if so, what is Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tax realization through central taxes

+656. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target for quantum of tax realization through Central taxes for the current financial year has been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the enhancement in this target as compared to last year 2009-10 and the percentage of such target achieved from April till the end of December?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The targets for quantum of tax realization through Central taxes fixed for the current financial year are as under:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl.No.	Nature of Central Taxes:	Target fixed
1.	Direct Taxes	4,30,000
2.	Indirect Taxes	3,34,500

(c) So far as direct taxes are concerned, the target during the current financial year has been enhanced by 11.11% as compared to revised target of Rs. 3,87,008 for the last year 2009-10. In

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

respect of indirect taxes, it has been enhanced by about 37% as against the actual revenue collections during the year 2009-10. The percentage of such target achieved from April till the end of December, 2010 is as under:

Sl. No.	Nature of Central Taxes	% of target achieved
1.	Direct Taxes	69.53%
2.	Indirect Taxes	68.00%

Growth rate of GDP

†657. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product for the year 2010-11 of the country has been assessed as 8.6 per cent;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that according to this assessment a growth in per capita income is expected to rise to 6.7 per cent;

(d) if not, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the impact of growth rate on common people against the annual inflation rate of 9 per cent in the country is also being assessed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per advance estimates of National Income 2010-11 released on 7th February, 2011, by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost during 2010-11 is estimated at 8.6 per cent at constant (2004-05 prices) and the growth rate in per capita Net National Income for 2010-11 at factor cost is estimated at 6.7 per cent at constant (2004-05 prices). As these growth estimates are at constant (2004-05) prices, the impact of price rise is already factored therein.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Tax amnesty schemes to get black money back from abroad

658. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of amnesty schemes put into operation for unearthing unaccounted money in the past;

(b) how far these schemes have been successful in their objectives;

(c) whether the Government is again working on an amnesty scheme to bring back money stashed abroad;

(d) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(e) how this scheme would be different from the earlier schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Nine voluntary disclosure schemes have been floated by the Government between the period from 1951 to 1997.

(b) Significant disclosures were made in these voluntary disclosure schemes.

(c) At present, there is no proposal before the Government to bring an amnesty scheme for disclosure of undisclosed income.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Efficacy of tax treaties

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

(a) the present functional status of India-Switzerland tax treaty signed on 30th August, 2010;

(b) whether such treaties are effective in checking money laundering and black money;

(c) the action plan Government is making for bringing back black money deposited with foreign banks; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the names of countries where income tax offices have been set up by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Protocol amending the Agreement and Protocol between the Government of Republic of India and the Swiss Confederation for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income (Amending Protocol) has been signed at New Delhi on 30th August, 2010. The Amending Protocol shall enter into force on completion of internal procedure by Switzerland. Upon entry into force, India would be able to get banking information from Switzerland in specific cases for any period beginning with 1st April, 2011 or thereafter. One of the salient features of this Amending Protocol is that the Article on Exchange of Information has been amended to specifically provide for exchange of banking information as well as information without domestic interest.

As per the article concerning Exchange of Information in the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs), the information exchanged could be used for tax purposes only. However, in the current negotiations/renegotiations of DTAAs and Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs), India is making an effort to ensure that the provisions of this article allow sharing of information with other law enforcement agencies.

(c) Government has formulated a five pronged strategy to tackle the issue of bringing back black money of Indian citizens stashed abroad. This strategy comprises of-

- (i) Joining Global crusade against 'black money';
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit funds;
- (iv) Developing systems for implementation; and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

(d) The two Income Tax Overseas Units (ITOUs) within the Indian Mission are already operational in Singapore and Mauritius. In addition 8 more such units in USA, UK, Netherlands, Japan, Cyprus, Germany, France and UAE have been created.

Assessment of black money in the country

†660. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to assess the black money of the country;
- (b) if so, the time when this decision was taken; and
- (c) the action taken till now to implement this decision and by what time Government would be able to work out the amount of black money accurately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to get a fresh study conducted on unaccounted income/wealth both inside and outside the country bringing out the nature of activities engendering money laundering and its ramifications on national security. The proposal was approved by the Government in January, 2011. The study will be conducted by three national institutes with inputs from various ministries/departments. The institutes have been finalised and the study will be assigned to them after making necessary provisions. The institutes will be given a time-frame of eighteen months to complete the study.

Approval of interest rate on EPF deposits

661. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Board of Trustee, Employees Provident Fund (EPF) had recommended 9.5 per cent rate of interest of its subscribers for year 2010-11 in its meeting held on 15th September, 2010;
- (b) whether this involved any financial support from Government; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has not yet ratified this recommendation and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. For the financial year 2010-11, 9.5% rate of interest on EPF has been recommended by the Central Board of Trustees,

Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)] in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

190th meeting held on 15.09.2010 based on the funds available in the Interest Suspense Account. The proposed interest rate is recommended based on the presumption of availability of additional fund under the Interest Suspense Account (ISA). The exact amount of surplus in ISA cannot be identified without updating all member accounts. Any 'surplus' or 'deficit' should be derived figure, after updation of member accounts and it shall not be based on macro accounting exercise.

In view of the above, this Ministry has not yet ratified this recommendation of CBT (EPF).

GST compensation package

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

(a) whether 50,000 crore compensation package evolved by the 13th Finance Commission has resulted in introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) from April, 2010 as it would be a great booster for our Economy and Growth;

(b) if so, whether the Empowered Group of States Finance Ministers insisting on "Convergence" formula to be made before final OK for GST introduction is given by State Governments, has been accepted; and

(c) the corpus of Package for the purpose or the State Governments will be levying additional State taxes for recouping their anticipated reduction in collection of their revenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such "Convergence" formula has been proposed by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers in the Country.

(c) Central Government has announced that the loss of revenue, to State, if any on account of introduction of Goods and Services Tax, would be compensated.

Wealth management schemes of banks

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

(a) whether Government has been seized off the Wealth Management

Schemes launched by banks;

(b) if so, the features of the schemes vis-a-vis the erstwhile Portfolio Management Schemes (PMS) indicating the nature of approval, if any, accorded by the RBI to the same;

(c) whether Government has been seized off the problem surfaced recently at the Gurgaon branch of a foreign bank reflecting large funds of individual and corporate investors to have been channels to unclear purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the nature of investigations being carried out into the same indicating agencies involved and purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Wealth Management includes financial services such as Portfolio Management (PMS), Investment Advisory Services (IAS), Referral Services, etc. The general permission given by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to commercial banks to operate Portfolio Management and similar schemes in different names has been withdrawn since June 1994. RBI has informed that no bank has been granted permission to operate PMS since then. However, bank sponsored Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) were permitted since December 12, 2006 to offer discretionary PMS to their clients, on a case to case basis subject to certain conditions. Banks are permitted to offer IAS on a case-to-case basis subject to certain conditions and banks have been given general permission to offer referral services.

(c) and (d) A fraud by mobilizing funds to the tune of Rs. 460.91 crore unauthorisedly from High Networth Individual customers and certain corporates for the purpose of investing in stock market, assuring them high returns has been detected at Gurgaon branch of Citibank N.A.

(e) RBI has conducted a special scrutiny of the related accounts at Citibank, Gurgaon and other connected accounts at other banks. The Citibank has filed complaint with the police at DLF-2 Gurgaon on December 5, 2010 and investigations are currently being undertaken by the police. A forensic Audit has been initiated by M/s Ernst & Young at the initiative of Citibank N.A. The bank has conducted an internal investigation through the 'Citi Security and Investigation Services'.

Remedial measures for micro financing system

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the micro financing system of the country has become quite controversial in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter in view of the importance of micro financing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The poor in rural India are being provided microfinance mainly through the Self Help Group (SHG) - Bank linkage model and the Micro Finance Institution (MFI) - Bank Linkage Model.

(i) SHG Bank Linkage Model: Self Help Groups (SHGs) are economically homogeneous groups of up to 10-20 members belonging to poor families that are formed to save small amounts of money on a regular basis. The savings of the SHGs are utilized by them for on lending to group members. SHGs are free to determine the rate of interest to be charged on the loans extended by them. The SHGs are financed directly by the banks. As on 31st March, 2010, 69.53 lakh SHGs have Saving Bank accounts with banks and the amount of saving with the banks was Rs.6,199 crore. Under the SHG - Bank Linkage model thrift and savings precede credit. About 9.7 crore rural households have been covered under this scheme. As on 31st March, 2010, 48.51 lakh SHGs had loans outstanding of Rs.28,038.28 crore with the banks in the country with an average loan outstanding of Rs.57,795 per SHG.

(ii) The reach of the MFI - Bank Linkage model has been growing in the last few years. However, recently there have been complaints, including in the media about certain bad lending practices indulged in by some MFIs. In view of the recent developments in the Microfinance sector, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, the RBI had in October 2010 set up a Committee to study the issues and concerns of the micro finance sector including ways and means of making interest rates charged by the micro finance institutions reasonable. The Committee submitted its report to the
RBI
in January, 2011. The Malegam Committee, *inter-alia*, recommended the

creation of a separate

category of NBFCs viz. NBFC-MFIs to be regulated, and supervised, by the RBI, an interest cap of 24% on individual loans of MFIs, continuation of priority sector lending status to banks loans to these separate category of NBFC-MFIs, exemption of such NBFC-MFIs from the provisions of State Money Lending Laws, etc. The Reserve Bank of India has placed the Report in the public domain, and based on the feedback received from all stakeholders, RBI will take a considered view on the sector. Further, the Department of Financial Services will consider introducing a Micro Finance (Development & Regulation) Bill after taking into account the views of RBI on the Committee's recommendations.

Option of base system in banks

665. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks have been asked to follow Base system in place of PLR;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that old borrowers of the banks are not being allowed to switch over to Base system; and

(c) whether Government proposes to instruct all the banks to either fully switch to Base system or allow their customers, who otherwise are willing to switch over to Base system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Following the announcement in the Annual Policy Statement for the year 2009-10, Reserve Bank of India constituted a Working Group on Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) to review the present BPLR system and suggest changes to make credit pricing more transparent. Based on the recommendations of the Group and the suggestions from various stakeholders, it has been decided that banks switch over to the system of Base Rate. The Base Rate system has replaced the BPLR system with effect from July 1, 2010. In terms of the new guidelines, banks determine their actual lending rate on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate.

(b) and (c) As per the RBI guidelines, the Base Rate system would be applicable for all new loans and for those old loans that come up for renewal. Existing loans based on the BPLR system may run till their maturity. In case existing borrowers want to switch to the new system,

before expiry of the existing contracts, an option may be given to them, on mutually agreed terms. Banks, however, should not charge any fee for such switch-over.

Regularisation of part time employees in banks

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

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about communication No. F1/5/2006-SCT (B) dated 9th November, 2006 in the Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Div.); and

(b) if so, the reasons for withdrawing letters of even number of dated 19th May, 2006 and 4th October, 2006 on the subject of regularization the service of part time sweepers/employees as full time sweeper employees in the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. The Ministry held a meeting on 12.4.2006 with the representatives of All India Confederation of SC/ST Organisations and one of the issues raised was about continuation of Part-time employees engaged as Sweepers for a long period of time. The discussion in the meeting was minuted and these minutes had the approval of the competent authority.

These minutes were circulated to the Banks on 12.5.2006 for consideration and appropriate action. Subsequently, a letter was issued on 19.5.2006 wherein it was indicated that the last sentence in para 9 of the aforesaid minutes be read as under:

"It was suggested that instructions may be issued to the Banks that the services of part-time sweepers/employees may be regularized as full-time sweepers/employees and that appointments may be made only on regular basis in the future. The representatives of Confederation/Federation were informed that the above suggestion would be forwarded to the Banks for consideration and appropriate action."

A reminder was also issued on 4.10.2006. The letters of 19.5.2006 and 4.10.2006 were issued without due approval and did not accurately reflect the record of discussion. Therefore, a letter clarifying the position had to be issued on 8.11.2006 instead of 9.11.2006 as mentioned in part (a) of the Question wherein it was indicated that letters dated 19.5.2006 and 4.10.2006 may be treated as withdrawn.

Expected tax collection from IPL,4th edition

667. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of amount Government is expecting to collect in way of taxes from fourth edition of T-20 Indian Premier League (IPL) which would commence in April 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): The extent of collection of Direct Tax from an event of the nature of fourth edition of T-20 Indian Premier League (IPL) is dependent upon several factors which includes the nature, purpose and items covered by various contracts between/amongst franchises, Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), various service providers, players, support staff and the extent of revenues realized/collection made from a variety of events/activities by various stakeholders. Thus, it is not possible to predict the likely collection of income tax from this event commencing in April, 2011.

Further, the Service Tax is required to be paid by the 5th/6th of the month immediately following the calendar month in which the payments for services rendered are received, towards the value of taxable service. As such, it is not possible to determine beforehand or to arrive at the figures/quantum of the expected Service Tax collection from the fourth edition of T-20, Indian Premier League(IPL).

Problem of bad loans

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

(a) whether public sector banks are facing severe problem of bad loans;

(b) if so, the amount involved in the bad loans; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Over the years, there have been conscious and persistent efforts by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government of India through the prescription of strict objective and prudential norms for the identification and classification of Non-performlag assets (NPAs) and for setting up the requisite infrastructure as also

systems/procedures/legal framework for effecting recoveries/reduction of

NPA's in the Indian Banking system. The introduction of the reform process in 1991-1992 has seen marked improvement in the quality of assets of the Indian banking sector, as revealed by a consistent decline in both the gross and net NPA ratios for the industry as a whole.

(b) The gross Non-performing assets (NPAs) of the public sector banks which were as high as 17.8% at end-March 1997, declined significantly to 2.27% (Rs. 57,301 crore) as at end-March 2010. The net NPAs of these banks during the same period declined from 9.2% to 1.10%.

(c) 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.

Separate budget for agriculture

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

(a) whether there have been demands from various quarters for having separate budget for agriculture like Railways in view of the country being largely dependent on agriculture;

(b) whether Government has ever given a thought of having separate budget for agriculture;

(c) if so, when such thought was given and what was the outcome;

(d) whether in a recently held 'Rythu Kosam' massive rally organized in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, all national leaders demanded for separate budget for agriculture;

(e) if so, whether Government is thinking of having a relook at this genuine demand once again; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such information has been received in the Ministry of Finance.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

(f) The existing Constitutional and Parliamentary procedure does not mandate separate budget for Agriculture.

Recommendation of the Malegam Committee

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

(a) whether the Malegam Committee has recommended for creation of non-banking finance company to be termed as NBFC-MFI;

(b) what are the other recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with the representatives of MFIs; and

(d) if so, the outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Malegam Committee appointed to look into the functioning of MFIs has submitted its Report on January 19, 2011 to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Committee, heard the views of the stakeholders including representatives of MFIs. The Committee *inter-alia*, recommended the following:

(i) Creation of a separate category of Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) viz. Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFC)-Micro Financial Institutions (MFIs) to be regulated, and supervised, by the RBI.

(ii) To qualify as a NBFC-MFI, the NBFC should be "a company which provides financial services pre-dominantly to low-income borrowers, with loans of small amounts, for short-terms, on unsecured basis, mainly for income-generating activities, with repayment schedules which are more frequent than those normally stipulated by commercial

banks' and which further satisfies the regulations specified in that behalf.

- (iii) Continuation of priority sector lending status to bank loans to these separate category of NBFC-MFIs.
- (iv) Exemption of such NBFC-MFIs from the provisions of State Money Lending Laws, etc.
- (v) The NBFC-MFI will hold not less than 90% of its total assets (other than cash and bank balances and money market instruments) in the form of qualifying assets.
- (vi) There are limits of an annual family income of Rs.50,000 and an individual ceiling on loans to a single borrower of Rs.25,000.
- (vii) Not less than 75% of the loans given by the MFI should be for income-generating purposes.
- (viii) There is a restriction on the other services to be provided by the MFI which has to be in accordance with the type of service and the maximum percentage of total income as may be prescribed.
- (ix) An average "margin cap" of 10 per cent for MFIs having a loan portfolio of Rs.100 crore and of 12 per cent for smaller MFIs. An interest cap of 24% on individual loans of MFIs.
- (x) In the interest of transparency, an MFI can levy only three charges, namely, (a) processing fee (b) interest and (c) insurance charge.

The Committee has also made a number of recommendations to mitigate the problems of multiple-lending, over borrowing, ghost borrowers and coercive methods of recovery. These include:

- (i) A borrower can be a member of only one Self-Help Group(SHG) or a Joint liability group (JLG).
- (ii) Not more than two MFIs can lend to a single borrower.
- (iii) There should be a minimum period of moratorium between the disbursement of loan and the commencement of recovery.
- (iv) The tenure of the loan must vary with its amount
- (v) A Credit Information Bureau has to be established

- (vi) The primary responsibility for avoidance of coercive methods of recovery must lie with the MFI and its management
- (vii) The Reserve Bank of India must prepare a draft Customer Protection Code to be adopted by all MFIs
- (viii) There must be grievance redressal procedures and establishment of ombudsmen
- (ix) All MFIs must observe a specified Code of Corporate Governance.

While reviewing the proposed Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Act, the Committee has recommended that entities governed by the proposed Act should not be allowed to do business of providing thrift services.

The Reserve Bank of India has placed the Report in the public domain, and based on the feedback received from all stakeholders, it will take a considered view on the sector. Further, the Department of Financial Services will consider introducing a Micro Finance (Development and Regulation) Bill after taking into account the views of RBI on the Committee's recommendations.

India's participation in FATF

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

(a) whether India has become a member of the Eurasian Group, a Financial Action Task Force (EFTF) enforcing global standards on anti money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of other members of the Eurasian Group; and

(d) the extent to which Government will be able to check diversion of money to terrorism after obtaining membership in the group?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has become a member of the Eurasian Group (EAG) on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism on December 15, 2010. EAG is a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Styled Regional Body, responsible for enforcing global standards on anti-money laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism

(CFT) .

(c) The other members of Eurasian Group are Russia, China, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Belarus and Kazakhstan.

(d) Through this membership, India would learn from the experience of the member nations and also contribute to the collective effort in achieving anti-money laundering (AML)/combating the financing of terrorism (CFT) goals. In the process, India would be able to work towards achieving a more transparent stable financial system by ensuring that financial institutions are not vulnerable to infiltration or abuse by organized crime groups.

Interest subvention claims of banks

672. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided 1400 crore for meeting pending interest subvention claims of banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has since 2006-07 been subsidizing short term crop loans to farmers in order to ensure the availability of crop loans to farmers for loans up to Rs. 3.00 lakh, at 7% p.a. This Interest Subvention Scheme has been further continued for 2010-11 for Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks. This year an additional subvention of 2% to farmers, who repay on time has been provided. Thus, the effective rate of interest for such farmers is five per cent per annum for 2010-11. The Government releases interest subvention to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which are implementing agencies for the Scheme. An amount of Rs. 2414.68 crore has been released so far to RBI/NABARD for onward transmission to the PSBs, RRBs and Cooperative Banks for implementation of the Scheme.

Evasion of customs and excise duties in import of raw materials

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

(a) whether Sterlite Industries Limited a Vedanta Group Company have evaded customs duty to the tune of several crores in import of copper

waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some officers of Vedanta have been arrested for allegedly evading Rs. 750 crore in excise duty on import of raw materials for production of copper products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Capital gains taxes on foreign investor

674. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 2991 given in the Rajya Sabha on 7 December, 2010 and state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from the United States Embassy, New Delhi, U.K. High Commission, New Delhi and European Union Secretariat expressing concerns about capital gains taxation being applied retrospectively and on an unprecedented basis to foreign investors in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far Government has agreed to the views expressed in the representations?

"THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As regards capital gains taxation of foreign investors, there has been no retrospective amendment in the legislation.

However, the Government had received a joint representation from the United States Embassy, New Delhi. U.K. High Commission, New Delhi and European Union Secretariat expressing concern that Indian Revenue authorities have asserted the unprecedented view that India is entitled to capital gains on transactions taking place wholly outside India and that they have imposed retroactive taxing jurisdiction in transactions involving the transfer of shares in a company not resident in India, in which both the buyer and seller are also non residents of India.

(c) The Government is of the view that the basis of taxation is in accordance with the law.

DA duo to Central Government Employees and Pensioners

675. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of additional Dearness Allowance that has become due to central Government employees and pensioners we.f. 1st January, 2011;

(b) whether it is a fact that the release of this installments of Dearness Allowance will push the total Dearness beyond 50 per cent and will be treated as dearness pay for the employees and form part of pension for the pensioners for the purpose of entitlement of Dearness Allowance hereafter ; and

(c) the details of other benefits that will accrue to the employees as a consequence thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The quantum of increase in Dearness Allowance/Dearness Relief payable to Central Government employees/pensioners respectively with effect from January, 2011 will be worked out on basis of accepted formula which is based on the recommendation of 6th Central Pay Commission.

(b) and (c) No proposal to declare DA as dearness pay, after DA crosses 50% is under consideration of the Government.

Reconciliation of entiries of inter-bank accounts

676. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of entries of inter-bank accounts of Public Sector Banks pending reconciliation of as on 31 March, 2010 along with the amounts involved therein; and

(b) since when those entries are pending reconciliation and what steps have been taken to wipe out their pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The inter-bank reconciliation are done through the following modes:-

(i) Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) / National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT)/National Electronic Clearing Services (NECS): Inter-bank transactions settled in RTGS/NEFT/NECS system are final and irrevocable. Therefore, there are no entries of inter bank accounts pending for reconciliation.

(ii) Cheque Clearing: Reserve Bank of India is operating cheque processing centres at four centres viz. Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and New Delhi. As reported by banks, the consolidated position of inter-bank outstanding entries relating to public sector banks at these centres, as on 31.03.2010, are given below:

	Number of Outstanding entries	Outstanding Amount (Rs)
Receivables	192	32,59,996.25
Payables	865	1,07,42,173.96

(b) RBI has taken following steps to wipe out pendency:-

(i) Cheque processing centres managed by RBI hold reconciliation meetings/conduct matching exercises at periodic intervals.

(ii) Banks having clearing differences hold meetings among themselves.

(iii) Banks having outstanding entries are advised to reconcile the entries immediately. In Mumbai, clearing differences are reconciled through the online package.

Lock-in period for EPF withdrawals

677. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is introducing lock-in period for EPF withdrawals;

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

(c) what are the views of the people and State Governments who are availing EPF facilities in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise, in view of reply to (a) above.

Offshore remittances under tax net

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

(a) whether the Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) in his report 'Taxation of Payments to Non-residents' has expressed concern by saying that tax collections have not matched with the growth in foreign exchange earnings and it has been estimated that Rs 56,676 crores were remitted during 2007-08 to offshore financial centres;

(b) whether these transactions have completely escaped tax net due to lack of appropriate regulatory authority in the country; and

(c) if so, what appropriate steps Government proposes to take to ensure that such remittances to abroad should not evade tax net and may be taxed at source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) in his report "Taxation of payments to non residents" has stated that:

"Rs 56,676 crore was remitted during 2007-08 to Offshore Financial Centers (OFCs) which are recognized by the World Bank as jurisdictions that are opaque to regulations and are not conducive for information sharing. This constitutes about 19 per cent of the amounts being remitted out of India under the invisibles account. Once again, remittances to OFCs are not put under the scanner-at the time of the remittance or thereafter."

(b) and (c) The Income Tax Department has a system in place, under the Income Tax Act 1961, which verifies the deduction of withholding tax at the time of remittance. Under section 195 of Income Tax Act 1961, read with Rule 37BB of Income Tax Rules 1962, every remittance is to be accompanied by self undertaking in Form 15CA and a certificate from Accountant in Form 15CB certifying the correct amount of tax being withheld before making the remittance.

Certificate from Accountant is not needed if remitter has obtained a certificate from the assessing officer. There may be remittances where under the Income Tax Act 1961 no tax is required to be withheld. However, if there is under payment of withholding tax, statutory provisions are in place for recovery of such under payment.

Further, Government has completed negotiations of Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with 10 offshore financial centers - Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Cayman Islands, Jersey, Monaco, Saint Kitts & Nevis and Marshall Islands. TIEA with Bermuda has been signed and has entered into force. TIEAs with Isle of Man, British Virgin Islands and Bahamas have also been signed. These TIEAs contains provision for effective exchange of information.

Establishment of colleges of Unani and Siddha medicine

679. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing guidelines for establishing colleges for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha medicine and who is the designated authority to frame the guidelines and enforcing them;

(b) whether the Ministry has recently granted permission to 67 Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha, Medical Colleges to admit students in spite of the findings of the Central Regulatory Authority that these colleges do not even meet minimum standards;

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

(d) whether prescribed standards are diluted without any authority; and

(e) the action taken against the concerned and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The requirements for establishing colleges for imparting education in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine are laid down in "The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulation, 2003", notified in the Gazette of India - Extraordinary on the 16th March, 2004. For the existing medical colleges, the requirements are laid down in "The Indian Medicine Central Council (Permission to Existing Medical Colleges) Regulations, 2006", notified in the Gazette of India - Extraordinary on the 10th October, 2006.

As per the provision made under these Regulations, the Minimum Standards Requirements of infrastructure for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani

(ASU) colleges have not yet been notified.

The Central Government has been deciding the question of grant or denial of permission for establishment of New Medical Colleges on the basis of five basic parameters, which have been followed since 2008-09 in consultation with the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM). These basic parameters uniformly followed are that (i) the proposed college owns or possesses on lease of ninety nine years, a suitable single plot of land, measuring not less than ten acres if the proposal is for admitting up to fifty student, and not less than fifteen acres, if the proposal is for admitting up to one hundred students, and undertake to establish the medical college in the said plot of land (ii) the college concerned has the strength of eligible teaching faculty which is at least 80% of the full complement of teachers required for undertaking Under Graduate courses; (iii) the college concerned must have a functional attached hospital with the minimum bed strength of 100 beds for intake capacity up to 50 students; (iv) the average annual attendance in the OPD of the attached hospital is 100 patients per day; (v) the average bed occupancy in the IPD of the attached hospital is at least 40%.

As far as grant or denial of permission to the existing Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani colleges for conducting under graduate courses is concerned, except for the requirement of land, all other basic criteria as mentioned above i.e. related with requirement of teachers, number of beds in hospital and average daily attendance of patients in OPD and IPD, are being followed.

As per the provisions of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, the CCIM is empowered to make regulations with the previous sanction of the Central Government. The Act requires the CCIM to enforce the regulations, norms, etc. The recommendations of the CCIM are not binding on the Central Government. The final authority for grant or refusal of permission is vested with the Central Government.

(b) and (c) No. The colleges which were not meeting the above criteria on the basis of visitation reports of the CCIM were given an opportunity of hearing as per the provision of Section 13A(5) of the Act which provides for consideration of such other particulars as may be submitted by the applicant colleges during hearing. Keeping in view, the visitation report and recommendations of the CCIM and also the submissions/records made available by the college at the time of hearing, only those colleges which fulfilled the basic minimum requirements as

given in para (a) above, were granted conditional permission for admission for the academic year 2010-11.

(d) No.

(e) In view of the above, does not arise.

Review of functioning of health centres in various states

680. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI:

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

(a) whether Government has reviewed the functioning of health centres in various States especially in Haryana, Punjab and Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c) Yes. As part of implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), a Common Review Mission (CRM) is undertaken every year to examine progress of identified key parameters under NRHM including the functioning of health centres across the country. So far 4 CRMs have been undertaken. Bihar was reviewed in the first three CRMs in 2007, 2008 & 2009; Haryana was reviewed in the third CRM in 2009 and Punjab in the Fourth CRM in 2010. Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM has also been done recently by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. Further, District Level Household Survey (DLHS-3) was carried out during 2007-08 to assess the accessibility, availability of medical and paramedical manpower and other infrastructure in the health facilities.

The CRM has reported improvement in infrastructure and human resources across the States. Referral transport has gradually picked up. Utilization of government health facilities has improved. ASHAs are playing active role in community mobilization.

According to the concurrent evaluation of NRHM by IIPS Mumbai, more than three-fourths of the IPD or OPD patients reported fully satisfaction with the services. 86% of PHCs, 96% of CHCs and 58% HSCs are functioning from Government buildings. Two-thirds of the PHCs had functional labour room. Almost all Sub-Centres have ANM.

According to DLHS-3, the average population covered by a Sub-Centre is 8,372 and for PHC, it is 49,193. About 91 percent of the Sub-Centres have Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) in position and in 58 percent of the Sub centres, ANMs are residing in Sub-Centre quarters. The Percentage of Sub-Centres having basic infrastructure like water (73 percent), toilet (65 percent) and regular electricity (23 percent) vary considerably.

The facility survey also observed that 76 percent of the PHCs have Medical Officers in position. Nearly 67 percent of the PHCs have at least four beds, 37 percent have functioning vehicles and 36 percent have regular electricity supply. The functional Operation Theatre (OT) is available in 61 percent of the PHCs and new born care equipments are available in 28 percent of the PHCs. About 76 percent of the PHCs have constituted Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) and 78 percent of the PHCs received untied fund.

To improve the health facilities, under NRHM, the Government supports the State/UTs in improving health care infrastructure, augmenting human resources, acquiring and operating Mobile Medical Units, emergency transport, Capacity Building, training, provision of drugs and equipments through NRHM. Under NRHM nearly 8284 MBBS Doctors, 1572 Specialists, 9578 AYUSH Doctors, 26734 Staff Nurses, 53552 ANMs and 18272 Paramedics have been engaged by States on contractual basis.

Check on neglected tropical diseases

681. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that two neglected diseases Dengue and Cysticercosis are costing the country nearly \$45 million every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has recently revealed that India has a huge burden of neglected tropical diseases; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to put a check on such neglected tropical diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per the WHO report 'Working to overcome the global impact of neglected tropical diseases', the economic burden of Dengue fever and Cysticercosis in India has

been estimated at US\$ 29.3 million and US\$ 15.27 million respectively. However, the estimates are based on small studies in limited geographical areas.

(c) and (d) WHO first report on neglected tropical diseases 2010 has listed 17 diseases as neglected tropical diseases out of which 3 are Vector Borne namely, Dengue, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis and are prevalent in India.

For prevention, and control of vector-borne diseases including Kala-azar, Lymphatic Filariasis and Dengue, Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The main strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases advocates for integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment, and behavior change communication. Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing funds and commodities as per their project implementation plans under NRHM. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State/UT Governments.

As regards Cysticercosis, Government of India has set up facility for serological diagnosis of Cysticercosis at National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi.

Setting up of trauma care facilities in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Ministry had received a proposal in October, 2008 from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up Trauma care facilities in selected 17 locations, along with a request for 125 crores as Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details and status thereof; and

(c) the details of the Central funds released and the works executed therewith till date, year-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Yes. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of Andhra Pradesh was signed in October, 2008 for setting up Trauma care

facilities in 17(seventeen) hospitals categorized as Level-II and Level-III. A total sum of Rs. 125.25 crores was allotted for the proposal and Rs.49.44 crores have been released till date. The detail of the funds released and status is given in Statement.

Statement

*Year-Wise details of funds released to 17 selected Government Hospitals in
Andhra Pradesh during the 11th Plan Period*

Name of Trauma Centre	Level	Year of sanction	Amount Allotted	Amount Released	Progress/Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II	(08-09)	9.65	0.80	Building work taken up
Distt. Hqr Hospital, Nizamabad	II	(08-09)	9.65	0.80	Building work to be planned along with the Teaching hospital work.
Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III	(08-09)	4.80	0.65	Building work taken up
District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III	(08-09)	4.80	0.65	Building work taken up
Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Kurnool	II	Old (08-09)	9.65	1.50 5.10	Building work taken up
Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Anantapur	II	(08-09)	9.65	0.80	Building work taken up
Community Hospital, Penukonda	III	(08-09)	4.80	0.65	Building work taken up
Taluk Hospital, Tekkali,	III	(07-08)	4.80	0.65	Civil works completed
District Hospital, Srikakulam	II	(06-07)	9.65	1.50	Minor civil works taken up and essential equipment
		(09-10)		2.94	procured. Balance procurement under process (Tender received)

1	2	3	4	5	6
King George Hospital / Andhra Contract	II	Old	9.65	1.50	Building Ready, major equipment procured.
Medical College, Visakhapatnam		(07-08)		1.75	staff recruited locally, Status: Functional
		(08-09)		3.35	
Taluk Hospital, Tuni, East Godavari		III	(07-08)	4.80	0.65 Civil works completed
		(10-11)		2.1733	
District Hospital, Rajahmundry, Balance	II	(07-08)	9.65	1.50	Building ready. Minor equipment procured.
East Godavari		(09- 10)		2.94	under process(Tender called for)
District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III	(06-07)	4.80	1.50	Civil works completed and Minor equipment
		(09-10)		1.10	procured. Balance equipment procurement under process(Tender called for)
Medical College, Guntur called	II	(07-08)	9.65	0.80	Equipment procurement under process (tender
		(10-11)		5.79	for). Building work taken up along with the
					Super-speciality block work.
District Hospital, Ongole, along	III	(07-08)	4.80	0.65	Balance equipment procuremeat under process
		(10-11)		2.445	(Tender called for). Building work taken up
					with the RIMS construction.
Dist. Hospital, Nellore Contract	II	(03-04)	9.65	1.50	Building Ready, major equipment procured.
		(07-08)		5.10	staff recruited locally, Status: Functional
Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet	III	(07-08)	4.80	0.65	Building work taken up

Total	125.25	49.44
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Financial assistance for upgradation of medical colleges in Assam

683. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Government financial assistance to upgrade Guwahati Medical College, Assam Medical College Dibrugarh, Silchar Medical College, Silchar and B.B. Baruah Cancer Institute during last three years including pattern of assistance, component of package etc;

(b) the details of new medical colleges that have been given permission to open in various districts of Assam;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to set up a super speciality cancer hospital at Barpeta in Assam; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Central Government has approved an amount of Rs. 47.2 crores to 03 medical colleges in Assam during the current financial year 2010-11 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges with funding pattern of 75% by Central Government and 25% by State Government for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats. Out of which, Rs. 17.71 crores has been released as 1st instalment to the following medical colleges:

(i) Guwahati Medical College- Rs.1.84 crores

(ii) Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh- 9.59 crores

(iii) Silchar Medical College Silchar- Rs. 6.28 crores

The funds of Rs. 5.44 crores have also been released to Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati during 2007-08 under the National Cancer Control Programme.

(b) Till January 2011, there are four medical colleges in Assam namely Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, Silchar Medical College, Silchar and Jorhat Medical College & Hospital, Jorhat, Assam.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Upgradation of infrastructure in government hospitals in Delhi

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

(a) whether there is acute shortage of doctors, nurses and beds in hospitals in Delhi;

(b) the total population of Delhi and how many doctors, nurses and beds are available in Government and private hospitals in Delhi;

(c) whether patient have to wait for months for their turn for surgery and if so, the waiting period of surgery in Government hospitals, hospital-wise;

(d) whether Government has any plan to upgrade/modernize the facilities available in Government hospitals to compete with facilities available in private hospitals such as Max, Fortis, Vedanta, Apollo etc.; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Data in respect of state government/private hospitals are not maintained centrally. In so far as Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding & its associated hospitals are concerned, the details of availability of doctors, nurses and Beds as on 28.2.2011 are as under:

Name of the Hospital	Doctors	Nurses	Beds
	Sanctioned/ Actual	Sanctioned/ actual	
Safdarjung Hospital	309	1279	1531
Dr. RML Hospital	192	1022	1055
Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. S.K. Hospital	212	581	1247 (including Smt. KSCH)

(c) Waiting period in these hospitals varies from 4 weeks to 6 months depending upon patient load.

(d) and (e) Upgradation/modernization of the facilities available with the above mentioned hospitals is a continuous process and is done as

per the need and available resources.

National programme on bone health in the country

685. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the demands for National Programme on Bone Health in the country to address the sorry picture of Arthritis and Osteoporosis patients in the country; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) and (b) No. Arthritis and Osteoporosis cases are diagnosed and treated in hospitals in the health care delivery system at district hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs) in addition to Medical Colleges and apex institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh etc. Treatment in the Government hospitals is either free or subsidised.

Funds for new buildings for CDRI

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

(a) whether Government had sanctioned additional funds for setting up new buildings for the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) in some States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), under whose jurisdiction the subject matter of the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) falls, has informed that it has not sanctioned additional funds for setting up new buildings for the CDRI in any State except Uttar Pradesh. It is constructing a new building of CDRI only in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, where the old CDRI existed.

Progress made towards polio eradication

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs.1400 crores is spent on polio eradication in the country annually but Government is lagging far behind the set target for polio eradication; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) The amount spent by the Central Government on Polio eradication programme which includes cost of Oral Polio Vaccine and Operational Cost during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)			
Year	Oral Polio Vaccine	Operational Cost	Total
2007-08	648.80	435.21	1084.01
2008-09	553.44	622.91	1176.35
2009-10	605.01	593.46	1198.47

India has reported more than 90% decline in polio cases in 2010 as compared to 2009 and is rapidly moving towards the target of achieving polio eradication in the near future. The last 8 months have seen the lowest number of polio cases during the high polio transmission season of any year since polio eradication efforts started in India. The number of affected districts has declined to 17 so far in 2010 from 56 in 2009 and 90 in 2008.

The total number of polio cases reported in the country during the last three years and current year is as under:

Year	Number of Polio Cases
2008	559
2009	741
2010	42
2011	01*

*upto 19th February 2011.

Presence of pesticides in food articles sold in Delhi

688. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the level of pesticides in milk sold by Mother Dairy in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the level of pesticides in parts per million in fruits and vegetables sold in Delhi as well as in tap water provided by Delhi Jal Board;

(d) whether Government last reviewed the permitted levels of pesticides in consumables like fruits, vegetables, pulses, milk etc.; and

(e) the details of the maximum pesticides levels permitted in India as compared with levels set by the European Union, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Australia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the information made available by the Government of NCT of Delhi, no study to find out level of pesticides in milk sold by Mother Dairy in Delhi has been conducted.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per information made available by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Government of NCT of Delhi, 50 samples of fruits and vegetables sold in Delhi were analysed and all samples were found to be within the permissible limits for pesticides prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 made thereunder. Further, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has informed that during April, 2008 to March, 2010 a total of 1499 samples of vegetables were collected across various Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) markets of Delhi. Pesticides residues were detected in 292 samples out of which 48 samples were found to contain residues above the Maximum Residues Limits (MRLs) prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

As regards level of pesticides in tap water provided by Delhi Jal Board, the Government of NCT of Delhi has stated that the same is not covered by the provisions of PFA Act/Rules.

(d) and (e) Under the provisions of the PFA Act, the permissible MRLs for various pesticides in various food articles have been laid down under rule 65 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Fixation and review of permitted levels of pesticides in consumables like fruits, vegetables, pulses, milk etc is a continuous and ongoing process and is done from time to time based on the scientific data.

MRLs are recommended/prescribed within safe level of daily intake on the basis of indigenous residue data generated as per Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), average food consumption in the country, average body weight and Acceptable Daily Intake established on the basis of toxicological evaluation of the pesticide. The MRLs fixed at the international level by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, a body created jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO), are taken into consideration as a guiding factor.

The levels of pesticides permitted in European Union, U.S.A., U.K. and Australia may not be comparable due to their different food habits, dietary intakes, Good Agricultural Practices and agro-climatic conditions and optimum use of pesticides for controlling pests on the crops in those countries.

Achievement of RNTCP

689. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure made under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) since its commencement; and

(b) its impact on eradication of TB, vis-a-vis total TB-affected population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The total expenditure made under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) since its commencement is Rs.234186.58 lakhs.

(b) As of now, because of the epideminological pattern of the disease. The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) targets Tuberculosis control and not eradication.

As a result of successful implementation of the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), the incidence and prevalence of TB cases in the country are showing a declining trend.

Rise in number of cancer patients

†690. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients in the country has gone up;

(b) if so, the number of cancer patients in the country, at present;

(c) the assessment report in the matter by the World Health Organisation and medical science experts; and

(d) the action being taken to make the country's public aware of cancer and preventive measures thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. According to "Three Year Report on Population Based Cancer Registries 2006-2008" of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of Males and Females cancer patients based on the recent report for the year 2010 is 497571 and 568912 respectively.

(c) The International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France which is a part of the World Health Organisation brought out a report namely "GLOBOCAN 2008" and the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health has also published its report in the year 2005.

(d) The Government of India has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS). The new programme envisages providing diagnostic services, basic surgery, chemotherapy and palliative care to cancer patients at 100 districts across 21 States. Health is a State subject. However, Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early detection of Cancer, health education, creating awareness. Awareness campaign is also carried out through print and electronic media.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Measures for population stabilization

691. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of growth of population in the country during the last three decades census-wise;

(b) the details of States which have more percentage of increase in population as compared to the national average and the reasons for such increase;

(c) the details of money spent so far through various initiatives for population stabilization during the last two decades, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether Government considers taking stringent measures for population stabilization;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The growth rate of population in the country during the last three decades is given in the Statement (*See below*)

(b) The detail of States/UTs which have more growth rate as compared to the national growth rate during 1991-2001 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Major factors influencing population growth in the States having more percentage of increase in population as compared to the national average are unmet need of Family Planning, lack of adequate educational opportunities for girls, socio-cultural issues leading to early marriage and multiple pregnancies, poverty etc.

(c) Scheme-wise expenditure on population stabilisation for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement-III (*See below*). The information for last two decades is not available.

(d) to (f) The National Population Policy, 2000 (NPP 2000) affirms the commitment of Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services, and continuation of the target free approach in administering family

planning services.

In order to scale up efforts for population stabilization and more specifically to meet the substantial unmet need, the various initiatives taken by the Government include introduction of National Family Planning Insurance Scheme (NFPIS) to compensate sterilization acceptors for

failures, complications and deaths and also to provide indemnity insurance cover to doctors; enhancement of compensation packages for sterilization; promotion of IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity; encouraging fixed-place family planning services and increased basket of choice by introducing new and effective contraceptives.

Statement-I

*The Growth Rate (%) of Population in the Country during
the Last Three Decades*

Year	Population	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1971	548,159,652	-
1981	683,329,097	24.66
1991	846,421,039	23.87
2001	1,028,737,436	21.54

Note:

- (a) The 1981 population figure of Assam, where the 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions, have been worked out by interpolation. In working out the growth rate of population these interpolated figure have been used.
- (b) The 1991 population, figure of Jammu and Kashmir, where the 1991 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions, have been worked out by interpolation. In working out the growth rate of population these interpolated figures have been used.
- (c) Excludes figure of Paomala, Mao Maram and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for 2001

Statement-II

*Details of more increase in States/UTs population compared to the
national average during the year 1991-2001*

Sl.No.	State	Decadal Growth Rate (%) 1991-2001
1	2	3
	INDIA	21.54

1.	Jammu & Kashmir*	29.43
2.	Haryana	28.43
3.	Delhi	47.02
4.	Rajasthan	28.41

1	2	3
5.	Uttar Pradesh	25.85
6.	Bihar	28.62
7.	Sikkim	33.06
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.00
9.	Nagaland	64.53
10.	Manipur**	24.86
11.	Mizoram	28.82
12.	Meghalaya	30.65
13.	Jharkhand	23.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.26
15.	Gujarat	22.66
16.	Maharashtra	22.73
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.90
18.	Chandigarh	40.28
19.	Daman & Diu	55.73
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59.22

Note: * - includes interpolated population of Jammu & Kashmir for 1991.

** - includes estimated population of Paomate, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati District of Manipur for 2001.

Statement-III

Scheme wise, Year-wise Expenditure for 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. In crores)

SI. No.	Name of the Schemes	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
A	Condoms for NACO	274.96	174.06	222.85
B	Family Welfare			

1	2	3	4	5
1	Direction & Administration (State FW Bureau)	215.80	302.46	281.32
2	Free distribution of contraceptives	36.97	54.42	35.39
3	Family Planning RCH Flexible Pool	1842.89	3072.63	3480.31
TOTAL		2370.62	3603.57	4019.87
Central Sector Schemes				
A	Social Marketing of Contraceptives	26.71	25.13	21.86
B	FW Linked Health Insurance Plan	3.17	4.93	18.33
C	Other Schemes			
1	Role of Men in Planned Parenthood	0.90	0.73	0.45
2	FW Programme in Other Ministries	0.59	0.34	0.57
TOTAL		31.37	31.13	41.21
GRAND TOTAL		2401.99	3634.70	4061.08

Un-registered nursing homes and clinics in Maharashtra

†692. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several nursing homes and clinics are being run in the country without registration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified such unregistered nursing homes and clinics;

(d) if so, the number thereof identified in the country, State-wise and the number of such clinics operating in Maharashtra in particular with special reference to urban and rural areas of Jalgaon, Dhule and Nasik districts; and

(e) the details of such nursing home, clinics operating in rural areas of Maharashtra, location/place and ownerwise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (e) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the concerned State Government to register nursing homes and clinics and to identify the unregistered nursing homes and clinics.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, the Clinical Establishments (Registration & Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted. The Act provides for the registration and regulation of the clinical establishments by the State Governments with a view to ensure minimum standards of facilities and services. To make this Act enforceable, the concerned States have to adopt this Act in their respective States.

Ban of unsafe mobile handsets

693. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to ban unsafe mobile handsets as radiation from mobile phones and towers poses serious health risks, including memory loss, lack of concentration and disturbance in digestive system; and

(b) if so, by when and the details of steps to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by Department of Telecommunications in its report has indicated that most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to radio frequency radiation and health; and the scientific studies as yet have not been able to confirm a cause and effect relationship between radio frequency radiation and health. The effect of emission from mobile phone towers and mobile phones is not known yet with certainty.

(b) Telecom Commission has already adopted international Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines for mobile handsets imposing basic restrictions in terms of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) value limiting to 2 W/kg (averaged over 10g tissue) localized for head and trunk in the frequency range of 10 MHz to 10 GHz. Thereafter.

(i) Indigenous manufactures of mobile handsets have been instructed to comply with ICNIRP guidelines and furnish self certificate.

(ii) Mobile hand sets manufacturers have also been instructed to indicate the level of radiation on the product itself and to clearly communicate the potential danger of mobile phone radiation and exposure.

(iii) To regulate indigenous as well as imported mobile phones, Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has been requested to frame standards for mobile phones under BIS Act 1986.

Status of centrally sponsored health scheme in Bihar

694. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Centrally sponsored health schemes/programmes presently in operation in Bihar;

(b) the details of funds allocated and provided under this scheme to the State;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment about proper implementation and progress of this scheme in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A large number of Centrally sponsored health schemes/programmes are presently in operation throughout the country including Bihar. These include:

- Reproductive & Child Health (RCH-II), Pulse Polio Immunization, Routine Immunization, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Revised National TB Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, Integrated Diseases Surveillance Programme and National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- The other major Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes include National Cancer Control Programme, National Mental Health Programme, National AIDS Control Programme and National Programme for Control of Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Disease and Stroke.

(b) Detailed funds allocated and released under various major Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes in Bihar during 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year 2010-11 (upto December 2010) is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The monitoring and evaluation of the Centrally Sponsored schemes are continuous in nature. The Government is constantly monitoring and assessing the proper implementation and progress of these schemes/programmes in the Country including Bihar through multiple monitoring mechanisms including analysis of structured, monthly and quarterly reports, Common Review Missions/Joint Review Missions. The progress and efficiency of the schemes are also reviewed with the States in various national review meetings/forums like Dissemination workshops, Surveys, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance Audit by Comptroller of Auditor General, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning

Commission, etc. The performance of selected health indicators in Bihar during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Scheme-wise Allocation and Releases under major Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes/Programmes for
Bihar during 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year 2010-11*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. Schemes / Programmes		2008-09		2009-10			
2010-11							
No.		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
							(upto December 2010
A	Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes	8965.30	5587.18	8400.92	5055.94	11266.94	6240.56
1	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	3447.91	2681.21	3772.91	2231.78	5798.00	2247.00
2	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	299.92		260.67		225.00	
3	National Programme for Control of Blindness	500.00	420.38	400.00	278.56	1123.00	674.00
4	Revised National TB Control Programme	2262.15	1505.41	1444.03	1417.36	1597.00	1671.00
5	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programmes	135.97		130.06	10.00	126.00	91.00
6	National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	18.00	10.05	18.00		18.00	
7	National AIDS Control Programme	2301.35	970.13	2375.25	1118.24	2379.94	1557.56

8	National Cancer Control Programme*						
9	National Mental Health Programme *						
B	Centrally Sponsored Family Welfare Schemes	70760.44	77510.26	80571.94	60940.14	91215.00	53044.00
1	Infrastructure Maintenance	15687.44	11765.58	15722.20	19722.50	18654.00	20729.00
2	Pulse Polio Programme	7136.00	7560.68	7697.74	9667.64	7087.00	4497.00
3	Routine Immunization	1200.00	1447.00	2024.00	99.00	1694.00	263.00
4	RCH Flexible Pool	25117.00	35117.00	26636.00	26636.00	30241.00	27555.00
5	Mission Flexible Pool	21620.00	21620.00	28492.00	4815.00	33539.00	
Grand Total (A+B)		79725.74	83097.44	88972.86	65996.08	102481.94	59284.56

* Under cancer control and mental health programmes, State-wise allocation was not made and funds are released directly to the concerned medical colleges/institutions/hospitals under various activities based on the proposals received and approved by the State Govts after examined and appraised by the competent authority.

Statement-II

Performance of Selected Health Indicators in Bihar

S. No.	Indicators	2008-09
2009-10		
1	Selection of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)	2423 2876
2	No. of ASHAs trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Module-69402 • 2nd Module -52758 • 3rd Module-52758 • 4th Module-52758
3	No. of Institutional Deliveries (in lakhs)	11.47 12.46
4	No. of beneficiaries under JSY (in lakhs)	11.47 12.46
5	No. of Polio cases reported	233 117
6	No. of beneficiaries of Male Sterilization	1537 6539
7	No. of beneficiaries of Female Sterilization	325185
	398202	
8	Malaria	
	• Cases reported	2541 3245
	• Deaths reported	0 21
	(2008)	(2009)
9	Blindness	
	• Cataract surgeries (target)	150000 150000
	• Cataract surgeries performed	154817 166862
10	Tuberculosis	
	• Total patients registered for treatment	84404 82401
	• New Smear positive patients registered for treatment	33505 35152
	(2008)	(2009)

Higher standard of Health services for general people

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

(a) whether Government with the help of four departments of the Ministry have been working towards the objectives of achieving higher standards of health services for general population of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the major steps taken by Government during 2010 to obtain its objectives, department-wise; and

(d) the details of the new initiatives taken by all the four departments to obtain the objectives during 2010?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. Department of Health Research (DHR) of the Ministry aims to bring modern health technology to people by encouraging innovations, translation of innovations into products/processes by facilitating evaluation/testing in synergy with other departments of MOH&FW as well as other science departments and introducing these innovations into public health service through health systems research.

Department of AIDS Control aims at effective prevention, care and support for HIV/AIDS. It has taken measures to ensure that people living with HIV have equal access to quality health services.

Department of AYUSH is mandated to promote and propagate overall development of Ayurveda, Yoga Siddha and Homoeopathy systems of medicine to provide holistic health to people through these systems of medicine. The Department provides financial assistance for establishment of AYUSH units in the Primary Health Centers (PHCs), Community Health Centers (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs). It also provides financial assistance for upgradation of existing Government AYUSH hospitals and procurement of essential drugs.

Department of Health & Family Welfare has implemented a flagship scheme named National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections throughout the country. NRHM also has provision for mainstreaming AYUSH, including appointment of AYUSH doctors/paramedics, providing AYUSH Wings in PHCs and CHCs.

(c) and (d) To achieve the objectives, the Government has supported the State/UTs in improving health care infrastructure, augmenting human

resources, Mobile Medical Units,

emergency transport, Capacity Building, training, provision of drugs and equipments through NRHM. In the financial year 2010-11 an amount of Rs. 7832.96 crores has been released to the States up to 31st December, 2010 under NRHM for various activities. Under NRHM nearly 8284 MBBS Doctors, 1572 Specialists, 9578 AYUSH Doctors, 26734 Staff Nurses, 53552 ANMs and 18272 Paramedics have been engaged by States on contractual basis. Government has approved a scheme for establishing 269 ANM/GNM schools in the districts which do not have such facility in the public sector. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) it has been decided to set up six AIIMS like institutions and upgrade existing 13 medical colleges.

Department of Human Research (ICMR) managed outbreaks, epidemics/national calamities/outbreaks due to new and exotic agents by setting up network of virology laboratories and developing tools for prevention under a new central sector scheme.

Department of AYUSH introduced new components in July 2010 for financial assistance for upgradation of AYUSH Dispensaries and one time assistance of Rs.2.0 Lakhs to PMUs for procurement of equipment and furniture. It has released financial assistance of Rs 133.19 lakhs to two drug testing laboratories. Outlay of Rs 166.12 crores has also been approved for five years to establish independent Drug Control and strengthening of Central and State Drug Testing Machinery. Voluntary AYUSH quality mark for drugs was also introduced.

Department of AIDS Control introduced New Migrant Strategy, Strategic information Management System and Condom Social Marketing Programme Phase-III and 4 Metro Blood Banks as Centres of Excellence in New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai. Besides, the Red Ribbon Express (RRE), Phase-II, the special exhibition train on HIV/AIDS and other health issues completed one year's journey on 1st December, 2010 traversing messages on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, besides information on common diseases and providing services for free HIV counselling, testing and general health check up.

Setting up of super-critical treatment centres

696. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any agenda in the process to provide funds to State Governments for setting up super-critical treatment centre in some of the districts of the States so that middle class and poor person will get timely treatment in critical illness;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether there is any agenda to set up human organ bank in every State?

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

(a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Assistance for Capacity Building for Trauma Centres, implemented during the 11th Plan period, 140 Government hospitals/medical colleges have been identified in different States of the country for establishment of trauma centres along Golden Quadrilateral and NS-EW corridors of National highways for treatment of accident victims.

Funds are provided to concerned government hospitals/medical colleges after inspection and signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the respective State Government.

(c) Action plan for implementation of Transplantation of Human Organ Act (THOA) provisions/amendment for 11th plan has been prepared for NCT Delhi area only.

Steps to improve healthcare infrastructure

697. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing availability of beds in Government-run hospitals in the rural and urban areas in the country per thousand population;

(b) whether Government has set any norms in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts made by Government to create the required healthcare infrastructure to meet the internationally specified norms?

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

(a) to (e) Health being a state subject, it is the responsibility of the concerned state government to provide medical facilities according to

their need/priority within the available resources with them.

As per the National Health profile 2009, there are 5,40,328 beds in Government-run-hospitals in the country. Excluding states of Bihar and Jharkhand, there are 143069 beds in rural areas and 3,69,351 beds in urban areas, in the Government-run hospital in the country.

In so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, are concerned, the upgradation/ strengthening of services including increase in bed capacity of a hospital is an ongoing process and same are undertaken as per the need and availability of resources.

Treatment facilities under Siddha system

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

(a) the details of facilities available for treatment under Siddha system in the country;

(b) the details of places where these facilities are available under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS); and

(c) the steps being taken to make these facilities available in those parts of the country where it is presently not available?

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

(a) The Siddha system is mainly prevalent in Tamil Nadu and adjoining State of Kerala and Union Territory of Puducherry. Facilities for out patient treatment, Thokkanam and Varma treatment under Siddha System in Tamil Nadu are available in the Siddha wings attached to the State Government Hospitals, Taluk Hospitals, Non-Taluk Hospitals, ESI Hospitals and the Siddha wings of Primary Health Centres under NRHM. Details are given in Statement (See below).

Inpatient, outpatient, Thokkanam and Varma treatment under Siddha System in Tamil Nadu are available in State Government combined Hospital, Major Hospital, Siddha Wing attached to district Headquarters Hospital, Taluk Hospital and Non Taluk Hospitals.

The National Institute of Siddha at Chennai is providing both outdoor and indoor facilities under Siddha system of Medicine.

(b) Outdoor Siddha facilities are available in following CGHS wellness centres.:

- (i) CGHS Siddha Unit, CGHS Wellness centre, Block No. 4, Lodhi Colony, New Delhi.
- (ii) CGHS Siddha Unit, CGHS Poly Clinic, K. K. Nagar, Chennai.
- (iii) CGHS Siddha Unit, CGHS Wellness centre, Anna Nagar, Chennai.

(c) Administration of CGHS is with the Department of Health & Family Welfare, which decides about the extension of the treatment facilities to the uncovered areas on the basis of demands from the beneficiaries. As on date no such demand is pending.

Statement

Details of Institutes functioning under the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

S.No.	Institution	Total
1.	Combined Hospital	1
2.	Major Hospital	1
3.	Siddha Wing Attached to Medical College Hospitals and District Head Quarter Hospitals	39
4.	Siddha Wing attached to Taluk Hospitals	154
5.	Siddha Wing attached to Non Taluk Hospitals	75
6.	Siddha Wing attached to Primary Health Centre	430
7.	Siddha Wing attached to Primary Health Center under NRHM.	275
8.	Regular Siddha Dispensary	15
9.	Regular Dispensary in Tribal	7
10.	Mobile Medical Unit in Tribal	1
11.	Rural Siddha Dispensary	45
12.	Siddha Wing attached to ESI Hospitals	8

**Utilization of aid received under integrated disease
surveillance programme by states**

699. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States getting aid from the World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank and other International agencies under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the assistance received by each State, so far;

(c) the number of persons benefited by such assistance in those States, so far;

(d) the role of NGOs, if any, in implementing the programme; and

(e) whether any planned assessment and plan of actions have been prepared by Government?

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

(a) All the States/UTs were covered under World Bank assisted Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010.

During the year 2010-11, nine states namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal are to get financial assistance under the World Bank Project. No financial assistance was received from any other external source under IDSP.

(b) The details of assistance received by each state during the year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-2010 and 2010-11 (upto 17.2.2011) are given in Statement (See below).

(c) The benefits of the Disease Surveillance Units are for the community at large.

(d) States and District Surveillance units can involve NGOs in community based surveillance.

(e) The project is implemented as per action plan prepared in consultation with the World Bank and approved under the over-arching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Periodic reviews of the

project are carried out including biannual review by the World Bank.

Statement

*Details of funds released to States under Integrated Disease
Surveillance Project (IDSP)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011
					(as on 17.2.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	157.71	51.18	201.71	116.82
2	Gujarat	7.71	41.26	90.16	149.09
3	Karnataka	107.71	25.24	89.95	166.19
4	Maharashtra	17.71	112.48	138.49	76.85
5	Punjab	0	30.00	97.63	70.60
6	Rajasthan	25.00	118.05	177.66	177.53
7	Tamil Nadu	87.71	0	87.54	124.62
8	Uttarakhand	25.00	0	78.10	62.74
9	West Bengal	7.71	4.06	107.02	57.40
10	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	28.00	5.58	0	0
11	Bihar	125.00	0	10.00	91.17
12	Chandigarh	15.00	32.77	29.10	0
13	Chhattisgarh	170.00	0	46.42	30.13
14	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.23	17.51	0
15	Daman & Diu	0	0	19.01	0
16	Delhi	104.90	0	0	0
17	Goa	31.11	15.00	33.83	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Haryana	90.00	73.52	98.44	0
19	Himachal Pradesh	14.48	76.81	79.87	0
20	Jammu and Kashmir	61.20	0	66.03	0
21	Jharkhand	100.00	0	81.78	0
22	Kerala	200.00	0	0	73.79
23	Lakshadweep	15.00	0	20.19	0
24	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	0	201.16	77.82
25	Orissa	0	0	27.13	0
26	Puducherry	10.00	15.00	24.97	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	250.00	0	275.30	0
28	Arunachal Pradesh	70.00	4.57	34.51	78.00
29	Assam	0	44.09	23.55	108.75
30	Manipur	0	0	0	0
31	Meghalaya	0	18.49	30.07	32.37
32	Mizoram	42.93	23.64	34.02	51.75
33	Nagaland	94.54	0	38.37	60.00
34	Sikkim	20.00	0	20.40	13.00
35	Tripura	0	9.21	19.08	20.00
TOTAL		2078.42	701.18	2299.00	1638.62

Utilization of funds under NRHM

†700. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated and utilised for the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) what were the difficulties faced during implementation of NRHM and how Government is coping up with those difficulties?

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

(a) Details of the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission during the Financial Years 2009-10 to 2010- 11 (up to 31st December, 2010) is given in Statement (See below).

(b) During the implementation of the NRHM some of the major challenges witnessed in various States include the following:

- a. Wide variation in absorptive capacity, level of development, status of health indicators across the states and districts leading to variable pace of programme implementation.
- b. Variation in socio cultural conditions, accessibility and perceived level of difficulties across the districts.
- c. availability of Specialists, Doctors and paramedical staff in the states.
- d. Difference in health seeking behaviour of people.
- e. Weak capacity for planning at lower level.

Some of the measures adopted to address the above concerns include,

- (i) 264 backward districts identified across the country for differential financing and focused attention.
- (ii) To improve availability of personnel in difficult and remote areas, financial incentives to staff posted in such hard to reach and inaccessible areas.
- (iii) Allowing contractual appointment under NRHM to immediately fill gaps and to meet the requirement of manpower.
- (iv) To overcome shortage of Specialists, Multi skilling of the available doctors through trainings such as LSAS, BeMONC, CeMONC taken up.
- (v) Building capacity at the field level to facilitate formulation of plans according to the local needs.
- (vi) States are supported to take up IEC activities to change the health seeking behaviour of people.

Statement

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM during the F.Ys. 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release (Upto31.12.10)	Exp. (Upto 31.12.10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	16.98	13.98	20.16	20.36	9.29	9.44
2	Andhra Pradesh	717.87	707.86	770.31	816.38	584.40	355.92
3	Arunachal Pradesh	51.17	57.33	66.51	54.15	44.77	33.39
4	Assam	907.26	813.75	762.11	854.63	488.08	443.68
5	Bihar	861.54	648.77	798.98	1001.02	577.27	461.51
6	Chandigarh	9.99	9.44	7.79	11.21	1.83	5.31
7	Chhattisgarh	293.26	261.64	239.06	336.14	222.98	147.87
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.41	4.01	4.58	5.05	3.79	3.39
9	Daman & Diu	3.70	3.95	3.46	4.05	1.68	1.81

10	Delhi	122.22	83.03	73.69	136.68	94.99	42.00
11	Goa	13.11	12.42	18.46	17.02	11.75	12.31
12	Gujarat	465.92	499.91	628.98	526.91	468.99	337.30
13	Haryana	180.30	188.42	335.53	203.25	197.55	128.86
14	Himachal Pradesh	97.40	97.97	167.28	110.54	98.99	86.58
15	Jammu & Kashmir	135.52	130.64	153.94	153.85	126.42	91.41
16	Jharkhand	350.39	178.89	194.49	400.13	263.24	189. 24
17	Karnataka	505.30	436.47	663.89	552.02	508.92	452.98
18	Kerala	285.57	237.62	383.46	310.05	219.91	227.67
19	Lakshadweep	2.25	1.80	2.84	2.28	1.25	2.90
20	Madhya Pradesh	707.17	604.79	745.50	757.82	583.05	520.25
21	Maharashtra	861.36	959.32	1035.99	976.00	604.68	625.62
22	Manipur	90.55	81.45	63.03	86.49	50.55	37.01
23	Meghalaya	85.88	79.77	74.88	83.88	31.14	41.28
24	Mizoram	50.70	49.87	58.86	53.30	28.15	29.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Nagaland	78.38	73.86	64.34	76.36	49.13	41.66
26	Orissa	458.96	470.18	645.31	493.55	459.27	370.94
27	Puducherry	11.67	10.59	13.21	14.16	11.68	10.24
28	Punjab	210.00	221.70	239.08	246.76	201.76	153.68
29	Rajasthan	633.31	726.13	997.11	742.85	585.54	870.74
30	Sikkim	26.95	24.92	35.77	26.60	23.22	14.48
31	Tamil Nadu	569.40	605.80	696.40	661.17	520.02	528.40
32	Tripura	125.28	111.76	80.61	123.76	74.05	43.93
33	Uttar Pradesh	1870.38	1956.50	2212.40	2097.12	1741.11	1131.62
34	Uttarakhand	118.23	130.81	141.62	129.39	123.16	119.17
35	West Bengal	679.28	729.16	722.32	772.50	624.14	461.38
GRAND TOTAL		11601.67	11224.53	13121.95	12857.44	9636.77	7832.96

Note: Expenditure Figures for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is provisional

Impact of doctors' strikes on hospital services

†701. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many patients have died in absence of timely treatment due to strike of doctors in various hospitals last year;

(b) if so, the number of hospitals where patients died due to doctors' strike last year; and

(c) the details of measures undertaken by Government to stop recurrence of such incidents in future?

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

(a) to (c) In so far as three Central Government hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & Smt. S.K. Hospitals are concerned, no such case of death in the absence of timely treatment due to strike of doctors has been reported.

Opening of AIIMS like medical colleges

†702. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to open hospitals at par with the standard of AIIMS in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of places thereof;

(c) whether different State Governments have provided the land to these proposed medical institutes and if so, their locations thereof; and

(d) the amount to be spent for these proposed institutes?

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

(a) to (d) The Government is setting up six AIIMS-like institutions at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) at an estimated cost of Rs.840 Crore each, including provision of Rs.20 Crore for Nursing College. The State Governments have provided land of 100 acres or more for each at the above places.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition, the Government has also approved setting up of two more AIIMS-like institutions in second phase, one each in the States of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. For the proposed institution in West Bengal, site has been identified at Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur District, West Bengal. The State Government has been requested to acquire land and hand over the site to Government of India for initiating further action. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, site is yet to be finalized.

Rise in cases of diseases afflicting young female population

703. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is sudden spurt of polycystic ovarian disease, infertility and breast cancer cases especially among young girls and women;

(b) if so, the details thereof in respect of rural and urban areas;

(c) whether Government considers it necessary to explore the reasons behind the sudden rise and to take corrective measures required in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) There is no sudden spurt of breast cancer cases either among all women or among young girls. However, cancer of the breast has shown as increasing trend in incidence (1982-2005) in the Population based Cancer Registries (PBCRs) at Bangalore, Bhopal, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai. Chennai PBCR has shown an upward trend in more recent years (1995-2005). The rural registry at Barshi has not shown a statistically significant increasing trend.

(c) and (d) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has carried out several studies on the etiology, sequelae and fertility aspects of Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCO). The Department of Health & Family Welfare is implementing a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). This includes components for promotion of healthy lifestyle, opportunistic screening, establishment of an NCD clinic at district hospitals and strengthening of tertiary level facilities.

Supply of vaccine seeds to private companies

704. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government vaccine units supplied vaccine seeds to private companies;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions under which the seeds were supplied; and

(c) the total cost of vaccine procured from private companies in India and abroad for the past three years?

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

(a) No vaccine seeds from PII, Coonoor and CRI, Kasauli have been supplied to private companies during the last ten years. However, 5 ampules of BCG seed were supplied to M/s Green Signal Bio Pharma Pvt. Ltd., Chennai during 2006-2007.

(b) Terms and Conditions for transfer of BCG seed from BCG Vaccine laboratory Gundy to Green Signal Bio Pharma Pvt. Ltd. Chennai, *inter-alia*, include:

Appropriate clearance from Drugs Controller General (India) before commencement of commercial production; if needed company shall supply 80% of its production at the same rate as quoted by BCGVL, Guindy as and when the Government wants to buy; the company should have facilities to develop the working seed lot from the master seed supplied by BCGVL; the company will maintain confidentiality about the seed strain the technology transfer; all the criteria to be fulfilled as per WHO guidelines on GMP/India Pharmacopoeia before the seed is transferred.

(c) Vaccines are procured for routine Immunization Programme under Domestic Budget and some time for Pulse Polio Programme under domestic Budget support to meet the shortage of OPV vaccines procured under External Aided Component. As per available information, a statement showing total cost of vaccines purchased from private companies in India and abroad during last three years is as under:

Rs. In Lakhs

Year	Cost of vaccines purchased from private Companies in India	Cost of vaccines purchased from abroad
2007-08	10502.00	1917.56
2008-09	32246.00	2639.00
2009-10	23518.00	4136.00

For Polio Immunization Programme during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 vaccines were procured by Government of India directly from domestic budget and through UNICEF for Externally Aided Programme Funds. As per available information, the total costs of vaccines procured through UNICEF during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

(In US \$ million)

Year	Total cost of vaccines procured under PPI
2007-08	154.73
2008-09	92.98
2009-10	137.58
TOTAL	385.29

Holistic approach on curbing population growth

705. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently called for a holistic approach to deal with the rising population in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the National Commission on Population has been completely found to be ineffective in dealing with the issue of population control;

(c) if so, whether the Central and State Governments jointly propose to work out measures to deal with this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Prime Minister, as Chairman of the National Commission on Population (NCP), in its meeting held on 21st October 2010 reiterated the need for addressing population stabilization as a multifaceted issue, encompassing education, health, women's empowerment and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), and the need for closely involving PRIs, civil society and community organizations in taking forward the population stabilization programme.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) The Central Government facilitates the efforts of State Governments to control population by providing financial and technical assistance under various schemes meant for population stabilization. The schemes are as follows:

1. Increasing basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme;
2. Fixed day Fixed place family planning services round the year through growing number of 24X7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and better functioning Community Health Centres (CHCs) and other health facilities under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
3. Promotion of IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs;
4. Promotion of 'No Scalpel Vasectomy' to ensure male participation;
5. Improving availability of contraceptives at the village level;
6. Compensation package for sterilization;
7. Compensation to acceptors of sterilisation for failures, complications and deaths and providing indemnity insurance cover to doctors under the Family Planning Insurance Scheme (FPIS).

Achievements made under AIDS control programme

706. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred on Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) control programme, so far;

(b) the achievements made with the investment of funds in the control of AIDS, so far;

(c) whether Government proposes to allocate more funds for the programme for the next Plan period and the remaining period of the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) 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) Expenditure details for the last three years is furnished below:

(Rs in crore)		
Year	R.E.	Expenditure
2007-08	953.89	917.59
2008-09	1123.36	1037.00
2009-10	980.15	959.82
2010-11	1400.22	1033.63 (up to 11-2-11)

(b) There is an overall reduction in adult HIV prevalence and HIV incidence (new infections) in the country. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by more than 50% over the past decade from an estimated 2.7 lakh in 2000 to approximately 1.2 lakh in 2009. This is a significant indicator of the impact of the various interventions under National AIDS Control Programme. The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from the estimated level of 0.41% in 2000 through 0.36% in 2006 to 0.31% in 2009.

(c) and (d) Yes. A sum of Rs. 1700 crore is proposed for the 2011-12 as against an outlay of Rs. 1435 crore for 2010-11. Detailed proposal for the next plan period is being formulated. It would include activities relating to prevention, care, support and treatment of HIV/AIDS in the country.

Substandard MBBS course for rural areas

†707. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors had gone on strike all over the country on 20 February, 2011 on a call given by Indian Medical Association;

(b) if so, the reasons for this strike;

(c) whether Government is preparing substandard MBBS syllabus for 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) and (b) No such instance has come to the notice of the Central Government.

(c) and (d) In order to tackle acute shortage of doctors in rural areas, the Central Government has been exploring various options, one of which is to introduce a short term rural medical course. The proposed course to be called Bachelor of Rural Health care will be of 3-years duration with 6-months of internship and is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals will be posted at the Sub-Centers.

Relaxation in norms for recognition of medical colleges

708. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms prescribed by the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding standards for recognition of medical colleges;

(b) whether the Ministry has relaxed the norms violating the recommendations of the regulator, the CCIM, and Hon'ble Supreme Court's specific observation on norms;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether by violating the norms, the Ministry has allowed around 170 colleges to continue admitting students despite not fulfilling minimum requirements;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether an inquiry will be initiated in the matter?

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

(a) The requirements for establishing colleges for imparting education in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine are laid down in "The Establishment of New Medical College, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College Regulation, 2003", notified in the Gazette of India - Extraordinary on the 16th March, 2004. For the existing medical colleges, the requirements are laid down in "The Indian Medicine Central Council (Permission to Existing Medical Colleges) Regulations, 2006", notified in the Gazette of India - Extraordinary on the 10th October, 2006.

As per the provision made under these Regulations, the Minimum Standards Requirements of infrastructure for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) colleges have not yet been notified.

The Central Government has been deciding the question of grant or denial of permission for establishment of New Medical Colleges on the basis of five basic parameters, which have been followed since 2008-09 in consultation with the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM). These basic parameters uniformly followed are that (i) the proposed college owns or possesses on lease of ninety nine years, a suitable single plot of land, measuring not less than ten acres if the proposal is for admitting up to fifty student, and not less than fifteen acres, if the proposal is for admitting up to one hundred students, and undertake to establish the medical college in the said plot of land (ii) the college concerned has the strength of eligible teaching faculty which is at least 80% of the full complement of teachers required for undertaking Under Graduate courses; (iii) the college concerned must have a functional attached hospital with the minimum bed strength of 100 beds for intake capacity up to 50 students; (iv) the average annual attendance in the OPD of the attached hospital is 100 patients per day; (v) the average bed

occupancy in the IPD of the attached hospital is at least 40%.

As far as grant or denial of permission to the existing Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani colleges for conducting under graduate courses is concerned, except for the requirement of land, all other basic criteria as mentioned above i.e. related with requirement of teachers, number of beds in hospital and average daily attendance of patients in OPD and IPD, are being followed.

This Ministry is not aware of any order(s) of Hon'ble Supreme Court with respect to the standards for recognition of medical colleges in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine.

(b) and (c) No. As the minimum standards requirements for the infrastructure for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Colleges have not yet been notified, the question of relaxation of the norms does not arise. The Central Government in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been deciding the question of grant or denial of permission for fresh admission to the existing medical colleges for conducting Under Graduate courses on the basis of basic parameters of infrastructure, which have been followed since 2008-09 in consultation with the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) as given above at para (a).

(d) to (f) In view of the reply to parts (b) and (c) above, does not arise.

Shortage of female doctors

709. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing acute shortage of female doctors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to shortage of female doctors, many health plans of Government have been affected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being proposed by Government to meet this dire shortage of female doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) The doctor-population ratio in the country is low. As per Rural Health Statistics 2009, a total of 2710 PHCs out of 23391 are functioning with lady doctors across the

country. Besides, there are female doctors working as Specialists in CHCs, General Duty Medical Officers, etc. The Central Government has already initiated the following measures to facilitate setting up of medical colleges to increase number of doctors/specialists in the country:

- 1) Requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength, other infrastructure, etc. has been relaxed.
- 2) Maximum intake capacity at MBBS level, has been increased from 150 to 250.
- 3) Maximum age for appointment of faculty has been enhanced from 65 to 70 Years.
- 4) DNB qualifications have been recognized for appointment to various faculty positions.
- 5) Teacher - student ratio has been relaxed to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- 6) The Central Government under the scheme of 'Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges' is providing financial support to State medical colleges to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or start new postgraduate medical courses.
- 7) Financial support is also provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis.
- 8) Under Reproductive and Child Health Programme, General MBBS doctors are trained in Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) to multiskill them in order to meet the shortage of gynaecologists.

Study on epidemiology of diseases

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any study of epidemiology to ascertain the causes, distribution and control of diseases including mental and physical disorder in the population across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to start a national programme to safeguard the people from modern life-style diseases and set up cells for communicable and noncommunicable diseases across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has supported and undertaken several Epidemio-logical surveys from time to time in several areas of Non-communicable diseases.

(b) Details of some major studies are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Government of India commenced a National Mental Health Programme in 1982 and has also introduced a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke which includes components on prevention and promotion through screening and information dissemination.

Statement

Details of some major recent studies supported and undertaken by ICMR

1. In the Non-communicable Disease (NCD) Risk Factor Survey (2007-08), it was found that the mean number of smoking beedis ranged from a low of 3 in Maharashtra to a high of 14 in Uttarakhand. The mean number of smoking manufactured cigarette in a day was low in Madhya Pradesh and a high 11 in Mizoram. The average age of onset of smoking ranged from 17 years in Mizoram to 20 years in Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and in rest of the States it was 19 years. In Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, 4 - 12% respondents were current daily users of smokeless tobacco. In rest of the States, it ranged from 32 - 48%.
2. With regard to alcohol consumption, the percentage of the respondents reported to have consumed alcohol in past 12 months ranged from a low 11% in Mizoram to high 20% in Andhra Pradesh. Except Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the prevalence of alcohol consumption was higher among rural respondents than their urban counterparts.
3. In the survey, the reported cases of hypertension diagnosed by health

professionals, ranged from 2% in Madhya Pradesh to 9% in Kerala. Among those who were diagnosed with hypertension, majority of them were on prescribed drugs. The advice on dietary modification

and lose weight ranged from a low 22% to high 71% in all the States. With regard to Body Mass Index (BMI) overall, NCD risk factors were prevalent across all the socio-economic and demographic categories of population in Phase I States.

4. The ICMR conducted the 12-centre study on prevalence and etiology of asthma using a standardized questionnaire, surveyed a total of 1,69,575 individuals above 15 years of age (60,764 urban and 1,08,811 rural, 85,105 men and 84,470 women). The pooled prevalence of asthma (using the questionnaire definition) across the twelve centres was 2.05% (2.28% in rural and 1.64% in urban areas). There were wide variations across the different centres. Prevalence was quite low in urban Secunderabad (0.37%) and rural Mumbai (0.74%), and relatively high at Kolkata (rural 4.52% and urban 5.52%) and rural Thiruvananthapuram (4.45%).
5. A large scale study carried out by ICMR in 1976 on severe mental morbidity across four centres located at Bangalore, Vadodara, Kolkata and Patiala revealed an overall prevalence rate of 9.4% per 1000 population with centre specific rates of 11.1 (Bangalore), 4.6 (Vadodara), 8.3 (Kolkata), 14.1 (Patiala).
6. An epidemiological study of child and adolescent psychiatric disorders was carried out at Bangalore and Lucknow to find out the prevalence of child and adolescent psychiatric disorders. The prevalence rate of psychiatric disorders was found to be 14.3% among males and 12.6% among females in the Bangalore centre. The corresponding figures for the Lucknow centre were 13.6% and 10.6% for male and female children, respectively.
7. ICMR conducted a twin centre study to determine the pattern distribution and causes of roadtraffic injuries in National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore and B. J. Medical College, Pune for one year during November 2006 - October, 2007. A total of 32,546 cases were recorded at the two centres during April - September, 2007 of which 28,115 (86.4%) were registered in the hospitals. The data has shown that 64% of the injuries that were reported in the hospitals were unintentional injuries, 24% intentional and 8% suicides. The majority of the injuries occurred in 15-44 years which is the most productive years of life as several

other studies have shown.

Reduction in Polio cases in the country

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

(a) whether polio cases have come down in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof comparatively for the last three years, Statewise; and

(c) the amount spent for this purpose?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. It is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in the number of polio cases reported during 2010. 42 polio cases were reported in 2010 in comparison to 741 polio cases reported in 2009.

State-wise details of reported polio cases for the last three years are given in Statement (See below)

(c) The amount spent by the Central Government on Polio eradication programme which includes cost of Oral Polio Vaccine and Operational Cost during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Oral Polio Vaccine	Operational Cost	Total
2007-08	648.80	435.21	1084.01
2008-09	553.44	622.91	1176.35
2009-10	605.01	593.46	1198.47

Statement

State wise Polio Cases 2008 to 2010 (upto 19/2/2011)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	0	0
4	Bihar	233	117	9
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0
8	Haryana	2	4	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1
11	Jharkhand	0	2	8
12	Karnataka	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
15	Maharashtra	2	0	5
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Orissa	2	0	0
21	Punjab	2	4	0
22	Rajasthan	2	3	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	1	4	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	305	602	10
28	West Bengal	2	0	8

1	2	3	4	5
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi	5	4	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Pondicherry	0	0	0
	INDIA	559	741	42

Dedicated health care schemes for the elderly

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing number of elderly population and the need to provide exclusive healthcare services;

(b) if so, whether Government is preparing to launch a dedicated healthcare scheme for the elderly; and

(c) how Government will identify and target elderly people across India?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Government of India has approved the National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE) to improve health services for the elderly.

(c) Initially, 100 districts in 21 States have been identified for implementation of the programme during the remaining of the 11th Five Year Plan. It is envisaged to provide promotional, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services in an integrated manner for the elderly in various Government health facilities.

Deaths during polio immunization drive

†713. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware that as reported in print media a two year old child died in Padappai area of Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu immediately after taking dose of polio drops;

(b) whether such sad news has been received from other places as well;

(c) whether Government has got the cause of the death of child investigated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. A total of six deaths during National Polio Immunization drive in January, 2011 were reported by the States. The details are as below:

State	No. of reported deaths
Tamil Nadu	1
Maharashtra	1
Andhra Pradesh	2
Bihar	1
West Bengal	1
TOTAL	6

(c) and (d) All these cases of death following polio immunization were investigated and they have been reported to be co-incidental.

Rampant use of banned pesticides in growing fruits and vegetables

714. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that rampant use of banned pesticides in fruits and vegetables continue to put the life of the common man at risk;

(b) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority has taken any steps to check excessive use of pesticides in fruits and vegetables;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has informed that their analysis of 8228 samples of the vegetables and 4156 samples of fruits collected during April, 2008 to March 2010 has not so far indicated use of any pesticide banned under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

(b) to (d) In order that the residues of pesticides in food products do not exceed the safe limits, Government has prescribed Maximum Residues Limits (MRI), the maximum tolerance limits, for pesticides in food products under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. The State/UT Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of the provisions of PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 in the country. They have been regularly advised to keep a strict vigil on the level of pesticides in food articles.

Establishment of new dental colleges

715. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dental colleges in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether Government has received proposals seeking permission to establish new dental colleges in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the Dental Council of India has received complaints against some dental colleges for violation of rules and norms;

(e) if so, the details thereof, college-wise; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) List of dental colleges in the country location-wise is given in Annexure [See Appendix 222 Annexure No. 2]

(b) and (c) For the academic year 2011-12, 10 proposals have been received in the Ministry. The details thereof are given in Statement-I (See below)

(d) and (e) DCI conducts periodic inspections of the dental colleges for violation of rules and norms as laid down in the Dentists (Amendment) Act 1993 and the regulations made thereunder. The deficiencies noticed in infrastructural and other facilities including teaching faculty as well as clinical material are brought to the notice of the concerned dental colleges for rectification. Compliance reports in respect thereof are invited by DCI from them and are technically scrutinized by the Executive Committee of the Dental Council of India, whereafter appropriate recommendations are sent to the Central Government. During the year 2010-11, DCI after inspection, found deficiencies in infrastructural and other facilities in 21 Colleges. The detailed List is given in Statement-II (See below)

(f) DCI has send its negative recommendations to the Government of India in case of 21 dental colleges. The Government has accepted the recommendations of DCI and has declined opening of new dental colleges or yearly renewal permissions or reducing the admission capacity in UG/PG Courses in Dentistry, as the case may be, in the concerned dental colleges.

Statement-I

Proposals received by the Government of India to establish new dental colleges for the academic session 2011-2012

Sl.No.	Name of the College	State
1	Dental College & Hospital, Patan, Gujarat	Gujarat
2	Goenka Research Institute of Dental Sciences, Gandhinagar	
3	Yamuna Institute of Dental Sciences, Ambala. Haryana	Haryana
4	Sant Mohan Singh Dental Colleae. Kurukshetra	
5	R. R. Dental College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rajasthan
6	Asan Memorial Dental College, Kancheepuram, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
7	VM's Kirubananda Varivar Dentai College and Hospital. Salem	
8	Annapoorani Dental College and Hospitals, Salem	
9	Azad Education Society, Andhra pradesh	Andhra Pradesh

10 Camellia Dental College & Research Institute, Bud Bud, West Bengal
Burdwan, Kolkata

Statement-II

Negative recommendation sent by DCI for 2010-2011

BDS Renewal/Recognition

Sl.No	Dental Institutions/ Colleges	Seats
1.	Dr. S.M. Naqui Imam Dental College & Hospital, Darbhanga	60
2.	Indira Gandhi Govt. Dental College, Bakshi Nagar, Jammu	50
3.	Adesh Institute of Dental Sciences & Research, Bathinda	100
4.	Vinayaka Missions Dental College, Sitapur	50
5.	Maratha Mandal's Dental College & Research Centre, Belgaum	40 to 50
6.	Purvanchal Institute of Dental Sciences, Gorakhpur	100
7.	D.Y. Patil Dental college & Hospital, Kolhapur	100
8.	Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Jamnagar	40 to 100
9.	Shaheed Kartar Singh Sarabha Dental College & Hospital, Ludhiana	50
10.	Institute of Dental Sciences, Bareilly	60 to 100
11.	Guardian College of Dental Sciences & Research Centre, Thane	100
12.	Dental Wing, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttak (Orissa)	20 to 50
13.	Faculty of Dental Sciences, Varanasi	50
14.	Bhabha College of Dental Sciences, Bhopal	100
15.	Faculty of Dentistry, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	50
16.	Narayan Swami Hospital & Dental College, Dehra Dun	100
17.	Patna Dental College & Hospital, Patna	40
18.	Krishna Dental College, Ghaziabad	100
19.	Chandra Dental College, Barabanki	40 to 100
20.	Eklavya Dental College	100
21.	Gandhi Dental College, Bhubaneswar	60

Child delivery facility at health centres in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide delivery facilities for pregnant women at all the Health Centres in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and Reproductive and Child Health Programme within its umbrella, the Government of India is providing services for delivery to pregnant women at all those health centres which are equipped with the necessary infrastructure, human resource i.e. doctors, nurses and ANMs trained in obstetric care and the necessary drugs and supplies. These health centres are District hospitals, First Referral Units, other sub district level hospitals, 24X7 Primary Health Centres and designated Sub Centres. To enable these health centres to conduct safe deliveries, the following steps have been taken:

1. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women. The scheme has brought about significant increases in institutional delivery.
2. Infrastructure upgradation of these health facilities including labour rooms, operation theatres etc.
3. Providing drugs, supplies and equipment for obstetric care.
4. Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.
5. Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in the village to facilitate accessing of services at these health centres by pregnant women.
6. Assured referral systems including emergency referral transport, for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models

to transport pregnant women for delivery.

7. Systems strengthening of health facilities by providing them with flexible funds.

Assessment of performance of NACO

717. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the work done so far by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether any physical and financial targets have been set by NACO;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has conducted any assessment of the results achieved by NACO during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) In order to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, the Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Launched in July 2007, NACP Phase-III has the goal to halt and reverse the epidemic in the country over the 5-year period (2007-2012) by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment.

Activities of NACO are given in Statement-I (See below) and the details of the work done state-wise during last three years is given in Statements 2 to 9. (See below)

(b) Yes.

(c) The physical and financial targets set by NACO are given in Statement-10 (See below)

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes.

(f) NACO is monitoring the programme regularly through Computerized Management Information Information System (CMIs), holding review meetings with the State AIDS Control Societies and frequent visits of the NACO Officers to states to assess progress in programme implementation and achievement of targets.

Salient findings of HIV Sentinel Surveillance and Behavioral Surveillance Survey and other assessment of programme and the results achieved by NACO during the period are given in Statement-11.

Statement-1

Details of the activities of the National AIDS Control Organisation

Targeted intervention: Targeted Intervention which is being implemented through non-government organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) provide behavior change communication, condom promotion, STI care and referrals for HIV testing and Anti-Retroviral Treatment. At the beginning of NACP III, there were a total of 789 TIs in the country. It was envisaged that a total of 2100 TIs would be required to achieve the goal of 80% saturation, with High Risk Groups (HRGs) becoming the focus in NACP III. Under the National AIDS Control Programme, SACS undertakes mapping exercise to estimate the HRG numbers and on the basis of this the TIs are contracted. At present there are 1,385 SACS funded TIs and 224 donor funded TIs with the coverage of Female Sex Workers (78%). Injecting Drug Users (76%), Men having sex with Men (69%) and bridge population including Migrants (32%) and Truckers (33%). Through these TIs in total 31.32 Lakhs HRGs are being provided services. Some of the new initiatives include Opioid Substitution Therapy, A new migrant strategy has been also been launched to tackle transmission through migrants at source, transit and destination. Key achievements during the last three years, state-wise are given in Statement-2 (See below).

Counseling and Testing services have been scaled up significantly and 108 lakh persons were counseled and tested through 5,223 Integrated Counseling & Testing Centres including 46.5 lakh pregnant women during 2010-11(till Jan 2011). Presently 1,632 facility integrated ICTC in Govt, facilities and 668 PPP model ICTCs are functional across the country. Key achievements during the last three years, state-wise in Integrated Counseling & Testing are given in Statement-3 (a&b) (See below)

Under STI/RTI prevention and control component of NACP during 2010-11. 74.9 lakh new Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)/Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) episodes have been treated as of December, 2010. Apart from 1,385 TI-NGO clinics, 938 STI/RTI designated clinics, 3891 preferred private provide providing STI/RTI services. Convergence strategy with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) through standardized treatment protocols and common operational guidelines has also been developed. Details of STI/RTI episodes treated state-wise are given in Statement-4 (See below).

Link Worker Scheme is a rural based intervention for prevention and care needs of HRG and vulnerable population of rural area including of referral to ICTC services and STI services, Condom promotion & distribution, information related to HIV prevention and related services. Details of Link Worker Scheme state-wise are given in Statement 5 (See below).

Under Blood Safety Programme, 1,127 blood banks are being supported under the programme, including 155 Blood Component Separation facilities. Voluntary blood donation account for 79.4% of blood units collected during April to December 2010-11. Details of Blood Safety Programme statewise are given in Statement-6 (See below).

Under Information Education & Communication activities aims at effecting behaviour change with the target of creating an empowering and enabling environment for all. The focus is on promoting safe behaviours, reduction of stigma and discrimination and promotion of services, while giving special emphasis to high risk groups, bridge populations including truckers and migrants and youth and women in general population, The Red Ribbon Express (RRE), phase II, the special exhibition train on HIV/AIDS and other health issues completed one year's journey on 1st December, 2010 disseminating messages on HIV prevention, treatment and care and support, besides information on common diseases and services for free HIV counseling and testing and general health check-up. The train traversed over 25,000 kms covering 152 stations in 22 states. The project received an overwhelming response all across the country: 80 lakh persons were reached, 81,000 resource persons trained and 36,000 people tested for HIV. Details of Information Education & Communication programme detail statewise are given in Statement-7 (See below).

Under the Condom Social Marketing Programme, 24.5 crore pieces of condom were distributed during 2009-10. During 2010-11 (up to November, 2010), 21 crore pieces of condoms were distributed, under phase-III of programme launched on 2 August, 2010 Condom Social Marketing is being scaled up to reach 370 high priority districts with the focus on ensuring availability of condoms in rural as well as in high risk areas. The programme would be servicing 8 lakh retail outlets in 26 states/ UTs. Condom Social Marketing Programme performance statewide are given in Statement 8 (See below).

During the last 3 years, there has been significant up scaling of Care, Support & Treatment activities in terms of the number of ART centres, number of patients registered and number of patients on-ART.

CST Programme activities	Mar 2008	Dec 2010
ART Centres	157	292
Centres of Excellence	2	10
Link ART Centres	-	550
Community Care Centres	122	259
PLHIV Registered	1,94,607	11,69,050
No. of PLHIV on ART	1,34,927	3,84,726
No. of PLHIV on Second- line ART	-	1,929

Details of & Care, Support Treatment State-wise are given in Statement-9(a, b, c & d) (See below).

Data on the progress in activities under the programme is processed through the Computerized Management Information System (CMIS). Timeliness and completeness of reporting is monitored, and feedback provided for improving the quality and completeness of reporting. Strategic Information Management System (SIMS) developed as a mechanism for improving on the CMIS, was launched in August 2010 and will be fully operational in 2011-12.

Statement 2

State-wise distribution of Targeted Intervention-NGOs

State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	65	70	70
Arunachal Pradesh	21	21	21

1	2	3	4
Assam	62	58	58
Bihar	28	25	44
Chandigarh	13	13	13
Chhattisgarh	23	23	33
D&N Haveli	3	3	3
Daman & Diu	3	3	3
Delhi	64	69	84
Goa	19	19	19
Gujarat	109	108	114
Haryana	32	43	41
Himachal Pradesh	21	21	23
Jammu and Kashmir	8	6	6
Jharkhand	27	31	31
Karnataka	31	34	34
Kerala	52	53	53
Madhya Pradesh	68	66	63
Maharashtra	88	86	87
Manipur	57	54	54
Meghalaya	6	12	12
Mizoram	43	41	41
Nagaland	39	39	39
Orissa	64	67	67
Puducherry	0	1	1
Punjab	24	31	47
Rajasthan	46	55	55
Sikkim	6	6	7
Tamil Nadu	46	53	53
Tripura	18	18	18
Uttar Pradesh	100	96	96
Uttarakhand	17	24	27
West Bengal	68	63	63
TOTAL	1,271	1,311	1,385

Statement 3a

State-wise distribution of ICTC/PPTCT Service uptake

State /UT 2010-11 (up to Jan, 2011)	2008-09		2009-10			
	Persons Counseled and tested at ICTC	Mothers counseled and tested at ICTC	Persons Counseled and tested at ICTC	Mothers counseled and tested at ICTC	Persons Counseled and tested at ICTC	Mothers counseled and tested at ICTC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A & N Islands	15,760	5,757	13,092	6,005	8,525	4,472
Andhra Pradesh	6,42,660	5,84,479	1,154,816	8,24,459	8,38,675	6,21,724
Arunachal Pradesh	15,259	6,811	15,422	8,935	12,996	6,963
Assam	43,709	71,844	64,679	1,24,571	62,456	107,970
Bihar	1,36,134	70,788	191,381	1,29,181	1,24,325	1,16,096
Chandigarh	18,017	20,480	20,049	18,073	18,274	15,547
Chhattisgarh	26,358	27,132	73,645	49,344	48,021	46,647
D & N Haveli	3,640	4,855	2,638	4,365	1,562	1,735

Daman and Diu	961	1,822	1,490	1,513	1,097	1,143
Delhi	1,60,726	1,30,409	2,13,055	1,63,332	1,72,109	1,22,055
Goa	16,685	11,196	21,776	11,997	15,584	8,854
Gujarat	2,32,250	2,28,338	5,07,635	3,87,650	4,87,899	3,73,691
Haryana	88,741	59,530	1,49,794	96,367	98,626	63,818
Himachal Pradesh	20,320	16,846	57,146	30,640	54,152	26,224
Jammu and Kashmir	26,580	26,308	28,712	26,523	18,078	23,659
Jharkhand	51,550	24,349	85,882	40,203	66,490	39,794
Karnataka	3,77,996	4,97,469	6,39,684	6,65,913	5,44,282	5,36,642
Kerala	87,187	94,679	1,27,557	99,210	1,45,800	82,675
Madhya Pradesh	58,481	61,293	1,49,304	1,31,646	1,08,562	1,15,289
Maharashtra	9,15,199	8,81,251	10,95,343	8,82,052	9,00,939	6,46,873
Manipur	10,437	22,060	29,376	48,506	31,095	32,801
Meghalaya	1,037	1,732	2,334	5,643	4,257	8,618
Mizoram	17,431	13,077	28,932	16,128	25,103	14,315

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	32,367	12,691	55,859	15,466	39,687	10,333
Odisha	1,45,633	1,04,121	1,74,536	1,28,251	1,54,385	1,23,940
Puducherry	21,577	9,529	17,961	13,332	21,748	21,779
Punjab	96,729	65,542	1,30,356	92,759	1,10,458	94,844
Rajasthan	1,04,301	1,28,592	1,70,047	2,28,739	1,63,576	2,22,277
Sikkim	7,796	5,541	10,984	6,812	9,948	4,774
Tamil Nadu	18,61,299	10,20,751	23,41,632	10,72,291	1,40,8,275	6,82,568
Tripura	3,356	516	17,302	6,634	16,408	7,988
Uttar Pradesh	2,24,228	1,94,288	3,34,219	3,18,934	3,03,410	2,94,988
Uttarakhand	37,288	26,309	42,676	34,109	33,397	26,745
West Bengal	1,16,321	2,05,122	, 1,39,269	2,59,581	1,03,324	1,44,015
TOTAL :	56,18,013	46,35,507	81,08,583	59,49,164	61,53,523	46,51,856

Statement 3b*State-wise progress in establishment of standalone Integrated
Counselling and Testing Centres (ICTCs)*

State/UT	Number of new standalone Cumulative			no. of standalone ICTCs as on Jan, 2011
	ICTCs established			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	4	0	0	13
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	677
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	35
Assam	20	0	0	83
Bihar	0	0	0	207
Chandigarh	1	1	0	11
Chhattisgarh	48	0	0	100
D&N Haveli	0	0	0	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	4
Delhi	26	0	0	87
Goa	3	0	0	14
Gujarat	87	0	4	290
Himachal Pradesh	24	3	0	47
Haryana	12	3	0	88
J&K	3	9	0	34
Jharkhand	10	10	0	64
Karnataka	0	0	0	561
Kerala	17	59	0	162
Madhya Pradesh	40	0	0	143

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	0	0	0	604
Manipur	0	0	0	54
Meghalaya	1	0	0	9
Mizoram	5	0	2	25
Mumbai	0	0	0	74
Nagaland	0	0	0	60
Odisha	55	0	0	184
Puducherry	0	0	0	10
Punjab	14	0	0	71
Rajasthan	26	0	0	182
Sikkim	0	0	0	12
Tamil Nadu	23	0	0	783
Tripura	5	5	4	14
Uttar Pradesh	35	0	0	217
Uttarakhand	8	0	0	47
West Bengal	21	101	13	256
TOTAL :	488	191	23	5,223

Statement 4

State-wise distribution of No. of STI/ RTI episodes treated

State/UT	2008-09	2009 10	2010-11 (till Dec, 2010)
1	2	3	4
A & N Islands	2,933	5,286	4,503
Andhra Pradesh	3,68,332	11,67,216	10,03,298
Arunachal Pradesh	4,231	14,031	9,826

1	2	3	4
Assam	42,003	92,985	75,806
Bihar	51,220	1,15,695	1,47,160
Chandigarh	18,695	14,973	13,589
Chhattisgarh	1,056	66,729	20,459
D & N Haveli	36	5,322	4,745
Daman & Diu	-	64	560
Delhi	43,963	2,55,585	2,24,476
Goa	4,316	5,629	14,137
Gujarat	5,50,332	10,39,089	5,34,621
Haryana	65,211	2,30,702	1,66,834
HP	23,235	71,804	72,635
J&K	24,255	82,064	77,032
Jharkhand	77,026	90,330	87,746
Karnataka	2,58,627	8,49,891	22,53,453
Kerala	37,954	1,67,546	1,40,270
Lakshadweep	-	123	-
MP	31,743	3,50,250	3,09,172
Maharashtra	1,99,500	4,63,731	4,88,294
Manipur	2,932	12,540	20,670
Meghalaya	3,472	9,103	9,641
Mizoram	17,472	15,959	26,440
Nagaland	13,048	14,412	19,318
Odisha	16,194	2,42,596	1,65,219
Puducherry	38,200	21,498	9,905
Punjab	39,569	1,26,102	1,06,968
Rajasthan	31,497	233,651	2,14,187

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	3,328	7,081	6,349
Tamil Nadu	3,47,762	10,61,269	6,89,438
Tripura	5,867	32,364	29,522
Uttar Pradesh	9,85,023	8,36,777	5,10,960
Uttarakhand	27,564	93,316	62,661
West Bengal	1,46,189	4,51,427	3,47,912
TOTAL :	34,82,785	82,47,140	78,67,806

Statement 5

State-wise distribution of no. of districts where Link Worker Scheme functional

State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till Jan, 2011)
Andhra Pradesh	3	3	19
Goa	1	1	1
Gujarat	4	4	8
Karnataka	2	8	8
Kerala	1	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	4	4	8
Maharashtra	4	18	24
Manipur	2	2	9
Mizoram	1	1	3
Nagaland	1	1	10
Punjab	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	4	14	21
Tripura	1	1	2
West Bengal	2	2	5
TOTAL :	30	60	119

Statement 6

State-wise distribution of total Blood Collection and % Voluntary blood donation of NACO supported Blood Banks

State/UT 2010-11	Total No.		2008-09		2009-10		
	of NACO supported Blood Banks as on Jan, 2011	Total Collection of NACO supported Blood Banks	% Voluntary Blood Donation	Total Collection of NACO supported Blood Banks	% Voluntary Blood Donation	Total Collection of NACO supported Blood Banks	% Voluntary Blood Donation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A&N Islands	2	5,872	42.8	5,062	33.4	2612	24.2
Andhra Pradesh	96	804,532	77.6	314,614	89.1	2713324	89.4
Arunachal Pradesh	12	3,522	90.3	3,746	93	2818	87.8
Assam	32	130,984	38.5	92,690	56.8	82065	54.9
Bihar	47	79,284	25.7	64,996	25	78248	39.4
Chandigarh	4	74,266	80.2	75,350	85	63704	87.7
Chhattisgarh	15	33,016	31.3	45,879	69.3	41556	95.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D and N Haveli	1	3,983	100	4,320	100	3313	100
Daman and Diu	1	1,192	95.1	770	92.3	737	98.2
Delhi	19	396,465	38.4	275,105	60.8	220017	62.3
Goa	3	14,709	59.1	14,756	72.6	12855	74.4
Gujarat	74	655,595	71.4	314,561	84.6	297201	83.4
Haryana	20	172,813	40	84,946	77.9	76679	90.1
Himachal Pradesh	14	20,750	79.7	18,227	84.7	16514	85.1
J&K	20	47,632	48.4	42,999	85	38734	92.8
Jharkhand	23	101,291	41.9	76,385	70.2	61116	78.7
Karnataka	65	468,012	59.4	263,011	73	260450	71.2
Kerala	45	337,156	49.8	229,163	79	118172	99.4
Lakshadeep	1	-	0	-	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	59	231,806	52.8	167,767	87.4	169588	91.6
Maharashtra	97	1,013,831	83.4	441,804	88.1	416788	89.1

Manipur	3	20,458	9.2	21,802	22.5	18029	53.2
Meghalaya	5	6,050	17.7	6,276	20.1	5696	36.8
Mizoram	10	19,527	67.8	19,545	75.5	17188	77.3
Nagaland	8	6,218	62.1	6,355	77.9	6053	79.5
Odisha	56	186,365	73	204,828	64	193775	72.0
Puducherry	5	20,702	46.6	14,062	77.2	9878	74.6
Punjab	52	308,074	29.2	205,130	49.72	173651	61
Rajasthan	45	381,813	31.7	238,171	69.5	195367	73.1
Sikkim	2	2,465	36.6	1,767	63.6	1559	68.2
Tamil Nadu	94	556,481	82.4	213,705	99	171800	99.4
Tripura	6	24,408	93	22,959	95.32	19971	96.8
Uttar Pradesh	70	472,257	17.8	271,116	55	244283	65.1
Uttarakhand	17	56,937	45.4	48,172	69.2	50715	74.0
West Bengal	62	744,150	84.9	529,546	88	380547	86.4
<hr/>							
TOTAL :	1085*	7,402,616	61.70%	4,339,585	76%	3723003	79.40%

*There are additional 26 Defence and 16 Railways NACO supported Blood Bank

Statement 7

Regular IEC campaigns are conducted at national and State level through mass-media, mid-media and interpersonal communication to disseminate messages on HIV/AIDS and promote safe behavioral practices. The following is the summary of key programme areas.

1. Mass Media Campaigns:

Mass Media campaigns are being undertaken by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and State AIDS Control Organization (SACS). These Mass Media Campaigns are conducted on thematic areas i.e. Youth vulnerability, Counseling and Testing, HIV-TB, Condom promotion, Treatment services, Stigma and Discrimination and Blood Safety are conducted on TV and Radio through television, radio and newspapers, which cover all the States.

- Every year, six episodes on HIV/AIDS were broadcast in the Kalyani Health Magazine by Doordarshan in the regional networks of eight states including Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Assam during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11.
- Forty episodes on HIV/AIDS were telecast in the TV serial "Kyunki Jeena Isi Ka Naam Hai" on Doordarshan during 2009-10 while fifty episodes are in the process of airing during 2010-11.
- 156 episodes of three radio programmes were broadcast during 2009-10 in Hindi nationally across Hindi speaking States, in addition, a number of State AIDS Control Societies also produced and broadcast radio and TV programmes.

2. Outdoor and Mid Media Activities:

SACS prepare their Annual Action Plan, which are approved by NACO under the decentralized plan process. Out door and Mid Media activities are implemented as per the approved action plan by States.

- The activities include folk performances addressing different issues related to HIV/AIDS.
- Mobilization through IEC vans.
- Hoardings, wall writings, bus panels and information kiosks.

- IEC material are being printed and distributed for general population as well as high risk population.

3. Interpersonal Communication:

The interpersonal activities along with mainstreaming and training are being undertaken by SACS at the grass root level to sensitize high risk groups, vulnerable section of community including youth, migrants, local leadership, Government functionaries, frontline workers etc.

- Training programmes are conducted for grassroots stakeholders such as members of self-help groups, panchayati raj institutions, anganwadi workers, ASHA, ANM etc.
- Red Ribbon Clubs (RRC) have been formed in Colleges and Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) is under implementation in 20 States reaching out to youth and adolescents with messages on HIV/AIDS and life skills. The year wise coverage details are as follows:

Description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
No. of Schools covered un Adolescence Education Programme	1,14,972	92,312	47,065
No. of Red Ribbon Clubs formed in Colleges	3,350	4,520	7,997

4. Red Ribbon Express project (RRE)

In addition to above activities, special campaign namely Red Ribbon Express Project was implemented by NACO and State AIDS Control Societies in two phases. During 2007-08, 68,161 resource persons were trained, 62,00,341 people were directly reached and in 2009-10, 80,32,401 people were directly reached by the RRE while 81,398 Resource Persons were trained. The detailed coverage of the train and its outreach activities is given below.

State-wise distribution of Coverage of Red Ribbon Express project

State	RRE - I			RRE - II		
	from 01.12.2007 to			from		
01.12.2009 to	01.12.2008			01.12.2010		
	No. of	Total	Total	No. of	Total	Total
	Halt	people	people	Halt	people	people
	stations	trained	reached	stations	trained	reached

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	16	5,296	5,17,207	11	6,935	2,63,188
Assam	4	820	87,912	8	2,286	2,52,281

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	10	3,050	3,63,972	3	2,257	86,242
Chandigarh	1	566	26,980	1	1,489	14,195
Chhattisgarh	2	396	99,299	4	3,800	2,93,152
Delhi	1	900	6,036	1	583	12,519
Goa	1	453	21,421	NA	NA	NA
Gujarat	15	5,967	6,75,114	6	3,810	7,96,248
Haryana	7	2,888	1,70,513	4	2,107	5,14,486
J&K	1	563	13,919	2	1,027	16,192
Jharkhand	4	1,475	1,34,031	3	1,709	1,88,058
Karnataka	12	5,590	4,11,651	11	5,741	4,68,438
Kerala	7	2,485	2,28,773	9	3,559	1,78,891
Madhya Pradesh	11	4,696	3,03,775	11	5,202	2,96,556
Maharashtra	14	5,989	6,12,177	13	5,680	5,99,046
Nagaland	1	582	31,754	1	266	4,969
Odisha	7	1,655	2,77,718	9	4,049	3,49,008
Puducherry	1	543	40,946	NA	NA	NA
Punjab	7	3,275	1,96,082	9	6,076	5,34,754
Rajasthan	11	3,889	1,61,938	7	3,665	1,27,952
Tamil Nadu	18	9,783	5,99,448	10	7,376	1,48,315
Uttar Pradesh	19	5,107	6,37,039	17	9,153	1,413,217
Uttarakhand	3	494	79,584	2	402	7,727
West Bengal	7	1,699	3,51,417	10	4,226	1,66,967
TOTAL :	180	68,161	62,00,341	152	81,398	80,32,401

Statement-8

State-wise distribution of Condom Sales Achievement under Targeted Condom Social Marketing Programme (April, 2008 to January, 2011)

State	April- December 2008	March 2009- June, 2010	July 2010- January, 2011
Andhra Pradesh	10,702,622	9,018,234	7,775,863
Bihar	13,575,121	21,166,773	11,800,168
Chhattisgarh	2,740,105	5,182,263	3,557,355
Delhi		8,010,699	6,963,058
Goa		1,642,097	724,927
Gujarat	7,020,098	12,792,247	10,266,544
Himachal Pradesh	767,352		
Jharkhand	11,910,672	9,805,437	6,677,624
Karnataka		12,475,059	11,447,900
Kerala	2,046,802		2,391,282
Madhya Pradesh	13,839,096	24,742,616	18,356,794
Maharashtra		38,414,399	33,480,531
North East	1,245,936	4,618,632	4,102,978
Orissa	6,116,809	5,336,006	5,161,428
Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh		19,914,385	12,252,279
Rajasthan	18,115,673	15,160,258	13,742,338
Tamil Nadu + Puducherry		9,372,724	7,519,109
Uttar Pradesh	18,429,562	84,873,908	83,151,334
West Bengal	4,418,182	39,045,617	15,215,869
TOTAL :	110,928,030	321,571,354	254,587,381

Statement-9a

State-wise distribution of PLHAs on ART as on 31st March 2009

State/UT	No. of ART centres	No. of PLHAs on ART		
		Adults	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	28	45,424	2,760	48,184
Arunachal Pradesh	1	23	0	23
Assam	3	590	22	612
Bihar	4	3,432	145	3,577
Chandigarh	1	1,176	133	1,309
Chhattisgarh	1	1,002	104	1,106
Delhi	9	4,947	432	5,379
Goa	1	673	46	719
Gujarat	9	8,680	446	9,126
Haryana	1	1,052	61	1,113
Himachal Pradesh	1	497	71	568
Jammu and Kashmir	2	441	33	474
Jharkhand	2	982	44	1,026
Karnataka	27	22,723	2,144	24,867
Kerala	6	3,224	182	3,406
Madhya Pradesh	4	2,434	177	2,611
Maharashtra	37	49,918	3,743	53,661
Manipur	6	4,479	408	4,887
Meghalaya	1	41	1	42

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	1	355	28	383
Nagaland	4	970	68	1,038
Odisha	2	1,161	48	1,209
Puducherry	1	473	45	518
Punjab	3	3,174	209	3,383
Rajasthan	4	4,325	310	4,635
Sikkim	1	22	1	23
Tamil Nadu	27	30,087	2,060	32,147
Tripura	1	48	1	49
Uttar Pradesh	7	7,165	387	7,552
Uttarakhand	1	361	33	394
West Bengal	4	3,599	161	3,760
TOTAL :	200	203,478	14,303	217,781

Note: A & N Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep do not have ART Centre

Statement-9b

State-wise distribution of PLHAs on ART as on 31st March, 2010

State/UT	No. of ART centers	No. of PLHAs on ART		
		Adults	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	38	65,531	3,634	69,165
Arunachal Pradesh	1	28	-	28
Assam	3	880	35	915
Bihar	6	5,408	257	5,665

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	1	1,536	152	1,688
Chhattisgarh	4	1,392	112	1,504
Delhi	9	6,884	608	7,492
Goa	1	955	61	1,016
Gujarat	15	14,156	750	14,906
Haryana	1	1,504	90	1,594
Himachal Pradesh	2	774	88	862
Jammu and Kashmir	2	523	40	563
Jharkhand	2	1,439	96	1,535
Karnataka	33	37,443	2,877	40,320
Kerala	7	4,268	233	4,501
Madhya Pradesh	7	3,459	234	3,693
Maharashtra	50	69,956	4,979	74,935
Manipur	7	5,184	421	5,605
Meghalaya	1	84	2	86
Mizoram	1	683	52	735
Nagaland	4	1,638	98	1,736
Odisha	4	2,299	86	2,385
Puducherry	1	536	59	595
Punjab	5	4,768	286	5,054
Rajasthan	5	6,529	435	6,964
Sikkim	1	29	1	30
Tamil Nadu	36	38,817	2,505	41,322

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	1	118	1	119
Uttar Pradesh	10	10,785	637	11,422
Uttarakhand	2	579	52	631
West Bengal	9	5,794	301	6,095
TOTAL	269	293,979	19,182	313,161

Note : A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not have ART Centre

Statement-9c

State-wise distribution of PLHAs on ART as on 31st December 2010

State/UT	No. of ART centers	No. of PLHAs on ART		
		Adults	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	38	79,009	4,050	83,059
Arunachal Pradesh	1	30	-	30
Assam	3	1,175	49	1,224
Bihar	6	7,435	371	7,806
Chandigarh	1	1,558	168	1,726
Chhattisgarh	4	1,791	157	1,948
Delhi	9	7,823	621	8,444
Goa	1	1,133	82	1,215
Gujarat	18	17,775	979	18,754
Haryana	1	1,917	119	2,036
Himachal Pradesh	3	1,160	119	1,279
Jammu & Kashmir	2	596	43	639
Jharkhand	4	2,051	128	2,179

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	41	49,353	3,640	52,993
Kerala	8	4,895	265	5,160
Madhya Pradesh	7	4,384	297	4,681
Maharashtra	51	85,596	6,017	91,613
Manipur	7	6,043	491	6,534
Meghalaya	1	120	3	123
Mizoram	1	913	54	967
Nagaland	5	2,091	99	2,190
Odisha	4	2,664	106	2,770
Puducherry	1	640	66	706
Punjab	6	5,950	348	6,298
Rajasthan	6	8,336	551	8,887
Sikkim	1	46	1	47
Tamil Nadu	40	45,179	2,776	47,955
Tripura	1	149	2	151
Uttar Pradesh	10	13,683	789	14,472
Uttarakhand	2	771	64	835
West Bengal	9	7,623	382	8,005
TOTAL	292	361,889	22,837	384,726

Note: A & N Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep do not have ART Centre

Statement-9d

State-wise distribution of Community Care Centres

State	No. of Community Care Centres		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	39	47	34
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0

1	2	3	4
Assam	3	3	3
Bihar	5	9	9
Chandigarh	1	1	0
Chhattisgarh	5	6	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	7	9	5
Goa	2	2	1
Gujarat	7	12	14
Haryana	1	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1
J&K	1	1	0
Jharkhand	2	3	3
Karnataka	28	36	30
Kerala	6	7	7
Madhya Pradesh	2	7	7
Maharashtra	31	39	36
Manipur	6	9	9
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	2	2	2
Nagaland	4	5	4
Odisha	5	5	5
Puducherry	1	1	1

1	2	3	4
Punjab	3	5	4
Rajasthan	5	7	8
Sikkim	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	35	41	35
Tripura	2	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	7	9	11
Uttarakhand	0	1	1
West Bengal	9	13	14
TOTAL	220	285	254

Note: Community Care Centre no. decreased due to evaluation

Statement-10

(A) National AIDS Control Programme: Physical targets set
for key indicators from 2008-09 to 2010-11

S.No.	Indicators	Target		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Setting of new targeted interventions	570	161	140
2	Treat new STI cases (in lakh)	100	100	100
2	Set up new Blood Component Separation Units	40	40	12*
4	Set up new District Level Blood Banks	4	8	6
5	Treat persons living with HIV/AIDS with 4,04,815 anti retroviral drugs (Cumulative)	2,00,000	3,00,000	
6	Set up Anti Retroviral Therapy Centres (Cumulative)	150	200	332

1	2	3	4	5
7	Set up Community Care Centres (Cumulative)	221	261	316
8	Set up new Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres	583	176	40
9	Mothers Counselling & tested at ICTC (in lakh)	56.2	70.15	86.49
10	Persons Counselling & tested at the ICTC (in lakh)		66.7	85.19
	111.71			

* Carry forward target of 08-10

(B) Financial Target set for key indicators year-wise from 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	R.E.	Expenditure
2008-09	1123.36	1037.00
2009-10	980.15	959.82
2010-11	1400.22	1033.63
		(up to 11/2/2011)

Statement-11

Assessment of the NACP-III

1. HIV Sentinel Surveillance and Behavioral Surveillance Survey

Surveillance is used to generate HIV epidemic projections and estimates of Adult HIV Prevalence, Number of PLHA and Annual New HIV Infections. Globally comparable HIV estimates have been recently developed by NACO along with experts from WHO and UNAIDS using Estimation Projection Package and Spectrum Package. These estimates provide a more accurate assessment of programme achievements during NACP-III. The HIV estimates 2008-09 highlight an overall reduction in adult HIV prevalence and HIV incidence (new infections) in the country. The estimated number of new annual HIV infections has declined by more than 50% over the past decade. It is estimated that India had approximately 1.2 lakh new HIV infections in 2009, as against 2.7 lakh in 2000. This is a significant indicator of the impact of the

various interventions under National AIDS Control Programme and scaled-up prevention strategies. The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from the estimated level of 0.41% in 2000 through 0.36% in 2006 to 0.31% in 2009.

NACO also conducts Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) at periodical intervals to monitor the changes in risk behaviours among high risk groups. National BSS was conducted in 2006 and another round of BSS was conducted in six states in 2009. The findings show that condom use among Female Sex Workers and Men who have Sex with Men and use of sterile needles and syringes among Injecting Drug Users have increased significantly between the two rounds.

2. (A) Mid-Term Review (MTR) of NACP-III

Mid-Term Review (MTR) of NACP-III was conducted from 16 November- 3 December, 2009 by the MTR mission with representatives from World Bank, DFID and other development partners. The mission concluded that the development objective of NACP-III was well within reach. Many targets had been reached and even surpassed. Behavioral Surveillance Survey coverage estimates for 6 states validate this finding. Prevalence among ANC, STD, FSW & MSM was declining. Vast majority of new infections & existing burden of disease was found to be concentrated in 5-15% of districts. The mission reported impressive gains in ART services, upscaling of ICTC & identifying PLHAs and that there was a significant scale-up of TIs. Condom distribution had increased. More emphasis was needed on quality in areas with high HIV prevalence & high vulnerability. Convergence with NRHM had begun. More progress is required in areas like supply chain management & laboratory services.

(B) Joint Implementation Review of NACP-III

A Joint Implementation Review was conducted by representatives from World Bank, DFID and other development partners from 6-16 December 2010. The mission found that NACP-III continues to make steady progress towards its goal to halt and reverse HIV epidemic by 2012. This has been showed in HIV estimates for 2008-09 by overall reduction in adult HIV prevalence from 0.39% (26 lakh PLHA) in 2004 to 0.31% (24 lakh PLHA) in 2009; A

reduction in new infections by >50% over the past decade from about 2.7 lakh in 2000 to 1.2 lakh in 2009; and a declining HIV prevalence rates among FSW (4.9%), but still high among MSM (7.3%) & IDU (9.2%). Estimated annual AIDS-related deaths show a steady decline since the roll out of free ART in 2004. Impressive gains had been made in coverage of ART services, ICTC, TI & condom distribution and Intensification of efforts to reach MSM & IDU with effective prevention, testing & treatment services. TIs have reached 78% of FSW, 70% of MSM & 76% of IDU; there was need to continue to enhance quality of Tis.

Programme for addressing the healthcare needs of the Urban poor

718. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any specific programme/scheme for addressing the health problems of urban poor people living in slums;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amounts spent by Government under each of these schemes during 2009-10 and 2010-11, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the number of people benefited from these schemes, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Urban Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) component under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) caters to the health care needs of the urban dwellers including urban poor people living in slums. However, to bring more focus on health care needs of urban population, particularly urban poor living in slums, there is a proposal for a financial years National Urban Health Mission.

(c) and (d) the amounts spent by Government under Urban RCH scheme during 2009-10 and 2010-11, State-wise and year-wise is given in Statement (See below). The data indicating number of people benefited from these schemes, State-wise and year-wise is not maintained.

Statement

*Details of Expenditure Reported under URBAN RCH for the
F.Y. 2009-10 to 2010-11 (upto December-2010)*

Rs. in crore			
Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Dec. 2010)
		Exp.	Exp.
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	0.14	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	0.06	0.14
3	Himachal	0.00	0.00
4	J&K	0.22	1.04
5	Jharkhand	0.01	0.04
6	MP	5.24	0.37
7	Orissa	1.22	0.83
8	Rajasthan	4.49	2.99
9	UP	8.72	6.64
10	Uttarakhand	0.38	3.26
11	Arunachal Pradesh	0.21	0.43
12	Assam	2.37	1.29
13	Manipur	0.04	0.27
14	Meghalaya	1.32	1.63
15	Mizoram	0.16	0.16
16	Nagaland	0.00	0.00
17	Sikkim	0.12	0.15
18	Tripura	0.20	0.00
19	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1.32

1	2	3	4
20	Goa	0.00	0.00
21	Gujarat	2.82	16.36
22	Haryana	3.18	6.62
23	Karnatak	1.78	1.60
24	Kerala	1.12	1.95
25	Maharashtra	14.24	8.08
26	Punjab	1.44	1.40
27	Tamilnadu	0.00	0.02
28	West Bengal	0.20	0.00
29	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
32	Daman	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	0.13
34	Lakshyadweep	0.00	0.00
35	Puducherry	0.07	0.02
GRAND TOTAL		49.77	56.75

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y. 2009-10 is based on Audit Reports while expenditure for the F.Y. 2010-11 is based on FMR sent by states.

Promotion of cultivation of medicinal plants in the country

719. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many medicinal plants are under the danger of diminishing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to identify and promote the cultivation of medicinal plants in the country?

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

(a) and (b) According to Botanical Survey of India many medicinal plants in the country are threatened and vulnerable. Following are the threatened and vulnerable medicinal plants of India:-

Aconitum balfourii, *A. chasmanthum*, *A. deinorrihizum*, *A. falconeri* var. *latilobum*, *A. ferox*, *A. heterophyllum*, *Acorus gramineus*, *Allium stracheyi*, *Angelica glauca*, *Anogeissus sericea* var. *numularia*, *Aquillaria mallaccensis*, *Aristolochia bracteolata*, *A. indica*, *Arnebia benthamii*, *Atropa acuminata*, *Berberis affinis*, *B. apiculata*, *B. aristata*, *Bergenia stracheyi*, *Capparis pachyphylla*, *Carum villosum*, *Colchicum luteum*, *Coptis teeta*, *Coscinium fenestratum*, *Dactylorhiza hatagirea*, *Dioscorea deltoidea*, *Elaeocarpus prunifolius*, *Ephedra geraradiana*, *Gentiana kurooa*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Hedychium spicatum*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Hydnocarpus macrocarpa*, *Iphigenia indica*, *I. pallida*, *I. stellata*, *Kolanchoe roseus*, *Madhuca insignis*, *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Panax pseudoginseng*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Podophyllum hexandrum*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Rheum emodi*, *Saussurea bracteata*, *S. costus*, *S. gnaphalodes*, *Swertia chirayita*, *Taxus wallichiana*, *Taxocarpus kurzii*, *Urginea indica* & *U. maritima*

Source: 1. Red Data Book of Indian Plants, Vol. I, II & III (Eds. Nayar et al. 1987-1990)

2. Red List of Threatened Vascular Plant Species in India (Rao et al. 2003)

(c) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Department of AYUSH has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" with a total outlay of Rs. 630 crores during the 11th Plan. The scheme aims at supporting market driven cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants and is being implemented in a mission mode for cultivation through growers, farmers, cultivators, Growers Associations, Federations, Self Help Groups, Corporates and Growers Co-operatives with backward and forward linkages. The scheme is being implemented since 2008-09. Under the scheme financial support is provided for nursery, cultivation, post harvest management, processing and value addition and management support. For the implementation of the scheme financial assistance has been provided to 26 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab,
Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh,

Uttarakhand and West Bengal by National Medicinal Plants Board amounting to total Rs. 2935.15 lacs, Rs. 6925.00 lacs and Rs. 4641.83 lacs during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till 31st January, 2011) respectively.

The Board had also previously supported Contractual Farming under Central Sector scheme since 2002-03 under which financial assistance was provided to farmers/growers for cultivation of identified medicinal plants @ 30% of total expenditure to a maximum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation also launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on National Horticulture Mission (NHM) in the country, during the 10th Plan with effect from 2005-06 for holistic development of horticulture sector duly ensuring forward and backward linkages with the active participation of all the stake-holders. All the States and Union Territories were covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand which had been covered under the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEHS). The promotion of Medicinal Plants was included as one of the component under NHM since 2007-08. Funds were provided for cultivation of Medicinal Plants @ 75% of the total cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 11,250/- per ha. limited to 4 ha. per beneficiary. In view of implementation of National Mission on Medicinal Plants by NMPB the development of medicinal plants has been excluded from National Horticulture Mission Scheme since 2009-10.

Lack of critical virus testing laboratories in the country

720. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India with its size has just two laboratories to test human samples infected with highly infectious viruses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no infrastructure for timely diagnosis and management of viral outbreaks and a large number of patients with dangerous diseases go undiagnosed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Alternative to MCI (amendment) Act, 2010

721. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) Amendment Act, 2010 lapses by May this year;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal or alternative mechanism in place in absence of this Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry is considering setting up of an overarching regulatory body viz. National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) with the dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector.

Purchase of ambulances by Himachal Pradesh under NRHM

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 108 new ambulances have been purchased by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) as a result of which patients have been benefited the most;

(b) whether Government is bringing in similar new policy/scheme so that more and more people can get its benefits;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(a) Yes. The Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that they have signed a PPP Agreement with a Non-Profit Society named GVK-EMRI to operate 108 ambulances. So far 50 ambulances were introduced on December, 25, 2010 and 21 more Ambulances on February 15, 2011.

(b) to (d) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds are provided to State/UT Governments for Ambulances, Mobile Medical Units and Emergency/Referral Transport Vehicles. The State/UT Government incorporate their requirements in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs) under NRHM as per their felt needs and priorities, and based on approval accorded by Government of India they are taken up for implementation.

Independent directors in CPSEs

†723. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has laid down certain conditions for required number of independent directors in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several CPSEs, don't have the required number of independent directors;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) As per the Clause 49 of the Equity Listing Agreement, all the listed entities including listed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are required to appoint requisite number of Independent Directors on their Boards. Where the Chairman of the Board is a non-executive director, at least one-third of the Board should comprise of Independent Directors and in case he is an executive director, at least half of the Board should comprise of Independent Directors.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) As per available information (for the quarter ended 31.12.2010), 25 listed CPSEs have not yet complied with Clause 49 (I) (A) of Equity Listing Agreement, which specifies the composition of the Board for the listed companies. The list of these 25 CPSEs is given in Statement (See below). The main reason for delay in appointment of requisite number of Independent Directors on the Boards of these 25 CPSEs is the non-initiation of the proposals for appointment of Independent Directors by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments in time.

(e) The Administrative Ministries/Departments have already been advised to submit the proposals for appointment of Independent Directors at least six months in advance of the date of occurrence of the vacancies. The Government has issued Guidelines on Corporate Governance for CPSEs which require mandatory appointment of requisite number of Independent Directors on the Boards of CPSEs. Further, a proposal providing for definite time-frame for the processes involved in selection and appointment of Independent Directors on the Boards of CPSEs has recently been approved by the Government.

Statement

Listed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) whose Boards do not have required number of Independent Directors as stipulated by SEBI

(for quarter ending December, 2010)

Sl.No	Name of the CPSE
1	2
1.	Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited
2.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
3.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
4.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation of India Limited
5.	Engineers India Limited
6.	GAIL (India) Limited
7.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

1	2
8.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
9.	HMT Limited
10.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
11.	Indian Tourism Development Corporation Limited
12.	IRCON International Limited
13.	Madras Fertilizers Limited
14.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited
15.	MMTC Limited
16.	National Aluminium Company Limited
17.	National Fertilizers Limited
18.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
19.	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited
20.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited
21.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
22.	SJVN Limited
23.	State Trading Corporation of India Limited
24.	Steel Authority of India Limited
25.	KIOCL Limited

Setting up of computer centres in Panchayats

724. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up computer centres in the Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it will be helpful to the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) to (c) With the objective of introducing e-governance in Panchayats, Ministry of Panchayati Raj has developed e-panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) which would, using Information Technology, provide a host of services such as Decentralized Databases & Planning, Budgeting & Accounting, Implementation & Monitoring of Central and State Schemes, Citizen-centric Services, Computer based on-line Self-learning Medium for the Panchayat functionaries etc. This would bring efficiency and transparency in functioning of the Panchayats and induce mass ICT culture.

Provision of computing infrastructure is required for implementation of e-Panchayat MMP. As per information available with this Ministry, some computing facilities already exist in over 50,000 Gram Panchayats (GPs). In respect of the GPs having insufficient or no computing facility, States have been advised to use funds available under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Capacity Building Component of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and Thirteenth Finance Commission grants, in addition to their own resources.

Implementation of uniform Panchayati Raj system

725. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration of Government to Implement uniform Panchayati Raj System in the whole country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the development blocks are likely to be restructured; and

(d) if so, the manner in which such restructuring would be done and by when the same would be done?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question doesnot arise.

(c) and (d) Restructuring of developmental blocks falls within the domain of State Govts/UTs.

Cases of oil adulteration in the country

†726. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of cases of adulteration of kerosene and other substances in petrol and diesel which have come to light during the last three years across the country;

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons in last three years;

(c) whether the existing method of collection of sample for testing adulteration is satisfactory; and

(d) whether the Ministry accepts that Government mechanism has failed in curbing the rampant activity of adulteration in oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The possibility of diversion of petroleum product like PDS kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS usage.

During the last three years 278 retail outlets and 183 transporters have been terminated and black listed on account of adulteration, diversion of product etc. respectively.

The existing method of collection of samples for testing adulteration being followed by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) is the 3 tier sampling as per Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) wherein samples are drawn at the supply location and transporter's sample at the time of delivery of supply at the Retail Outlet (RO). This is for establishing as to where and at what stage adulteration/malpractice has taken place i.e. depot, transport or at retail outlets. As per the system, while the supplying location sample is retained by the supplying depot, the dealer is required to keep tank lorry sample of the product received jointly signed by transporter and dealer. The third sample is the sample of retail outlet tank drawn by inspecting officials. In case the retail outlet sample fails, the tank lorry and depot sample are also tested to identify the stage at which adulteration took place and suitable action is accordingly taken.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Removal of kerosene and diesel subsidies

727. SHRI SHYAM BENEGAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the cost to the exchequer annually due to kerosene and diesel subsidies, respectively;

(b) whether there are any plans to reduce or abolish the subsidies or selectively remove the subsidy from diesel; and

(c) whether there are any alternate plans that the Ministry is working on to replace the subsidy regime on kerosene and diesel in view of the extensive and aggressive control of the kerosene and diesel mafia in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The payment made by the Government under the notified 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002' and the 'Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002' during the year 2009-10 is given as under:

		(Rs. Crore)
Payout by Government to OMCs		2009-10
A	Subsidy under PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002	
	i. PDS Kerosene	956
	ii. Domestic LPG	1814
	Total (i + ii)	2770
B	Freight Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG	22

In addition, during the year 2009-10, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have incurred under-recoveries of Rs. 46,051 crore on the sale of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. These under-recoveries have been shared under the Burden Sharing Mechanism as per the details given below:

	(Rs. crore)
	2009-10
Total Under-recovery on sensitive petroleum products	46,051
Burden sharing through:	
- Cash Assistance by Government	26,000
- Upstream assistance	14,430
- Under-recovery absorbed by OMCs	5,621

(b) There is no fiscal subsidy on Diesel. In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products, Government has taken an 'in principle' decision that the price of Diesel will be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, Government had initially allowed an increase in the retail selling price of Diesel by only Rs. 2/- per litre with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi), with corresponding increases in the rest of the country. The OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 9.55 per litre on the sale of Diesel. The Government is keeping a close watch on the international oil price situation.

(c) This Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to partner in the Project related to distribution of PDS Kerosene and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for better targeting of subsidy to the intended beneficiaries.

Further, in view of incidents of pilferage and adulteration, and to further strengthen the monitoring and reinforce anti adulteration efforts, it has been decided that an effective Marker System will be introduced within a period of six months. State/UT Government have been requested to introduce Global Positioning System (GPS) based vehicular tracking system for vehicles used for transporting PDS SKO similar to the one used by OMCs for Petrol/Diesel tankers.

Booking of LPG distributors under MDGs

728. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG distributors of Northern States booked under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDGs) in the inspection by vigilance officers during the last three years and the action taken by the respective oil corporations;

(b) whether the action taken by the oil corporations in such cases have been audited;

(c) the details of directions passed to the concerned officials to have a check on such distributors to avoid repetition of offences; and

(d) whether such distributors shall be permitted for reconstitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that based on the inspection carried out by Vigilance officers and review of the same by the competent authority, action has been taken against 193 LPG distributors in the Northern States during the last three years and April, 2010 to December, 2010.

(c) The officials of OMCs carry out regular inspections at the distributorships as well as random checks at distributors godowns, show-rooms and en-route to ascertain the functioning of the distributorship. Instructions are reiterated from time to time to carry out refill audits, surprise inventories and customer contact to check irregularities by the distributor. The distributors who have been cautioned are monitored regularly to prevent any irregularity in future.

(d) Reconstitution of distributorship is allowed in cases found suitable as per reconstitution policy i.e. death of the proprietor/partner, permanent disability, induction of new partner because of old age, resignation of existing partner etc. There is no restriction for reconstitution on account of a distributorship being booked under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG). The MDG imposed on the distributorship will continue to be considered for all purposes including the collection of penalty and consequent actions. Further, a distributor which has been terminated under MDG is not allowed to be revived through the process of reconstitution.

Smart cards scheme

†729. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the main objectives and concepts of the Smart Cards Scheme of the Ministry;

(b) the schemes being proposed and implemented on this concept;

(c) whether such schemes would address the problems such as irrational subsidy, bad consumption and adulteration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action plan with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) This Ministry has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to partner in the Project related to distribution of PDS Kerosene and domestic Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) using the platform of UIDAI for better targeting of subsidy to the intended beneficiaries. Unique Identification Number (UID) with the Biometric details will help to identify and target the delivery of product only to customer or his family members without any leakages.

As per the MOU executed, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) would act as registrars for the UIDAI on behalf of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the implementation of the Project. This would help in accurately identifying users and beneficiaries of the services rendered by the OMCs and have uniform standards and processes for their verification and identification. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, OMCs and UIDAI will chart out a joint road map for the implementation of the AADHAR numbers in the OMCs database.

In this regard, Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, UIDAI to consider a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and domestic LPG to the intended beneficiaries.

Nation-wide introduction of EURO-III Petrol and Diesel

730. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commitment given by the oil PSUs about their readiness to meet the deadline of 1st April 2010 for introducing Euro-III petrol and diesel throughout the country, except 13 major cities that

graduate to Euro-IV, has been fulfilled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor in the wake of reiteration of this commitment till end of 2009; and

(c) what is the time-frame within which fuel quality upgradation projects or its logistics would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Auto Fuel Policy, approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 3.10.2003, gave a roadmap for upgradation of the quality of auto fuels (Petrol and Diesel) to Bharat Stage (BS) IV in 13 identified cities (Delhi/NCR, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad including Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur, Agra, Solapur and Lucknow) and BS-III in the rest of the country effective from 1.4.2010. Accordingly, supply of BS-IV Petrol & Diesel in 13 identified cities and supply of BS-III Petrol and Diesel in Goa commenced with effect from 1st April, 2010. However, due to significant increase in the demand for auto fuels, supply-side constraints and critical logistic issues including movement of products in large quantities, the Cabinet in its meeting held on 23.04.2010, approved introduction of BS-III MS/HSD in a phased manner between 1st April, 2010 and 1st October, 2010. Accordingly, BS-III auto fuels were introduced in the entire country (other than 13 cities) between 1st April, 2010 and 22nd September, 2010.

Opening of gas agency in Hoshiyarpur

731. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received by the Ministry from the people and gram panchayats of Block Hajipur, district Hoshiyarpur for the opening of a gas agency in Hajipur;

(b) if so, by when the Ministry is planning to open a gas agency in Hajipur; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A representation from the inhabitants of Hajipur and the Gram Panchayats of Hajipur Block was received for opening of an LPG distributorship in Hajipur, District Hoshiyarpur, Punjab. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has reported that the feasibility study for

opening of regular LPG distributorship at Hajipur, District Hoshiyarpur, Punjab has been carried out and not found feasible.

However, opening of LPG distributorship under the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana has been found to be feasible at Hajipur, District Hoshiyarpur, Punjab. The location Hajipur is being included in the Industry RGGLV Plan 2011-12.

Measures to check fuel adulteration

732. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) The details of steps Government proposes to take to stop adulteration of fuel; and

(b) the number of cases detected for fuel adulteration in the last three years indicating the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to prevent adulteration, Government has taken several initiatives such as automation of retail outlets, and monitoring of tank trucks transporting petrol/diesel through Global Positioning System (GPS) based Vehicle Tracking System (VTS). Further, Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) approved by the Government prescribes termination of a retail outlet for the first offence in proven cases of adulteration. To further reinforce anti-adulteration measures, Government has decided to introduce a marker system in Kerosene. State Governments have been requested to install GPS based VTS on tankers transporting PDS Kerosene. OMCs are devising a public portal where information on PDS SKO such as dispatch time, quantity, and vehicle details would be available to general public.

During the last three years 278 retail outlets and 183 transporters have been terminated and black listed on account of adulteration, diversion of product etc. respectively.

Adulteration of petrol and diesel with subsidized kerosene

733. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the illegal industries diverting subsidized kerosene to adulterate diesel and petrol cost more than Rs. 20,000 crore in a year to the exchequer; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what measures are proposed to be taken to fight the oil mafia involved in these illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The possibility of diversion of petroleum product like PDS Kerosene by some unscrupulous elements to derive monetary benefit cannot be ruled out due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS usage.

Checking of adulteration and black marketing is a continuous process and several provisions and initiatives are in place for this. The Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, specifies a requirement for dealers and Fare Price Shops (FPS) retailers to display the Government declared price at their outlets. It also empowers the State Governments to take action against anyone indulging in malpractices like black marketing and adulteration.

Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS) are some of the initiatives already introduced. To further reinforce anti-adulteration measures, Government has decided to introduce a marker system in Kerosene. State Governments have been requested to install GPS based VTS on tankers transporting PDS Kerosene. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are also devising a public portal where information on PDS SKO such as dispatch time, quantity, and vehicle details would be available to general public.

Increase in the utilization of natural gas

734. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to hike the prices of cooking gas;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the utilization of natural gas in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RP.N. SINGH): (a) At present, the retail selling price of Domestic LPG is not being maintained in line with the international oil prices due to which the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs.356.07 per cylinder. The Government is keeping a close watch on the international oil price situation.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The utilization of natural gas in various sectors in the country has increased substantially after the commencement of production from KG-D6 fields in April 2009. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to consider and decide issues pertaining to commercial utilization of gas under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) has allocated 63.31 million metric standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) KG-D6 gas to various priority sectors on firm basis and 30 mmscmd on fallback basis. Further, the quantity of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) supplied under term contract has increased from 5 Million Metric Tons Per Annum (MMTPA) to 7.5 mmtpa from 2010.

Subsidy on kerosene and cooking gas

735. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in prices of petroleum and petro products impose an additional burden of over Rs. 22,000 crore on the people;

(b) if so, with this amount, whether Government will provide Rs. 37,000 crore subsidy on kerosene and cooking gas based on under recoveries of oil companies;

(c) whether under-recoveries are considered losses; and

(d) whether they represent the revenue to the oil companies if the domestic prices are calculated at par with international prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) At the beginning of the current financial year i.e. 2010-11, the under-recoveries of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on the sale of sensitive petroleum products, assuming an annual average price of the Indian Basket of crude oil at \$75 per barrel, were estimated at about Rs. 72,000 crore as per the details given below:

(Rs. crore)

Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	Total
7,000	23,000	19,000	23,000	72,000

In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the Government made the price of Petrol, both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail level, market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. As regards Diesel, Government took a decision 'in principle' that its price would be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail level. However, the retail selling price of Diesel was increased only by Rs. 2/-per litre with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi) with corresponding increases in the rest of the country. The retail selling prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG were also increased by Rs. 3 per litre and Rs. 35 per cylinder (at Delhi) respectively, with corresponding increases in the rest of the country with effect from 26.6.2010.

After making the price of Petrol market-determined and taking into account the above increases in the retail prices of Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene, the revised under-recoveries of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during 2010-11 on the sale of these petroleum products, assuming an annual average price of the Indian Basket of crude oil at \$ 75 per barrel, were estimated as per details given below:

(Rs. crore)

Petrol	Diesel	PDS kerosene	Domestic LPG	Total
2,227	14,018	16,542	20,719	53,506

During the period April-December 2010, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have incurred under-recoveries of Rs. 46,963 crore on the sale of sensitive petroleum products, the details of which are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	Total
2,227*	17,261	13,641	13,834	46,963

* Under-recovery on Petrol is only upto 25.06.2010

The under-recovery for the full year will depend upon the movement of the international oil prices during the year and the quantities sold in the domestic market.

(c) and (d) Difference between price paid by OMCs to refineries (based on Trade Parity for Diesel and Import Parity for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG) and actual selling price realized (excluding duties, taxes and dealer commission), represents under-recoveries to OMCs on these products. The under-recoveries are different from the actual profits and losses of the oil companies. Profit/loss of OMCs also takes into account their other income streams like pipeline income, inventory changes, profits from freely priced products, refining margins and dividend income. In case the domestic prices are aligned with prices in the international markets, the OMCs will not incur under-recoveries on sale of sensitive products.

Dispute of payment over oil imported from Iran

†736. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether Government is sending an Indian delegation to Tehran to find a solution to payment problems regarding crude oil imported from Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of amount to be paid by Government for crude oil imported from Tehran and the quantum of oil imported from Iran?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) A composite Indian delegation consisting of representatives of different Ministries and organizations visited Iran under the leadership of Additional Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance during 14th -17th January, 2011. The delegation held discussions with Iranian authorities on various issues, including *inter alia*, the problem of payment for oil that India is importing from Iran.

(c) The quantum of crude oil imports and the corresponding value (US \$ million) is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of quantam of crude oil imports and its value

Name of oil Company	2010-11 (Till 31.12.2010)	
	Quantity of Crude Oil imported from Iran (in TMT)	Value (in Million US \$)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	2042.00	1208.00
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	277.57	160.72
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	2772.74	1670.72
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL)	5380.00	3041.54
TMT = Thousand Metric Tonne.		

Sale of ethanol mixed petrol

†737. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAM CHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the MINISTER of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that ethanol mixed petrol is being sold to consumers in several regions of the country;

(b) if so, the States, where this mixed petrol is being sold;

(c) whether petrol prices come down because of introduction of ethanol mixed petrol; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the producers, sellers and consumers are being benefited from this cost reduction, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Oil Marketing Companies are procuring ethanol for the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme to the extent made available by the domestic ethanol producers at the ad-hoc ex-factory declared price at Rs. 27/litre, as decided by the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

At present the programme is operational in 13 States, viz. Maharashtra, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Gujarat (part), Andhra Pradesh (part) & Kerala (part) and 3 Union Territories, viz. Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh.

(c) and (d) Ethanol Blended Petrol is being sold at the same price as that of Petrol.

Shortage of CNG filling stations

†738. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of vehicles running on CNG is continuously rising in the country but the number of CNG filling stations have not increased correspondingly:

(b) whether Government is aware that due to shortage of CNG filling stations, customers have to wait in long queues at several places in Delhi, Indore etc. leading to scuffles as well; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to rapidly increase the number of CNG filling stations all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (c) The demand for CNG is continuously growing in view of the increasing number of CNG run vehicles. All the City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities, including Indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL) in Delhi & adjoining areas, and Aavantika Gas Ltd. (AGL) in Indore, are expanding their CGD networks in order to meet the rising demand. IGL is supplying CNG in Delhi and adjacent areas through 227 CNG stations. AGL is supplying CNG in Indore through 5 CNG stations. The numbers of CNG stations operated by GAIL, its Joint Ventures (JVs)/and its subsidiary have increased from 366 to 413 during the last one year.

Apart from increase of vehicles, queues at CNG filling stations depends on the compression capacity, pipelines connectivity, availability of gas etc. which is within the preview of the CNG companies. The Government reviews the position periodically with the companies involved.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pact with US for tapping of shale gas

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

(a) whether Government has the intention to tap shale gas in order to reduce the country's import dependence;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the direction;

(c) whether Government is considering a technical pact with the United States of America (USA) for exploration of shale gas;

(d) if so, the time by which such pact will be entered into and the terms thereof; and

(e) whether exploration activities have led to indications of shale gas reserves in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government has initiated actions to identify the potentially prospective areas for Shale Gas resources as well as to formulate a policy. Based on the identification of prospective areas and resource assessment and after formulating an appropriate policy for exploration and exploitation of Shale Gas resources, blocks would be carved out for bidding.

(c) and (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Shale Gas Resources between India and United States of America (USA) was signed on 06.11.2010 in New Delhi. Under the MOU, both the countries would cooperate in the following areas of Shale Gas development:

- Shale Gas Resource assessment in India.
- Technical studies on Shale Gas exploration in India.
- Share best practices on establishing a regulatory framework and safeguard measures for the sustainable development of Shale Gas.
- Promoting sustainable domestic and foreign investment in Shale Gas development.

(e) Based on the geo-scientific data gathered so far during exploration of conventional oil and gas, few onland sedimentary basins/areas in India appear to be prospective in terms of shale gas deposits.

Energy security of the country

740. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Energy Agency in its report has estimated India's crude oil requirement to grow at 3.9 per cent per annum;

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking to supplement supply of petroleum products;

(d) whether Government is thinking about substitute of petroleum products to ensure energy security; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) International Energy Agency (IEA) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Paris in its annual publication titled World Energy Outlook 2009 has estimated that India's crude oil requirement will grow at a rate of 3.9% per annum during the period 2008-2030. IEA has further revised its estimate as given in the latest World Energy Outlook 2010 and indicated that India's crude oil requirement will grow at a rate of 3.6% per annum during the period 2009-2035.

(b) Details of production and consumption of petroleum products in India during 2009-10 and April-December, 2010 are as under:

	2009-10	1 April-December, 2010
Production of Petroleum Products	185.0	141.8
Consumption of Petroleum products	138.2	105.3

Hence it is evident that the total supply of refined petroleum products in the country is in excess of the domestic consumption.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has initiated measures to introduce Ethanol in Petrol and Bio-Diesel to reduce dependency on petrol/diesel fuels.

Projected loss of oil PSUs

†741. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is projection of heavy loss by the oil PSUs in the year 2010-11;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has requested Government to release Rs. 10,000 crores in order to compensate for the cases to the oil PSUs;

(d) if so, whether this amount has been released; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R. P. N. Singh): (a) and (b) At present, the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are not being maintained in line with the international oil prices due to which the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have been incurring under recoveries on sale of these sensitive petroleum products. The OMCs have incurred under recoveries of Rs. 46,963 crore on the sale of sensitive petroleum products during the period April-December, 2010 during the year 2010-11. However, taking into account, the sanction of Government support to the tune of Rs. 21,000 crore and assistance by the Upstream Oil PSUs amounting to Rs. 15,654 crore, the OMCs have declared a combined profit after tax of 4,568.17 crore for the period upto December, 2010. In view of the rising international prices, the under recoveries of OMCs are projected to be Rs. 76,520 crore during the year 2010-11.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had requested Ministry of Finance for the budgetary support of Rs. 10,000 crore towards the Government's share for the compensation of under recoveries of the OMCs for the 3rd quarter of 2010-11. However, Ministry of Finance has confirmed budgetary support of Rs. 8,000 crore. Thus including this, the Ministry of Finance has confirmed total budgetary support of Rs. 21,000 crore towards the under recoveries of the OMCs for the year 2010-11. The budgetary support will be released after the approval of Parliament.

Oil production in NER and Gujarat

742. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production has begun from oil wells located in Assam, North East Region (NER) and Gujarat;

(b) if so, the quantity of oil drawn out, so far;

(c) whether some technical hindrances were reported while setting up refinery in these regions;

(d) whether a new refinery would be established in NER now in view of American technology to refine the heavy oil;

(e) whether the Tripathi Committee has visited Assam, NER and Gujarat;

(f) if so, the recommendations of the committee in this regard; and

(g) by when Government would set up the refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The cumulative production of oil from North East Region (including Assam) and Gujarat till 31.12.2010 is 214.67 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and 223.29 MMT respectively.

(c) to (g) Consequent on de-licensing of refinery sector since June, 1998, refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a Private or Public Sector Enterprise depending on its techno-commercial viability. Presently, there is no proposal for setting up of refineries at NER. Tripathi Committee was constituted by Government of Rajasthan for examining the future prospect of oil and gas sector in Rajasthan and hence, it is not related with other regions.

Revival of defunct unit of FCI by GAIL in Orissa

743. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contract has been made with the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) for revival of one of the defunct units of Fertilizers Corporation of India (FCI) in Talcher, Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) has taken up the job for getting the Feasibility Report prepared. After ascertaining the economic viability of the

project, investment decision shall be taken.

Taxes imposed on petroleum products by Centre and States

†744. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of petroleum products are very high in the country due to taxes imposed by both the Centre and the States;

(b) if so, the break-up of taxes imposed by the Centre and the States on retail prices of petroleum products;

(c) whether it is possible for Government to reduce the taxes on petroleum products and then accordingly reduce the subsidy from these products also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) Since the price of Petrol both at refinery gate and the retail level has been made market determined with effect from 26.6.2010, the public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) fix the retail price of Petrol based on international prices. At present, the Retail Selling Price of Petrol at Delhi (IOCL) is Rs 58.37 per litre. Of this, Excise Duty accounts for Rs. 14.78 (including 3% education cess) and VAT component is Rs. 9.73 per litre.

There are no customs and excise duties on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. On Diesel, the central taxes include a custom duty of 7.5% and excise duty of Rs. 4.74 per litre (including 3% education cess). The States Governments impose VAT on sale of petroleum products at varying rates. The details of taxes levied on Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at Delhi are given below:

	PDS		Domestic
	Diesel	Kerosene	LPG
	Rs./litre	Rs./litre	Rs./Cylinder
1	2	3	4
RSP at Delhi	37.75	12.73	345.35

A. Central Taxes

Customs Duty	2.36	0.00	0.00
Excise Duty	4.74	0.00	0.00
Total Central Taxes	7.10	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
B. State Taxes			
VAT	4.44**	0.61	0.00
Total Taxes (A+B)	11.54	0.61	0.00

Note: Central taxes are inclusive of levy of Education Cess at 3% thereon.

Custom Duty is based on the Refinery Transfer Prices applicable for the 2nd Fortnight of February 2011.

** Includes Re.0.25 per litre of Pollution Cess levied by the Delhi Government.

(c) and (d) There are no central taxes on Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene. While reduction in Customs and Excise Duties will reduce under-recovery on sale of Diesel, this would lead to substantial revenue loss to the Government.

Commercial viability of investment by ONGC in the KG-Basin

745. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has plan to invest US\$ 4 billion in the KG-Basin off Andhra Pradesh coast to develop an ultra deep water gas filled;

(b) if so, the quantity of Gas ONGC expects to have from the gas filled;

(c) the value of gas obtained as such in a year;

(d) whether the filled has long term commercial viability; and

(e) the steps propose to carefully assess the viability of the US \$ 4 billion investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (e) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has submitted Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) for the block KG-DWN-98/2 operated by them in KG Basin deepwater area in which Deepwater Discovery (UD-1) has been made. ONGC being the contractor of the block has estimated a total expenditure of about US \$ 4 billion in the said DoC.

The Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) is required to be approved by Operating Committee (OC) as well as the Management Committee (MC). The

valuation of gas and assessment of long

term commercial viability will be known after approval of DOC and subsequent submission of Field Development Plan (FDP) containing the estimated reserves, production profile and final development concept, investment, assumed gas price etc.

Discovery of shale gas in the country

746. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has struck shale gas reserves in its maiden well RNSG -1 near Durgapur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this is the first time when shale gas has been discovered in sedimentary rocks outside the USA and Canada and India is the first Asian country where gas has been discovered from shale; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) As a part of Research & Development (R&D) project, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has drilled a well in Coal Bed Methane (CBM) block in Raniganj area of West Bengal. Shale Gas flow has been reported. The well is under further testing. The quantity of reserves is yet to be established.

(c) and (d) As per information available in public domain, currently, shale gas is commercially being produced in United States of America (USA) and Canada. Other countries such as France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Poland, China, Ukraine, Argentina and Australia are in the process of developing shale deposits in their countries.

Centrally sponsored rural development schemes in Gujarat

747. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Gujarat for implementation of Central Schemes for rural development during last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the amount actually spent for each of the schemes during each of the last three years, district-wise;

(c) the assessment of the achievement of implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether amount fixed for scheme under rural development in Gujarat was fully utilized during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP). These area development programmes have been redesigned and combined in to Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) implemented through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in all the States including Gujarat. Programme-wise and year-wise Central allocation and releases to Gujarat during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) District-wise funds spent/expenditure made under major rural development programmes, where district-wise data is compiled during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The assessment of the implementation of the schemes is done through physical progress. Scheme-wise and year-wise physical achievement during last three years i.e. 2007- 08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) to (f) The funds under various rural development programmes are utilized as per the respective programme guidelines. In case the utilization is less than the prescribed norms, necessary steps are taken, following the procedure laid down in the guidelines and financial rules.

Statement-I

Scheme-wise, year-wise central allocation and physical achievement during last three years

(Rs. In lakh)

		2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			Unit
Sl.No.	Programme Name	Central Allocation	Central Releases	physical Achievement	Central Allocation	Central Releases	physical Achievement	Central Allocation	Central Releases	physical Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	MGNREGA	NA	4973.71	290691.00	NA	16419.20	850691.00	NA	77729.70	1596402.00	No. of House holds provided employment
2	SGSY	3380.31	3345.82	45189.00	3996.20	3996.20	41728.00	4098.00	4319.90	46131.00	Total no. of swarozgaries assisited
3	IAY	17668.82	17668.82	110908.00	24734.35	35837.53	122412.00	37223.48	41574.95	166760.00	No. of houses constructed / Up graded

4	PMGSY	6500.00	14456.00	830.24	6500.00	22967.00	1262.07	5551.00	19380.00	1511.02	Km. road length constructed
5	NRDWP	20589.00	20589.00	3864.00	31444.00	36944.00	2374.00	48275.00	48275.00	1598.00	No. of habitations covered
6	TSC	NA	8528.00	847897.00	NA	978.00	984200.00	NA	3036.00	607078.00	No. of
	Individuals										household toilets constructed

NA: Not Applicable

Statement-II

A. District-wise fund spent under major rural Development programmes

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	District	Expenditure (IAY)			Expenditure (SGSY)			Expenditure		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ahmadabad	366.32	642.25	1220.89	146.93	189.39	263.91	NA	395.76	1262.56
2	Amreli	941.67	1801.55	1910.23	92.26	101.37	118.06	NA	217.71	1040.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Anand	465.66	1266.6	2645.72	114.22	181.13	208.73	NA	175.17	650.89
4	Banaskantha	1938.79	3831.04	3463.26	306.02	320.71	421.24	449.41	1611.32	3899.70
5	Bharauch	800.84	1174.33	2319.8	208.81	198.75	273.39	133.86	553.27	1231.49
6	Bhavnagar	652.60	614.37	539.96	147.48	123.5	193.18	NA	193.57	1153.85
7	Dang	169.84	430.64	370.65	477.66	539.61	553.66	1378.64	788.73	2576.40
8	Dohad	1143.40	1700.01	3692.86	62.01	82.8	102.14	2113.98	4064.78	9564.66
9	Gandhinagar	223.21	375.4	826.38	30.81	39.39	41.15	NA	71.42	924.48
10	Jamnagar	501.13	683.6	1335.58	93.29	160.03	188.35	NA	114.77	994.39
11	Junagadh	926.11	226.75	1614.07	126.96	177.94	238.79	NA	969.26	3807.31
12	Kheda	812.00	1508.98	2517.85	118.09	135.01	247.88	NA	279.51	1921.39
13	Kutchchh	516.35	1081.78	1228.26	199.04	258.17	271.46	NA	509.90	5233.58
14	Mehesana	1021.19	734.78	1455.16	86.52	97.36	116.16	NA	509.90	5233.58
15	Narmada	693.45	1037.53	1654.3	142.51	194.32	215.95	805.40	1115.10	3093.08
16	Navasari	1357.59	1225.35	2695.85	148.06	185.36	202.89	353.87	969.56	1856.36

17	Panchmahals	1940.85	2419.67	3367.85	358.63	378.41	480.09	1671.96	3261.43	7003.95
18	Patan	356.94	509.92	950.97	94.94	110.32	123.42	NA	554.06	2558.13
19	Porbandar	152.48	195.52	305.09	32.22	30.44	50.29	NA	142.36	1785.04
20	Rajkot	526.77	2058.78	2905	145.84	220.75	241.06	NA	321.21	4178.87
21	Sabarkantha	1010.70	1601.53	2549.44	304.68	349.13	372.99	1143.29	1283.11	4962.31
22	Surat	3150.73	3974.16	3278.66	370.14	458.99	259.65	NA	638.18	1922.56
23	Surendranagar	753.36	1114.82	1570.95	128.17	123.4	183.34	NA	92.22	2260.76
24	Tapi			3004.89				NA	496.96	3197.11
25	Vadodara	2315.82	3530.72	5960.03	270.84	338.49	353.91	NA	387.00	4784.60
26	Valsad	1492.06	96.75	3412.26	145.5	184.79	235.73	133.83	204.61	1227.96
TOTAL		24229.86	33836.83	56795.96	4351.63	5179.56	5957.42	8184.24	19920.87	78325.42

NA - Not Applicable

(B) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

		Rs. in Lakh		
Sl.No.	State	Central- Expenditure- 2007-08	Central- Expenditure- 2008-09	Central- Expenditure- 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ahmedabad	21.3	210.61	274.15
2	Amreli	104.7	148.78	120.56
3	Anand	52.78	37.27	224.88
4	Banaskantha	583.61	269.32	197.09
5	Bharuch	82.57	269.5	78.23
6	Bhavnagar	138.99	91.55	89.94
7	Dahod	663.96	84.63	305.78
8	Dangs	50.71	0	161.99
9	Gandhinagar	18.98	35.62	12.72
10	Jamnagar	24.7	288.96	125.87
11	Junagadh	151.41	142.03	74.83
12	Kachchh	13.74	148.47	23.99
13	Kheda	226	320.73	154.46
14	Mahesana	82.02	86.22	81.63
15	Narmada	136.5	82.55	364.78
16	Navsari	209.25	313.46	97.51
17	Panch Mahals	394.65	351.6	485.06

1	2	3	4	5
18	Patan	118.04	99.36	172.01
19	Porbandar	4.29	53.25	79.25
20	Rajkot	152.28	288.89	228.31
21	Sabar Kantha	137.18	427.15	288.48
22	Surat	394.24	290.46	753.01
23	Surendranagar	256.53	124.15	67.57
24	Vadodara	116.56	0	689.35
25	Valsad	57.68	177.98	2.89
TOTAL		4192.67	4342.54	5154.34

Frequency of wage revision under MGNREGS

748. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken the decision to revise wages paid under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposed hike in MGNREGS daily wages, State-wise; and

(d) how frequently wages will be considered for revision, if wage revision is indexed to inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour

(c) State-wise MGNREGA wage rates as applicable prior to revision and the revised MGNREGA wage rates are given in Statement (See below).

(d) The issue is under consideration.

Statement

Details of state-wise MGNREGS Wage rates

Sl.No.	Name of State	Wage rate before revision (in Rs. Per day)	Revised wage rate under MGNREGA
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 130.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 121.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs.80.00	Rs. 118.00
4	Bihar	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 120.00
5	Gujarat	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 124.00
6	Haryana	Rs. 141.02	Rs. 179.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 100.00	area & Rs. 150.00 in scheduled areas
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 121.00
9	Karnataka	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 125.00
10	Kerala	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 150.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 122.00
12	Maharashtra	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 127.00
13	Manipur	Rs.81.40 for Hill & Valley	Rs. 126.00
14	Meghalaya	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 117.00
15	Mizoram	Rs. 110.00	Rs. 129.00
16	Nagaland	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 118.00
17	Orissa	Rs. 90.00	Rs. 125.00
18	Punjab		
18(a)	Amritsar	Rs. 105.00	Rs. 130.00

1	2	3	4
18(b)	All other Districts	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 124.00
19	Rajasthan	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 119.00
20	Sikkim	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 118.00
21	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 119.00
22	Tripura	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 118.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 120.00
24	West Bengal	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 130.00
25	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 122.00
26	Jharkhand	Rs. 99.00	Rs. 120.00
27	Uttrakhand	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 120.00
28	Goa	Rs. 110.00	Rs. 138.00
29	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman District	Andman District
		Rs. 130.00	Rs. 170.00
		Nicobar district	Nicobar District
		Rs. 139.00	Rs. 181.00
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 108.20	Rs. 138.00
31	Daman & Diu	Rs. 102.00	Rs. 126.00
32	Lakshadweep	Rs. 115.00	Rs. 138.00
33	Puducherry	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 119.00
34	Chandigarh	Rs. 140.00	Rs. 174.00

Availability of pure water in rural areas

749. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that less than 30 per cent dwellers in rural areas of the country are getting pure and safe water;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scarcity of this availability is due to water shortage in the country particularly in tribal, remote and dark-zone area;

(d) if not, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the reasons for non-availability of pure water to all the dwellers of rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) As per the latest information available from the NSSO 65th Round 2008-09 Survey more than 90% of the rural households have access to drinking water from protected sources. About 30% of rural households have access to piped drinking water from taps. Full coverage of rural habitations is about 75%, which is because of slippage of habitations which were fully covered earlier due to sources drying, sources getting contaminated, poor maintenance etc. In the Eleventh Plan, it has been decided to focus on the major issues of sustainability in water availability, poor water quality, decentralized management of Operation & Maintenance by Panchayati Raj Institutions, while addressing equity in regard to gender, socially and economically weaker sections of the society and school children.

Status of MGNREGS in Jharkhand

750. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to Jharkhand for implementation of schemes under the NREGA (now renamed MGNREGA) since its inception in 2005, year-wise;

(b) the number of projects executed under the said scheme upto 31 March, 2010 indicating allocation *vis-a-vis* utilization of funds and the volume of manpower engaged in each and component of wages disbursed both in absolute terms and in percentage of total fund utilization;

(c) the details of estimates provided, if any, by the State administration;

(d) whether any objective audit was conducted in any of MGNREGA projects; and

(e) if so, the salient findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based and not an allocation based programme. Central Government releases funds to the State based on labour demand arising at the field level. Year-wise details are as under:

Year	Central release (Rs. in crore) expenditure	Total funds available (Rs. in crore)	Funds utilized (Rs. in crore)	No. of households provided employment	Total worksture taken up	Expendi- wages (Rs. in crore)	% of wage against total expenditure
2006-07	549.94	982.21	711.55	1394108	63819	412.86	58.02
2007-08	650.49	1254.68	1062.54	1679868	159057	615.96	57.97
2008-09	1805.80	2363.37	1341.72	1576348	160302	678.43	50.56
2009-10	812.16	1924.51	1379.70	1702599	160813	823.04	59.65

(c) Estimates provided by the State Government of Jharkhand are as given below:

Year	Projected employment demand	Projected persondays generated	Projected expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	2925927	207635251	3127.36
2009-10	2270662	154126991	2333.12
2010-11	2412981	189292990	6066.69

(d) and (e) Section 17(2) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that the Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audits of all projects taken up within the Gram Panchayat. During the current year so far, out of a total of 4573 Panchayats, social audit has been conducted in 4544 Panchayats and number of social audits conducted is 4989. Findings during the social audit and action taken is as given below:

Findings	Action taken
Denial of registration to eligible households	Verification and registration to households completed during Social audit
Non issuance of job cards	Job cards issued during Social audit
Excluding the names of women from the job cards	Names included of eligible women
Fake entries in the muster roll	The Panchayat sewak found responsible suspended
Delay in wage payment terminated	Wages paid during the Social audit and the concerned GRS responsible or the BDO issued a show cause notice to the concerned Post Master
Photo documentation not done for works	The responsible GRS fined with Rs.500

Role of Panchayat bodies in MGNREGS work

751. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the States where employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is not provided through Panchayats, have been asked to take it up with the Panchayats; and

(b) how does the Ministry evaluate whether the employment provided and wages given are within Government norms where such local bodies are not involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Section 13(1) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Section 16(5) of the Act further provides that at least 50% of the works in terms of its cost are to be implemented through the

Gram Panchayats.

(b) The information can be captured through Management Information System (MIS) at the web site of MGNREGA www.nrega.nic.in.

Allocation of funds to Himachal Pradesh under MGNREGS

752. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budget provision Government has made for the years 2010-11 and 2011 -12 for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise;

(b) the amount released to Himachal Pradesh for implementation of MGNREGS for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(c) whether Himachal Pradesh is facing financial crisis in meeting the increasing cost of wages under MGNREGS;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to increase the financial allocation to Himachal Pradesh under MGNREGS; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand driven legislation. Central Government releases funds to the States as per the projections made in the approved labour budget which is based on physical and financial performance of the State in the previous financial year. For the year 2010-11, budget provision of Rs. 40100.00 crore had been made for the country as a whole and for 2011-12, the budgeted amount is Rs. 40000.00 crore.

As per prescribed norms, the States are required to submit district and month-wise projections as agreed to in the labour budget so that the seasonal trend can be taken care of. First instalment is released in April/May subject to a minimum of 50% of agreed labour budget after adjusting the opening balance available with the State/districts. For second instalment, the States are required to submit their release proposals in prescribed format. If the actual performance matches with the month-wise projections in the labour budget the balance requirement of fund for a State/district for the entire year are released in one go.

(b) During the year 2010-11 (up to 25.2.2011), an amount of Rs. 636.25 crore has been released to Himachal Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No proposals have been received from the State in this regard.

Implementation of IAY in Bihar

753. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for launching and completion of "Indira Awas Yojana" (IAY) during the last three financial years for Bihar;

(b) the amount spent by the State Government of Bihar in each financial year;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted utilization certificates for the amount spent to Central Government for every year; and

(d) the reasons, advanced by the State Government for not spending the full amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A Statement showing the Central funds allocated to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) of Bihar, funds released, total funds available with them and the funds utilized during the last three years is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Under IAY, funds are released in two instalments. First instalment is released in the beginning of the year and the second instalment is released only after the DRDAs have utilized 60% of the funds available with them during the year and on submission of Utilization Certificate and Audit Report for the funds released during the previous year. No funds are released to the States/UTs without obtaining the Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the previous releases.

(d) The State Government has informed that due to natural calamity like flood in the districts of North Bihar and Lok Sabha/State Assembly Elections, the execution of the scheme was partly affected. As a result, the State Government could not utilize the total available funds under IAY during the last three years. It is however, added that the IAY is an

ongoing scheme and the funds lying unspent at the end of the year are utilized during next year.

Statement

*Details of Central Funds Allocated, Released, Available & Utilized in the
State of Bihar under Indira Awas Yojana during 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Rs. In Lakh)

S.No.	Year	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Total Available Funds	Funds Utilized
1	2007-2008	106344.49	95693.97	201957.80	145925.431
2	2008-2009	213056.38*	239781.53	410496.67	213350.525
3	2009-2010	224039.39	200854.99	448372.78	296955.042

* Includes funds released out of Stimulus Package

Note from NAC regarding MGNREGS wage

754. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1530 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd November, 2010 and state:

(a) whether Government has received any Note from the National Advisory Council (NAC) pertaining to wage payment to worker under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, whether Government has examined the Note and is willing to pay as per the Minimum Wages Act in order to correct the legal discrepancies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The note received from NAC has been examined by the Government. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Therefore, wage rate as per this section are not linked with Minimum Wages Act. Central Government notified the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the Act and has revised the notified wage rate for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the CPIAL.

Progress of PMGSY

†755. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is running behind its set target for tier-I and tier-II settlements, State-wise;

(b) the details of reasons for lagging behind the set target; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Yojana could not reach even the 50 per cent of its target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), initially it was targeted to provide all-weather connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations with the population of 1000 persons and above by the year 2003 and the habitations with a population of 500 and above by the year 2007. In respect of Hill States, Desert areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and Tribal (Schedule-V) areas, the objective was to connect habitations with the population of 250 persons and above. However, the targets have to be revised owing to following reasons:

(i) The targets set on the basis of the report of National Rural Road Development Council (NRRDC) had to be revised to higher side based on ground verification carried out for preparation of District Rural Road Plan (DRRP) and Core Network.

(ii) Inadequate implementation capacity of the States.

(iii) Unfavourable weather conditions i.e. a very long rainy season/floods.

(iv) Delay in getting forest clearance/acquisition of land.

(c) No, Sir. Upto December, 2010 more than 54% of the eligible habitations have been provided connectivity under PMGSY.

Audit of road projects under PMGSY

756. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the achievements made under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for expanding rural road connectivity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted a social and physical audit of the projects undertaken under PMGSY;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of road projects under PMGSY which have been executed by the Programme Implementation Units (PIU) within the stipulated period of nine months from the date of issue of the work order; and

(f) the details of projects which have been delayed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The achievements made under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are reviewed and assessed through the Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings, the Empowered Committee (EC) meetings and various monthly and quarterly progress reports. State-wise details of achievements made under PMGSY upto December, 2010 is given in Statement. (See below)

(c) and (d) Socio-Economic impact assessment of the Programme has been conducted which revealed significant improvement in indicators like, per capita income of sample households, frequency of motor transport, number of private transport vehicle in the village, reduction in mortality rate below 5 year age, attendance of teachers in school and land value in the villages connected by PMGSY roads.

(e) and (f) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Governments. As such, the responsibility of timely completion of these roads and action for delay in completion of these lies with the State Governments. The executing agencies of the State Governments are expected to complete the road projects within time period stipulated in the programme guidelines. In

case of the delay, the relevant provisions of the Standard Bidding Document call for levying of liquidated damages and in case of persistent delay, the termination of contract is attracted. Any escalation in cost due to time overrun is to be borne by the State Government.

Statement

Habitations Cleared & Connected under PMGSY upto December'10

SI. No.	States	Habitations connected upto Dec.'10	Length of road constructed under PMGSY upto Dec.'10 (in km)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	1176	18714.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	231	2790.43
3	Assam	5939	9143.36
4	Bihar (RWD & NEA)	4166	11347.36
5	Chhattisgarh	5738	17918.79
6	Goa	2	158.70
7	Gujarat	2181	6940.90
8	Haryana	1	4247.40
9	Himachal Pradesh	1848	9129.35
10	Jammu & Kashmir	740	1861.93
11	Jharkhand	2395	5787.86
12	Karnataka	269	12849.89
13	Kerala	353	1153.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	9914	42385.43
15	Maharashtra	1001	17129.14
16	Manipur	150	2327.96

1	2	3	4
17	Meghalaya	140	939.85
18	Mizoram	108	1817.77
19	Nagaland	81	2618.48
20	Orissa	5423	17529.60
21	Punjab	. 406	4358.76
22	Rajasthan	10412	47427.58
23	Sikkim	. 142	2325.14
24	Tamil Nadu	1921	8577.65
25	Tripura	1039	1705.75
26	Uttar Pradesh	11013	38908.46
27	Uttarakhand	506	3131.38
28	West Bengal	7034	10066.50
GRAND TOTAL		74329	303293.18

Extension of PMGSY targets

†757. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to revise the target year 2012 set for construction of roads connecting all eligible habitats under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the number of times and the time whereby the target set so far has been extended; and

(c) the reasons for failure in achieving set targets whereby plan targets have to be set again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Progress of works under PMGSY and achievement of targets set there under *inter-*

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

alia, depends upon the implementation capacity of States and availability of funds. The target for the year 2012 is set for achieving targets under 'rural road' component of Bharat Nirman under which all the eligible habitations with population 1000 and more in plain areas and 500 and more in hill and tribal (schedule V) areas are to be provided connectivity by all-weather roads.

Poor quality of roads constructed under PMGSY

†758. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contractors in connivance with some corrupt officials give their contracts to the third party which is a major cause of substandard quality of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the measures taken to check this misconduct; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The projects for rural roads sanctioned under PMGSY are executed by the respective State Governments who execute the works through contractors. In order to ensure transparency in tendering process and avoid cornering of tenders the following provisions have been made;

(i) The Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been amended to facilitate participation of small and medium as well as large contractors.

(ii) The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering of the projects under programme.

Claims for MGNREGS beneficiaries under other welfare schemes

759. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether persons enrolled under various welfare schemes of the Central and State Governments are eligible to draw benefits under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) too;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken note of MGNREGS beneficiaries claiming benefits under various welfare schemes of the Central and State Governments in certain States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the further action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides a legal guarantee for atleast 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Therefore, all adults, irrespective of their being enrolled under welfare schemes of the Union and State Governments, can avail benefits under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand.

(d) Does not arise.

Waiving of conditions of bridge length under PMGSY in NE States

760. SHRI KUMAR DEEPEK DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads without concrete bridge constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the reasons of restricting the length of the bridge to 50 meter in NE Region;

(b) whether this restriction will be waived off as NE States are under special category States of the country ; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide single all-weather road connectivity to unconnected eligible habitations as per programme

guidelines and instructions issued from time to time. Minor bridges on these roads, where necessary, are also constructed, for which funding upto 50 meter (75 meter in the case Left Wing Extremism [LWE] affected districts) is made by the Ministry and the pro-rata costs beyond 50m is to be borne by the State Government. However, there is no restriction on the length of bridges to be constructed on these roads.

New BPL census

761. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Government to include more number of families in the list of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

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

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct a new BPL census in view of huge differences in the earlier statistics to arrive at a realistic list of people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) There is no specific proposal pending to include more number of families in the list of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL). The Planning Commission has already decided that identification of beneficiaries for the schemes targeting for the BPL population would be done using the new poverty estimates for 2004-05 recommended by the Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development provide financial and technical support to States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line. For conducting the next BPL Census, an Expert Group to advise the Ministry on the methodology was constituted on 12th August, 2008. The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. N. C. Saxena submitted its report on 21st August 2009. The recommendations of the Expert Group and other alternative options were tested through a pilot socio-economic survey and a corroborating Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise in order to finalize the methodology for the BPL Census. The methodology so prepared

for conducting the BPL Census 2011 is under process for obtaining due approval.

Fall in funds and work days under MGNREGS

762. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the funds spent and average number of work days per household this financial year under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Governments on MIS, average number of work days per household during the current financial year (up to January, 2011) under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is 36 days and expenditure is Rs. 23238.58 crore (48%) of the total available funds. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for a legal guarantee for 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. Therefore, adult members of rural households may exercise their legal rights under the Act any time within a financial year beginning from 1st April in a year and up to 31st March of the following calendar year.

MGNREGS in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

†763. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts where work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is going on in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the total amount allocated under this scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, year-wise and State-wise during last three years;

(c) the number of complaints of irregularities under this scheme received in these States; and

(d) the number of persons given employment under MGNREGS in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is under implementation in all the 72 districts of Uttar Pradesh and in all the 38 districts of Bihar.

(b) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Central Government releases funds to the States based on labour demand arising at the field level. Funds released and number of households provided employment in the two States during last three years are as given in the tables below. Up to 31.3.2010, a total of 125 complaints of irregularities were received in respect of Bihar and 419 in respect of Uttar Pradesh.

Bihar

Year	Central release (Rs. in crore)	No. of Households provided employment
2007-08	467.08	3859630
2008-09	1388.19	3822484
2009-10	1032.78	4127330

Uttar Pradesh

Year	Central release (Rs. in crore)	No. of Households provided employment
2007-08	1665.90	4096408
2008-09	3933.90	4336466
2009-10	5318.87	5483434

Increase in work avenues under MGNREGS

764. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States who have utilized the funds allocated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) completely;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to increase the avenues of job creation under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. The Act provides that work has to be provided to an applicant within 15 days of the demand failing which unemployment allowance becomes payable. Therefore, funds have to be kept upfront in order to meet any sudden spurt in the labour demand in an area. Funds available with the States/UTs which remain un-utilized in a financial year are non-lapsable and are carried forward to the next financial year to be used for meeting the labour demand in that year.

(b) and (c) Permissible activities under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are stipulated in para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act. Amendment has been made in sub-para (iv) of para 1 of the Schedule to allow works on the lands owned by small and marginal farmers also. Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras at Gram Panchayat and Block level has also been included as a permissible activity under the Act. In addition, the Ministry has issued Joint convergence guidelines for convergence of rural development programmes of Ministries of Environment & Forests, Agriculture; Water Resources; Department of Land Resources; SGSY & PMGSY programmes of Department of Rural Development with NREGA.

Discrepancies in MGNREGS

765. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NDA Chairperson has recently admitted that there are huge discrepancies in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, whether Government has also received reports of fake job cards, forged muster rolls and swindling of funds by village heads;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government has since contemplated any steps to remove such discrepancies in the MGNREGS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Complaints in this regard have been received in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) With a view to remove such discrepancies in the implementation of MGNREGS, the Ministry has taken the following steps:

- (i) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of days worked, shelf of works, Funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.
- (ii) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.
- (iii) Rolling out Biometric based ICT enabled real time transactions of MGNREGA workers to eliminate fake attendance and false payments.

Achievement of target set for providing safe drinking water in Bihar

766. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets fixed for providing safe drinking water in the rural areas under Bharat Nirman Yojana have been achieved in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the provisions budgeted for and the actual expenditure incurred during phase I & II in the programme in the State; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to achieve the targets laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) The targets fixed and achievements made (coverage of habitations) during the Bharat Nirman Phase I (2005-06 to 2008-09) and Phase II (2009-10 to 2010-11 so far) for Bihar are as given below.

*Target and Coverage of Habitations under Bharat Nirman phase I
(2005-06 to 2008-09) and Phase II (2009-10 to 2010-11 so far)*

Year	Target	Coverage
Phase I		
Slipped back habitations	47597	42705
Quality Affected habitations	776	6306
TOTAL	48373	49011
Phase II		
Quality Affected habitations 2009-10	7748	10221
Quality Affected habitations 2010-11	7909	2055*
TOTAL	15657	12076

* As per IMIS data on 31.1.2011

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure under Bharat Nirman Phase I and Phase
II*

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure Reported**
Phase I			
2005-06	153.24	153.24	69.55
2006-07	185.71	130.07	136.82
2007-08	279.37	169.69	0.00
2008-09	425.38	452.38	73.30
TOTAL	1043.7	905.38	279.67
Phase II			
2009-10	372.21	186.11	284.87
2010-11	341.46	162.19	358.42*
TOTAL	713.67	348.30	643.29*

* As per IMIS data on 31.1.2011

**Expenditure is more than release for some years because of carry over of the unspent balance of the previous year.

All remaining habitations yet to be covered are targeted to be covered by the end of Bharat Nirman Phase II i.e. by 2012.

(c) To ensure that remaining targeted habitations are covered during Bharat Nirman Phase II, the State Government has been requested to prepare Annual Action Plan to cover the remaining habitations on priority and also mark the targeted habitations in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS). Further, Video conferencing with the State, holding State-level meetings with Secretaries in-charge of drinking water supply, visit of Area Officers/Technical Officers to the State for making assessment of progress training of engineers working in rural water supply sector etc, is being carried out to facilitate achievement of targets.

Inclusion of forest preservation works under MGNREGS

767. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of expenditure of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(MGNREGS) during the last two years, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government would allow the work under forest preservation also to be included under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) State-wise details of expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Afforestation and tree plantation is a permissible activity under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA as stipulated in para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act.

Statement

State-wise details of expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA

Sl.No.	States	2008-09	2009-10
		Total Fund Utilized	Total Fund Utilized
		Rs. In Crore	Rs. In Crore
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2963.90	4509.18

2	Arunachal Pradesh	32.90	17.26
3	Assam	953.81	1033.90

1	2	3	4
4	Bihar	1316.48	1816.88
5	Chhattisgarh	1434.48	1322.67
6	Gujarat	196.01	739.38
7	Haryana	109.88	143.55
8	Himachal Pradesh	332.28	556.56
9	Jammu and Kashmir	87.72	185.31
10	Jharkhand	1341.72	1379.70
11	Karnataka	357.87	2739.19
12	Kerala	224.54	471.51
13	Madhya Pradesh	3554.96	3722.28
14	Maharashtra	361.54	321.09
15	Manipur	349.66	393.17
16	Meghalaya	89.45	183.53
17	Mizoram	164.56	238.24
18	Nagaland	272.31	499.46
19	Orissa	678.29	938.98
20	Punjab	71.77	149.92
21	Rajasthan	6164.40	5669.03
22	Sikkim	42.76	64.09
23	Tamil Nadu	1004.06	1761.23
24	Tripura	490.77	729.41
25	Uttar Pradesh	3568.88	5900.04
26	Uttaranchal	135.79	283.09

1	2	3	4
27	West Bengal	940.38	2108.98
28	Andaman and Nicobar	3.28	12.26
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	1.34
30	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
31	Goa	2.50	4.70
32	Lakshadweep	1.79	2.01
33	Pondicherry	1.36	7.27
34	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		27250.10	37905.23

Reconstruction of barren land areas in Gujarat

768. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any representation to reconstruct barren land areas in Saurashtra and Kutchh regions of Gujarat by National Wasteland Development Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Ministry; and

(c) by when and how much areas of barren land of Gujarat will be reconstructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) A representation dated 01.12.2010, regarding reconstruction of barren land areas in Saurashtra and Kutchh regions of Gujarat, from Shri Parshottam Rupala, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), was received in the Department of Land Resources.

The Ministry *inter alia* informed the Hon'ble Member of Parliament on 04.2.2011 that under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA), Gujarat sanctions the projects for development of rainfed/degraded areas in the State as per the projects appraised and cleared by the Steering Committee on IWMP.

(c) As per the State Perspective and Strategic Plan prepared by the SLNA, Gujarat for implementation of IWMP, 120.08 lakh ha degraded/rainfed area is proposed to be covered under IWMP by the end of XIV Five Year Plan.

Delinking of MGNREGS wage from Minimum Wages Act

769. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has hiked wages paid under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has delinked the MGNREGS wages from the Minimum Wages Act and instead linked it to Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the wages paid under MGNREGS is more than Minimum Wages paid in certain States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, notwithstanding anything contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government may, by notification, specify the wage rate for the purpose of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. Therefore, wage rate as per this section are not linked with Minimum Wages Act.

(e) and (f) In 26 States/UTs, the revised wage rate under MGNREGA is more than the minimum agricultural wage rate of that State/UTs. State-wise details of revised rates and also the minimum agricultural wage rates are given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of revised rates and minimum Agricultural Wage rate

SI.No.	Name of State/Districts	Revised Wage Rate (effect from 1st January, 2011 or the date of actual payment which ever is later)	Minimum Agricultural wage rate of States
1	2	3	4
1	Assam	Rs. 130.00	87
2	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 121.00	125
3	Bihar	Rs. 120.00	109
4	Gujarat	Rs. 124.00	100
5	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas- Rs. 120.00 Scheduled Areas-Rs. 150.00	110
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 121.00	110
7	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 122.00	110
8	Orissa	Rs. 125.00	90
9	Rajasthan	Rs. 119.00	135
10	Sikkim	Rs. 118.00	100
11	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 120.00	100
12	West Bengal	Rs. 130.00	96
13	Jharkhand	Rs. 120.00	111
14	Uttaranchal	Rs. 120.00	114
15	Haryana	Rs. 179.00	167
16	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 122.00	105
17	Kerala	Rs. 150.00	200

1	2	3	4
18	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 119.00	85-100
19	Maharashtra	Rs. 127.00	110-120
20	Karnataka	Rs. 125.00	134
21	Tripura	Rs. 118.00	100
22	Manipur	Rs. 126.00	81
23	Meghalaya	Rs. 117.00	100
24	Mizoram	Rs. 129.00	132
25	Nagaland	Rs. 118.00	80
26	Goa	Rs. 138.00	157
27	Punjab		143
	A) Hoshiarpur	Rs. 124.00	
	B) Jalandhar	Rs. 124.00	
	C) Nawanshar	Rs. 124.00	
	D) Amritsar	Rs. 130.00	
28	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-I (Rs. 118)	80
		Area-II (Rs. 118)	
29	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman District	156-167
		Rs. 170.00	
		Nicobar district	
		Rs. 181.00	
30	Pondicherry	Rs. 119.00	100
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 138.00	130
32	Daman and Diu	Rs. 126.00	126
33	Lakshadweep	Rs. 138.00	121
34	Chandigarh	Rs. 174.00	170

Households proposed for incorporation into SHGs under NRLM

770. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding number of households, Government has proposed to incorporate into Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM); and

(b) the details of funds allocated by the Centre for the same, State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), every Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural households will be brought into the Self Help Group (SHG) net, in a time bound manner.

(b) The funds under National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) shall be released to the States/UTs only after the States/UTs fulfill the following necessary conditions:

- They have set up an independent Society at the State level as State Rural Livelihoods Mission (SRLM).
- Multi-disciplinary team of professionals is placed in the SRLM and professional staff is recruited at District and Sub-district level in the first phase districts.
- State poverty reduction action plan is formulated

States have already initiated preparatory activities for roll out of NRLM in the States/UTs.

Deviation of MGNREGS wages across the States

771. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has since revised the rates of daily wages payable to workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that new daily wages are different for various States where as the original wage under this scheme for the whole country @ 100/- was uniform; and

(d) if so, the reasons for deviation from the original uniform rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has revised the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour.

(c) Since inception of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, various States have had different wage rate under the Act.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

PMGSY in Jharkhand

772. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages of 250 habitation of tribes are yet to be connected under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) by when all the villages of Jharkhand would be having network of PMGSY roads;

(c) whether all the habitations are included in the core network of PMGSY; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the scheme will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per criteria laid down in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) programme guidelines for providing road connectivity to unconnected habitations in tribal (schedule V) areas, there are 1,970 habitations with population of 250-499 person which are yet to be provided connectivity under programme.

(b) to (d) The Core Network had been finalized in consultation with the State Government of Jharkhand. However, now the Government of Jharkhand has requested the Ministry for its revision.

Progress of works under PMGSY and achievement of targets set there under *inter-alia* depends upon the implementation capacity of States and availability of funds.

Account auditing of funds released under MGNREGS

773. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government released 1.08 lakh crores to States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since February 2006, but did not carry out any account auditing at any level;

(b) whether Government has got the matter examined;

(c) whether Government has issued any directions to the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Financial Audit is mandatory. Funds are released by the Central Government to the States/UTs on receipt of Audit Report of the Chartered Accountant and Utilisation Certificate for the previous year showing utilisation of atleast 60% of the available funds alongwith other necessary documents.

Pension schemes for widows, old and unemployed

†774. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is running any pension scheme for widows, the old and the unemployed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount being provided under these schemes at present;

(d) whether Government is considering doubling this amount; and

(e) if so, what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Three pension schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are implemented for persons belonging to families living below poverty line, namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS). No separate pension scheme is being implemented for the unemployed persons.

(b) and (c) IGNOAPS is meant for BPL persons of 65 years of age and above, IGNWPS for BPL widows in the age group of 40-64 years and IGNDPS for BPL persons with severe or multiple disabilities in the age group of 18-64 years. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs.200/- per beneficiary per month is provided under these pensions schemes and further State have been urged to contribute at least an equal amount.

(d) and (e) A decision regarding increasing the amount of central assistance under pension schemes has not been taken.

Biometric device in rural job scheme

775. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a hand held biometric device in rural job schemes to authenticate attendance of workers and to make onsite payment of wages etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The process of operationalisation of the national guidelines of bio-metric identification of workers and for making onsite payment of wages using hand held biometric devices has been started.

DEMAND FOR A DISCUSSION ON KILLINGS OF SIKHS AT HONDH CHILLAR VILLAGE IN HARYANA

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखण्ड): उपसभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: Papers lay करने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: महोदय, सुबह सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित हो गई थी, प्रश्न काल स्थगित हो गया था और हम लोगों ने मांग की थी कि Hondh-Chillar में जो अभी खुलासे हुए हैं और पता लगा है कि 32 सिखों की नृशंस हत्या की गई थी, पूरे गांव को जला दिया गया था...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: हम मांग कर रहे थे ... (व्यवधान) ... उसके लिए हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि एक structured debate हो।

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दे दीजिए, उसको consider किया जाएगा।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, यह लोक सभा में allow किया गया है।

श्री उपसभापति: यह हाउस अलग है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: वह तो ठीक है सर, लेकिन हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि एक structured debate होनी चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) ... गृह मंत्री उस debate को लाएं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए। We will consider it. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, इतना बड़ा जुल्म हुआ है और आप allow नहीं कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) ... डिपुटी चेयरमैन सर, इतना बड़ा जुल्म हुआ है... (व्यवधान) ... आप allow कीजिए।... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए, नोटिस के बगैर मैं कैसे allow करूंगा? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। Please give notice.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want a structured debate ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): For Zero Hour, they should give notice ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, आपने कहा कि structured discussion होना चाहिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने कहा कि structured discussion ... (व्यवधान) ... आप structured discussion के लिए नोटिस दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: My notice is already there.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री तथा पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल): सर, मुझे खेद है कि आज फिर Question Hour नहीं चल पाया। मैंने सुबह भी कहा था कि जो भावनाएं हैं, उनके साथ हम सब सहमत हैं। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती, जो बात हुई है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: चर्चा होगी या नहीं, आप वह बोलिए। हम चर्चा चाहते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)... हम चर्चा चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: चर्चा के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... चर्चा के लिए कहना मेरा अधिकार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: अब यह Question Hour नहीं चल पाया, यह कहना
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए...बैठिए।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: चर्चा के लिए कहने का मेरा अधिकार नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... वह अधिकार मेरा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... सुबह यही बात नहीं मानी जा रही थी। जैसे उपसभापति जी ने कहा है, सदस्य नोटिस देंगे और वे फैसला करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... सदस्य नोटिस देंगे और उपसभापति जी फैसला करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड): यह क्या तरीका है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए...बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: उपसभापति जी, नोटिस वे देंगे और फैसला आप करेंगे।
...(व्यवधान)...

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Report and the Accounts (2009-10) of Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of SACON, Coimbatore, and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of FRLHT, Bangalore and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditors Report on Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3972/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3976/15/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3979/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.

II. Accounts (2009-10) of SEBI, Mumbai and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of National Housing Bank, New Delhi and related papers.

IV. Consolidated Review 2010 of working of RRBs.

V. Notifications of Ministry of Finance.

VI. Order 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 (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of

Financial Services), under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the
Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:

- (1) F. No. S.G.B.H.O.Per. 38, dated the 13th September, 2010, publishing the Saurashtra Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (2) No. 241, dated the 22nd September, 2010, publishing the Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (3) F. No. V.K.G.B.10, dated the 24th September, 2010, publishing the Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (4) No. HO:HRD/2010/2852, dated the 6th October, 2010, publishing the Punjab Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (5) No. BPGB. 10, dated the 6th October, 2010, publishing the Pragathi Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (6) No. 40, dated the 2nd October - 8th October, 2010, publishing the Maharashtra Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (7) No.255, dated the 11th October, 2010, publishing the Paschim Banga a Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library.
- (8) No.260, dated the 16th October, 2010, publishing the Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (9) No.261, dated the 16th October, 2010, publishing the Deccan Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (10) No.262, dated the 16th October, 2010, publishing the Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (11) No.264, dated 21st October, 2010, publishing the Surguja Kshetriya Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

- (12) No.265, dated the 21st October, 2010, publishing the Pudukkottai Bharathiar Grama Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (13) No.266, dated the 21st October, 2010, publishing the Pallavan Grama Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

- (14) No.267, dated the 21st October, 2010, publishing the Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (15) No.268, dated the 21st October, 2010, publishing the Saptagiri Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (16) No.BGGB/10, dated the 26th October, 2010, publishing the Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (17) No.C.K.G.B/2010, dated the 29th October, 2010, publishing the Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (18) No.V.G.B./2010, dated the 29th October, 2010, publishing the Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (19) Lr.No.099/3/G/27/62, dated the 30th October, 2010, publishing the Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (20) No.281, dated the 30th October, 2010, publishing the Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library.
- (21) PMH-30/3065/2010, dated the. 1st November, 2010, publishing the Shreyas Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (22) No.290, dated the 6th November, 2010, publishing the Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (23) No.292, dated the 6th November, 2010, publishing the Ellaquai Dehati Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (24) No.45, dated the 6th November - 12th November, 2010, publishing the Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulation, 2010.
- (25) No.45, dated the 6th November - 12th November, 2010, publishing

the Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees)
Service Regulations, 2010.

- (26) No.304, dated the 15th November, 2010, publishing the Rajasthan Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (27) No.46, dated the 13th November - 29th November, 2010, publishing the Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (28) No.46, dated the 13th November - 29th November, 2010, publishing the Jharkhand Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.
- (29) No.46, dated the 13th November - 29th November, 2010, publishing the Neelachal Gramya Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. (1) to (29) 4114/15/11]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. PW: I RS:1:3513:2010, dated the 20th November-26th November, 2010, publishing the Canara Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, together with delay statement on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3907/15/11]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/19/26456, dated the 12th November, 2010, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2010, under Section 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3906/15/11]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3908/15/11]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10,

together with the Auditor's Report on the

Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3934/15/11]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Consolidated Review of Working of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3933/15/11]

V. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:

- (1) G.S.R. 989 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 146 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 990 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 161 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010 .
- (3) G.S.R. 991 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, exempting packaged or canned software from whole of service tax subject to certain conditions.
- (4) G.S.R. 992 (E), dated the 21st December 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 551 (E), dated the 27th July, 2009, to substitute certain/entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 993 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 151 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 994 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 995 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 996 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, exempting the taxable service in relation to general insurance business provided under the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme or the Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme. [Placed in Library. See No. (1) to (8) L.T. 3956/15/11]

(ii) 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. 918 (E), dated the 18th November, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 569 (E), dated the 8th September, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3935/15/11]
- (2) G.S.R. 934 (E), dated the 1st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to add certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3936/15/11]
- (3) G.S.R. 999 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 144 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3937/15/11]
- (4) G.S.R. 1000 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3938/15/11]
- (5) G.S.R. 1002 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3939/15/11]
- (6) G.S.R. 1008 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2010, exempting specified items imported by designated airlines of different countries under various Air Service Agreements. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3940/15/11]
- (7) G.S.R. 1013 (E), dated the 24th December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 33(E), dated the 15th January, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3941/15/11]
- (8) G.S.R. 1035 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 30th June, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (9) G.S.R. 1036 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 394 (E), dated the 30th June, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (10) G.S.R. 1037 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 944 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 1038 (E), dated the 31st December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 875 (E), dated the 1st November, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. (8) to (11) L.T. 3942/15/11]
- (12) G.S.R. 6 (E), dated the 6th January, 2011, exempting all items of machinery, including prime movers, instruments, apparatus and appliances, control gear and transmission equipment and auxiliary equipment and components, required for the initial setting up of a solar power generation project or facility. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3943/15/11]
- (13) G.S.R. 10 (E), dated the 8th January, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3944/15/11]
- (14) G.S.R. 46 (E), dated the 24th January, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 944 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3945/15/11]
- (15) G.S.R. 52 (E), dated the 27th January, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries, in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3946/15/11]
- (iii) A Copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:
- (1) G.S.R. 917 (E), dated the 18th November, 2010, Seeking to modify anti-dumping duty imposed on imports into India of bias tyres, tubes and flaps originating in, or exported from the Peoples' Republic of China and Thailand, based on mid-term findings of the Designated Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3948/15/11]

- (2) G.S.R. 919 (E), dated the 19th November, 2010, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Polypropylene, originating in, or exported from Oman,

Saudi Arabia and Singapore, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3949/15/11]

- (3) G.S.R. 933 (E), dated the 1st December, 2010, Seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Phenol, originating in, or exported from Thailand and Japan, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3950/15/11]
- (4) G.S.R. 947 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2010, Seeking to provide provisional assessment subject to proper security, for the imports of Bus and Truck Radial Tyres. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3951/15/11]
- (5) G.S.R. 962 (E), dated the 9th December, 2010, Seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of nylon filament yarn including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex, of nylon of other polyamides, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the People's Republic of Korea. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3952/15/11]
- (6) G.S.R. 981 (E), dated the 16th December, 2010, Seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping duty on all imports of synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) Transmission equipment, originating in, or exported from the Peoples' Republic of China and Israel at the specified rates. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3953/15/11]
- (7) G.S.R. 1007 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2010, Seeking to provide provisional assessment subject to proper security, for the imports of Bus and Truck Radial Tyres, exported by M/s Shandong Hawk International Rubber Industry Company Limited (producer/exporter). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3954/15/11]
- (8) G.S.R. 1023 (E), dated the 28th December, 2010, Seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of MOR, PX13 and TDQ, falling under Chapter 29 and 38 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, originating in, or exported from

European Union, the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei
and the United States of America. [Placed in Library. See No.
L.T. 3955/15/11]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excises Act, 1944, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:
- (1) G.S.R. 916 (E), dated the 18th November, 2010, Seeking to amend Notification No.G.S.R.570 (E), dated the 8th September 2005, so as to waive the condition relating to Power Purchase Agreement to power projects promoted by State Electricity Boards/Corporations.
 - (2) G.S.R. 997 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, Seeking to amend Notification No. G.S.R.882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, so as to bring the packaged software or canned software under the purview of retail sale price based assessment.
 - (3) G.S.R. 998 (E), dated the 21st December, 2010, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R.119 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. (1) to (3) L.T. 3947/15/11]
- (v) 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. 2819 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2010, publishing the Tax Return Preparer (First Amendment) Scheme, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3958/15/11]
 - (2) S.O. 2820 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2010, publishing the Income-tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4511/15/11]
- VI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Order F. No. 178/35/2008-ITA-1, dated the 5th January, 2011, regarding Appendix-T laying down the regulations and defining the applicability of the slum re-development in the certain areas, under sub-section (2) (c) (ii) of Section 119 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3957/15/11]

Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of CAPART, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Sir, I to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART). New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3901/15/11]

**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS
LAID ON THE TABLE**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table:-

- (i) One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Tea Board, Kolkata; Tobacco Board, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; and Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi; and
- (ii) One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi; Haj Committee of India and Food Corporation of India, New Delhi.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I present the Forty-fifth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORT, TOURISM
AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the *One Hundred and Sixty-first Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Anti-Hijacking (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Death of 13 pregnant women due to administration of
infected intravenous fluids**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, one more shocking incident came to light yesterday where 13 pregnant women died within a span of ten days, and five are in serious condition due to the use of infected IV fluids on them. This horrendous incident came to light very late as the first death occurred on 13th February itself.

Sir the incident has occurred in Umaid Hospital in Jodhpur when infected intravenous dextrose and ringer lactose was administered to full-term pregnant women. All the women died after severe hemorrhaging.

On preliminary investigation, it was found that several batches of I.V. fluid were manufactured by Parenteral Surgical India Limited, Indore. Sir, the lab reports confirmed that several batches of dextrose and ringer lactose were contaminated with gram negative and positive bacteria. It is conspicuous as to why the reported deaths have not come to light 15 days. I have no hesitation to say that the authorities and others concerned are trying to bury the whole issue. Sir, in spite of 12 deaths, I fail to understand as to why the postmortem was conducted only on one woman.

Sir, the contaminated I.V. fluids were manufactured in two batches in December and January, and, I am given to understand that more than 45,000 bottles of I.V. fluids have been sold in five States, namely, Orissa, Punjab, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. I am deeply concerned as 60 to 70 per cent of the bottles have already been sold. If the steps are not taken on war footing to recall bottles from the dealers, there is every possibility of more mishaps.

*The Report was presented to Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 18th October, 2010

It is not known how the Drug Controller General of India cleared the drug. It is unfortunate that even after this grave incident and death of 13 pregnant women, the company has not been sealed and the production in the company is still continuing. The officials are still lingering for report to take action against the company.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India and the Ministry of Health to immediately intervene; seize the tainted I.V. fluids in the market, arrest the management of the company and take immediate action. Thank you.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): सर, यह राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट की बहुत बड़ी कमी है। राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने ऐक्शन नहीं लिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**Constitutionality of 67 per cent reservation for men in
recruitment of teachers and others in Haryana**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, in the very beginning, I would like to say that we are happy that all sections of the House have generally supported affirmative action when it comes to dealing with discrimination against women. Therefore, Sir, today, with that spirit, I am making this submission before this House, and, it is not with any political motive against any particular Government.

Sir, you will be shocked to hear that the position of 33 per cent reservation for women in jobs, which we have been demanding, has been converted by the Haryana Government into 67 per cent reservation of jobs for men. Sir, I have got the copy of the notification, which was issued earlier. It says, "The reservation shall be vertical, that is, 33 per cent in each category of the reservation will be for women, and, 67 per cent will be for men." Now, this is turning justice on its heads, Sir. There is a Screening Committee for recruitment of school teachers in Haryana. The House will be shocked to know that in the Screening Committee to implement this policy, the cut-off marks in the general category for men and women are as follows. In Hindi, for women, the cut-off is 76 per cent, and, for men, it is 71 per cent. In History, English and Sanskrit also, the cut-off marks are less for men and more for women. Even in the 'disability' category of reservation, the cut-off for women is 65 per cent, and, 60 per cent for men. I have got the details of the recruitment. This test was specifically for the

post of teachers conducted by the Haryana Public Sector Commission and it is very clearly shown that in all the categories, women have not got more than 33 per cent reservation, although, today, in Haryana, women constitute forty per cent of the total strength of school teachers. So, actually, this is reservation in the reverse where even women are not able to compete even on common level-playing field with men because men are given a lower cut-off.

So, Sir, I expect the House to support me on this, and, we hope that the Central Government will take specific note of this. This is Constitutional issue which arises. *(Interruptions)* You cannot have sixty per cent reservation for men. Therefore, I demand that this outrageous circular should be withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with this important matter.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I also associate myself with this important matter raised by Brijda ji.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, वृंदा जी ने जो बात कही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप एसोसिएट कीजिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: मैं उसके पूरे विस्तार में नहीं जा रही हूँ लेकिन यह महिलाओं के साथ नाइंसाफी हो रही है। सर, जिस तरीके से महिलाएं दोनों मोर्चों पर काम करती हैं, घर भी संभाल रही हैं और अपनी योग्यता के बल पर बाहर भी, पुरुषों से अधिक अंक लेकर आने के बाद भी उनके साथ अन्याय होता है। इसलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the whole House wants to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... The whole House wants to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, the hon. Minister will bring it to the notice of the Haryana Government.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, will the Minister speak on this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, we will request the Minister, considering the sensitivity of the issue, to come and respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you convey the sense of the House to the Haryana Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: We will convey it to the Haryana Government, and, if necessary, will make a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Death of MNREGA worker for demanding revised wages in Ranchi

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, भारत सरकार ने गरीबों को काम दिलाने के एक बहुत अच्छे उद्देश्य से मनरेगा शुरू किया था। लेकिन अब यह एक जात सत्य है कि इसमें निचले स्तर पर बहुत ही अनियमितताएं हो रही हैं और सरकार इसमें एक मूकदर्शक बनी हुई है। इसमें मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी दिए जाने की मांग बनी हुई है। न्यूनतम मजदूरी की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, मजदूरों को प्रेस्क्राइब्ड वेजेज भी नहीं दिए जाते हैं और उनसे जबरन 12 घंटे काम लिया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त महिलाओं को दी जाने वाली मजदूरी में भी भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। सर, इससे यही पता चलता है कि आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोग हमेशा पीड़ित रहे हैं।

महोदय, झारखंड एक ऐसा राज्य है, जहां मजदूरों द्वारा मनरेगा योजना को सही तरीके से लागू करने की मांग के कारण उन्हें परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सर, पिछले दिनों बथुआ गांव के एक 50 वर्ष के मजदूर, सुबल महतो को उसके मालिक द्वारा इसलिए पीट-पीट कर मार डाला गया, क्योंकि वह बोकारों में मनरेगा योजना के तहत संशोधित मजदूरी की मांग कर रहा था। 9 और मजदूरों के साथ उसे एक कुएं की खुदाई के लिए काम पर लिया गया था। यह प्रोजेक्ट 2010-11 के लिए स्वीकृत किया गया है और यह उसी गांव के भगीरथ रजवार के द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा था। ये मजदूर संशोधित मजदूरी के रूप में 120 रुपए की मांग कर रहे थे। सरकार ने 1 जनवरी,

2011 से 99 रुपए की जगह 120 रुपए मजदूरी तय की है। जब सुबल महतो ने संशोधित मजदूरी की मांग की तो, रजवार और उसके परिवार के सदस्यों ने उसकी पिटाई शुरू कर दी। घटना के इतने दिन बाद भी अभी तक किसी आरोपी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि सभी आरोपियों को तुरंत गिरफ्तार किया जाए और उन्हें कठोर दंड दिया जाए। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि सुबल महतो के परिवार को 5 लाख रुपए मुआवजे के तौर पर दिए जाएं।

महोदय, मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐसी पहली घटना नहीं है। 8 फरवरी, 2007 में तुरिया मुंडा को एक महीने से उसकी मजदूरी नहीं दी जा रही थी, जिसके बाद उसने आत्महत्या कर ली। 2 जुलाई, 2008 को हजारी बाग के चरही चौक पर तापस सोरेन ने मजदूरी नहीं मिलने के कारण आत्मदाह कर लिया। 14 मई, 2008 को डाल्टन गंज जिले में एक मनरेगा कार्यकर्ता ललित मेहता को गोली मार दी गई। 7 जून, 2008 को एक दूसरे कार्यकर्ता कामेश्वर यादव को गिरीडीह जिले में गोली मार दी गई, क्योंकि उसने उन लोगों को बेनकाब करने की कोशिश की, जो इस फंड का दुरुपयोग करने में लगे हुए हैं।

महोदय, मैं भारत सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि मनरेगा के पूरे कार्यान्वयन पर वह उचित विचार करे और इस योजना में जो खामियां उजागर हो रही हैं, उन्हें दूर करे और दुरुपयोग करने वाले लोगों के खिलाफ कड़े कदम उठाए। मैं सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह मजदूरों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करे और उन्हें जीवन बीमा की सुविधा का लाभ प्रदान करे।

SHRI D. RAJA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate.

Firing on farmers in Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a very serious incident that occurred in Andhra Pradesh at Srikakulam district. Two farmers were fired at by the policemen and they died. The East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd. wants to start a power project in Kakarapalli. But local farmers and also fishermen do not want any power project there. Moreover, a bird sanctuary is also there in that area where birds from different countries come. Even the fishermen do not want the power project. It is a big issue, Sir. All the farmers are fighting unitedly and the police is firing at them. This is a very serious issue. I request Mr. Jairam Ramesh, who is our Environment and Forests Minister and who is doing a lot of service to the nation, to take necessary action to stop this. Here is a bird sanctuary in this area. Farmers and fishermen are opposing it. Sir. The problem of pollution is also there. My request is that this should be cancelled immediately.

...(Interruptions)... It is necessary. Big people are purchasing land. The Government is saying that we need to increase agricultural production. The Agriculture Minister is also there. But land is being given for Special Economic Zone. A lot of big people are enjoying. This is my request.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also gave a notice for Zero Hour.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can associate yourself with it.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is responding.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): This is most unfortunate and tragic. This is not the first time that violence has taken place in connection with this project. Earlier I had issued a show cause notice to this project saying that it was located in an area where it should not be located, namely, a wetland. I have assured the hon. Members of Parliament that if any violation had taken place, if no public hearing had been held, or if the public hearing was held in a manner that was not to the satisfaction of the local farming community, we will not hesitate to issue another show cause notice to stop work on this project. I have assured the hon. Members of Parliament that by the end of the day some action will be taken.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया था। मेरा नोटिस कई दिन से पेंडिंग है। सर, पूरा उड़ीसा नक्सलियों की चपेट में आ गया है। सर, क्यों ऐसा भेदभाव किया जाता है? सर, मैं बहुत sincere मैम्बर हूँ। मैं हमेशा हाउस में बैठता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: पाणि जी, आपकी sincerity पर किसी ने क्वेश्चन नहीं किया है?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर यह कम्पलीटली भेदभाव है।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। आप ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, हमें वेल में जाकर बैठने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, क्या मैं वेल में जाकर बैठ जाऊं या गांधी जी की मूर्ति के पास बैठ जाऊं?

श्री उपसभापति: आप इसके ऊपर स्पेशल मेशन लिखकर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, उड़ीसा के 20 जिले नक्सलियों की चपेट में आ गये हैं। सर, कल आपको मेरे लिए शोक सभा करनी पड़ेगी। सर, मैं आपसे गंभीरता से कहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आप स्पेशल मेशन लिखकर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, यह घोर भेदभाव हुआ है। सर, घोर अन्याय किया जा रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, उड़ीसा में नक्सलियों का बहुत बोलबाला हो गया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आप नोटिस दीजिए। आप स्पेशल मेशन के लिए नोटिस दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। सर, मैं चार दिन से नोटिस दे रहा हूँ। सर, मैं चार दिन से नोटिस देता आ रहा हूँ।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Concern over gender discrimination against women in the country

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, according to World Economic Forum's 'Global Gender Gap Report 2010,' out of 134 countries, India stands at 112, while Bangladesh is better off at 82. The latest UNDP Human Development Report 2010 also indicates that India is down on the gender front. On the issue of maternal mortality, a sure indicator of the status of women in any setting, 454 women per 100,000 die during childbirth in India. Odious though the comparison is, it is 45 in China, 58 in Sri Lanka. Though there are many laws to prevent early marriages, the maximum number of underage marriages take place in India. Far from decreasing in incidence, 'dowry' has increased affecting communities where it was not a tradition. Newer forms of violence against women, disguised as tradition, like the khap panchayat verdicts, have sprung up.

Education at the secondary and higher level is only 27 per cent for women as compared to 50 per cent for men. We have always believed that the problem of inequity would ease with education. But education without

other sorts of empowerment, like that of housing and property ownership,
still

leaves women vulnerable to all sorts of outrages from honour killings to domestic violence, sexual harassment, female infanticide and foeticide, to mention but a few of the horrors. It is telling that in the last agricultural census, of 120 million land owners, only 12 million were women. Wife-beating is also widely prevalent. It is an irony that 61 per cent of women justified it.

In view of the above gender gap scenario and discrimination against women, I would urge the hon. Minister for Women and Child Development, to take steps for empowerment of women.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia.

SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia.

**Demand to implement 27 per cent reservation in government
jobs for OBCs throughout the country**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 के तहत 1979 में गठित मंडल आयोग ने 1980 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, जिसके अनुसार राष्ट्रपति के आदेश द्वारा भारत सरकार ने सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की नौकरियों में 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्रदान करने का आदेश जारी किया और इन वर्गों की सूची में कम शामिल करने या अधिक शामिल करने या नहीं शामिल करने की शिकायतों के लिए राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग अधिनियम अप्रैल 1993 में अधिनियमित हुआ। जनवरी 2006 में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 के संशोधन और जनवरी 2007 में केन्द्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थान अधिनियम के अधिनियमन के साथ केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े वर्गों की सूचीबद्धता केन्द्रीय शैक्षिक संस्थानों में भी प्रवेश हेतु संगत हो गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित कुछ प्रदेशों में मंडल आयोग की सिफारिश के आधार पर पिछड़ों को नौकरियों एवं पंचायत चुनाव में सिफारिश के आधार पर आरक्षण का लाभ मिला। परंतु अभी भी कई प्रदेशों व केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की बात तो छोड़िए, इन प्रदेशों में अभी तक पिछड़ी जातियों की पहचान भी नहीं की गई है, जैसे अरुणाचल प्रदेश, गोवा, मिजोरम, मेघालय, झारखंड व लक्षद्वीप आदि। खेद का विषय है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू

हुए करीब दो दशक बीत चुके हैं, परंतु उपरोक्त प्रांतों के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को आरक्षण प्रक्रिया का लाभ अभी तक नहीं मिल पा रहा है। आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस संबंध में सरकार एक ठोस नीति बना कर उचित कार्रवाई करे, जिससे सभी राज्यों में समान रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को इसका लाभ मिल सके।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश की तरह देश के सभी राज्यों व केन्द्र शासित राज्यों में 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का लाभ दिलाना सुनिश्चित करे।

**Concern over awarding contracts of construction works of roads
in Border areas to the Chinese Companies**

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, जो सीमा के साथ लगते प्रदेश हैं, उनमें सड़कें बनाने का काम चीन की कंपनियों को क्यों दिया जाता है, मेरा भारत सरकार से यह प्रश्न है। ये सड़कें वर्ल्ड बैंक के पैसे से बनती हैं, परंतु इनका contract केन्द्र सरकार देती है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या भारत में ऐसी कोई कंपनी नहीं है, जो भारत में, विशेषकर सीमा के साथ लगते प्रदेशों में सड़कें बना सके। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश से हूँ। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला शिमला से लेकर रोहडू और उससे आगे की सड़क का काम और पंजाब में भी उना से अम्ब तक की सड़क बनाने का काम चीन की कंपनी को दिया गया है, जो समय सीमा बीतने के बाद भी पूरी नहीं हुई है। हिमाचल प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था सेब की फसल पर काफी हद तक निर्भर करती है, परंतु सड़कों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि करोड़ों का सेब समय पर मंडी नहीं पहुंच पाता और इससे दुर्घटनाएँ भी अधिक होती हैं। मैं तो हिमाचल प्रदेश को लेकर ही चिंतित थी, परंतु मुझे सदन में ही पता चला कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश की सड़कें बनाने का काम भी चीन की कंपनी को दिया गया है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो सीमाएँ चीन से लगती हैं, उनकी सड़कें बनाने का कार्य चीन की कंपनियों को किस पद्धति और विधान के अंतर्गत दिया जा रहा है तथा ऐसी कितनी कंपनियों को कुल कितनी राशि के सड़क निर्माण ठेके दिए गए हैं और कहाँ-कहाँ दिए गए हैं?

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand to take action to check the filing of fake F.I.Rs.
and giving false witness in the Courts**

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं सरकार का ध्यान फर्जी एफ.आई.आर. एवं असत्य गवाही पर रोक लगाने के लिए आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ। आज प्रभावशाली लोग फर्जी एफ.आई.आर., असत्य जांच और गवाही के आधार पर अपने विरोधियों व कमजोर तबकों को दबाने का काम करते हैं। अदालतें भी ऐसी गवाही को आधार मान कर बेकसूर लोगों को सजा कर देती हैं। आज कितने बेगुनाह लोग जेलों में सजा काट रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जांच एजेंसियों को निष्पक्ष व पारदर्शी बनाया जाए तथा न्यायपालिका का भी जो अंधा कानून है, उसे दृष्टिगोचर बनाया जाए। जजों के पास भी एक ऐसी जांच एजेंसी या खुफिया विभाग होना चाहिए, जो न्यायपालिका के अधीन कार्य करे, जिसके आधार पर न्यायपालिका सही जांच करवा कर सही निर्णय दे सके। झूठी गवाही एवं झूठी एफ.आई.आर. करने वालों के विरुद्ध भी सख्त कार्यवाही करने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, जिससे लोगों के उत्पीड़न पर रोक लगाई जा सके।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Minister.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इनके उक्त विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Demand to implement the recommendations of the justice
G.R. Majithia Wage Board**

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for permitting me to raise my Special Mention. The Journalists and Newspaper employees have been demanding wage revision in the newspaper industry. The UPA Government, appreciating their genuine grievances, appointed the Justice G.R. Majithia Wage Boards for Journalists and Non-Journalist Employees in Newspapers and News Agencies, to look into their concerns. Accordingly, the Justice G.R. Majithia Wage Boards have submitted its report to the Government on 31.12.2010, for consideration and implementation.

In view of the fact that the Fourth Estate is the pillar of democracy, addressing the aspirations and genuine concerns of the journalists and employees, working in this key industry, is the priority of the Government.

While the said report contains many positive recommendations for the newspaper industry, the representative unions of the journalists and employees have suggested a few modifications and changes pertaining to Classification of Newspapers, anomalies in the pay scales and Variable Pay, Other allowances etc., proposed by the Wage Board.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government may take urgent steps to implement the report of the Justice G.R. Majithia Wage Boards for wage revision in the newspaper industry at the earliest possible, retrospectively from the admissible date, after duly considering the suggestions and modifications received from the representative bodies of the journalists/employees. Thank you.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to take immediate steps to set up the institution
of Lokpal in the country**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, देश के ख्यातिप्राप्त सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता श्री अन्ना हजारे 5 अप्रैल से अनिश्चितकालीन उपवास करने जा रहे हैं। देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के संदर्भ में उनकी मांग है कि लोकपाल नामक संस्था का गठन किया जाए। यह संस्था प्रधानमंत्री सहित तमाम लोकसेवकों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपी की जांच के लिए अधिकृत हो।

आजादी पूर्व 1937 में बनी पहली सरकार के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगे थे। भ्रष्टाचार की उन गंभीर शिकायतों को सुनकर महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था, " I will go to the length of giving the whole congress a decent burial rather than put up with corruption that is rampant "

आजादी के बाद कश्मीर पर पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के समय जीप की खरीद मामले में स्कैंडल हुआ था। 1956-57 में भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा मुधड़ा शेयर घोटाला हुआ था और तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री को इस्तीफा देना पड़ा था। इस प्रकार प्रारंभ से लोकपाल जैसी संस्था की जरूरत महसूस की जा रही थी। सन् 1962 में तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की पहल पर गठित संथानम समिति ने भी इसके लिए अनुशंसा की थी। संसद में भी एक से अधिक बार इसके गठन का प्रस्ताव पेश किया जा चुका है।

उपरोक्त तथा आज के मौजूदा संदर्भ में देश की जनता के मन में भरोसा पैदा करने के लिए लोकपाल नामक संस्था के गठन की गंभीर जरूरत महसूस की जा रही है। सरकार इस दिशा में तत्काल कदम उठाये, मैं इसकी मांग करता हूँ।

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं भी इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं भी इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं भी इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**Demand to give adequate compensation to land providers
of Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the long-pending issue of compensation, from Neyveli Lignite Corporation, for those who provided land to NLC five decades before. Thousands of acres of land from farmers were acquired for this project and the farmers, after the acquisition, were left unnoticed, without giving sufficient compensation or arranging any other cultivable lands for them. Resultantly, a number of individual farmers who lost their lands do not have any other source of income whereas the NLC has been running successfully over the last five decades and generating a good income for the Government. The families of land providers are still struggling for their life, without any compensation or with a meagre compensation. For example, the NLC had acquired 2,572 acres, in Perumathur, during 1956-1960, on a meagre compensation, ranging from Rs.125/- to Rs.140/- per acre. Despite many appeals, the people of

some villages like Perumathur, in these areas, were not provided with alternate land for cultivation and sites for house construction. Now, the Government is planning to biiny necessary amendments in the existing Minerals Act to enable the land providers and the people who got displaced from their habitation to get a considerable share as compensation from the profit of those public sector mineral companies which acquired lands. Likewise, I urge the Government, Sir, through this august House, to take initiatives to provide adequate compensation for the land providers of NLC as well as consider the profit-sharing system, so that the life of land providers could be saved. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shrimati Brinda Karat.

**Demand to regularize casual labourers, wages and social
security measures in BSNL**

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, as per the assurance given at the time of corporatisation of DoT to BSNL in 2000, an assurance was given that all casual labourers would be regularized who fulfil the required conditions. While some were regularized, there are about 3,500 casual labourers who, although being eligible, have not been regularized for various reasons, the responsibility of which lies with the administration. Even though many Government Departments have regularized the casual workers, BSNL has refused to do so.

At the same time, about one lakh contract workers are engaged in BSNL for various works, including line/cable work, office work etc., but neither any lists of contract workers are maintained nor are eligible wages paid. Contract workers are eligible to get wages on the basis of the minimum wages paid to a specific category in which they work. But the contract workers, in most places, are getting only Rs.1,500/- to Rs.3,000/- while they are eligible for getting, at least, Rs.5,000/- to Rs.6,000/- or above. Social security measures like provident fund, insurance etc. are not being given. The Government must ensure that the BSNL management regularizes all casual workers who are left out, and also ensure that the contract workers are given the benefits they are eligible for so that this greatest exploitation can end. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Vijay Darda.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Brinda Karat.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Karat.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with her Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I will just take one minute.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no provision.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no provision. Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you saying? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She has explained. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Darda. He is not here. Shri Prabhat Jha. He is also not here. Shri T.K. Rangarajan. He is also not here. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia.

**Demand to entrust exploration and extraction of shale gas in Damodar
Basin in Durgapur to public sector companies**

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I feel happy to draw the attention of the august House to a newspaper report suggesting that exploration by ONGC has led to discovery of Asia's first shale gas pool in the Damodar Basin, Durgapur, West Bengal. Exploration of shale gas, as an inexpensive pollution-free alternative source of energy, has assumed unprecedented importance across the globe due to its potential to strengthen energy security and arrest environmental degradation. Although it has been reassuring to note the emphasis being laid on shale gas by Government - not only hon. Prime Minister mentioned about it in his speech in Assam last week but the Rashtrapatiiji also mentioned about the same in her Address - concerns about the benefits of exploration reaching to people remain.

The nature has gifted India with precious resources in abundance, but the benefits of their harnessing have failed to percolate down to people as commercial interests of private business have often managed to prevail in reaping the harvest.

Since shale gas has emerged to be an invaluable source of energy and its exploration results are indicative of a huge potential, it is incumbent upon the Government to entrust the premier institutions like the ONGC with the task of its exploration and developing indigenous technology for harvesting it in the national interest instead of doling out the same to private companies.

It must not be allowed to go in the same way as the gas exploration in the Krishna-Godavari Basin has. That is our concern. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Smt. Kanimozhi. Not present. Shri Brijlal Khabri. Not present. Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

* Not recorded.

Concern over different versions on inflation being given by Government agencies leading to confusion among people in the country

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the country has been experiencing inflation for nearly three years. This has caused enormous stress on the common man. It has never been made clear whether this inflation is by design or something that the Government can't control. One of the consequences of this confusion is that the people expect inflation to go up further and this itself causes more inflation and nervousness. For the last three years, responsible Ministers, officers and heads of agencies have been giving different signals and statements leading to great misery.

The Finance Minister is rightly the one to give an authorised view on inflation. He has been giving statements on inflation and expectations of the Ministry. Then, the Chief Economic Advisor to Government has been giving his own version on inflation. This officer has created confusion as at one time it was stated that India had a "tolerable" level of inflation.

Then the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India says that the inflationary situation is serious and the RBI is putting together policies which will control inflation. Then immediately, in the same breath, the RBI issues a statement that the role of the RBI in inflation control is limited.

The Prime Minister has himself made reassuring statements. But his statements and figures were different from that of the other agencies.

Then the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council made statements on inflation. The Planning Commission has also been giving frequent predictions on inflation. There has never been unanimity amongst these different voices causing great stress to the people.

The confusion must end by the Government speaking in one voice and not giving conflicting statements and creating grave anxieties on inflation, and giving an impression that the Government is not serious about controlling inflation. Thank you.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

**Demand to commemorate birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra
Bose as 'Desh Prem Divas'**

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with reference to my Special Mention on 17th December, 2008, regarding my request to declare Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday, 23rd January, as 'Desh Prem Divas' and the Union Minister, Shri V. Narayanasamy's reply to that on behalf of the Ministry of Culture on 16th March, 2010, I am sorry to note how the hon. Minister has unfortunately generalized Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's patriotism and sacrifice and has, therefore, disagreed to my request. We may once more recall that Gandhiji himself hailed Netaji as a 'patriot of patriots'. I never undermine sacrifices of millions of freedom fighters. But Netaji's name arises only as a 'symbol' to inculcate the spirit of patriotism among the young generation, particularly when that much needed noble spirit is lacking at the moment. 'Children's Day', 'Teacher's Day', 'Education Day' and others have been symbolically attributed to some of our national heroes. The question of 'relative assessment' for their eligibility has never been raised in such cases. Similarly, nobody objects to a National Holiday on Gandhiji's birthday. Then why should the request for 'Desh Prem Divas' associating Netaji Subhas be subjected to 'relative assessment'? Hon. Minister's reply showing reluctance to pay due homage and recognition to Netaji's patriotism and not agreeing to my request, has indeed hurt the sentiment of the whole nation. It appears unfortunate if the people are thus misled on such a sensitive issue.

I hope the Ministry of Culture would once more review its stand at this stage with an open mind and declare Netaji's birthday as 'Desh Prem Divas'. My special appeal is also to hon. Prime Minister to reconsider the matter to satisfy the long cherished desire and aspiration of millions of our countrymen. Thank you.

SHRI JABIR HUSAIN (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): मैं अपने को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all of them are associating themselves.

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): मैं अपने को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं अपने को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Concern over purchase of faulty helicopters by Indian Navy

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Navy had acquired six decommissioned UH3H helicopters under the Foreign Military Supply (FMS) programme of the United States in November, 2006, along with training and support facilities at an approximate cost of Rs. 182.14 crore.

The latest CAG report stated that the procurement 'would ultimately compromise operational effectiveness' of the Force. The 35-40 years old helicopters 'were on the verge of completing their air frame life and are on extended life'. It is reported that the defects detected in the helicopters also included defects of Category A 12 resulting in non-availability of the helicopters leading to delay in training and operationalisation of the squadron.

I demand, Sir, that the Defence Ministry should disclose the names of Ministers and officials, who had given the go-ahead for the procurement of these 'phased out' helicopters from the United States and appropriate action be taken for jeopardizing precious lives of Naval soldiers and putting national security at risk. Thank you.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): मैं अपने को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Sir, this is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why we have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get the reply. The House is adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I move the following Motion:

"That this House concurs in the recommendations of Lok Sabha that Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 Members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha, be constituted:

- (i) to examine policy prescriptions and their interpretation thereafter by successive Governments, including decisions of the Union Cabinet and the consequences thereof, in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum from 1998 to 2009;
- (ii) to examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences thereof in the implementation of Government decisions and policy prescriptions from 1998 to 2009; and
- (iii) to make recommendations to ensure formulation of appropriate procedures for implementation of laid down policy in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences; as made in the Motion adopted by Lok Sabha on the 24th February, 2011 and communicated to this House on the 25th February, 2011 and resolves that this House do join in the said Committee and do appoint the following 10 Members from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee:

- (1) Prof. P.J. Kurien
- (2) Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan
- (3) Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
- (4) Shri Tiruchi Siva
- (5) Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi
- (6) Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
- (7) Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
- (8) Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh
- (9) Shri Satish Chandra Misra
- (10) Shri Sitaram Yechury."

Sir, I am very happy to move this Motion because, at last, we have been able to create an environment in which the normal functioning of the House has resumed. Sir, we had thought, originally, when the Government took swift action, pursuant to the revelations in the media and the

demand of the Opposition, leading to the resignation of a Minister way back on the 14th of November, much before the Report of the CAG was placed in this House on the 16th November that there would be no need of a JPC. Of course, these events were preceded by the content of the Report coming into the public domain, and on the basis of that, proceedings being undertaken in the Supreme Court pursuant to a Public Interest Litigation. The observations of the Court a sense of rage was felt was in the public mind. In the context of all this, the fact is that the Government never got an opportunity, at any point in time, to respond to these allegations. While the matter was being publicly debated, initially, the Government did not have a copy of the Report.

By the time the report was placed in the House, the House was not allowed to function. And so, at no point in time did the Government get a chance to respond to the audit objections of the C&AG. And when the Government tried hard to do, that, it was met with resistance. In the meantime, as you know, in accordance with procedure, after the Report is placed under the instructions of the President in the House, the Report is, then, sent to the PAC and the PAC, also commences its sittings. Now, we thought that there should be a point in time when the Government should be able to respond because everything was already in the public domain. So, I am very happy that, ultimately, we are in a position where the matter is going to a Joint Parliamentary Committee and that all the issues will be looked into threadbare. We, of course, thought that Parliament is the best forum for a debate and we were wanting for that debate to take place.

In fact, some years ago, way back in 2001, pursuant to another episode that happened where some wrong-doing was shown to the public through the media, my good friend, now the Leader of the Opposition, when we tried to obstruct the House, made the following statement, and I think a very wise statement. He had at that time said, "Disturbances are totally unacceptable" - and rightly so, disturbances in the House are totally unacceptable - "and they are no substitute for discussion" - absolutely right; this is exactly what we had wanted. He also said, "If there are any lapses, these should be corrected - absolutely right; and - "If deliberate lapses are there, those responsible should be held responsible" - I entirely agree with him - "If there are no lapses, no doubt should be allowed to stay. Normally a discussion on the CAG report

is undertaken after the PAC report, but if there are any doubts, we are willing for a discussion in Parliament".

This is exactly the sentiment that Mr. Jaitley, my good friend, had expressed way back in 2001. It is exactly the sentiment that we expressed but, unfortunately, it was not accepted and for reasons that are quite obvious. But, anyway, this is a matter of the past because I think, as a nation, we have to move forward and so, we intend to move forward.

But, having said that, Sir, I must also explain why the Motion refers to the period from 1998 to 2009. That is important because this whole policy qua Spectrum started way back when in 1994, after the spectrum had been auctioned, or, the licenses had been auctioned, the companies got into great difficulty and because the companies got into great difficulty, when the NDA Government came to power, they decided to allow the companies to move to a revenue-sharing arrangement. Of course, at that point in time, the CAG report of 2000 made some very, very negative remarks and I do not want to go into it because that is a matter of merits. Very, very negative remarks were made on how the whole process of migration had taken place to the revenue sharing arrangement. I want to go touch upon that because that is something the JPC will ultimately look at.

Now, I just want to make one point clear because, I think, that is not known to the public at large. At no point in time, after the revenue-sharing arrangement was agreed to, that is, way back from 2001 to 2009, has spectrum ever been priced. No company ever paid for spectrum right from 2001 to 2009. That is a fact that the people should know.

The people of India should also know three other facts. That is, way back in November, 2001, without any recommendation of TRAI and without the Telecom Commission, an order was passed by the then Government that spectrum should be allotted with the licence at 4.4 MHz. In January, 2002, the then Government increased the allocation of spectrum from 4.4 MHz to 6.2 MHz without any recommendation of TRAI, without the Telecom Commission. Then in September, 2003, pursuant to the recommendations of the Lalwani Committee again, this limit was increased to 10 MHz without TRAI recommendation and without the approval of the Telecom Commission. Then, Sir, we know the story. A decision took place by the Cabinet on October 31, 2003; that decision of course is now the subject matter not only of the findings of the CAG but also the One Man Committee. Sir, I might say that of late I have been hearing, pursuant to the recommendations of the One Man Committee, an erstwhile Member of

Parliament making rather unsavoury remarks about a very distinguished
judge of

the Supreme Court; he went to the extent by saying that this report is fabricated and that signatures have been bought. I do not think that this kind of statements should be made in the public domain to bring down the integrity of judges who forsake their other work and commit themselves to bring facts before the public. But, let me just say one thing that nothing said in the One Man Committee is inconsistent with what the CAG has stated.

In fact, Sir, I might say; and I refer to the present CAG report; I am reading paragraph 3.1.7. The present CAG report is now the subject matter of the PAC and will also be discussed in the JPC. Let me just read out what the present CAG report says: The DOT's action of applying the rates approved for the existing operators for migrating to UAS regime to new applicants also by relying on the clarifications of the Chairman, TRAI, in his individual capacity, was inconsistent with the recommendations of TRAI-2003 and went beyond the authority given by the Cabinet. It also violated all canons of financial propriety.' This is not about 2007 nor 2008; this is talking about 2003. "The DOT had to resort to formal clarifications from TRAI before concluding that new applications would also be at the entry fee of price determined by the four cellular mobile service providers in 2001 as against TRAI's recommendation of introducing new operators in the existing regime through a multi-stage bidding process. Elimination of the bidding process..." This is important, Sir. "Elimination of the bidding process without delinking licensing for spectrum was not intended by TRAI. What the CAG has said that everything done from 2003-onwards was completely wrong." This is the present CAG Report. This is exactly what the One-Man Committee has said. No more no less. I quote the One-Man Committee which reiterates what the CAG has said. I would not read the whole of it: "Formulation of procedure was thus contrary to the decision of the Union Cabinet dated 31.10.2003"- This is exactly what the CAG has said - "which approved recommendation of TRAI dated 27.10.2003. Before formulating certain procedure, recommendations of TRAI were not obtained and the matter was not placed before the Telecom Commission."

Clearly, therefore, all that happened according to the CAG and according to the One-Man Committee was completely contrary to the Cabinet decision that everybody had to go through a

multi-stage bidding process; the fact is that instead the first-come-first-served policy was put in place. According to the CAG and the One-Man Committee, this was against the multi-stage bidding process. This happened right from 2003 till 2009. Now, Sir, the point that I wish to make is, and this is not a matter of party politics; this is not a matter of scoring debating points, it is time for us that the nation looks at how policy should be formulated. Remember, the original policy of 1999 for migration to revenue-sharing was announced at a time when the Lok Sabha elections were to take place; there was no Parliament. There was no Parliament, and the policy was announced by the Caretaker Government. Now, I think, we need to apply our minds and state that policy pronouncements of this magnitude which have far-reaching consequences should be made pursuant to a decision making process through consultations with all political parties and through the forum of Parliament. This is the point that I want to place today because it is time for us to move ahead, not a time for us to go back. The policy, therefore, rightly or wrongly, that was enunciated by the then Government in 2003 was the policy that was sought to be followed by UPA-I and UPA-II. That is exactly what the Prime Minister said the other day that on the issue of policy, it was followed by us. It had some beneficial effects because ultimately what do we find? I mean, the tele-density way back in 2001 was 1.-odd per cent; tele-density in March, 2005 was only 8.95 per cent and the tele-density in December, 2010 was 66.16 per cent. So, clearly, in terms of the policy, it has had a beneficial effect because it increased tele-density to a great extent. I mean, 730 million mobile phones in India is a record. It is the fastest moving sector in the world today. It is the second largest sector in the world today. Just before Shri Raja, the previous Minister implemented the policy, the tele-density at that point in time, I am talking about March, 2007, was only 18.72 per cent. So, between 2007 and 2010, it has come up to 66.16 per cent. There are three separate issues. On the issue of policy, first-come, first-served, the question is whether it was contrary to the Cabinet decision or not and did it served its purpose. It served the public purpose.

The tariff for a mobile phone call today is 30 paise, with greater competition. It is of a great benefit to the consumer. To that extent, and that is what the Prime Minister said that we support the policy. But,

the real issue relates to the implementation, of that policy. The One-man
Committee has

found, and the CAG has found, both of them together, that the process of implementation was, in fact, manipulated. Let me put it in clear terms, and that is why on the implementation part, this Government is looking at those issues very carefully, and action will be taken. As you know, the CBI is already investigating into the matter, investigating whether or not any wrongdoing in the context of criminality or criminal culpability took place. That matter will come to fruition ultimately when the CBI files its final report and the charge sheet. So, on the implementation and on criminal culpability, this Government has clearly said that the law must take its course. If there is wrongdoing, the consequences must follow, and if there is any criminal culpability, nobody will be spared. But, on the issue of policy, we certainly feel, and I want to reiterate that its benefits that have come have come to the Government. Now, I know that in the course of this debate, the issue of my statement of zero loss will be the subject matter of the debate. So, I want to straightaway clarify the issue because the transcript of my Press Conference is with me. I quoted it in the Lok Sabha; I will quote it here as well. I analysed the calculations made by the CAG I am not criticizing anybody, Calculations were made by the CAG, based on certain presumptions. He basically said, these licences should have been auctioned. He referred to the 3G auctions took place in 2010 and approved the amounts of the auction in 2010, retrospectively and fact that the loss caused to the exchequer, the so called loss caused to the exchequer, ranged between 60 odd thousand crores and 176 odd thousand crores. He, the CAG, gave three formulas. I will not go into that. When we got this report and the Parliament was paralyzed we had to go to some forum, otherwise, the public in India would think the exchequer had been deprived of Rs.1,76,000 crores. We had to have an opportunity.

The only way to do that since Parliament was not functioning and there was no other forum, was for us to address a Press conference. We also made certain assumptions. On the basis of those assumptions by analyzing - the Deputy Chairman of this House knows very well what audit means, what it is and what a Chartered Accountants responsibility is, we analysed the methodology and we came to the conclusion that if you were to analyse the so called loss it could be reduced to a figure of Rs.17,000 odd crores. That is what we did. Now, in that context a question was asked, "Do you think any loss has been caused?" This is what

I said and you should note. What I said was that once there is a first-come-first-served policy, which is a policy, you cannot have an auction. Either you have a first-come-first-served policy or you have an auction. If there is a policy of first-come-first-

served, there is no question of an auction. If there is no question of auction, there is no question of loss. So, the loss is nil. I did not say that if the spectrum were auctioned, it would not have fetched a price. I never said that. So, this is what I said. But, actually, the loss is nil, zero and I will tell you how. What was allocated was 4.4 MHz to start up the spectrum for which there is no charge. In other words, 4.4 MHz spectrum was always bundled with the licence and nobody paid any charge right from 2003. There was no other charge for 4.4 MHz and 120 licensees got 4.4 MHz without charging for the spectrum. So, if spectrum is bundled with the licence, it was never charged as a matter of policy. Where is the question of loss? This is what I said. I said that spectrum was never charged for in 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2010. TRAI recommendations of 2003 and 2005 throughout every TRAI recommendation says, is right from 1999 that 4.4 MHz is start-up spectrum. You are not charged for it. Anybody who gets a licence, gets start-up spectrum of 4.4 MHz and there is no value to be taken. This is what I said. I just wanted to clarify so that there are no doubt in the minds of hon. Members about what I said. I never said that if the spectrum were auctioned, it would fetch no price.

Secondly, Sir, and this is a very serious issue. I have explained as to why the inquiry is going to take place. The JPC is going to look into matters from 1998 till 2009. But there is another very important issue because of the third aspect of the JPC. Incidentally, I just forgot to mention one fact. In between spectrum was given from time to time to various companies from 4.4 to 6.2 MHz from 6.2 to 8 MHz from 8 to 10 MHz without any TRAI recommendation. If you remember. Sir, on the 16th of May of 2004 the results of Lok Sabha were announced. And on the 6th of May, three licences were given to a particular entity. I do not want to name that entity. Three licences were given on the 6th of May by the Minister. All that will be discussed in the JPC.

So, the point, Sir, that I was making was, apart from the issue of what is right and what is wrong and whether licenses were given without charge or not, why no TRAI recommendation, why no Telecom Commission. All these are issues. But, I think, there is a larger issue and the larger issue emerges from the third Term of Reference namely, the recommendations and formulations and appropriate procedures. I just want to place some facts before the distinguished Members of this House and these are, that it is not as if auctions or spectrum have been allocated

for the first time in

the world. In fact, the world has gone far beyond 2G. It is in 4G now and many of the auctions in 3G are taking place around the world and different countries were following different procedures. It is not that everybody went for an auction. For example, in Finland, 3G auction was free. On that ground, no Minister in Finland was sent to jail. You can't say it is a policy of giving spectrum free and the treasury has lost money and therefore, you should go to jail. For example, in Sweden, Sir, the price for 3G auction, if I remember correctly was somewhere around...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Why did he go to jail?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak when your turn comes.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will explain that. Since the hon. Member raised this issue, I will tell you why. It is because the process of implementation of the first-come first-served policy and the possibility of criminal culpability. That is the reason why he is being prosecuted.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is why we asked for JPC.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is what we are doing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak whatever he wants to speak. How can you obstruct him?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I was giving you examples. I said in Finland it was free. For example, in Sweden, the Swedish Government used a beauty contest format in which it charged a nominal fee of 11,020 dollars for each 3G licence.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): What is the...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not correct. Let the Minister speak.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He says nothing has happened. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not correct. Interrupting the Minister is not correct. He has got every right to say what he wants to say. Why are you interrupting?

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): He can speak for two hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to the Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, it was 11,000 dollars for a 3G license. In the United States, auction took place. It had to be cancelled. Entities over bid and the Government had to cancel the auction because nobody rolled out. The same thing happened in England, the same thing happened in Germany. So, I think, as a nation...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Yesterday, he was willing to give.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, he is not addressing you. The hon. Minister wants to place some facts before the House. How can you obstruct?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He is misleading the House.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): It is an inbuilt...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you need not say that now.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I should respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should speak to me. Why are you responding?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is not a contentious issue. What I am trying to say is, recommendations have to come from the JPC. The JPC should look into these issue because technology ultimately is an enabler. Technology is not an end in itself. Technology must enable the consumer to get a service at a reasonable price. That is what technology is all about. There is no point ensuring that technology is so expensive, that the consumer cannot afford it. So, the ultimate objective of technology is to reach the consumer who is going to use that technology at a price which is affordable and accessible. That is the point that has to be made. I think, this nation should look at issues of technology in this context. For example, when you talk about right to speech, which is a Fundamental Right in our country, I believe, the right to information inheres in the right to speech. In the absence of information, there can be no real right to freedom of speech. So,

information provided through technology should be looked at differently than other benefits that are given in the context of mining activity or land, for example, because information is the heart of freedom of speech. So, I think, as a nation and in the House, we need to debate some of these issues.

I am glad that the JPC has been formed. I am very happy that the opposition is collaborating with us on this particular issue. I am very happy that the normal business of the House has resumed and, I am sure, as we move along, we will build consensus on many of these issues so that ultimately the benefit of all this reaches the consumer of our country.

With these words, I commend this Motion to the House.

The question was proposed

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by the hon. Minister of Communications.

Sir, there are many occasions in our democracy where the collective conscience of this nation is shaken by improprieties and misdemeanors where public confidence in our system itself gets shaken. Needless to say, this was one such occasion where the nation wanted to know the entire truth of the matter. There are many ways of investigating that truth. One could go in simply for a policy or a CBI investigation and try and find out the truth. One could hold the people on trial which, indeed, in any case, would be done. One option suggested at some stage by the Government was that under the supervision of the Supreme Court an investigation can be carried on. There have been instances when Commissions of Enquiry have also been appointed. What was there in the subject matter this time is this. Even if there are parallel procedures - whatever be the width for the limitations of their jurisdiction would go on - the Parliament itself could not abdicate its responsibility to discuss and express an opinion over issues on which matters of formulation of policy, implementation of that policy, a possible loss caused to the Exchequer and virtual outsourcing of the decision-making process of the Government into certain hands had taken place.

Mr. Sibal, Sir, said that we must try to approach this issue on a non-partisan basis. It is not, in that sense, an NDA or a UPA issue. It is a case where a policy formulation has been in the process of over the

last 17 or 18 years and, therefore, we must seriously look at where we went wrong and

where correctives are required. But, Sir, when I heard his opening comments, I cannot hide my disappointment. There was an inbuilt rationalization of what happened in 2007-08. What happened in 2007-08 can it happen in any other country in the world. It can happen in Finland. And, in Finland they don't send people to jail if this happens. And, therefore, nothing wrong if somebody in 2007-08 did this in India. I must say that Mr. Sibal used his skills of advocacy and oration, his experience as a Parliamentarian by just rationalizing 2007 and found some precedent in Finland and could only draw support for it by saying that what happened in 2003 was also wrong. The effort appears to be to somehow taint 2003 and then try and bring a moral equivalence with one of the greatest misdemeanors of what happened in 2007 and say, 'Well, everybody seems to have done mistakes. So, what if somebody in 2007 committed a mistake? That is the best defence for what happened in 2007, which my learned friend can offer. This is one case, where I said the other day also, that telecom is one sector post opening out that has actually been a success story in India. But I cannot speak the other aspect of the reality that the manner in which we achieved this success story also had a parallel going on, where some people, in charge of the governance and policy formulation, at some stage, at least, converted this success story into a scandal. And, that is the complete story of the telecom revolution in India. I believe that the opening out of the telecom sector was a correct decision. The Government, which decided it 17-18 years ago, the present Prime Minister was then the Finance Minister, was correct to take this policy decision. Our dependence only on public sector for providing telecommunication had put a lot of burden on the public sector itself. Our tele density, at that time, was only 0.8 per cent. You had to stand in a queue for years altogether before you could get a telephone connection. There was inefficiency. There was absence of competition. The services, in due course of time, would have become extremely costly. But the Government, which decided in 1993-94 to allow a public-private partnership, went wrong in the formulation of policy in 1993-94. And, I don't think that it was a deliberate mistake. We were new to that experience.

Therefore, in a hit and trial system, which we followed at that stage, we opened out, but this thought that, perhaps, whoever wants to enter the field should necessarily pay a very large license fee to the

public exchequer. We thought that we were allowing public players and it was necessary

that the State should benefit out of that. Little did we realise that this large license fee would not come out of private pockets, but would immediately be transferred to consumers. And, the affect of this was that we started opening out with a telephone call costing Rs. 32/- a minute. Obviously at Rs. 32/- a minute, in the original policy, which was formulated, we Could never even imagine that that was going to be a success in any way. The tele density increased very marginally. There was a second problem with that policy. The second problem was that the Government, then, decided that they must only have duopoly, that is, we must have only two players in every circle. So, while we opened it up for public-private partnership, we only allowed two players per circle, and not a larger competition. This led to a consequential problem. The service providers were unable to pay the license fee; the service was not expanding. Our public sector companies - MTNL and BSNL - were the third players. Their presence was objected to on the ground that there should be only two players and how the third player had come in. And, therefore, on account of excessive litigation, coupled with these two limitations, the opening out of the sector itself was not achieving results. I, ordinarily, would not have referred to it in the NDA-UPA terms, but I cannot help it after Mr. Sibal's opening comments.

In 1998, when the new Government assumed office, this was the ground reality that the Government was faced with. You had a limited role out, a very costly service, huge number of litigations pending, sector not expanding, and people would have come back and said, "Let us go back again to the old system, only the Government will do this business". The then Government, then, started taking decisions. It is possible that somebody may have an alternative view on a policy, but an alternative view on a policy is not necessarily a *mala fide* view. As I have just said that 1993-94 view on duopoly or license fee, since we were not experienced enough in the field, perhaps, was the initial mistake that we made, and we corrected that mistake.

So, the first decision we took was that from a license-fee regime, we migrate to a revenue-sharing regime. The volumes will expand. All these millions that my learned friend quoted, each one pays for his telephone and a small fraction of that goes to the State. In expanded volumes, the exchequer will gain, the services will become cheaper and the roll outs will become faster. But while

the Government did this, it extracted a commitment from the service providers that there will be no duopoly which will continue, and, therefore, there will be multiple players allowed in every circle, the result of which would be, competition will expand. This was the first monumental decision that the Government took. I have no difficulty, please, the JPC must look into it. It is this decision which really helped in shaping the expansion of the telecom industry. The second decision the Government took was to allow multiple technologies to enter. So, if one technology enabled you to a mobile telephony and if the fixed line technology also enables you to have a mobility, limited in the first instance, which expanded later, allow competing technologies. It is good for the system that competing technologies come in. The third, decision the Government took was that since that limited mobility was now becoming unlimited, you had parallel technologies providing the same service. One set of people had not paid much, the other had paid a large entry fee; so the concept of Unified License was born out of that. You take a license and the license will, then, become technology neutral. You are entitled to any form of technology to operate that service on the strength of that license. Now, these were the three major decisions and if we have this large roll out today - as the Prime Minister, the other day, gave us figures - but for these three decisions taken by this Government, this large roll out today would not have taken place. And, I am glad that this large roll out took place, because, ultimately, it is the people of India, a system, which is benefiting out of these factors. Now, Sir, while all this was happening, the tele density, naturally, increased. I say this had its own success stories. You had more jobs created in the sector. You had a better service provided to people. The cost of your service came down. What was conceived to be an instrument meant only for the rich people became a facility available from village to village, panchayat to panchayat, with the common citizens of this country. It became an affordable service. And it was, but, natural, Sir, that major players entered the system. When major players entered the system, parallel to this success, you had to create a legislative environment. And, the correct legislative environment was that you have a Government player, you have private players; the Government alone can't be the decision maker, because, the Government, through a public sector, is also a service provider. So, you had sectoral regulators who started taking decisions in relation to certain commercial terms and got advisory

jurisdiction in relation to certain other matters. Systems developed in which private players also were a part of the

consultation process; all stakeholders were a part of the consultation process. After this consultation, the policy formulation will take place. Unfortunately, Sir, what appears to have happened is that despite this parallel success story, the desire to influence policy to your own benefit, you must influence Ministerial appointments, you must influence policy makers' appointments, you must influence the formulation of policy and you must influence the implementation of that policy. All this parallelly started. And, this is something which, really, became a matter of serious concern. Therefore, Sir, in the larger perspective, when we are forming a Joint Parliamentary Committee - the Joint Parliamentary Committee's job is not to punish people; that is not within our jurisdiction - there is an ultimate in this country which is Parliamentary accountability.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee under these terms must necessarily look into the evolution and the formation of this policy that how this policy has benefited; how it could have been better; if there are mistakes we have committed, how the mistakes can be corrected. And, if there are aberrations, which have crept into the policy formulation that either the preparation of that policy or its implementation in some matters is on account of colourable or collateral reasons, then, the Joint Parliamentary Committee must necessarily look into all those matters also. We cannot, as one of the most effective institutions of Indian democracy, the Indian Parliament, say, 'well, an investigating agency is looking into it, the court is looking into it, the CAG or somebody has looked into it, and the Parliament, therefore, need not be concerned with a matter which is exclusively in the policy domain, the preparation of policy and other collateral factors which have influenced the formulation of that policy.' These terms, Sir, as I see it, must therefore be read in an expanded nature to cover all these aspects which are absolutely essential as far as parliamentary control is concerned.

Sir, I mentioned in the opening that we did not want it to be a partisan debate. If anybody, in the past, has made a mistake and there is a scope for improvement, please, this is the forum, it must go into it. People have learnt out of this experience. At the end of the day, the telecom is a success story. Few individuals cannot be allowed to taint this success story. But then let me deal with it. Sir, I was not intending to deal with it but now that my friend, Mr. Sibal, has

mentioned certain facts, I

think, the record must be set right. What happened in 2007-08 would never have happened in Finland. You announce a particular date and then you announce that on that particular date, *i.e.*, 1st of October, 2007 - on 24th September, you announced that date - whoever wants to apply till that date, he will be considered. You have a large number of applications which come. Subsequent to receiving all these applications, you rig the whole process. After the process has begun, you changed the goal post. You now say, 'Instead of 1st October, I have shifted the date to 25th of September.' The effect of shifting this date was that instead of 575 people who were eligible applicants for 122 circles, the number got reduced to 232. So, you had only 232 people left for 122 circles. So, you reduced the competition. You exclude people who could be excluded and you now include a large number of people who got into this field, really not with the objective of operating the service directly themselves because the proof of the pudding is in the eating. These 122 circles translated into 9 at an all-India level. How many of them have been effectively able to start the service even in 2011 today? They all wanted to use the facility of 74 per cent FDI in the sector and get foreign partners who will induct a lot of equity, capital and debt into the company, as a result of which, the holder of this license and the spectrum which accompanies this license could benefit, so much so, Sir, that how do you now, out of these 232, choose the final 122. This could be done on the original first-come-first-serve basis which was the date of the application. This, one afternoon suddenly changed. Instead of the date of application, this becomes the date of compliance of the Lol conditions. You come and deposit your bank drafts and whoever does it first gets it. So, those who had prior knowledge of what was going to happen had come with drafts in their pockets and immediately deposited the drafts. So, in 41 minutes the whole operation was over.

Sir, some of us who believe in a different economic policy always look the other way when my friend, Sitaram Yechury, uses the word 'crony capitalism'. But if he had to think of an example, I don't think he would have thought of a better example even from a textbook than this of what had happened. Now, to these favourites, at what rate it is to be granted, is the third question. Mr. Sibal is right when he says that spectrum accompanies the license; there was no independent sale taking place. Therefore, the value is a cumulative value. You would get your start-up

spectrum along with

the licence, otherwise, you would only get a piece of paper by which you cannot operate your service. So, between 2001 and 2008, a world of change had taken place in this sector. These licenses had become very valuable. Companies picked up the license for Rs.1650 crores for an all-India basis, which was the rate calculated on the basis of the highest amount each circle had got in 2001 auction and then inducted partners. Somebody sold sixty per cent to the partner, some company inducted him with 74 per cent, and for the purposes of inducting a partner all that these companies had were the Companies Act registration, a piece of paper called the license and the spectrum for Rs.1650 crores. All these three! Not a single subscriber! Now, a company spends Rs.1650 crores, but for inducting a partner each company is valued at two billion dollars. And if you calculate the 74 per cent and the 60 per cent induction of equity, it translates into evaluation of the whole share of the company at two billion dollars, which was at that time was about nine-and-a-half thousand crores. So, overnight, by getting this license and spectrum this is the kind of additional value that you got. Now, why was this happening? I am sure, if these kinds of things were to happen in any international jurisdiction, their laws are far tighter, and even Finland would not have spared it. And how does one defend a case of this kind? I heard a defence the other day when the hon. Prime Minister said that there was no TRAI recommendation that it must be done by auction. But, equally, the TRAI, on 28th August, 2007, said, 'in 2008, don't allot it at the 2001 price'. I quote from what the TRAI said, "In today's dynamism and unprecedented growth of the sector, the entry of fee determined then, that is, 2001 is not the realistic price for obtaining a licence. Perhaps it needs to be reassessed through a market mechanism".

Now, this is very clear language. And now, we are being told that TRAI did not say, you do it at the 2008 prices; you do it by auction; you can do it by indexing; you can do it by any other inflation mechanism, the real value of money mechanism. All that may not be the best indicators.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Jaitley, was that recommendation related to mega hertz 800, 900 and 1800? Please answer this, because this recommendation does not relate to these mega hertz; the TRAI and the same report says that as far as 800, 900 and 1800 mega hertz are concerned, you should not auction.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Auction, indexing and determination of present market value are all methodologies of determining the 2008 value. Otherwise, why is it...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have just asked a question.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am answering your question, Mr. Sibal. Normally, the Ministers have to answer, and in this case there is a lot you have to answer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I think that in all fairness, as the Leader of the Opposition you are not expected to read four sentences ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me elaborate further. Since you raise this issue, this is not my understanding alone. Let us just read what the others understood it to mean. Your present Governor of the Reserve Bank, who was the Finance Secretary at that time, on 22nd November, 2007 writes to the Government saying that this is not a fair assessment and in 2008 you can't do it at the market price of 2001; You have to do it at the current price. When is the licence issued? On 22nd November, 2007, the Finance Secretary understands it to mean do it at the market price. Yet you go ahead. On 10th of January, 2008, you issue the licence in the spectrum at the 2001 price. What is my understanding? After it is done on the 10th of January, Mr. Chidambaram, as the Finance Minister, on 15th of January writes to the Prime Minister. I can quote his note where he says, "This is a scarce resource. There has to be a scarcity value of this resource and, therefore, the best methodology to give it is through an auction mechanism." This was the Finance Secretary's understanding; this was the Finance Minister's understanding. The then Telecom TRAI head subsequently has made statements explaining what his understanding was. But, at the same time, I find when a loss is being caused to the Government we can't expect the leaders of this Government to stand up and say 'Well, the TRAI didn't say so'. The other day I was confronted with a fact that you are mentioning that the Finance Ministry was objecting. But on the 4th of July, 2008 the Finance Minister and the Telecom Minister had agreed. This is what the hon. Prime Minister said. So, on the 4th of July, 2008 they had agreed, not realizing on the 10th of January, 2008 the damage had already been done seven months earlier. After the licences are issued, the values are determined, third-party rights are created to say that, seven months later, there were some arrangements and, therefore, the Prime Minister accepted that arrangement. So, you now have a 2007-08 situation where everybody seems to be objecting to the manner it was being done and yet we allowed this to go on. Today what I

read in the newspapers, the investigating agencies are going into it.
The allegation is not merely now

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confined to causing wrongful loss to the Government and a wrongful gain to private parties. It is expanding beyond that. Other links and other collateral considerations are also coming to surface. The Government should be in the forefront saying, 'Yes we should do it through a mechanism whereby the best values were realized'.

Sir, this whole argument which has been advanced the other day, our priority is not revenue, our priority is tele-density. I think if this argument is advanced to its logical extent, anybody can throw away public assets for a song and then say we have achieved larger tele-density and, therefore, selling or giving public assets at an unstatable value is to be condoned. The national priority has to be tele-density, but tele-density does not, in any way, conflict with revenue realization. Therefore, revenue to be realized must be the best possible revenue achievable in public interest and that must be coupled with the larger object of tele-density being achieved.

If that is, Sir, the objective, then 2007 and 2008 can't be defended in this manner, and it is being done today by saying that it has happened elsewhere in the world also where it is given very cheaply; our object is not revenue; after all, when subsidies are given, some loss in revenue takes place, and, therefore, treat this as some kind of subsidy which has not been given to the poor of this country but which has been given to the largest corporates of this country, and not only this country but also the big international players. Now, you compare this in the moral equivalence that you have tried to bring out, compare this with what was happening earlier. I had explained that in 1999 and 2001, the kind of problems the sector was facing. You had a sluggish growth. You had a situation where players were not forthcoming in 2001, 2002 and 2003. When tenders were invited in 2001, and that is when this 1650 price got determined, you had a situation where in large parts of India, where the economy was not very strong, not a single bidder came. In 2001, when the prices were determined, for Bengal, Andamans, Orissa. Bihar, not a single bidder came. Jammu and Kashmir was not offered for security reasons. In 2003, February, the then Government again tried a public bidding. Tenders were issued. The market condition was that in 2003, when all these sectors had to

be given, again, not a single bidder came for all these under-serviced areas. We may interpret the orders passed at that time differently which you have referred to. I have also read them, and I can assure you that my reading somehow does not tally with the manner in which you are interpreting the documents.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The CAG did. I did not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I disagree with the manner in which it has been read. But, let me clarify, all these factors are not issues that we can really debate over the interpretation of a letter or a recommendation today. All that I would like to say is after you make two efforts - 2001 and 2003 - and not a single bidder came for these areas, these became the under-serviced areas. In the rest of the country, the mobile telephony was picking up. North-East, West Bengal, parts of Bihar, east UP, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu-Kashmir were the areas which were not being served. So, when you say, "Oh, something happened in 2003-2004", please, be candid enough to say that the then Minister offered licences for these under-serviced areas at the prices which were determined by the last bidding.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Price of those areas now under TRAI is two times the price of the urban centres today...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am really saddened by the fact that the hon. Leader of the Opposition reads a report and misquotes it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can reply at that time. You have a right to reply.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, what is the moral equivalence being brought about? You have one case where you made two efforts to make sure that areas of Jammu-Kashmir, North-East get a service and not one operator is willing to come to those areas. It happened twice. Thereafter, acting as per recommendations, that's the case of the then Minister and the then officials - Mr. Sibal may have a different view - it is given for these under-serviced areas alone, and that is how, these areas are served. And, going by the Prime Minister's argument that tele density is important, you should have been complimenting the then Minister for having done this. Well, on this huge scandal, which has taken place in 2007-2008, let me just say, it happened in Finland also, but then, I will bring a moral equivalence to these under-serviced areas been provided a service of

2003-3004 and say,

"Well this should not have been done." Sir, these are all issues, I have not the least doubt that the Joint Parliamentary Committee will look into. But, there is a larger issue also accompanying this, and the larger issue is that we have had, as I said, a phenomenal growth in the sector, but we also had a situation and contemporaneous evidence, which has come to surface, is showing what were the forces that played in influencing right from Ministerial appointments to policy-makers' appointments, from formulation of policy to implementation of policy.

All these factors are of extreme importance, and, there must be Parliamentary accountability as far as each one of these is concerned, and, therefore, necessarily, the JPC will have to go into each of these important factors. Inbuilt in this, Sir, - and, I don't want to say it between the lines, I want to say it directly - the telecom sector, for the first time, saw the visible operation of the institution of lobbies in India. We had heard whispers about people lobbying but the telecom sector exposed it in a very visible manner. In a society which is far more transparent, the United States, they allow such an institution, but it is a highly regulated institution and it is regulated by law. In India, where transparency levels are still a little low comparatively and the regulation is not there, the dividing line, Sir, between lobbying, advocacy, political fund collection, and, bribery itself will get obliterated, particularly, in a country where we have still been struggling, and, we have not been able to reach even a visible mechanism of electoral funding. Therefore, are we going to allow these institutions to operate as far as India is concerned? I am sure that when all these issues are discussed, this will be one important aspect, which the JPC certainly will go into.

Sir, a lot of our institutions have come into very bad light. Governance itself has lost credibility. Image of corporate houses has suffered. Questions with regard to media have been raised. Questions with regard to ministers, politicians have been raised. I do not want to go into the details of all this and, I think, the more we are able to search the truth of this whole process, and, the more the facts come out, we will be able to restore the credibility of the entire system.

Sir, this country and its democracy are too precious to pay only for the misdeeds of a few people, and, I think, this is the larger objective of this JPC exercise. I am sure that the JPC, as is being constituted on

these Terms of Reference, will achieve its object. With these words, I support the Resolution, which the hon. Minister has moved. Thank you.

श्री राशिद अल्वी (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं प्रधानमंत्री और सरकार को मुबारकवाद पेश करूंगा कि जे.पी.सी. कंस्टीट्यूट हुई और जे.पी.सी. अब अपना काम करेगी। सर, आज जिस मुद्दे पर बात हो रही है 2जी पर, उसकी बारीकियों को देखने के लिए ही जे.पी.सी. बन रही है। पूरा हाऊस जे.पी.सी. के कंस्टीट्यूट करने के लिए उसको सपोर्ट कर रहा है। लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन की जो बहस मैंने सुनी, गालिबन जे.पी.सी की मीटिंग के अंदर अगर वह बहस होती तो और ज्यादा बेहतर होता और ज्यादा फायदा होता। आज सवाल यह है कि जो मुद्दे यहां पर उठाए गए, क्या वह सिर्फ जे.पी.सी. देख सकती है? सर, क्या वह सारे मुद्दे जिन मुद्दों पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है, क्या सिर्फ जे.पी.सी. ही उन मुद्दों को देख सकती है? सर, मैं बहुत अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि 2जी के अंदर मुमकिन है कि दाल के अंदर कहीं काला हो, लेकिन यह कोशिश करना, यह साबित करना कि सारी दाल काली है, इस बात से कोई इत्तफाक नहीं करेगा। सर, सी.बी.आई. इसकी इन्क्वायरी कर रही है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट मॉनिटर कर रहा है, सी.वी.सी. 2जी के मामले में अपना काम कर रही है, एंफॉर्समेंट डायरेक्ट्रेट अपना काम कर रहा है, इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट अपना काम कर रहा है। सरकार ने रिटायर्ड जज की एक कमेटी बनाई है जो बहुत जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट देने वाली है। इतने तरीकों से 2जी के अंदर क्या सच है क्या गलत है, सच्चाई जानने की कोशिश सिर्फ एक आदमी की नहीं पूरे देश की है, पूरा देश सच्चाई जानना चाहता है। सरकार बार-बार कह रही है कि हम सच्चाई जानना चाहते हैं, जिसने गलती की होगी, उसको सजा मिलेगी। सर, 2001 में जब जेपीसी बनी, आब्जरवेशन के बाद उस वक्त के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कहा, "I would like to assure that no guilty person will be spared." सरकार आज भी यह कह रही है। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा, "The question of guilt or innocence is both a process of investigation and for the courts to decide." यह फैसला हम कैसे करेंगे कि कौन गलत है और कौन सही है, यह फैसला अदालत करेगी। मैं बहुत अदब के साथ अपोजिशन से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरीके से पिछले चार महीने से लगातार आपने मुल्क के अंदर एक हंगामा खड़ा कर रखा है कि एक लाख 76 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बेईमानी हुई है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): यह सीएजी ने कहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी: सर, मैं सीएजी रिपोर्ट की लास्ट लाइन आपको पढ़कर सुनाता हूं, The fact that there has been loss to the national exchequer in the allocation of 2G spectrum cannot be denied. However, the amount of loss could be debated". सीएजी भी इस बात पर यकीन नहीं कर रही है कि यह फिगर एक लाख 76 हजार करोड़ की है और जिस बुनियाद पर सीएजी ने यह फिगर दी है, S Tel ने जो 6 हजार करोड़ का अपना ऑफर दिया था और बाद में 13 हजार करोड़ किया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर उन्होंने विदग्ध कर लिया, जिसकी बुनियाद के ऊपर यह सारी केलकुलेशन है। उस बुनियाद के ऊपर पूरी केलकुलेशन है जिन लोगों ने वापिस कर लिया और S Tel की कोई सर्विस पूरे देश के अंदर मुझे नजर नहीं आती है।

सर, आज पॉलिटिकल आदमी के ऊपर इल्जाम लगा देना बहुत आसान है। मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस अजीमुशान इमारत के ऊपर जो तिरंगा झंडा फहरा रहा है, उसके लिए हजारों लोगों ने कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं। जब तिरंगा झंडा हवा में फहराता है, तो हमारा सीना चौड़ा हो जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) ... हमें खुशी होती है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी: जिस तरीके से पॉलिटिकल आदमी के ऊपर इल्जाम लगाकर आप समझते हैं कि एकदम उसको फांसी दे दी जाये। मैं अपनी मिसाल नहीं देता हूँ, मैं आपकी ही मिसाल देता हूँ। दिल्ली के एक मुख्यमंत्री पर इल्जाम लगा, आपकी पार्टी के, अदालत के अंदर मुकदमा गया, उनको इस्तीफा देना पड़ा, उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया। अदालत ने उनको बरी कर दिया, कह दिया कि कोई इल्जाम नहीं है, क्या कहीं वह आदमी नजर आता है! पॉलिटिकल आदमी बहुत मुश्किल से बनता है। बहुत मेहनत और कोशिश करनी पड़ती है। आज जिस तरीके का माहौल आप खड़ा कर रहे हैं, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि सारा पॉलिटिकल सिस्टम खत्म होता जा रहा है। मैं बहुत अदब से आपसे पूछता हूँ कि आप किस भ्रष्टाचार की बात कर रहे हैं? भ्रष्टाचार की कौन सी डेफिनेशन है, जो आप देना चाहते हैं? हम आपसे पूछना चाहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार की वह डेफिनेशन कौन सी है? आएगी आंधी, तो उड़ जाएगा पत्ता-पत्ता, यह न देखेगी, हरे कितने हैं, पीले कितने। दुनिया के ऊपर एक नजर दौड़ाए, जब इक्लाव आता है, तो किसी को देखता नहीं है। क्या हो रहा है इजिप्ट के अंदर, क्या हो रहा है लीबिया के अंदर, क्या हो रहा है सीरिया के अंदर, इसे देखने की जरूरत है। आप अगर यह समझते हैं कि इस देश के अंदर इस पार्लियामेंटी सिस्टम को, इस डेमोक्रेसी को, आप खोखला कर दें, तो यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। जिस तरीके का रवैया आपका इस देश के अंदर है, आम आदमी की नजर में पॉलिटिकल आदमी की इज्जत और अहमियत घटती जा रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए।

सर, देश के अंदर 4 जेपीसी बनीं। यह 5वीं जेपीसी है। बोफोर्स की जेपीसी बनी, बोफोर्स की जेपीसी की रिपोर्ट आई। अपोजिशन ने डिमांड की कि जेपीसी बननी चाहिए। सरकार ने जेपीसी बनाई। जेपीसी ने 50 सिटिंग्स के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। रिपोर्ट आई और अपोजिशन ने कहा कि हम इस रिपोर्ट को नहीं मानते। हम इस रिपोर्ट को रिजेक्ट करते हैं। JPC की उस रिपोर्ट को रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया। 1992 के अंदर हर्षद मेहता की JPC बनी थी। पांच साल के बाद स्पेशल कोर्ट बनी और हर्षद मेहता को चार साल की सजा हुई। उस JPC की रिपोर्ट का यह नतीजा निकला सिर्फ चार साल की सजा और इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद 2001 में तीसरी JPC केतन पारिख की बनी। उसमें सरकार ने कहा कि किसी दोषी आदमी को छोड़ा नहीं जाएगा। श्री प्रकाशमणि त्रिपाठी उसके

चेयरमैन थे और उसने जो रिकमेंडेशन दी, उनको पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं किया गया। सेबी के अंदर जो उसने अमेंडमेंट्स दिए थे, जो रिकमेंडेशन दी थीं, उन पर आज तक अमल नहीं हुआ है। एक चौथी JPC सॉफ्ट ड्रिक्स की बनी। उसकी रिकमेंडेशन ... (व्यवधान) ... इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हुई। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार): वह स्टेज पार हो चुकी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अब JPC बन चुकी है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Is he for the Motion or against the Motion? ... (Interruptions) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मित्रा जी, आपको चांस मिलेगा। You will get a chance to reply. ... (Interruptions) ... उनको बोलने दीजिए, डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): He wants to know whether you are going to approve its recommendation or not. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी: असल में कुछ लोगों को यह गलतफहमी होती है कि वे शोर मचाएंगे और सच्चाई को दबा देंगे, लेकिन यह सिर्फ गलतफहमी है। रूडी साहब, यह जो आपका तरीका है कि आप बीच में बोलते हैं, यह हाउस इस काम के लिए नहीं है। आप इस हाउस की अहमियत को समझें। आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिए और उसके बाद जवाब दीजिए। यह पांचवीं JPC है। मैं इस पांचवीं JPC में पेशनगोई करता हूँ कि इतनी कोशिश के बाद यह JPC बनी है, जब इसका नतीजा आएगा, इसकी रिपोर्ट पेश होगी, तब ये लोग ही हंगामा करेंगे और कहेंगे कि हम इस JPC की रिपोर्ट को नहीं मानते, इस JPC का चेयरमैन सरकारी चेयरमैन था। हमने कहा कि PAC को तमाम ताकत दे देते हैं, आपका ही चेयरमैन है, PAC इस मुद्दे को देख लेगी। वे तमाम ताकतें जो दी जा सकती हैं, वे PAC को दे दी जाएंगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपको अपने लीडर पर भरोसा नहीं था। आपको PAC के चेयरमैन पर भरोसा नहीं था, आपने कहा कि हमें तो JPC चाहिए। मैं यहां एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि आज सरकार ने JPC बना दी है। सर, अगर अपोजिशन यह महसूस करता है कि हमेशा वेल में 200 MPs आ जायेंगे और वे जो चाहेंगे मनवा लेंगे, तो यह तरीका डेमोक्रेसी, प्रजातंत्र के खिलाफ है, उसके मुताबिक नहीं है। जो करप्शन का मामला है, बेईमाना का मामला है, उसमें दोषी लोगों को सजा मिलनी चाहिए। हम मना नहीं करते हैं कि उनको सजा न मिले, बल्कि उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। आप किस करप्शन की बात कर रहे हैं? जो दिल्ली के अंदर करप्शन हो रहा है, सिर्फ उसकी बात कर रहे हैं? कर्णाटक के अंदर जो कुछ हुआ है, क्या वह करप्शन नहीं है? क्या किसी प्रदेश का मुख्यमंत्री अगर करप्शन करे, तो उसको आजाद कर दिया जाएगा? ... (व्यवधान) ... आज हमने JPC बनाई है। आपको याद होगा कि NDA की सरकार के समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी के अध्यक्ष के ऊपर ऐलजाम लगा, डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के

ऊपर इल्जाम लगा और जो उनके एलाइस थे, उनके ऊपर भी इल्जाम लगा। तहलका ने पूरी CD पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर दिखा दी। उस वक्त के प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा था कि हमें अपनी आंखें खोल लेनी चाहिए, क्योंकि देश और देश का प्रजातंत्र खतरे में है। उस वक्त के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को रिजाइन करना पड़ा था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज की एक कमेटी बनाई गई और उसको चार महीने में अपनी रिपोर्ट देने का वक्त दिया गया। रिपोर्ट आने से पहले डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को दोबारा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बना दिया गया। रिपोर्ट नहीं आई थी। आज वे लोग बहुत ईमानदारी की बात कर रहे हैं, हमारे ऊपर उंगली उठाने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार की क्या definition है, भ्रष्टाचार का क्या मतलब होता है? तहलका की वह सीड़ी सारे हिन्दुस्तान ने देखी थी। सर, ये सारे documents मेरे पास हैं। शिव सेना के बाल ठाकरे साहब ने कहा कि इससे ज्यादा गलत काम इस देश के अंदर कभी नहीं हुआ। इनके ally, TDP ने कहा कि judicial inquiry होनी चाहिए। ममता बनर्जी, जो आपकी ally थीं, आपकी सरकार को छोड़ कर चली गईं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं ऐसी भ्रष्ट सरकार के अंदर मंत्री नहीं रहना चाहती, मैं इस सरकार के अंदर वापस नहीं आऊंगी, चाहे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर इस्तीफा दें या न दें। वे छोड़ कर चली गईं। यह सच्चाई है, इतिहास के ये पन्ने हैं, जो मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। आज आप दूध के धुले हो गए! आज आप कह रहे हैं कि हमारे ऊपर इल्जाम है। कांग्रेस पार्टी हमेशा भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ती है। इस पार्लियामेंट के अंदर सबसे पहले लोक सभा के एक मैम्बर, मुद्गिल साहब के ऊपर 5 हजार रुपए की bribe का इल्जाम था। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, उस वक्त के प्रधानमंत्री ने खुद motion move किया और उन्हें पार्लियामेंट से expel कर दिया गया। यह पार्लियामेंट की सबसे पहली मिसाल है। यह हमारा किरदार है। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी का किरदार है। ... (व्यवधान) ... जब-जब ऐसा वक्त आया, मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि प्रजातंत्र के अंदर हमेशा फूलों की सेज होती है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, हम कांटों के ऊपर भी चले हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि मैं कांग्रेस में आया, कम-से-कम भारतीय जनता पार्टी जैसी (*) पार्टी से दूर हूँ, आप जैसे (*) लोगों से बहुत दूर हूँ। मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप चेयर को address कीजिए।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, इन्होंने मुझे (*) कहा। क्या मैं आपको कहीं से भी * दिखता हूँ?
... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज disturb मत कीजिए, समय बर्बाद मत कीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, आपको माननीय सदस्य को protection देनी चाहिए।
... (व्यवधान) ... उन्होंने नाम लेकर (*) कहा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): अल्वी साहब, आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Order please.

(*) Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री राशिद अल्वी: सर, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों की आदत है कि ये बोलने नहीं देते हैं और रूढ़ी तो मेरे बड़े मित्र हैं, इसलिए मुझसे कुछ ज्यादा ही मोहब्बत हो रही है। वे सच्चाई को बोलने नहीं देते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप उनकी बात पर ध्यान मत दीजिए, आप अपनी बात कहिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी: जेपीसी के मामले में वे कितने संजीदा हैं, इसका अहसास मुझे हो रहा है और पूरे देश को भी हो रहा होगा कि आज जेपीसी constitute हो रही है और वह ऑपोजिशन पार्टी, जो जेपीसी के लिए सबसे ज्यादा शोर मचा रही थी, उसका रवैया इस हाउस के अंदर क्या है।

सर, मैं बहुत ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, 2G और 3G के अन्दर जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। 3G एक high technology है, जिसमें वीडियो और टीवी सब कुछ देखा जा सकता है, जिसकी speed 30 MB होती है। 2G मामूली सा है। 2G के अन्दर सिर्फ SMS और conversation हो सकता है। उसके अंदर कोई वीडियो, कोई टीवी नहीं होता। 1MB की speed होती है। सर, जैसा कपिल जी ने कहा कि सरकार ने कभी भी स्पेक्ट्रम नहीं बेचा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): देखिए, बात मत कीजिए प्लीज।

श्री राशिद अल्वी: Licence issue किए गए हैं। जब तक जिस पार्टी के पास licence रहेगा, वह स्पेक्ट्रम इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। लाइसेंस एक्सपायर हो जाएगा तो स्पेक्ट्रम खत्म हो जाएगा। आज शेअर रेवन्यू की जो पॉलिसी है, वह एनडीए के जमाने से है। अगर इस रिपोर्ट का पहला पेज देखें, इस रिपोर्ट के पहले पेज के अंदर कहा गया है कि 1999 के अंदर रेवन्यू शेअरिंग की पॉलिसी शुरू हुई थी। मेरे ख्याल से मंत्री जी मुझसे बेहतर जानते होंगे, लेकिन शायद 6% रेवन्यू लिया जाता है। अगर रेवन्यू की इतनी ही चिन्ता थी, तो अगर यह मुताल्बा किया जाता कि रेवन्यू को 6% से बढ़ा कर 25% कर दिया जाए तो शायद ज्यादा बेहतर होता। 2014 के अंदर लाइसेंसिज एक्सपायर हो जाएंगे, उसके बाद अगर सब लोग चाहेंगे तो उसको ऑक्शन किया जा सकता है। मैं बहुत यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि शायद फिनलैंड को आपने एक मजाक बना लिया, लेकिन पूरी दुनिया में किसी भी मुल्क के अंदर 2जी ऑक्शन नहीं हुआ। दुनिया के किसी भी हिस्से के अंदर 2जी को ऑक्शन नहीं किया गया है।

सर, सीएजी की इस रिपोर्ट के अंदर पेज नम्बर 1 को आपने बिल्कुल तवज्जुह नहीं दी। उसमें लिखा है, "Since then it has been one of the few sectors in India which has witnessed widespread structural and institutional reforms with 62.13 crores telephones." आज हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर 62 करोड़ से ज्यादा

टेलीफोन हैं, जिनमें से 58.5 करोड़ मोबाइल टेलीफोन हैं, as on March 31, 2010. सर, यह आंकड़े 31 मार्च, 2010 तक के हैं। 31 मार्च के बाद इन मोबाइल्स की तादाद और ज्यादा बढ़ी ही होगी। It is the second largest network after China. चाइना के बाद हिन्दुस्तान का यह नेटवर्क सबसे बड़ा नेटवर्क है। क्या सरकार का यह काम काबिले तारीफ नहीं है? क्या इसकी तारीफ नहीं की जाएगी? क्या इसे एप्रिशिएट नहीं किया जाएगा?

सर, 11th Plan के अन्दर कहा गया था कि 2010 तक 50 करोड़ कनेक्शन पूरे किए जाएंगे। सीएजी कहता है कि 11th Plan का जो टारगेट हमें एचीव करना था, वह हमने 2009 के अन्दर पूरा कर लिया है। सन् 2000 में मोबाइल पर बात करने की कीमत 16 रुपये प्रति मिनट होती थी। आप जो 2007-08 की बात कर रहे हैं, तब भी उसकी कीमत 1.75 रुपये प्रति मिनट होती थी, लेकिन आज उसकी कीमत 30 पैसे प्रति मिनट से भी कम है।

किसान को जो मुफ्त बिजली दी जा रही है, क्या उसका हिसाब किताब लगाया जाएगा? सरकार कोई बिजनेसमें नहीं होती है कि किसी भी कीमत के ऊपर रेवन्यू इकट्ठा कर लिया जाए। किसान को बिजली मुफ्त दी जाती है, किसान को पानी मुफ्त दिया जाता है ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य: बिजली कहां मुफ्त दी जाती है?

श्री राशिद अल्वी: कभी कैल्कुलेट नहीं किया जाता कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कितना नुकसान हो रहा है। आज गांव-गांव के अंदर टेलीफोन हैं। सर, मुझे याद है ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे याद है कि अमरीका टेलीफोन करने के लिए हम सारा-सारा दिन बैठा करते थे। आपको भी याद होगा। टेलीफोन करना कितना मुश्किल काम होता था। आज गांव-गांव के अंदर, आम आदमी के पास टेलीफोन है ... (व्यवधान) ...

डॉ चंदन मित्रा: अगर ऐसी बात है तो राजा जी को जेल में बंद क्यों कर रखा है, उन्हें तो भारत रत्न दिया जाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): प्लीज, प्लीज ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी: मैं यह बात जरूर कहूंगा कि जब जेपीसी की रिपोर्ट आएगी तब आप देखेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... चंदन साहब, जब जेपीसी की रिपोर्ट आएगी तब आप देखेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... और फिर आप कहेंगे :-

बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल के।
जो चीरा तो कतरा-ए-खून निकला।।

जब जेपीसी की रिपोर्ट आएगी तो आप उसका नतीजा देखेंगे और देखेंगे कि आपके सामने क्या आता है। यह मेरी पेशनगोई है कि जेपीसी की रिपोर्ट पर फिर आप हमला करेंगे और फिर कहेंगे कि हम इससे इत्तिफाक नहीं करते। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद में काफी जद्दोजहद के बाद और काफी समय जाया करने के बाद सरकारी पक्ष से जे.पी.सी. के गठन का प्रस्ताव आया है। हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। यह जे.पी.सी. गठित हो चुकी है और वह किसी-न-किसी निष्कर्ष पर जरूर पहुंचेगी। हम सबने प्रारंभ से यह मांग की थी कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए, इसका कोई सर्वमान्य हल निकलना चाहिए, दोषियों का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए तथा दूध-का-दूध और पानी-का-पानी होना चाहिए। लेकिन, सदन में इस पर बहस का कोई औचित्य नहीं बनता, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जो भी हो, जे.पी.सी. अपने निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे। यही हमारी और हमारी पार्टी की मांग है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you, Mr. Pathak. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the motion and, after having it placed, I would like to place certain observations on the whole process on which the JPC-related motion is now before the House. Had it been agreed to earlier, the country could have saved the Winter Session of Parliament. मगर फिर भी देर आए, दुरुस्त आए, even agreeing to form a JPC, very reluctantly! Because of the Opposition's demand, it has been agreed to. The justification of forming a JPC is being disputed; it is quite natural in a democracy. The thing is that it has been argued that when CBI is looking into it, under the supervision of the Court, when PAC is looking into it, why to form a JPC? When we were demanding for the formation of a JPC, we have minced no word in placing, at least, the justification, the premise on which we are demanding the JPC. You told us that the CBI is looking into the thing, to pin down the individuals involved in the leakage from the Public Exchequer and, I think, it is undisputed that that leakage did take place; by whatever efficiency and advocacy this is being sought to be proved that there is no loss, it has taken place. There is a clear admission about that. So, it is being formed to pin down the individuals involved in it. But how did that leakage take place? The whole system which led to such a huge loss to the Public Exchequer needs to be set right. It has been told that this is the mother of all such scams, such a big quantum loss. That needs to be looked into. The system needs to be set right. I think that is the crucial requirement based on which the JPC needs to look into the whole matter, and precisely on that premise we have demanded for the JPC despite the fact that the PAC will be looking into the

accounts, that the CBI will be looking into the other aspect of pinning down the individuals involved in it. But the manner in which the whole process takes place, it is very clear that this kind of wrongdoing got institutionalized in the whole system where the corporates are ruling the roost. That is the precise point. Those areas the Joint Parliamentary Committee must scrutinize. It should restore the credibility of the institution and the system which the country badly needs. Had that been considered earlier, I think we could have saved a lot of time.

Now, many things are being talked about. We understand that this is done to actually justify the general perception why that has not taken place. I have been very patiently hearing the hon. Minister who, while moving the motion, said that this has been going on since 2002 and 2003. And the same thing is going on today. Is something wrong there? Continuing on the same long trajectory! Today, we are legitimizing when that wrong process has culminated into such a big loss to the Exchequer. Is that the logic? Somebody must have done wrong. We remember that, from our party, even the shift from fixed licence fees to revenue-sharing we opposed. We calculated it around Rs.50,000 crores of loss to the exchequer. We had stated this in this House, in the Parliament. This is not anything new. We had stated it at that time.

The second point, which I am at a loss to understand, is that a reference is made, again and again, to the tele density. My colleague has just now made a reference to the tele density. We were told that it was not being charged and it was being given on first-come-first-served basis to improve the tele density and ensure the delivery of the service to the consumers at a cheaper price. I fail to understand the whole economics. In the instant case, one particular player, a chosen player, was favoured with 2G spectrum allocation in 2008 at the price of 2001, and within a short span of time he earned six times more than the money that he paid by selling sixty per cent of his share to another operator. That operator had given six times more premium to the original licensee. Will he bear the premium from his pocket? He will pass it on to the consumers. Despite all this, the mobile charge is what it is now. I think, it may go down further in future. I don't think that the premium, the extra money that he has paid he is going to bear from his pocket. So, again and again, talking about the tele density and cheaper service and justifying the "first-come-first-served" saying that it was done only for that purpose

confuses the people. Despite all these things, the recent scenario of

competition in the telecom sector and also the improvement of technology, both together, are bringing down the price, making the mobile service more efficient and delivering the service to the people at a cheaper rate. It is not that somebody will bribe somebody, get something, he will bear the burden of the bribe and he will continue to deliver the service at the previous rate. It can't happen absolutely. So, this talk of tele density and cheaper service for legitimising what has happened is a greater fraud on the people. So, legitimising what has happened, I think, is unfortunate. We have agreed on a JPC. Let us go ahead. Let the JPC look into the whole thing and this drama of justifying what has happened. It has been pointed out. It is not that it has not been pointed out earlier. In 2008, our leader, my colleague, Shri Sitaram Yechury, wrote to the Prime Minister. Thereafter, again, in February and October, he wrote to the Prime Minister. He wrote thrice, in February, May and November, 2008 and the latest one was in 2010. In January, 2008 it happened. In February, the letter had gone to the Prime Minister when we came to know about it. We estimated the loss at Rs.1,99,000 crores. The C & AG has estimated it at Rs.1,76,000 crores. These are all estimates. Something wrong had been done. Had it not been done, the country would have earned this money, this country could have saved this money, we could have saved this much of leakage and we could have stopped somebody taking undue advantage at the cost of the country's exchequer. We could have done it. These are all estimates. Nobody is insisting on microscopic accuracy. These are all estimates. It may be below that. The figure is around that and it is not a very small figure. I understand that the hon. Minister while moving the motion has given his own estimate. While clarifying about his Press conference in the House he has stated that it is Rs.70,000 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please allow me. This amount of Rs.70,000 crores is also not a small amount and it belongs to the country. So, I think that these are the areas which should we go into seriously, instead of legitimising something illegitimate, and the thing which has given birth to the very system where the corporates are ruling the roost. They are setting the tune and they are reorienting the policy, and in that background it is really shocking. While referring to the 2G spectrum loss even our hon. Prime Minister made a reference to the food and fertilizer

subsidies. Just now I have heard my colleague mentioning that kind of a thing. Benefiting the predetermined chosen player

by looting the public exchequer, only two or three chosen players, is being compared with the support that is being given, which is the duty of the nation, duty of the governance, to millions of poor people; those are being brought at par in justifying something utterly illegitimate. After all, by the end of the day, a JPC has been agreed to. I believe the JPC will succeed. We are hoping so. But the whole attitude of legitimizing the gross illegitimacy which was created by the very system, the corporate-captive system of governance, if it is done away with, if it is avoided, definitely, the JPC will do a big service in correcting the system and restoring the credibility of these democratic institutions. With this, I support the Motion. Thank you.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस मोशन के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और मुझे एक गीत की पंक्तियाँ याद आ रही हैं - "सब कुछ लुटा के होश में आए तो क्या हुआ"। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इस सदन में JPC के बारे में घोषणा की थी और आज विभागीय मंत्री जी ने इसके बारे में मोशन पेश करते हुए जो कहा ... (व्यवधान) ...

कई माननीय सदस्य: आप कृपया माइक पर बोलिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा था कि पहले माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और आज विभाग के मंत्री जी ने इस प्रस्ताव में JPC के गठन के पक्ष में जो कुछ कहा, उससे ऐसा लग रहा है कि जो नुकसान हुआ, उसकी भरपाई करने की कोशिश की गई है। पहले तो सरकार जिद पर अड़ी रही कि हम JPC को नहीं मानेंगे और इससे जनता के बीच में संदेश गया कि जरूर कोई बात है, जिसको सरकार छिपाना चाहती है, इसलिए वह JPC का गठन नहीं कर रही है। इससे जो नुकसान हुआ, उस नुकसान की भरपाई करने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री और विभागीय मंत्री इस ढंग से JPC के गठन का प्रस्ताव सदन में लाए हैं, ताकि कहीं विपक्ष के दबाव में जिस तरह से शीतकालीन सत्र बर्बाद हुआ, उस तरह से बजट सत्र बर्बाद न हो। इससे बचने के लिए वे विपक्ष के दबाव में आकर JPC की मांग को मान रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बार-बार CAG की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा जा रहा है। खुद कपिल सिब्बल जी एक नामी वकील हैं और उन्होंने कहा कि यह केवल notional नुकसान है। CBI इस मामले की जांच कर रही है और CBI के लोगों का कहना है कि CAG ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जितने नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया है, यह नुकसान उससे ज्यादा भी हो सकता है। यह खुद CBI ने कहा है। JPC के पक्ष में माननीय नेता, विरोधी दल ने बहुत ही विस्तार से और तार्किक ढंग से अपनी बातों को यहां रखा, मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। अभी माननीय राशिद अल्वी जी बोल

रहे थे और उन्होंने कहा कि ये पोलिटिकल लोग एक-दूसरे पर आरोप लगाते हैं, एक-दूसरे का उधाड़ करते हैं, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि ये आरोप आज से नहीं लग रहे हैं। अभी सुबह के समय मैंने लोकपाल विधयेक के संबंध में एक विशेष उल्लेख किया था और उसमें मैंने महात्मा गांधी जी का उद्धरण दिया था। राशिद अल्वी साहब को याद होगा कि 1937 में 1935 ऐक्ट के अनुसार चुनाव हुआ था और देश के 6 राज्यों में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार बनी थी और उस सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार के मामले उजागर होने लगे।

भाई-भतीजावाद का मामला सामने आया। राशिद साहब, दूसरे की बात छोड़ दीजिए, महात्मा गांधी ने 1937 में सरकार के भ्रष्टाचार की बात को सुनकर जो कहा था, मैं उसे फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा था, "I will go to the length of giving the whole Congress a decent burial rather than put up with corruption, that is rampant."

राशिद साहब ने उदाहरण दिया, जब पहली लोक सभा बनी थी, उस समय मुम्बई के एक सांसद के ऊपर आरोप लगा था और उनकी सदस्यता समाप्त हो गई थी।

दूसरी तरफ मैं उनको स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि जब देश आजाद हुआ था, उसी समय देश के बंटवारे के बाद पाकिस्तान की ओर से कश्मीर के ऊपर हमला हुआ था। पाकिस्तानी फौज कबाइलियों के भेष में कश्मीर पर कब्जा करने के लिए आई थी। चूंकि उस समय देश तुरंत आजाद हुआ था, हमारे पास पर्याप्त साधन नहीं थे, इसलिए उस समय यह निर्णय लिया गया कि second hand जीप ब्रिटिश आर्मी और अमेरिकन आर्मी से खरीदी जाएगी। उस समय श्री वी.के. कृष्ण मेनन साहब ब्रिटिश हाई कमिश्नर थे, जो बाद में देश के रक्षा मंत्री बने। इस काम की जवाबदेही उन्हीं को दी गई। ब्रिटिश आर्मी और अमेरिकन आर्मी से दो हजार second hand जीप खरीदनी थीं। इस खरीद के लिए डील हुई और जिस कंपनी से इसकी डील हुई, उसने स्वीकार किया कि हम इतनी तारीख तक आपके यहां पूरी जीप्स पहुंचा देंगे। जब लड़ाई खत्म हो गई, तब दो सौ पुरानी जीप आईं, लेकिन फौज ने इन जीपों को यह कह कर रिजेक्ट कर दिया कि कोई जीप चलने लायक नहीं है। उस समय पीएसी ने recommend किया कि इसकी जांच कराई जाए, इस पर आयोग बैठाया जाए, लेकिन उस समय पीएसी की रिपोर्ट को नहीं माना गया। उन्हीं पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने, जिन्हें हम आधुनिक भारत का निर्माता कहते हैं, श्री वी.के. कृष्ण मेनन साहब को डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बनाया था। यही नहीं, जब 1962 में हिन्दुस्तान की चीन से बुरी तरह हार हुई, उसके बाद यह दबाव पड़ रहा था कि उनको हटाया जाए, उन्होंने उनको बहुत अन्यमनस्क ढंग से हटाया और बाद में फिर शामिल भी कर लिया।

आप 1957 की लोक सभा में फिरोज गांधी द्वारा दिए गए भाषण को पढ़िए। जब श्री टी.टी. कृष्णामाचारी वित्त मंत्री थे, उस समय जीवन बीमा निगम की ओर से 1 करोड़ 56 लाख रुपए की मुद्रा का शेयर खरीदा गया था। उसकी खरीददारी किस ढंग से हुई थी? दूसरे की बात को छोड़ दीजिए, पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी

जी के पति फिरोज गांधी भी रायबरेली से चुनाव लड़ते थे। उन्होंने 1957 के शीतकालीन सत्र में एक भाषण दिया था। मैंने अभी दो दिन पहले उस भाषण को पढ़ा है। उस भाषण को पढ़ने से यह पता चलता है कि किस तरह से उन्होंने छीछालेदर किया था और उस मामले में किस तरह से सरकार और मंत्री involve थे, इसका उसमें जिक्र है। उस पर मोहम्मद करीम चागला की अध्यक्षता में न्यायिक जांच आयोग बना था और उस आयोग ने मात्र 23 दिन में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी। आज तक किसी आयोग ने इतनी जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है। उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर श्री टी.टी. कृष्णामाचारी को हटाना पड़ा था।

पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी देश के बहुत बड़े नेता थे, इसमें कहीं कोई संदेह नहीं है। उसके इस्तीफे के बाद उन्होंने चिट्ठी लिखी और उस चिट्ठी में यह लिखा कि आपको तो मालूम ही नहीं हुआ होगा कि Life Insurance ने इस तरह का घपला किया है। आखिर accountability भी कोई चीज होती है। चागला साहब ने कहा था कि कोई मंत्री यह कह कर नहीं बच सकता है कि उसके विभाग का कोई पदाधिकारी या कोई कर्मचारी उसकी जानकारी के बगैर कुछ कर रहा है। कोई भी काम होता है, तो उसकी जवाबदेही विभाग के मंत्री को लेनी होगी और इसी आधार पर श्री टी.टी. कृष्णामाचारी जी को इस्तीफा देना पड़ा था। यह आरोप आज से नहीं लग रहा है।

आपके Economic Survey को देख कर मुझे खुशी भी हुई और आश्चर्य भी हुआ कि पता नहीं कौन-कौन से लोग इसको तैयार करते हैं। हमने सुना है कि देश के बहुत नामी-गिरामी अर्थशास्त्री इसकी रिपोर्ट को तैयार करते हैं। उन्होंने क्या लिखा है? ये लोग बड़े अद्भुत हैं। हमको तो कभी-कभी लगता है कि इन लोगों को नॉर्थ ब्लॉक या साउथ ब्लॉक में नहीं बल्कि museum में रखना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इन्होंने लिखा है, "The foregoing analysis emphasised that in crafting good economic policy, it is important to treat the various players on the market - the policeman, the ration-shop owner and the ordinary citizen - as reasonably self-seeking, rational agents. If these agents get the opportunity to earn some extra money with little effort, they will seize the opportunity." यह उन्होंने कहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): शिवानन्द जी, कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

"Many a noble plan to reach out to the poor and increase the welfare of our citizens has fallen on hard times because of the policymakers' propensity to assume that the policies are

delivered by flawlessly moral agents or perfectly - programmed robots. Models based on such faulty assumptions are destined to fail.

यह इनको आज पता लगा है, जब किसी Economic Survey में इस तरह लिखा हुआ है - 2001-02 की बात लिखी है, 2004-05 की बात लिखी है कि इस तरह से पी.डी.एस. में जो सामान जाता है, उसकी लूट होती है। उसकी बात छोड़ दीजिए, आप ही के नेता, स्वर्गीय प्रधानमंत्री राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा था कि हम जो रुपया यहां से भेजते हैं, उसमें से पंद्रह पैसे ही जनता के पास पहुंचते हैं और Economic Survey तैयार करने वाले जो अर्थशास्त्री हैं, उनको आज समझ में आ रहा है, लेकिन वे दोष किसको दे रहे हैं? राशन के दुकानदार को ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पुलिस के सिपाही को! यह जो 2G Spectrum घोटाला है, अभी दस किलो सोना जिसका पकड़ा गया, वह क्या पुलिस का सिपाही है? मध्य प्रदेश में जो अफसर पति-पत्नी थे, उनके घर में raid हुआ, तीन करोड़ रुपया नकद मिला, वे क्या पुलिस के सिपाही और साधारण लोग हैं? भ्रष्टाचार ऊपर से नीचे, तीव्रता से चलता है। भ्रष्टाचार की गंगोत्री यहां दिल्ली में है, यहां भ्रष्टाचार को रोकिए। भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने का तंत्र बनाइए, मैकेनिज्म बनाइए। कब से डिमांड हो रही है कि लोकपाल बनाइए। आजादी के तुरंत बाद अगर यह कार्यवाही होती, तो आज जो भ्रष्टाचार का रूप और आकार दिखाई दे रहा है, यह रूप और आकार दिखाई नहीं देता। इसलिए हम आपको बधाई देना चाहते हैं, चाहे जैसे भी हो, जे.पी.सी. की मांग को आपने माना है, लेकिन सिब्बल साहब, आप मानकर चलिए कि आपका नुकसान तो हो गया, क्योंकि डेमाक्रेसी में people's perception ही असली चीज होती है और इस देश की जनता में यह धारणा बैठ गई कि सरकार ने 2G Spectrum में भारी घोटाला किया है और उसको छिपाने के लिए वह जे.पी.सी. को नहीं मान रही है। दूसरी तरफ हम लोगों को शाबाशी मिल रही है कि हम लोग मजबूती से अपनी बात पर अड़े रहे और सरकार से हमने जे.पी.सी. को मनवाया। तो यही कहते हुए मैं जे.पी.सी. के इस मोशन का समर्थन करता हूं, देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद, लेकिन कम से कम आए तो सही, धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I rise here not to justify a wrong that has been done but to uphold, innocence, what has been misrepresented as a misdeed by vested interests at work.

Sir, the leader of our Party has categorically reiterated that action will be taken against anybody who is found guilty. We witnessed unprecedented scenes in the House and also across the country. We saw a storm in the tea cup, much ado about nothing, mountain made out of a mole hill and something out of nothing. All these issues that have been raised ...**(Interruptions)**...

Sir, all the issues over which we witnessed noisy scenes all these months can be divided into two categories: one, regarding the alleged substantial loss to the exchequer; another regarding procedural lapses. At this point, I would like to submit in this august House and appeal to our colleagues that one constitutional functionary CAG differs in opinion with the other functionary. It is like the Cabinet and the Parliament and even the Planning Commission which is being headed by the Prime Minister and the TRAI, a statutory body! Sir, disagreeing with another functionary or having a dissent is acceptable one, of course. But, at the same time, if it creates horror in the minds of the people and if something has happened unusual and unprecedented, that has to be checked; either the Parliamentary mechanism or the Judiciary mechanism should be evolved to resolve these institutional aberrations.

Sir, my colleagues in the Opposition here and in the other House have been saying and it has been taken out to the people in the media that something which has not happened in the post-Independence history of India has happened that an amount of Rs. 1.76 lakh crores has been wiped away by one individual person. All these were based on the report of the CAG. Sir, the CAG's report is only a finding, it is only an organization to audit the Government's expenses. It is not a verdict. It is not a judicial finding either to convict a person or to draw a conclusion on the policies of the Government. But, it was depended most upon by many.

I would like to say that the NTP-1994 failed to achieve its objectives for well-known reasons. It was concentrating more on increasing the revenue rather than increasing the tele-density, to pass on the technological developments in the telecom sector to the rural people. So, in 1998, an expert Group of Ministers was entrusted with a job to review all these things and in 1999, a new NTP-1999 was arrived at. While moving the motion, our hon. Minister said very clearly that shifting from auction-regime to the revenue-regime, the adjusted gross revenue system. The experience proved that the auction did not help. It neither fetched the revenue for the operators who had invested much on it, who had made high bids; they were not able to pay the Government the bid amount. So also, the tele-density also was not extended to the level which was expected. So, the then Government, which the hon. Leader of the Opposition defended very well saying that what all they had done was

4.00 PM

to improve the tele-density; and if the same is repeated by the subsequent Governments, it is interpreted in some other manner! He said that the shifting from auction to revenue-regime was only to improve tele-density. Sir, I do not want to go around all those things. I would like to quote only one thing from the NPT-1999 which says very clearly that one has to depend mostly upon the TRAI. Para 3.1.1. of NTP-1999 says. The entry of more operators in a service area shall be based on the recommendation of the TRAI who will review this as required and no later than every two years. The CMSP operators would be required to pay a one time entry fee. The basis for determining the entry fee and the basis for selection of additional operators would be recommended by the TRAI". Sir, it is very clear that entry of new operators in a service area, entry fee payable and revenue share arrangement were all to be based on TRAI's recommendations. It is to be noted that the allocation of 2G licences in 2008 was also fully based on and consisted with the TRAI's recommendations. Sir, this fact has been ignored by everyone who is raising accusations against us.

Sir, the TRAI's recommendations from 2003 - again I would like to quote our hon. Minister when he moved the motion. He said that NTP of 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2010 also; and most of all, in 2007, only one very important recommendation which the TRAI made is in para 2.79 of TRAI's recommendation.

Because, the Government sought TRAI's recommendations on limiting the number of access providers in each service area, review of the terms and everything, and the TRAI has recommended this. "It is therefore recommended that in future all spectrums excluding the spectrum in 800, 900 and 1800 bands should be auctioned so as to ensure efficient utilization of this scarce resource. In the 2G bands, allocation through auction may not be possible as the service providers were allocated spectrum at different times of license and the amount of spectrum with them varies from 2x4.4 MHz to 2x10 MHz for GSM... Sir, the TRAI has very clearly said that auction may not be possible for 2G as there won't be any level-playing field.

Sir, the other thing which has been duly followed is this. The guidance has been taken into account from the Tenth Five Year Plan and

the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Tenth Five Year Plan

says, "The telecom sector needs to be treated as an infrastructure sector for the next decade. Government's broad policy of taxes and regulations for the telecom sector has to be promotional in nature. Revenue generation should not be a major determinant of the macro policy governing the sector". The guiding principles of spectrum policy under the Tenth Plan are that spectrum policy needs to be promotional in nature, revenue considerations playing a secondary role.

Sir, similarly, the Eleventh Five Year Plan says, "FDI ceiling has been raised to 74 per cent for various telecom services. Prior experience in the telecom sector is no more a pre-requisite for grant of telecom service licenses". Sir, all the allegations raised are refuted by this. Prior experience in the telecom sector is no more a pre-requisite, and this has been laid down as a guideline by the Eleventh Five Year Plan. So also, the FDI ceiling has also been raised to 74 per cent. Annual license fee of NLD and ILD licenses has been reduced from 15 per cent to 6 per cent of the AGR with effect from 1st January, 2006". What is the result of it? The Minister, who is now an accused, who has done everything in 2007 and 2008, has followed the guidelines of the Tenth Five Year Plan and the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the TRAI's recommendations. And the outcome of that is this. To add again to the Minister, who quoted many improvements in this, I would like to say only one thing. When he assumed office in 2006, the rural tele-density was just 5.8 per cent, and when he demitted office, it was 26 per cent. It was 26 persons per hundred. So also in urban, when he took charge, it was 48.01 per cent, and when he demitted office, it was 95 per cent in urban areas. And, most important of all, in 2006-07, an individual was paying Rs.282 as his cellular fee per month; and in 2009, when he left, it was Rs.122. So, Rs.160 every person is saving, and when you calculate it with 700 million users, it comes to about Rs.1,34,400 crore. So, this is what the common man in this country is saving, Sir.

Sir, now I am coming to the most important issue, considering the point of paucity of time. Sir, the CAG in its Report has said that beyond contracted quantity of 6.2 MHz, had it been auctioned at 3G level, it would have fetched Rs.36,983 crore.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Mr. Siva, please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, 2G cannot be auctioned at the rate of 3G. I have these two pens. One is mine and another is of my colleague's. Sir, these two pens cannot be sold at the same price. It has got its own quality. This one must be sold at a very lesser price to enable the poorest man to get it for his school-going children. Sir, 2G is only voice based communication, and 3G is data based communication, So, evolving these two on the same level cannot at all be taken into account. Even that is considered, I should say that... .. (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Beyond the contractual quantity of 6.2 MHz from 2002, 77.8 MHz has been given beyond the contractual quantity. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I said thank you because you returned the pen.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I will... (Interruptions)... You can take it, Sir. Mr. Raja, who has been accused, during his ... (Interruptions)... It is very, very important. He has given only 12.6 MHz and the rest of the 65.2 MHz has been given from 2002 and in the subsequent times. ... (Interruptions)... Also, it was only Mr. Raja, who, for the first time, recommended and allotted with a rider that charges will be levied as determined by the Government in future for spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz. No other person has done that. It is very, very important. Please give me one minute more. In the year 2002, ... (Interruptions)... I would like to put it on record. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, NCP is not being represented and I am taking their time. I have sought the permission of the Leader of that party. ... (Interruptions)... On 10th of January, 2002, the Secretary, DOT, put up a note to then then MOC&IT and he wrote that 'MOCT&IT had desired that we should examine the question of giving additional frequency to the cellular operators, particularly those facing problems in Delhi and Mumbai. The Telecom Engineering Centre had been asked to review the position in this regard. It would be apparent ... (Interruptions)... It is very, very important, Sir. ... (Interruptions)... People living in glasshouses are throwing stones at us. That is why I want to quote this. This is a letter written in 2002 January. ... (Interruptions)... 'It is apparent from the Report that there is no immediate need for additional spectrum if the allocated spectrum is

optimally utilized with better

network configuration by decreasing the cell size and decreasing the distance between these cell sites to about half a kilometer, in fact, data available in respect of Beijing and Shanghai would indicate that, with proper planning, it would be possible to sustain even a larger subscriber base with the existing allocation of spectrum.

Sir, this is the letter written by the Secretary, DOT, to the then Minister. But what was written, the proposal, was not approved by the Minister and the file was reprocessed changing the proposal made by.....(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, it is a very, very important point. Since discussion has taken place, therefore, I want to put it on record. The proposal was not accepted, approved. The file was reprocessed changing the proposal made by the then Secretary. The revised proposal suggested that, 'it was felt that there would be need to allocate additional spectrum in Mumbai and Delhi Metro Service Areas soon where congestion as well as drop in quality is expected. Additional spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz and up to 8.0 MHz be allotted to Cellular operators without any upfront charge.' We all heard the LOP saying that spectrum is a very scarce resource and it cannot be given just like that. I would like to ask him or anybody else who has raised the same accusations that it has been clearly said that cellular operators will be allotted additional spectrum without any upfront charge. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... This is stated by the Minister of 2002 who was then in power. He has written to the Secretary, DOT, who has suggested him that there is no need to give additional spectrum. It is very, very important. However, it was further revised by the Secretary DOT in handwriting that additional spectrum up to 10.0 MHz may be given. Sir, who are the signatories? They are Wireless Advisor, retiring on that day, Member (P) and Member (F) out, Chairman (TC) and MOC. Sir, I would just like to ask a few questions. You kindly give me your permission for that and with that I will conclude my speech. The questions are: What was the hurry when these people were not in office? Why the proposal was turned down? Why the file was not approved? Why did the decision have to be taken in the absence of Member (F), Member (P) and on the day he was leaving town? Since when do verbal approvals pass scrutiny when the issue is related to policy? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Who empowered the signatories to change the Telecom Policy or frame a new one on their own? Why was the procedure not followed? What was the basis of taking the decision to allocate

additional spectrum? Why was the contract signed with the mobile operators not referred, which says very clearly that only a cumulative maximum of 4.4 MHz will be given?

What made the Secretary DOT take a U-turn on his position from his note of 10.01.2002 on both the need for additional frequency as well as the allocation fee? Why was a signed approval of all absentees not taken subsequently to verify the verbal agreement referred to? Who were the beneficiaries of these liberal terms? These are the questions that have to be looked to. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, we are discussing about a very serious issue. Kindly give us relaxation. I am not taking more time unnecessarily.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You have already taken more time.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you very much for giving me time. I will take one more minute. Who will take responsibility for the loss of thousands of crores of value of spectrum on account of a one-page note that was pushed despite the Secretary's recommendations moved earlier to the contrary and who will pay? Is it not a criminal conspiracy to give more than the signed contract signed with the sovereign? Sir, these are the questions that I put forth. Those who are leveling charges are throwing stones at us from a glass house. Sir, I would like to say policy decisions...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: They were part of the Government.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: This was in 2002. ...(*Interruptions*)... Policy decision of a Government and I think, ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I do not want any interruptions. Sir, no authority can question the policy decision of a Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Let him conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: If at all anything is found not in acceptance with NTP 1999, then, that has to be done only by the Parliament. Sir, I would like to conclude saying that the life of virtue may appear to be engulfed by viciousness but ultimately only the virtue will win. This is history and I am certain that that history will repeat itself. With this, I support the motion moved by the Minister.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Spectrum is a scarce resource. It was told by none other than the Finance Minister of this UPA Government only that spectrum is a scarce resource.

श्री राशिद अल्वी: सर, जो ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स बना था। Two Members who were at that time Ministers are now the Members of the other House and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad also. All the three were Members of that group of Ministers to review the Telecom policy. I suggest they should not be there and one Member of Lok Sabha is related to the former Telecommunication Minister. So, I think they will not do justice and they should not be Members of JPC. Thank you.

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, JPC के गठन के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस JPC के बारे में मेरे मन में अभी कई आशंकाएँ पैदा हो गई हैं। दोनों तरफ की बात सुनने के बाद सिब्बल साहब का आरोप है कि दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में जो घपले, घोटाले हुए हैं, उनकी जड़े वहाँ से शुरू होती हैं और उनका जो फल निकला, वह यहाँ से निकला और इन्हीं लोगों ने उस फल को खाया है। जब हम JPC के सदस्यों की सूची देखते हैं, तो 70 फीसदी उन्होंने और इन्होंने मिलकर, दोनों ने इसकी मेम्बरी हासिल कर ली है। यह तो वैसे ही है जैसे किसी अभियुक्त को घटना का तफतीश कुनिन्दा बना दिया जाए। जब अभियुक्त ही कुनिन्दा हो जाएगा, तब फिर कितने तथ्य निकलकर बाहर आएंगे, ठगमा-बिगवा की तरह न तू मेरी कह, न तू मेरी कह। दोनों उस तथ्य को जमीन में गाड़ने का काम करेंगे, कुछ यही स्थिति लग रही है। इसलिए इस JPC का विस्तार करके, उसमें ऐसे दलों का समावेश किया जाना चाहिए, जिनका इस घोटाले और उन सरकारों से कोई वास्ता नहीं रहा है। मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं चौदहवीं लोकसभा में सदस्य था, अनेक सवाल अनेक बार उठाए गए कि दूरसंचार की तरंगों को लाइसेंस देने के मामले में, दूरसंचार मंत्रालय में घपला हुआ है। उस समय माननीय मंत्री जी on record सदन के भीतर कहते थे कि कोई घपला नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि 60 हजार करोड़ का मुनाफा हुआ है, हमारे विभाग ने 60 हजार करोड़ कमाए हैं। उस पर न केवल विपक्ष, बल्कि सरकार और संसद भी मौन हो जाया करती थी। मैं हिन्दुस्तान के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। यदि वह इस मैदान में न कूदा होता, तो संभवतः तथ्यों का पता लगाने में हमको इस तरह ताकत न मिलती और ये बातें खुल कर सामने नहीं आतीं।

जब दूसरी सरकार, यूपीए-II बनने लगी, तो यह एक सच्चाई है कि एक घटक को वही मंत्रालय दिया जाए और उसी मंत्री को दिया जाए, इस पर बहुत जद्दोजहद हुई। इस देश के निजी क्षेत्र के जो खिलाड़ी हैं, उन्होंने उसमें बहुत बड़ी भूमिका अदा की। उसके टेप मौजूद हैं, बिचौलिए मौजूद हैं। कुछ लोगों को बुला कर इस बात की कोशिश की गई कि अमुक मंत्री को ही अमुक मंत्रालय दिया जाए। इसके पीछे क्या भावना थी? इन तथ्यों का पता तो टेप से आ रहा है, जिस पर अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला लम्बित है। जिस दिन उस टेप का खुलासा होगा, इसकी तह में जो असली खिलाड़ी लोग हैं, उनके नामों का खुलासा होगा। उस घटक के एक बहुत बड़े व्यक्ति ने दिल्ली आकर

अखबारों में यह बयान दिया कि जो लोग टेलीकॉम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इस तरह के आरोप जड़ रहे हैं, वे सभी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विरोधी हैं। अब हम उनसे पूछना चाहते हैं कि जिन लोगों ने राजा को जेल में भेज दिया, जिन्होंने उसके खिलाफ जांच बिठाई, जिन्होंने उसको मंत्रिमंडल से निकाल बाहर किया, क्या उनके बारे में भी करुणानिधि जी की आज वही राय है कि वे लोग सचमुच शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विरोधी हैं, चाहे वे इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री हों या इस देश की सरकार चलाने वाले हों। हिन्दुस्तान की सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने राजा को बचाने के लिए डेढ़ साल लगाए। जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि नहीं, प्रधानमंत्री और उनका मंत्रालय खुद आकर हमारे यहां शपथ पत्र दे कि जो भूतपूर्व एमपी की चिट्ठी थी, उस पर भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की, उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने भारत सरकार अपनी जान बचाने के लिए - एक तरफ राजा थे, दूसरी तरफ सरकार थी - हम अपनी सरकार बचावें या राजा को बचावें, जब ये दो चीजें सामने आ गईं, तो राजा की छुट्टी कर दी गई और उस बेचारे को जेल में डाल दिया गया।

जेपीसी की मांग हम लोग इसीलिए कर रहे थे कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट इसकी समीक्षा कर रहा था, उसी समय ऑडिटर-जनरल की भी एक रिपोर्ट आ गई और उस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया कि इसमें 56 हजार करोड़ से लेकर 1 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ तक का घाटा हो सकता है। पूरी बात उन्होंने नहीं कही, सच्चाई और दृढ़ता के साथ इसे नहीं कहा, इसको भारत की संसद की कमेटी, जिसको PAC कहते हैं, की समीक्षा के लिए छोड़ दिया। लेकिन यह एक अहम प्रश्न है कि क्या इतने गंभीर सवालों पर भारत की संसद मौन रहे, क्या 5 साल तक संसद को गुमराह करने के जो प्रयास हुए, उन प्रयासों में भारत की संसद को खड़ा होने का मौका मिलेगा या नहीं? इसके लिए जेपीसी के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। केवल सुप्रीम कोर्ट, केवल सीबीआई ऐसे मामलों में दखल दे और भारत की संसद मौन रहे, यह उचित नहीं था। इसलिए हम लोग जेपीसी की मांग करते रहे।

जेपीसी के गठन का प्रस्ताव माननीय मंत्री जी ने रखा है, हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं, लेकिन इस शिकायत के साथ कि हिन्दुस्तान के महालेखाकर की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर एक मंत्री को टिप्पणी करने का अधिकार नहीं है। इन्होंने अपनी तरफ से जो टिप्पणी की, वह इनकी अपनी गरिमा और इनके पद के अनुरूप नहीं है। उसके बाद भारत सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जज की एक कमेटी बनाई। उन जज साहब ने इसमें दाल में काला होने की बात की ताड़द कर दी। उनकी रिपोर्ट को भी नजरअंदाज करके एक सार्वजनिक बयान दिया जाए, यह ठीक नहीं था। इसलिए पहले से ही जेपीसी के जिम्मे इन सारी चीजों को रखना चाहिए था। माननीय मंत्री जी को इस तरह के सार्वजनिक बयान नहीं देने चाहिए थे। आज उन्होंने सदन के भीतर पहली बार जेपीसी के गठन और इसमें कौन-कौन से संभावित कारण हो सकते हैं, उसका खुलासा किया है। हम उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं और आग्रह करना चाहते हैं कि जेपीसी के terms of reference को बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि आज देश में काले धन के ऊपर

जबरदस्त आंदोलन खड़ा हो गया है। साधू और संत लोग भी मैदान में कूद पड़े हैं, उनके लिए आप क्या करेंगे। एक व्यक्ति अनशन करने के लिए तैयार हो गया है और वह कह रहा है कि हम आमरण अनशन करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): प्लीज कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री मोहन सिंह: जेपीसी के terms of reference में काले धन को वापस लाने, भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने, उसके लिए दिए जाने वाले सुझाव, ये सब शामिल किए जाने चाहिए, इसी आग्रह के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the BJD and the nominated Members have agreed to support me. So, I will need extra time on that count. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, on behalf of the All India Anna DMK, I stand to support the Motion for constitution of the Joint Parliamentary Committee to probe the 2G spectrum mega scam. Before I start, my friend, Mr. Siva, gave an interesting....*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please ask him who are those nominated Members who have supported him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): You don't worry about that. I will take care. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Before I start my discussion, I would like to mention that my friend, Mr. Siva, gave an interesting anecdote about two pens. I have also got two pens. And, everybody here will understand the difference between these two pens. This pen has got a value and the other pen has also got a value. The problem with Siva's Minister was that he sold this pen at the rate of other pen. That was the difference and that is the problem that the whole country has witnessed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am deeply disappointed that the AIADMK, which spearheaded the campaign on this issue, has been left out in the list of Members, who are being nominated from the Rajya Sabha. Before other parties took interest and before the Lok Sabha took a lead, it was the AIADMK - under instructions from my party's General Secretary, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi - that has, on so many occasions, which has been raising this issue in this very House for the last two years. Now,

the CBI is boasting that they have got incriminating documents about various benamis, the Green House promoters, and the various parties who are involved in it. ...(*Interruptions*)... In this very same House, on very many occasions, I have been showing the documents of those Green House for more than two years. And, yet, the AIADMK has been denied a place, from the Rajya Sabha, in the JPC. I feel very strongly about it. A JPC, without an AIADMK representative from the Rajya Sabha, is an aborted JPC. And, this is the travesty of justice. And, hence, I strongly plead for our inclusion.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT(West Bengal): Yes; we support it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the 2G scam is reflective of the break down of the institutional checks and balances. It is, indeed, a reflection of our times that the scam has happened right in front of everyone and, yet, not one of the Constitutional authorities could prevent it. The scam has brought out the brazenness by which public wealth was looted for private gains. The scam has got another dimension - the ugly nexus between the corporates and the Government. The exchange of letters between the then Union Minister, Mr. A. Raja, and the Prime Minister on the 2nd November tells us an important story that the then Law Minister was against the process adopted by the then Communication Minister. That letter and the subsequent exchanges between the then Union Minister and the hon. Prime Minister bring out another fact that the Prime Minister was partially, if not fully, was in the know of the scam. More importantly, since 10th January, 2008, the information has been in public domain on the manner in which the scam has unfolded right under the nose of every constitutional authority.

Sir, various things have been mentioned about for and against. I would like to point out only one paragraph. ...(*Interruptions*)... The time is over for my opponents. I quote, "The date of the meeting of the Telecom Commission, which was scheduled to discuss the issues relating to the issue of pending applications for the licensed and the pricing of spectrum, was postponed from 9th January, 2008 to 15th January, 2008. Without the Telecom Commission getting an opportunity to discuss the matter, 121 Lols were issued on 10th January.

The hon. Finance Minister also held the view on 15th January, 2008, that spectrum is a scarce resource. The price for spectrum should be

based on its scarcity value and efficiency of the usage...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, wherefrom is he quoting?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: From CAG Report only. And, the most transparent method of allocating spectrum would be through auction.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What is the page number?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Page no. 26 ...(Interruptions)... See, you are not here to question me. I didn't interrupt you. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please, please.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: However, the hon. Finance Minister This is not a point of order. You can ask ...(Interruptions)... paper and other things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please, you address the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: However, the hon. Finance Minister, after the issue of 121 licenses by the DoT, suddenly suggested that in January 2008, to treat the previous issue of licenses as a closed chapter. पहले गलती कर दी, फिर चेप्टर क्लोज कर दिया and recommended that the price of spectrum be discovered through an auction process in future. Sir, a lot of discussion has been made regarding the need for a JPC and other things. Ever since the Supreme Court has taken charge of the case, everyday, some new information has been coming with reference to the 2G spectrum issue. The Voltas land deal, the Kothagiri estate deal, then the letter exchanges between Neera Radia and the family members of the ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please, please.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the DB Realty ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please, please. Don't disturb.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The investment of more than Rs. 214 crores by the Dynamix Balwa group...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am on a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please quote the rule.
...(Interruptions)... Just a minute. ...(Interruptions)... He has a point
of order. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mention the rule. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please. Quote the rule.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Don't interrupt. Please let him
speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is Rule 238 (iv). "Reflect on any
determination of the Council except on a motion for rescinding it."

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This is not a motion for... I am talking about the
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Something which is not relevant to this.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he is provoking me to speak more.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please continue.
...(Interruptions)... Let him allow. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Neera Radia tape mentions the
conversation* ...(Interruptions)... in which Voltas deal has taken place.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Mr. Siva, let him speak.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he cannot speak whatever he wants to.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): When you were speaking, nobody
interrupted. ...(Interruptions)... When you were speaking, nobody
interrupted. Let him allow. ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He cannot speak ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: JPC is only for ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, can he speak anything like that? ...(Interruptions)... He cannot mention about somebody who cannot come to this House and give an explanation. ...(Interruptions)... How can he ...(Interruptions)... No, Sir. That must be expunged. ...(Interruptions)... That must be expunged. ...(Interruptions)... He has mentioned about someone ...(Interruptions)... It cannot go on record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please. I will look into the proceedings. If there is any objectionable, that will be deleted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he cannot mention about someone who cannot come and give an explanation. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Mr. Siva, I will go through the record.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the purpose why the Opposition has been asking for a JPC is, PAC has got only a limited mandate. Now, the JPC will have to, necessarily, call Neera Radia as a witness. Neera Radia will have to appear as a witness before the JPC and explain about the talks which she had with some influential members of the Tamil Nadu family. She will have to mention what deal had taken place in Voltas. ...(Interruptions)... That is why, we are asking for the JPC. ...(Interruptions)... Now, I come to the point, Sir. Sir, the CBI, in the spectrum case, has filed an affidavit in the CBI court. They have, in fact, arrested one Mr. Shahid Balwa and they have given an affidavit that the Dynamix Balwa Realty have invested Rs.214 crores. DB Realty is a beneficiary, is a part of the SWAN Telecom. ...(Interruptions)... They have invested Rs. 214 crores in Kalaighar TV. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): We will see the record. Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, they are refuting their own investigating agency.

The CBI has given an affidavit that DB Reality has invested Rs. 214 crores. Not only that, the CBI Advocate has gone on record in the court

that the cheque... *...(Interruptions)...* No; no in Kalaingar TV.
...(Interruptions)... The CBI Advocate has also
said.....*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, all this should not be discussed here. It is in the court. ...(Interruptions)... It is pending in the court for a decision. Something which is pending in the court, how can it be... ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am coming to that. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I don't understand it. ...(Interruptions)... I don't understand that. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I will see it. We will go through the record. We will go through the record. Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the CBI Advocate has told the court that the cheque by which the DB Reality has paid Rs. 214 crores is also a bribe. It is also bribery. That is what the CBI Advocate has told the court. ...(Interruptions)... The CBI Advocate has said that Rs. 214 crores given to Kalaignar TV is a bribe. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This bribe is given to Kalaignar TV by DB Reality which(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please, go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please, go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please. I will see it. ...(Interruptions)... Please, go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please, go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... I will see it. ...(Interruptions)... I will see it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, kindly restrain the Member. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): We will see it. We will see it. ... (Interruptions)... Please, go to your seat. Please, go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Maitreyan, please conclude.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have to ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): No, no; you have taken your time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, when I quoted something about a Minister who was not here, I didn't mention the name because I know the procedure how to speak on the floor of the House, but he is going... ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): We will see the record. ...(Interruptions)... We will see whether there is anything objectionable. ...(Interruptions)... Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)... We will see the record. Don't worry. We will see the record. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Maitreyan, please conclude.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, CBI, the investigating agency, comes under them. Their own CBI Advocate has told the court that the money paid by cheque is a bribe. What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Now, the hon. HRD Minister patted himself saying, 'where in the world, a Government has sent its own Cabinet Minister to jail.' Please, Mr. Minister, show your guts. Because of these revelations, now the money trail(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we do not get afraid of the court; only their leaders afraid of court proceedings. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please conclude, Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am very thankful to Mr. Siva. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am very thankful to Mr. Siva. He has acknowledged that in spite of their Government trying to defend them, it is the law which is taking its course. He has acknowledged that. I am very thankful to him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Everyone said that. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Mr. Siva, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No; no; your Minister patted himself saying that nowhere in the world, no other Government would have sent its own Minister to jail. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Sir, I am only appealing to the Minister; Mr. Minister, show your guts; your investigating agencies have traced the money trail; show your guts by asking for the interrogation of the beneficiaries of the spectrum mega scam, Swan Telecom; DB Reality, by including the members of the ruling*and show your guts... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It should not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): We will see the record. ...(Interruptions)... What is objectionable will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please go your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this is a very serious discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, go back to your places. Please, go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Siva, you have already spoken. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to make a submission. He is using names of persons who cannot come to this House and defend themselves. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Their names would be deleted. ...(Interruptions)... If they have used the names of persons who are not Members of this House, they would be deleted. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I appeal to the Minister to show some guts. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, he has spoken for 20 minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, you have given a ruling and I respect that ruling. You have said that names of persons who cannot defend themselves here should not be taken here.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

I am aware of that rule. But then, we must not use the name of Mr. Shahid Balwa also. The point is, you have given a ruling ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, keep quiet. You cannot speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... You cannot speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ahluwalia, let me tell you this. When we are discussing about someone who is accused, I cannot say this should be done or that should be done. It needs to be seen in the context.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the JPC is a mini Parliament.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: All committees are a mini Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Now, the JPC is a mini Parliament. The same rules as apply to the House would also apply to the JPC. Even there they would not be allowed to take names or discuss the matter. Then, how would it function? ...(*Interruptions*)... He has not taken any names.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen, Mr. Ahluwalia. That would be examined. I have given...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude, Dr. Maitreyan. You have taken a long time already. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have not taken half as much time as Mr. Tiruchi Siva; he has taken 20 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You had only three minutes. You have taken...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Maitreyan, this will not go on. Your party had only three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have been watching ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he has taken 20 minutes. Please, give your ruling on that. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has taken 20 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he has taken 20 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Observe certain decorum in the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, everybody observes decorum in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you shouting? We are all working. It is the Rajya Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are already an aggrieved party. Despite our legitimate claims, we are not included in the JPC. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you are a senior Member of this House. You know how to present your case. Please do not...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I appeal to the hon. Minister to show some guts. The investigating agency, CBI, has traced the money trail. They have traced it to Shahid Balwa, DB Realty, Mumbai, Mauritius and Chennai. Please, show some guts by bringing all those people under the ambit of JPC, have them interrogated and have justice delivered. Otherwise, this JPC would be a*. I wish the Committee would be sincere in its probe and bring to book the real culprits of this 2G spectrum mega scam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. D. Raja; you have five minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the heat of the moment, I rise to support the Motion. I do agree with the terms mentioned in the Motion. As far as the composition is concerned, I read in the papers and learnt through the media that there was an issue of conflict of interest involved with three Members. It is for the Government and the parties to look into the rules. It should not become a hinderance in the functioning of the JPC. Having said that, Sir, I must move on to some very important issues.

The House witnessed some heated exchange. It shows the seriousness of the scam and the importance of a discussion on the scam in the coming days. Sir, spectrum as a scarce resource is a national asset.

I think Government is the sole owner of this asset. Whether you give it for free distribution or for licence or for revenue sharing or for auction, these are all policy matters. How these policies are framed? How these policies are manipulated in order to favour a few corporate houses? How safeguards can be worked out in order to prevent such scams not taking place in the future? These

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

are the policy parameters on which the JPC will have to work. And I do not agree with the arguments of very respected Mr. Kapil Sibal when he was talking about the values or zero loss or such things. I am told in England - because he was referring to Finland, Sweden and such countries - 2G spectrum was auctioned just recently and it fetched 21 billion Pound Sterling, that is, equal to Rs.1.5 trillion. If that is the case, if 2G would have been auctioned it would have fetched Rs.5 lakh crores. This is what I am told. You can check the facts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: After the auction, I just tell you what has happened. Unfortunately for Europe the Governments of two countries, Britain and Germany, had come for spectrum auctions. Unlike the United States Government, they did not re-run the auction - in the United States it was cancelled - when it raised around ten times more than they thought it should have. Within a year 100,000 jobs were lost in telecoms across Europe with 30,000 coming from the UK. This is the result of the auction. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): आप यह क्या बता रहे हैं?

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा है, इन्होंने सवाल पूछा है, मैं उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: आप बाहर वकील हैं, लेकिन यहां मंत्री हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी सीट से नहीं बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It also says, what had initially looked like a tax windfall, for the German and UK Governments, turned sour and damaged a European industry that was selling world-wide and was, at the time technologically, ahead in the world markets. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, what is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... We are only discussing about the constitution of JPC. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: This is the logic of rival companies. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the logic of rival companies. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, he is defending the indefensible. What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is only one view. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever we speak here are views.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am thankful to the Minister. We should draw lessons from the experience of other countries. After all, we are India and India is not just like any European country, in size and in population, and we have our indigenous knowledge also. We cannot outsource our policies; we cannot borrow ideas all the time. So, let us look at our own nation and how we will formulate policies, how we will implement policies in the interest of the nation and in the interest of people. Now what has been revealed by CAG and other agencies, you may call it presumptive or assumed but, whatever may be, there was loss. And, this huge loss is the gain of certain corporate companies. It means loss to the people, loss to the nation. How was this loss allowed to occur? How was this loot allowed to take place? How was this spectrum allowed to be exploited and looted by certain companies? Who should be held responsible for this? I hold responsible the Government of the day. The terms of reference say, 'from 1998' and I support. I have no problem because there was a time when we all talked about 'feel good' as though there was feel-good factor everywhere.

Now, we feel sick of what is happening, what has happened in spectrum distribution. Actually, we feel sick of what is happening in this great nation. We claim to be a great civilisation. What is happening finally? Where is the morality in public life? Where is the probity in public life? So, every one should introspect. All parties should introspect on what is happening in our great nation.

Having said that, I am not in agreement with the Prime Minister when he compared the loss to the subsidy. Sir, subsidy is a different issue. Yes, we demand subsidy on fuel, we demand subsidy on food items. As a right, we demand subsidy from the Government. Yes, people should have subsidy? But, can you compare or equate the subsidy to the loot by corporate companies? That is the point.

Sir, the employees' union of BSNL first raised this issue. The Government was sleeping actually. Then, my party, the CPI, was one of the first parties, like others, to raise this issue. In fact, in early part of 2008, my colleague in the other House, Comrade Gurudas Dasgupta, wrote to the Prime Minister. In the same year, my another colleague, Suravaran Sudhakar Reddy, wrote to the Prime Minister. These two letters were acknowledged by the Prime Minister. The letters were transferred to the then Telecom Minister, Mr. A. Raja. The Prime Minister, till now, has not

replied to these letters. But, when the Union Government went to the Supreme Court to file an affidavit, only

these two letters were acknowledged and referred in the Union Government's affidavit. That is why, I am saying this. So, it is not that the Prime Minister was not aware; the Government was not aware. The political parties, with their own responsibilities, have been raising this issue. And, the then Telecom Minister, on the very same floor of the House, time and again, claimed that he was taking all the decisions with the knowledge of Prime Minister. So, how these policies were manipulated in a manner that some corporate houses could loot the country to make such a huge loss for the Exchequer? That is my question.

So, the JPC will have to go into all these policy matters and nobody should go scot free. People should have faith in our democratic system. People should have faith in our Parliament. There is a cynical view - what JPC will bring out. After all, JPC is just another JPC. In the past, there were three JPCs. This is the fourth JPC. There can be fifth JPC. Nothing is going to happen. This cynicism has to end. The present JPC will have to work on these policy matters and pin down accountability and responsibility and nation must have confidence that this Parliament is competent; this Parliament is capable of pinning down the culprits and bringing them to justice. That is what we expect. I think the JPC will do its job in a very effective and efficient manner so that the country gains, people gain in the coming days and we fight the corruption.

I would take only one minute. As far as safeguards are concerned, I do not know whether JPC can suggest the safeguards, or, such things called Lok Pal, etc. I do not know whether this will be within the purview of the JPC.

But the JPC can propose certain safeguards so that scams never take place in such a way. Sir, we should be ashamed to know that our country is one of the most corrupt countries of the world. I feel ashamed. Every one of us should feel ashamed. Why should our country, India, be named as a corrupt country? Let us put an end to such a thing, and, as a nation, let us move forward with confidence. I think, the JPC would function effectively on this policy matter. Thank you, Sir.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak today. I am going to speak only on two pertinent points, particularly, related to my Party.

After the names of Members in the JPC came out, my Party Chief declared, "We are boycotting the JPC, and, we are not going to join this Parliamentary Committee". This was really a surprise to many people as I know how anxious were the Members, both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, to be a part of the JPC.

Sir, I want to make it clear today as to why we are boycotting the JPC. There is a simple reason. The issue started with corruption. Sir, the JPC was to be constituted mainly on three issues, which are very important, and, in the House also, a number of times, questions were raised on these three issues. There is no doubt that 'spectrum allocation' was one of the issues but there were two other issues also. One was the 'Commonwealth Games' and the other was 'Adarsh Building in Mumbai'. Unfortunately, both these issues relate to the State of Maharashtra.

When we came to know that the JPC is being constituted only on the issue of 'spectrum', it was not only me who was surprised, even my Party Chief was surprised, and, on behalf of Shiv Sena, he declared that our Party would not join such a Committee, in which two other important scams were not considered. Further, he declared that we would not join unless the Government decided to include both these issues in the same Committee under the banner of corruption or two separate JPCs were formed to look into it to find out the truth.

Sir, the amount involved in the 'spectrum case' may be a big amount, and, it is big but 'Adarsh' scam is more surprising. 'Adarsh' is a building constructed without 'No Objection Certificate' from the concerned departments, and, a number of Ministers from Maharashtra have taken part in it to have flats in this building, constructed in an unauthorized manner. Not only this, Sir, there are three former Chief Ministers also, who have purchased the flats in the same building either through their relatives or through their friends.

Therefore, I and my Party, Shiv Sena, were interested that the JPC should work on it. Unfortunately, it did not happen. I spoke in the House. This issue was also raised with the concerned Ministers but, unfortunately, this was not done.

And, Sir, when it is such a big money in a scam, like it is there in the 2G Spectrum scam, no doubt, we all are interested. But this was not

done. I must thank the BJP because they had offered a seat from their quota on JPC. But we did not accept the seat. We had nothing to say against the BJP

but we did not accept the seat only because the Government did not do the things we wanted. Sir, I also found that the Ministers in Adrash scam and also the Member, whose name is known to everybody now, concerned with the Commonwealth Games is also a Congress man. Therefore, I wanted to ask the hon. Minister, Mr. Sibal - he is not here now, but I am sure my question will go to him - you wanted to prove that the Congress Minister was not arrested because of corruption but the DMK Minister was arrested because of corruption. Is it because of that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a right to say whatever you want to say but this subject does not belong to the issue we are discussing here.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I would say how the subject is very much concerned with that. Sir, the entire last Session could not take place because ...(*Interruptions*)... we were not against anybody but we wanted that all the three issues were taken up. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This discussion is on a Motion specifically on allocation of spectrum. Now, if we expand this spectrum ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, therefore, we wanted ...(*Interruptions*)... I have said ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have said that this should have been taken under the banner of corruption. What is the issue?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have every right to bring it.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Therefore, Sir, I want to say that the two issues coming from Maharashtra were avoided because there the concerned people were from the Congress Party. Not only this, they did not take sufficient action against the Chief Minister who was totally involved and responsible for this. The DMK Minister has been sent to Tihar Jail; why not the other people? Sir, three former Chief Ministers and also three or four Ministers, when they take the flat and for that, they do some favour, why is no action being taken against them? Therefore, my party decided to boycott this. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Also, Sir, since I am short of time, I would make only one more point clear that the amount involved in the Commonwealth Games scam may not be so big as it is in case of 2G Spectrum but we must realise that the people involved are the politicians and leaving them free and not taking

action against them is not desirable. Sir, I have a paper before me and I have seen what happened to the last four JPCs. Earlier also, the JPCs were appointed on very serious issues. Out of those four cases, Action Taken Reports have come before the Parliament only in case of two JPCs. In case of others, the Action Taken Report has not come even after so many years have passed. Therefore, my suggestion would be that there should be a time-limit for the JPC which we are appointing. It is also absolutely necessary that all those reports, the Action Taken Reports, must also come before the House. The Action Taken reports on the Bofors issue of 1989 and the Report of the JPC on Soft Drinks, the Committee which was appointed during my time when I was the Speaker, must come before the House. Though the Action Taken Report in case of Harshad Mehta scam has come, in the case of Ketan Parekh report on Stock Exchange in 2001, there is no implementation of our recommendations. The JPCs will be useless if such reports are kept pending by the Government. Therefore, there should be a time-limit for this JPC also. Also, the Action Taken Report should be coming before this House. If this is not done, the entire thing becomes useless and the purpose will not be served.

My request to the hon. Minister is this. While replying, he must make a statement on these two issues, two scams. These two may either be included in it, or, for these two scams, you can appoint a separate committee. I would like to know from him what he is going to do. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 5 o' clock. We have three more speakers and then there will be reply by the Minister. We will sit till discussion on this subject is over.

Dr. Chandan Mitra, the time allotted to your party is over. You will get just five minutes.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Thank you, Sir. A lot has been said on it. So I will try to veer away from the points that have already been made.

I stand here to support the Motion. We have all been asking for a JPC and we are very glad that the Government has finally accepted this and now a JPC is going to be formed. This is excellent. After one session of the House was completely sacrificed on this account, we are happy that finally we are going to have a JPC and this session is running well.

5.00 PM

But, Sir, I get a feeling that the conceding of a JPC has been extremely reluctant and at every step we are getting a feeling that the heart of certain parties is not in the JPC. At every stage, arguments are being given that a JPC will not really yield much. Or because you wanted a JPC, so we have conceded it. Or what it will bring out. Or what wrong was committed in the allocation of spectrum. These are some of the arguments that are coming up again and again. I am sorry to say this but even the hon. Minister, while bringing this Motion, trivialized the whole subject by referring to Finland and Sweden as two countries where spectrum allocation took place. At one place, it was free and at another place, it was sold at a nominal charge.

I was going through the population figures of Finland and Sweden. The population of Finland is 53,74,781. This was in 2010. The population of Sweden, which is a bigger country, has finally risen to 94.2 lakh in 2010. You take Finland and Sweden and merge them; their population is still less than the population of Delhi. The comparison between value of spectrum in Scandinavian countries, which are so sparsely populated, and value of spectrum in a country like India, which has a population of 1.2 billion, is really, I think, most absurd comparison that you can draw. On top of it, I am taking Finland since the Minister seems to be very fond of that place.

The per capita income of Finland is 44,650 dollars. So presumably everybody there already has not one but two or three cell phones. In that situation, is it a surprise that there are not too many takers for fresh spectrum allotment?

Sir, the point I am trying to make is this. Now since the Government has agreed for a JPC, let us go into it with an open mind. Because this is the biggest scam we have ever seen. You go out and talk to the so-called man on the street whether it is in a tea shop or in a restaurant, people are concerned, they are worried and they are all asking where the country is coming to. Such is the extent of the scam.

On the other hand, the Government keeps saying that actually this is a notional loss; it is a presumptive loss. May be all that is correct. But the fact is that these things happened. The entire system was violated; loopholes were found; and spectrum, which is a scarce resource, as admitted by everybody including the then Finance Minister and the present Finance Minister, was sold cheap and re-sold within days at a huge profit.

Sir, something went wrong somewhere. But, how can there be a reluctance to get to the bottom of this? Sir, I am extremely surprised because this is not something new that has come up suddenly. Let me bring in a personal element. Sir, my newspaper, *The Pioneer*, has been writing about it for the last two years. We have debated in this House. Sir, my leader and the Leader of Opposition is here. I remember in my earlier stint as Member of Parliament, we had a debate in 2009 in which all these things that we are talking about, including the letter of the Prime Minister's Office to the then Telecom Minister, were discussed in the House. The letter of the Law Ministry, cautioning against this step was mentioned in the House and it was debated. The Prime Minister defended the process. The then Minister was here. He gave a very long reply in which he defended everything that he did. So, Sir, nothing is new in this. We are debating this matter for the last more than two years. In spite of the full knowledge of what is going on, about which the Prime Minister was aware, the Minister was aware, the Law Minister was aware, the Telecom Minister was aware and everybody was aware, it has happened. It happened and no attempt was made to bring the culprits to book.

Sir, we need a JPC, of course, not only to unearth and pin the blame on people who played around with our scarce resources and who allowed this kind of huge scam to take place under their very noses, but, we also need a JPC to ensure that this does not happen again. We have to roll back this culture of corruption and you can start from here. I know that culture of corruption will not end in one day. But, at least, there has to be a beginning and that beginning can be made by the JPC. Sir, we remember one of the Members from the Ruling Party was saying at one point of time that what have JPCs delivered. Sir, JPCs have delivered a lot. JPC delivered SEBI. It is on the recommendations of JPC that SEBI exists today and some regulatory control has come to a completely unregulated market. We hope that by the end of this JPC, we would have the correct

kind

of regulations that will plug these loopholes. Sir, in this country, because of liberalisation and because of opening up of new sectors, there are predators entering the market. Both domestic predators, and international predators are trying to grab scarce resources in the country, whether it is land or spectrum. Sir, time has come to build firewalls. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Therefore, I appeal to the Government and the Treasury Benches, not to stand on prestige, not to stand on their earlier statements. They must retract, retrace and think. The Prime Minister has disappointed the country by saying that the Finance Ministry was in agreement with what has happened.

Sir, the Leader of Opposition has also referred to documents. I have them, but, because of shortage of time, I am not going into it. All documents show that the Finance Ministry was not in agreement, the Law Ministry was not in agreement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Give the details of the documents. ...(*Interruptions*)... Put it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... Give the date. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, we are talking about Mr. P. Chidambaram's letter of January 15, 2008. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: What does it say? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: The Finance Minister wrote to the PM on January 15, 2008. Later on, according to the PM, "The two Ministries worked out an agreed formula on spectrum charges, which was then communicated to me on July 4, 2008." This is what the Prime Minister said. The letter of January 15, 2008 by the then Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, which is now being offered as evidence of concurrence, was written five days after the Letters of Intent were awarded and refers to issues other than the auction entry fees.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All this will be examined in the JPC. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, please control the Minister. He has asked him to read the letter.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I was trying to save the time of the House. But, the Minister has challenged me. So, I will read. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can pass on the letter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I will have to read it because the Minister has challenged me. This letter was read in this House even earlier, and I will read it again. "Spectrum is a scarce resource. The price for spectrum should be based on its scarcity value and efficiency of usage. The most transparent method of allocating spectrum would be through auction. The method of auction will face the least legal challenge." Mr. Sibal, being a lawyer, would know that this is a fact. "If Government is able to provide sufficient information on availability of spectrum, that would minimize the risks, and consequently, fetch better prices at the auction. The design of the auction should include a reserved price." Sir, this is the then Finance Minister's letter. Sir, I will place it on the Table. This is a known document. I am sure the Minister knows every word of the letter.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Where is the statement that the Finance Minister has said that this should be auctioned? Where does it say that this particular thing should have been auctioned in this letter? ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I regret to say that it is so elementary in it...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? This is not the way ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. What is this? Mr. Javadekar, I have not permitted you. I have not permitted anyone of you ...*(Interruptions)*... Pleased sit down ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I will conclude. I will end with where I started. The Government heart is not in the JPC. I appeal to them, I appeal to the entire Treasury Benches with folded hands, don't destroy the JPC. The way they are moving, I think, they are out to scuttle it. Sir, for the sake of this country and for the sake of the prestige of the House, please don't allow the JPC to be scuttled. Get to the bottom of it, build the firewalls so that we can together as a nation stand up and stop this kind

of loot happening ever again. Thank you.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I do not know how much interest is left in this debate as we wind it up, and all of you are keen to get home. But I was struck by the fact that it is a most unusual debate. It is most unusual in both the content of the debate, in its sequence, in its outcome because, it is a debate whose outcome is known; we all support the Motion; the terms of reference are known; the result of the Motion is known; the Government is, in fact, proposing what the Opposition wants; most of the Members of the proposed Committee are known; the sequence is over, and yet, we are debating it. So, it is truly an usual debate in Parliament. That is why it has lost its edge. In a sense, it is a debate which is almost infructuous before it starts. But at another level, because it is so predictable, it can be a debate which should lead to a calmer consideration, a somewhat objective and clinical thinking, and as I come at the very end almost, I propose to deal briefly with three broad issues because, I believe, Sir, with great respect, to a lot of the preceding speakers that this is a debate about the forum which will debate in future the merits of the case. This is not a debate about 2G. It should not be allowed to become a debate about 2G, and it is not a debate about the merits ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. I know that whenever you have a weak case, you resort to interruptions. I thought most of the interruption brigade had left the House. Some people are still here. Please listen to me calmly.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am on a point of order. Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi's name was there in the Motion. When this was circulated, as a Member, his name was there. I am told that he withdrew his name saying that he represented some company. That is why he does not want to participate in the JPC. So, now when he does not want to participate in the formation of a JPC or on the JPC proceedings, how can he participate in a debate on the motion?

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: I can tell you why. Sir, if you permit, I can respond.

First of all, my good friend, Mr. Ahluwalia, has raised a point because he does not want to advise those Members, of his party, who, really, have a conflict of interest, not to do so. So, he is accusing a person who, at the outset, as a senior counsel, with no personal conflict of interest, has decided to opt out of the JPC. Since he, without

advising his own party Members, is now objecting

to my participating in a debate, I don't think I will recuse myself from the Rajya Sabha, I don't think I will recuse myself from this debate. I recused myself because I thought it fit to disclose this at the outset. Unfortunately, Mr. Ahluwalia, several eminent lawyers, sitting in the House, on your side and on our side, know, as a senior counsel, you never really have a conflict of interest because you do not represent a client. Several years ago, in several different situations, I have appeared for all sides, including in particular companies which have attacked viciously the decisions taken by Messrs Mahajan, Messrs Paswan and Arun Shourie, purely as a counsel. I disclosed it so that there could be no delay and no intended or unintended conflict of interest in the remotest sense. If, from there, you extrapolate to prohibit me or to prevent me from speaking in a debate about the motion to appoint a JPC, I think there is no sequitor, there is no connection between your objection and what is happening here. ...(Interruptions)... Since you are so conscious...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no; once you declare your conflict of interest, then only you can participate in a debate. You have not declared that earlier.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: No.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Now, you have declared it. So, you can participate.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: I have said, 'There is no direct conflict of interest, personal or otherwise.' ...(Interruptions)... I have appeared as a senior counsel for different telecom companies, in the early 2000, challenging policies and implementation, in the Supreme Court and in the High Court. So, for a JPC, that might not be necessary. But, certainly, please leave it to my conscience as to whether I can speak in a debate or not. And I think those who know a little bit more about laws and are present in this House will realise that there is not the slightest conflict of interest in my speaking. But since you are so conscious ...(Interruptions)... Since you are so conscious ...(Interruptions)... Since you are also conscious about the conflict of interest, I would only advise you or I would request you to consider that about some people who have real conflict of interest, whose decision is written on the file, whose decision on the file is coming for scrutiny by

your Committee, by the Joint Parliament Committee. I leave it to your good conscience, or to that of your

party, to decide what to advise them, instead of giving me unsolicited advice which, with great respect, is irrelevant to my case.

Sir, may I, therefore, go on and say that this is our motion about the constitution of a JPC? This is not a motion about the merits of what the JPC will or should consider or what the outcomes of those merits will be. Otherwise, you are reducing this House to a JPC here and now. In fact, it was our earlier proposal that the best place to discuss all this is the House. The JPC, in that sense, is having inadequate representation of this House. It has some seven or eight parties out of the 37-odd parties and it will be quite nice if you all agree to discuss it in the House even for a week or two weeks. It is you who decided to go for a JPC. Therefore, I think, it is not necessary to go into the merits of the dispute. The Minister's statement always stands on a different footing. He introduces the subject; he is entitled to make a statement. But rest of the House need not decide or adjudge the merits or what the JPC will, in due course, decide.

Let me, Sir, with your permission, deal with two or three broad issues relating to the motion. I think, as I said earlier, it is a strange debate because having agreed now to what the Opposition wants, I am going to say three things. First, justify as to what was the rationale, for us, in not having a JPC or in not agreeing to a JPC earlier. Please don't get me wrong because the idea is not to say that there should not be a JPC. Now, we have all agreed; that chapter is over. In that sense, the whole debate is infructuous. But I am now trying to explain, very briefly, why you did not think or why we rightly thought that a JPC was unnecessary.

The second thing which should concern us in this debate is that despite our rightly thinking that a JPC is not necessary, we moved heaven and earth at every stage to show the greatest flexibility, made every offer and counter-offer, because it was we, unfortunately not you, who were interested in parliamentary democracy and it is that which ultimately led to this motion being moved today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I say? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not unparliamentary and all that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Why should you object to the content of my speech? ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, the third aspect is the most important aspect since the first two aspects are behind us. The third aspect to which I wish to draw your kind attention is that the whole episode, our earlier stand, our current stand and where we are going in the future have great lessons for the parliamentary democracy. I think that this debate would be valid and justified, if for nothing else, since a large part of it is infructuous, if we decide to learn some of those lessons of parliamentary democracy.

Sir, on the first issue, the Leader of the Opposition talked about the fact that this was not a case of mere arrests or punitive. It is about the policy for which the JPC is the most appropriate. Let us look a little more closely. Let us first see what the JPC could not do. This JPC demand was made a few months ago in the midst of very unusual circumstances where a lot of actions had already started. Multiple actions in multiple fora were under way. As far as I can recollect, none of the earlier four or five JPCs had multiple actions of multiple kinds in multiple fora already under way. That is a major qualitative difference. Therefore, what was under way and the JPC could ...*(Interuptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Harshad Mehta and Khetan Parikh were in jail when the JPC was constituted. ...*(Interruptions)*... They were in jail. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Ahluwalia Sahib, please permit me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: The CBI and the Enforcement Directorate had started their investigation.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: The CBI investigation can ultimately lead and has in many cases led to arrests. It has punitive consequences; it can take you to a criminal court of law; it can prosecute you. We all accept that the JPC can't do it. The income-tax investigation can have huge monetary penalties, but the JPC can't and doesn't intend to do so. The Enforcement Directorate can have both forms, monetary and coercive punitive penalties, but the JPC can't. The Shivraj Patil Committee Report has looked at a whole range of irregularities and covers, both the intra-departmental and inter-Ministerial, all the aspects. The JPC can also do it. But it has been

comprehensively done. Now, the policy aspect is covered by two fora. The PAC would be able to analyse every paragraph of the C & AG Report.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: तो यह रेजोल्यूशन विदड्रॉ कर लीजिए, इसकी क्या जरूरत है?
...(व्यवधान)... जब इतनी परेशानी है, तो withdraw this Resolution
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनकी बात सुनिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Then you withdraw the Resolution.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Mr. Prasad, you were not here when I started by saying ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When you speak, they have to listen to you, and when they speak, you have to listen to them. ...(Interruptions)... There is no shortcut. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: I started by saying that the formation of the JPC is a fait accompli. It is, nevertheless, my duty to explain and justify why we took the stand which we did. If you can't understand that distinction, I can't help it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You have agreed, Mr. Abhishek, today.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: You are following the same principle of interrupting me as you do on television channels by outshouting me. That is only a stand of a weak case. Now the reason why the policy is covered largely is because the PAC looks at every aspect of the policy. I don't think that any major or minor aspect of the policy has escaped the C & AG's attention. It is for you to consider which part of the policy that was covered by the CAG would not be covered by the PAC. So, the policy is certainly available to the Parliamentary Committee headed by an eminent Member of your party who had, in fact, at one time said, before you stopped him from saying so, that he had jurisdiction to go into all the aspects. You wisely stopped him from repeating that statement too many times. Then there is also, of course, the Parliament itself. Why couldn't you have had a full session of the Parliament, indeed, as of today? You have started a debate and many of the speakers have addressed it on the merits. A full Parliament session could have discussed these very

issues. So, our objection was, in that sense, a principle objection based on what was already happening, that is, multiple actions and multiple fora, which leads to my second point. There was a genuine feeling that, sometimes, your demands were more for political reasons, more for keeping the pot boiling, perhaps, even unintendedly, obstructing and delaying other proceedings by going to the JPC. The JPC in the earlier four Avatars, has not had that great or glorious record of actual implementation of decisions.

Let us be frank. In all the earlier four Avatars, what has been the major fundamental change, coercive, punitive, policy or otherwise? Yes, a JPC is a great hallmark of Parliamentary democracy. But what is its concrete result in our country, is a question which has to be kept in mind in terms of precedents which have happened. In a case where so many actions were going on, and knowing the past record of JPCs in our country, I think, it was a legitimate viewpoint of the Government, to consider that this was not a priority area, and it was certainly not so much of priority area as to justify the obstruction of Parliament.

Before I come to the third and the most important aspect of the debate, which is, the lessons for the future, I would like to beg of this House to consider that look at the conduct, when this whole debate started from October-November, and you put your foot down about not letting Parliament function. Who showed the maximum flexibility? As the Opposition, you opposed everything. But did you propose anything? You proposed nothing. It was we who proposed a whole special Session of Parliament. It was we who proposed a multi-disciplinary investigative agency to be attached to the PAC. It was we who proposed that the PAC can be empowered in every and whichever way. Ultimately, it is we who agreed to the JPC, who has shown more flexibility, more sensitivity to Parliamentary democracy. You may not like the fact that you are accused of subverting Parliamentary democracy, but at every stage, it is this Government ...(Interruptions)... At every stage, it is we who have shown great sensitivity and flexibility down to moving this Motion.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): मनु जी, यह तो "मनु वेड्स तनु" जैसा हो गया।

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी: आपको जितना समझ मैं आ रहा है, उतना आप समझें, मैं तो अपनी बात कहना चाहूंगा।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आप बार-बार रिपीट कर रहे हैं।

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Sir, the lessons for the future are important. Today, you obstructed Parliament on the ground of the JPC. Let us assume that there are three-four other issues which arise in this Session on which we agree to disagree violently and totally. Maybe, there is something in some State; maybe, there is some comment; maybe, there are serious allegations against a Member of the Ruling Party or the Opposition, and we agree to disagree seriously and vehemently. As a matter of principle, is this House to accept the principle that disagreement, howsoever, violent and vicious can justify the disruption and the absolute non-functioning of Parliament? That is an issue which you have to consider. ...(Interruptions)... You have no reason.....

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, he is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please. He is not asking you to answer. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. He has a right to say whatever he wants to say within the rules.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप subversion of democracy को देख लें।
...(व्यवधान)... आप subversion of democracy को देख लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If he yields...(Interruptions)...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: 'Parliamentary democracy' is two words, but you reduced it to half by negating Parliament. Parliamentary democracy is not mere democracy, it is democracy through Parliament and in constitutional law and otherwise, countries which stopped the total functioning of Parliament, in law are supposed to be akin to martial law. If you don't like it, you should not then disrupt Parliament. You should not disrupt Parliament. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What did you do during the Emergency?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We know what your Party did to Parliament during the Emergency? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह क्या बात है? आप भी बोल रहे हैं, वे भी बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: That is why emergency powers in the Constitution contain and consist provisions for extension of Parliament. It is considered in Emergency, not normally ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह क्या बात है? उनकी बात वे कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। सिंघवी जी, आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Nothing will go on record except Dr. Singhvi's speech.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: *

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:*

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: You did it. You need not have...*(Interruptions)*... Those who disrupt Parliament must carry the cross ...*(Interruptions)*... Why did you disrupt Parliament? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: Javadekarji, kindly do not interrupt. आपको बोलने दीजिए, वे बोल रहे हैं।

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: We totally reject the principle that on any ground of disagreement, on any ground of adamancy, on any ground of disagreement, on any ground of obstinacy, it does not justify stoppage of Parliament. That is the precise principle. Let us assume that you do not agree with anything. You can wear black pants; you can shout slogans outside; you can attend partially. But you cannot and should not stop the functioning of Parliament, is the basic principle. And today...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except what Dr. Singhvi speaks.

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी: उस समय आपने संसद को अवरुद्ध किया था, अब आप मेरे वक्तव्य को अवरुद्ध करना चाह रहे हैं। आप कृपया यह अवरुद्ध करने की राजनीति छोड़ दीजिए। आपने अपनी बात कही, हमने उसे बिना किसी झिझक और बिना किसी interruption के सुना, अब आप हमारी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस विचार-विमर्श की कोई सार्थकता है, तो वह यह है कि ये लोग सोचें कि क्या किसी भी कारण से आप संसद को पूरी तरह से अवरुद्ध करने का हक रखते हैं? क्या आप ऐसा करके सही करते हैं? सैद्धांतिक रूप से क्या एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी में यह किया जा सकता है? अगर आप इसको सैद्धांतिक रूप से मान लेंगे, तो कल

*Not recorded.

किसी भी कारण से यह वापस दोहराया जा सकता है। यह गलत है और यह गलत हुआ है तथा इस गलत को जानना और इस सिद्धांत को कम से कम भविष्य के लिए आत्मसात करना आवश्यक है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि किसी प्रकार से JPC नहीं हो रही है या यह resolution पारित नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है हम साथ मिलकर आगे के लिए JPC को सकारात्मक न बनाएं, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से इसका मतलब यह है कि आगे के लिए अगर आप इस सिद्धांत को नहीं मानेंगे या हम नहीं मानेंगे और बाद में कभी कोई भी पार्टी विपक्ष में होगी, तो यह सिद्धांत पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस सिद्धांत को आप अभी भी नहीं मान रहे हैं। इसलिए अगर आपको सकारात्मक रूप से आगे बढ़ना है, तो आप यह भी मानिए कि पहले गलतियां हुई हैं और वे गलतियां आपसे हुई हैं।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, it is a welcome step, though it is late; better late than never. If the Government had taken this decision in the last Session of Parliament, perhaps, more pertinent and important issues could have been discussed. But the Government failed to take the decision in time, though it is known to the Government that the parameter of inquiry by a JPC is a unique one and is more meaningful.

The CAG works for a broader effort to improve transparency and accountability in the working of the Government. It contributes significantly to revamping systems and procedures of Government. The Report on the 2G Spectrum allocation scam has put the Government in a tight spot. The presumptive loss caused to the exchequer through spectrum allocation to 122 licensees and 35 dual technology licensees in 2007-08 was a calculation of loss based on 3G auction earlier this year. The advice of the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Law Minister and the hon. Finance Minister was ignored by the then Telecom Minister, Shri Raja. The spectrum, a rare national asset, should have been auctioned. The 2G spectrum had been allocated to new players at throw-away prices. The cut-off date for license had been advanced arbitrarily by a week. This went against procedures of Government functioning. The entire process lacked transparency. It had been conducted in an arbitrary manner. The rules had been circumvented to benefit Swan. Reliance was given spectrum ahead of others. Tata Teleservices were one of those who had got the undue benefit. Idea and Spice had not been given the spectrum on grounds of proposed merger. This was against rules.

Sir, these are the issues that have appeared in the CAG report. In tune with Shri Manohar Joshi, I wish to raise an important issue. The politicians-bureaucrats-militants nexus in Assam which was responsible for siphoning off of Central funds to the tune of thousands of ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This has nothing to do with the issue in discussion. Don't bring in Assam into this.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I just wish to make an appeal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You make an appeal separately. ...*(Interruptions)*... You give notice for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is only to discuss JPC. I would not allow a discussion on Assam. This is not a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, the CAG Report has been given on Assam too where ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Deepak Das, please, do not bring in Assam here. This discussion has nothing to do with Assam. This is a Motion on the constitution of JPC. I will not allow you to bring some other issues here. I would allow you to speak only on the 2G spectrum.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, this is an issue that has been raised in the House as well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have said the same thing to Mr. Manohar Joshi as I have told you.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, on the same lines, I appeal ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Then, I would call the Minister to reply.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, a separate JPC needs to be constituted for such issue. I welcome the decision of the Government to form the JPC. I expect that good results would come out of this enquiry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am deeply grateful to the distinguished Leader of the Opposition as well as the distinguished Members of this House for having - barring one or two of them - unconditionally supported this Motion.

So, to that extent, I think it augurs well for the future and, hopefully, when the JPC proceedings take place, Members of the JPC will rise above party affiliations and look at this issue in the long-term interests of the country. The partisan debate that has taken place here today, consistent with party lines, I hope, is a matter of history when the matter is discussed in the JPC.

I won't take too much of the time of this House. There can be a lot of things said about policy prescriptions right from 1998 or 1999 onwards.

The distinguished Leader of the Opposition had mentioned as to how it was absolutely necessary to move from the auction regime to the revenue-sharing regime and that, at that point of time, it was in the interest of the nation. There can be a lot of things said about that as well; not that I am saying them, It is reflected in the CAG Report of 2000 as to why the policy prescriptions made at that time were not necessary. Indeed, one of the things that was said was that there was no default by these licenses in the metro Circles. People were making profits out of licenses in the metro Circles. The profits that the operators made went far beyond their projections.

That was said and that is reflected in the reports. The point, therefore, I am making is, then why was it necessary to allow them to go to the revenue sharing regime? The amount they had to pay as licence fee after four years was Rs.623 per consumer. If you really reflect upon that and calculate that amount, if that regime had continued for the next twenty years, if you calculate the number of customers, the amount of revenue this Government would have earned would have been Rs. 2.06 lakh crores. The revenue sharing is Rs.80,000 crores! So, the net loss to the revenue under that and only from the metro circles is Rs. 1.5 lakh crores! But, we do not have to go into that. I am commenting since the Leader of the Opposition said 'It was an enlightened decision of the Government.' Yes, it must have been. I think, the 2004-elections were round the corner; so, it must have been a very enlightened decision to allow that kind of a policy prescription to take place. But, be that as it may. Then, the Leader of the Opposition talked about the TRAI recommendation. I got up and interrupted and said, 'Please tell us what the TRAI recommendation is.' Let me read out since he selectively read it out. It says quite categorically. I am reading paragraph 2.79. It says,

"In future all spectrum excluding the spectrum in 800, 900 and 1800 bands
should be auctioned so as to ensure

efficient utilization of this scarce resource." He has excluded in the recommendation the 800, 900 and 1800 bands which is precisely what I pointed out to the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The reason why it is excluded is set out in paragraph 2.78, because they said that there is not going to be a level playing field in the event auctions take place. It says, 'Any differential treatment to a new entrant *vis-a-vis* incumbents in the wireless sector will go against the principle of playing field. This is specific and restricted to 2G bands only i.e. 800, 900 and 1800 MHz.' I just wanted to put the record straight about the TRAI recommendation.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Will our Minister reflect on the fact that it does not mean that in 2008 you allot at the rate of 2001 prices. Please read in that context what is stated also in paragraph 2.73. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as 800, 900 and 1800 bands are concerned, there can be no auction; you must do it at the same price. I will answer your other question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interrupt me. Let me answer the third question which he raised just now as to how do you auction something in 2008 at the 2001 price. The Leader of the Opposition forgets that this is not an auction for a particular licence for one day. It is a licence which operates for 20 years. Any auction that takes place must ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interrupt. Any auction that takes place; because he mentions that licences were given free because there were no takers. This is the point that he mentioned.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: All these things will be discussed in the JPC.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, I get that point. I am just reflecting. Please let me put the record straight.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Neither you will be there nor he; but I will be there in the JPC. Please do not worry, we will discuss these things.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I know; I am just pointing out; the licences were given free; TRAI now says that the price of those licences way back in 2001-I will take eastern U.P., it was Rs.7.30 crores per

MHz; today it is Rs.318 crores per MHz. That was the very licence which was given free! So, I do not think things are as simple as the Leader of the Opposition might want them to appear. These are very complex issues. We know they are complex issues; there are policy issues; and, of course, there are personal issues. Both the personal and the policy issues will be gone into when the JPC meets. That is the first point I wanted to make.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): यह पर्सनल क्या होता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पर्सनल क्या होता है?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is there any personal issue also?

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: आप पर्सनल को clear तो कीजिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Those will come out when the JPC meets. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Personal' means personal to the situation prevailing at that point in time when that Minister took the decision.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is why I am requesting you to leave something for the JPC to discuss! Leave them to me and Shiva! That would be between me and Shiva. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The second point I want to clarify is; I did not want to go into this but since the Leader of the Opposition talked about the Finance Minister; I have the documents of the Finance Minister. The Prime Minister in a statement has clarified. The Finance Minister in his letter talks about spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz. He talks about spectrum which is not bundled with the license. So, he says, "All spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz should be put up for auction". ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is it the same letter dated 15th January?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is it the full letter?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Yes.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Can you just lay that letter on the Table of the House?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will lay it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just now you were saying that the JPC will go into all these ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is why I am saying the JPC will have all these documents. ...(Interruptions)... If required, the then Finance Minister will also appear before it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We did not interrupt you. Please, let me speak. He has stated something, and I am putting the record straight. The letter only deals with spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You started it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, I did not. It was the Leader of the Opposition who mentioned the Finance Minister, not I. And, this is what the Prime Minister says. The then Finance Minister, in a Note to the Prime Minister on January 15, recommended auction for allocation of spectrum beyond the startup spectrum, which he defined as 4.4 MHz. Further in April, 2008, there was other correspondence and he goes on to explain it. So, this is just to clarify that particular point so that it should not go without a response. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, the other issue that I want to just mention, which he talked about, was that when I gave the examples of other countries, it was in the context of what the JPC should do. It was not in the context of my favouring a particular way of allocation of spectrum. This is something that the JPC will decide. If the per capita income of a person in Finland is 42,000 dollars, surely, he can afford to pay much more for being a consumer. The fact that despite the per capita income he is being given use of Spectrum free of charge. Obviously, there is a policy prescription behind it, and I don't want to go into that. That is something which the JPC should look at. These are the issues of policy which, hopefully, the JPC will look at and make recommendations in regard thereto.

Sir, there was another issue that was raised, this is something again which the JPC should be looking at, that when people got these licenses they inducted other players. This is something that Shri Tapan had also mentioned. They inducted other players. So, obviously, the value of the license

is much more, and, since the value is much more, revenue has been lost. That is true, this example can be extrapolated to several situations. Take, for example, under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act. As you know, the policy under the Act is, first- come, first-served. If you get a mining license on first-come, first-served, then, what happens? You induct a player because you don't have the capital to invest. ...(Interruptions)... One second. Why are you interrupting? I am trying to explain something. If you do not want the explanation, it is another matter. I am only trying to explain that these are very complex issues. They deal with policy, they deal with economic opportunities, they deal with industry, they deal with the corporate sector, they deal with the price of the service at what price should be to the consumer. This is not such an easy issue. So, under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, you get mining leases; you get other people investing into the system in crores of rupees. Do you say that the mining lease was given at a cheap price, and, therefore, revenue has been lost? That is true also of Doordarshan. You take spots on television. You have to do a play, you get an investor in. Ultimately, what happens in the telecom sector? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In mining, there is a provision for royalty. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The revenue sharing is exactly that. ...(Interruptions)... The revenue sharing is exactly that. But, I don't want to go into that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Minister is going into it, and then saying, "I am not going into it". ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, allow it to be discussed in the JPC. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am explaining it.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आप माइनिंग पर कहाँ चले गए? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, move the Motion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I had the impression that perhaps some of the concepts were not so clear. So I was attempting to clarify those concepts. That is all that I was trying to do. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: After inducting other players in it, ...*(Interruptions)*... that premium was ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे मोशन मूव कर रहे हैं, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Quite frankly, I do not think ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not think we should talk of crony capitalism. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a great country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Aberrations take place and they have taken place in the past not once, not twice. There is corruption. I think the best place to start dealing with corruption for political parties is in their own home States where they know that there is corruption. At least, start dealing with corruption there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think we have had a wonderful debate. As far as Joshiji's question is concerned, all that I want to say is that my role here is very limited, namely, to move the Motion. I cannot possibly respond to his request. That request he has to make somewhere else. I am very happy that all the Members have unanimously agreed, subject to one or two, and supported this Motion. I do pray that the kind of partisanship that was seen in this House is not be seen in the JPC and the recommendations that will come help future generations to determine as to what course of action should be followed, at least, in the telecom sector. I thank the House very much and I move the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendations of Lok Sabha that Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 Members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha, be constituted:

- (i) to examine policy prescriptions and their interpretation thereafter by successive Governments, including decisions of the Union Cabinet and the consequences thereof, in the allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum from 1998 to 2009;
- (ii) to examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences thereof in the implementation of Government decisions and policy prescriptions from 1998 to 2009; and
- (iii) to make recommendations to ensure formulation of appropriate procedures for implementation of laid down policy in

the allocation and pricing of telecom licences; as made in the Motion adopted by Lok Sabha on the 24th February, 2011 and

communicated to this House on the 25th February, 2011 and resolves that this House do join in the said Committee and do appoint the following 10 Members from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee:

- (1) Prof. P.J. Kurien
- (2) Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan
- (3) Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
- (4) Shri Tiruchi Siva
- (5) Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi
- (6) Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
- (7) Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
- (8) Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh
- (9) Shri Satish Chandra Misra
- (10) Shri Sitaram Yechury."

The motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

(I) Motion Re: nomination of a member to the Committee on Public Accounts.

(II) The Repatriation on Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

(I)

"That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one member from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts (2010-11) of this House for unexpired portion of term of the Committee vice Shri Ahswani Kumar, appointed as Minister and do communicate to this House the name of the member so nominated by the Rajya Sabha."

(II)

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st March, 2011."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 3rd March, 2011.

The House then adjourned at fifty-two minutes past five of the clock,
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 3rd March, 2011.