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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Reference by Chair—

International Women's Day (page 1)

President's Message (page 2)

Messages from Lok Sabha—

The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2011 (page 2)

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2011 (page 2)

Matters raised with permission—

Issues relating to women in the country (page 3-4)

Need for a public campaign in view of recent crimes against women
(page 4-7)

Killing of a *dalit* child kidnapped in Chandigarh (pages 7-8)

Demand to issue visa to a Pakistani painter (pages 8)

Circulation of fake currency from Pakistan (page 10)

Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project in Maharashtra (pages 10-12)

Closure of coal mines due to leakage of poisonous and inflammable gas in
Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh (pages 12-13)

The Budget (Railways), 2011-12 — Contd. (pages 14-39 and pages 517-538)

Member Sworn (page 39)

Oral Answers to Questions (page 39-58)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 59-82)

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PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 82-274)

Written Answers to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the 07th March, 2010 (pages 274-502)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 274-304)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 304-502)

Short Notice Question (page 502-504)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 504-511)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development – *Presented* (pages 511-12)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry – *Presented* (512)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture – *Laid on the Table* (pages 512-13)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology – *Laid on the Table* (page 513)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour – *Laid on the Table* (page 514)

Action Taken Statements of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour – *Laid on the Table* (page 514)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas – *Laid on the Table* (pages 514-15)

Statements of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas – *Laid on the Table* (page 515)

Motion for Election to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – *Adopted* (pages 515-516)

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Accounts – *Adopted* (page 516)

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Undertakings – *Adopted* (page 516)

Statement by Prime Minister—

Appointment of Central Vigilance Commissioner (page 538-44)

Government Resolution—

Recommendations contained in the first report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009) – *Adopted* (page 550))

Government Bill—

The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2011 – *Returned* (page 550)

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2011 – *Returned* (page 550-51)

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 8th March, 2011/17 Phalguna, 1932 (Saka)

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

REFERENCE BY CHAIR

International Women's Day

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today is International Women's Day. For over a century, this day has marked the honouring and celebration of untiring efforts and commitment to bring about equality, justice, development and empowerment to one half of humanity. The demand for equal political and economic participation of women has achieved substantial results in the past hundred years; much work, however, still remains to be done.

It is an unfortunate fact that women in reality face inequality and marginalisation in terms of education, job opportunities, pay and health. Women are still haunted by crime and violence directed against them, including female infanticide, foeticide and demand for dowry. Over the last six decades of the Republic, we have looked at the debate on women's rights and empowerment through the prism of our Constitution, politics, ethical and moral values and progressive societal norms. Increasingly, we must also look at the issue from the economic perspective. We cannot afford to ignore or be deprived of the economic contribution, enterprise and innovation of a half of our population. In their security, lies our security, in their progress our progress.

It is pertinent to note that on 9th March last year, Members of this House had taken the historic legislative initiative in passing the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008. All three wings of the Government - the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary

- are committed to narrowing historical disparities in education, healthcare, employment and political representation of women.

I am sure that the whole House will join me in rededicating ourselves to respecting and empowering our women, educating and developing their capacities, and enabling them to realize their potential in our society, economy and polity.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received the following message dated the 3rd March, 2011 from respected Rashtrapatiji:

“I have received the expression of Thanks by the Members of the Rajya Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 21st February, 2011.”

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2011.

(II) The Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2011.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th March, 2011.

“The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

(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 Appropriation (Railways) No.2 Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th March, 2011.

“The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

Sir, I lay a copy of each of the Bills on the Table.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हमने एक
नोटिस दिया है। हमारा कॉलिंग अटेंशन ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारा एक स्पेशल मेशन है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।
 ... (व्यवधान) ... देश के लाखों कलाकार ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: वर्ल्ड कम क्रिकेट के ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उनको बेरोजगार करने का षड्यंत्र यह सरकार करने जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप वह दे दीजिए, कल लयि जाएगा।
 ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: किसी न किसी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: अग्रवाल जी, आप नोटिस दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: हमने नोटिस दिया है।
 ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जो नोटिस दिया, वह आउट ऑफ टाइम हो गया था। इसलिए आप कल दे दीजिए, कल इसे ले लेंगे।
 ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: आउट ऑफ टाइम नहीं ... (व्यवधान) ... आप इसको स्वीकारें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: अग्रवाल जी, बस अब हो गया।
 ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, यह सरकार का लाखों कलाकारों को बेरोजगार करने का षड्यंत्र है और उस षड्यंत्र ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने कॉल अटेशन का नोटिस दिया है, उसको consider कर लयि जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

Issues relating to women in the country

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, women constitute more than 50 per cent of the total population in the country. Even though we have separate Department of Women and Child Development since 1985 and the Ministry since 2006, there is little improvement in the condition of women in the country.

In a country like ours where society is marred by heinous crimes against women including rape, dowry deaths, female infanticide, gender discrimination, etc. in spite of the fact that the President, Speaker of Lok Sabha, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, President of AICC are all women, this International Women's Day holds special significance.

There is no doubt that the vision of the Ministry is to empower

the women and live with dignity and make them equal partners towards the development of the country in an environment free from violence and gender discrimination and exploitation. But, the ground reality is different. Hence, I demand that the Government of India to take up the following measures immediately for amelioration of women in the country. First is, immediate passing of Women's Reservation Bill. Second is, immediate passing of Constitutional amendment Bill to provide 50 per cent reservation for women in Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. Third, there is no doubt that the hon. Finance Minister in his present Budget has done

something for Anganwadi workers and set up Fund for Self-Help Groups. But, there are other women working in such areas. I demand that their salaries should also be increased at par with Anganwadi workers. Fourth, Gender Budgeting is one of the important components which helps empowerment of women. But, if you look at the last three Budgets, the Government has given only Rs. 67,749 crores and if you calculate the per capita availability, it was Rs. 900 in 2008-09, Rs. 1000 in 2009-10 and Rs. 1190 in 2010-11. It means, it is not even Rs.100 per month. So, instead of allotting a lump sum amount under Gender Budgeting, I request the Government of India to make available, at least, Rs.3000 per capita availability which will help women. Fifth, Mission for Empowerment of Women started last year to empower women socially, economically and educationally. It should be implemented in all seriousness. Sixth, the Government has passed Domestic Violence Act in 2005. But, till today, no money has been allocated. I request to allocate sufficient money for this. Seventh is, implementation of Equal Remuneration, Minimum Wages, Factories Act in their true spirit. Eighth, I also demand for special Budget for women working in agriculture sector. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...
 इंटरनेशनल वूमेंस डे है। Okay, complete it. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Ninth is, to take measures on female foeticide and dowry related issues in the country. Tenth, after globalization, it appears that the problems of Indian women have gone up. They lack security at foreign land and are facing desertions from husbands abroad. So, the Government of India should also protect Indian women staying abroad.

So, at least, on this Day, let us resolve that we all come together for upliftment of the status of Indian women in this country. Thank you, Sir.

Need for a public campaign in view of recent crimes against women

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, with your permission, on this historic day, when we celebrate 100 years of the observance of International Women's Day, I would like to greet all Members of the House and also, Sir, with the permission of Members, to extend our congratulations and our greetings to the

brave women of Indian. सर, उनकी अपनी हस्मित , उनके अपने आंदोलन के आधार पर जो बाधाएं उनके सामने खड़ी हैं , चाहे वे संस्कृति के नाम पर हों , चाहे वे सामाजिक , आर्थिक या राजनीति बाधाएं हों ...

उनको तोड़कर उन्होंने पूरी दुनिया के सामने यह साबित किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की औरतें किसी से कम नहीं हैं , किसी से पीछे नहीं हैं।

सर, मैं उन्हें भी बधाई देना चाहती हूं , विशेषकर गरीब परिवार की औरतें , जो अपनी तमाम मुसीबतों का जहर पीकर भी खड़े होकर अपने परिवार की देखभाल कर रही हैं। हमारी बहन ने बहुत

सारे मुद्दे रखे हैं। मैं इस हाउस से यह अपील करना चाहूंगी कि यह सबसे शर्मनाक बात है कि आजहमिदुस्तान की ओरतें अपने ही देश में अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं कर रही हैं। The most shameful statistics have been made available by the National Crimes Bureau which shows that in the latest assessment of violence against women, there were over 2 lakh cases of violence against women registered, and that violence stretches from the girl child. This House will be shocked to know that of all cases of rape registered in the year 2009, over 27 per cent of those cases registered were against minors in this country. What is this society? How do we talk about development when we cannot ensure a safe environment for our children? How can we talk about equality in democracy when a working woman is not safe in her work place? And I really regret to say that even in the home where crores of women home-makers work day and night for the interest of their families, even within Indian home, Sir, there are the worst examples of violence against women. In India, Sir, women have never pitted their movement against men. We have fought against patriarchic notions, Sir, but we have always sought the cooperation of men in the struggle for equality. And therefore, Sir, it is with that spirit that I appeal to Members of this House as leaders in the political sphere to pledge to take this struggle against violence on women to every corner of this country to make India safe for her children, to make India safe for her women. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House associates itself with the matter raised by Smt. Brinda Karat.

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश): सर धन्यवाद। आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस है और हमेशा की तरह इस अवसर पर महिलाओं के प्रति सम्मान प्रदर्शित करने की पहल की जाती रही है। उपसभापति जी, आज देश में महिलाओं के साथ दो तरह का व्यवहार होता है। एक तरफ तो हमें दुर्गा, सरस्वती और लक्ष्मी के रूप में महिमामंडित किया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ आज भी लाखों महिलाएं बलात्कार, घरेलू हिंसा, उपेक्षा और उत्पीड़न की शिकार हो रही हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी से हूँ और भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने महिलाओं के राजनैतिक सशक्ति करण, आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण के लिए विशेष पहल की है। मुझे याद है कि 1996 में

... (व्यवधान) ... बड़ौदा की कार्यसमिति में पार्टी की ओर से 33 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का पहला प्रस्ताव भारतीय जनता पार्टी की ओर से पास किया गया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभापति जी, मुझे यह कहते हुए भी खुशी है कि आज महिला अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी की ओर से कर्नाटक से श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी जी राज्य सभा की सदस्य बन रही हैं और आज oath लेंगी। उपसभापति महोदय, हमें यह कहते हुए गर्व है कि हमारे देश की महामहिम राष्ट्रपति एक महिला हैं, लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के पद पर भी एक महिला आसीन हैं और लोक सभा में प्रतिपक्ष की नेता भी एक महिला हैं। इसके साथ-साथ यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन भी एक महिला हैं। इसके बावजूद भी महिलाएं गैर-बराबरी और नाइंसाफी की शिकार हो रही हैं।

महोदय, मेरा एक छोटा सा संकल्प है और मैं उस संकल्प के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारा सदन इस वर्ष को 'महिला गरिमा वर्ष' के रूप में मनाए। इसके साथ-साथ सदन में महिलाओं के हकों और हितों से संबंधित जितने भी वधियक लम्बित हैं, और वधिराधीन हैं, including 33 per cent Reservation Bill, महिलाएं लोक सभा में इस बिल का इंतिजार कर रही हैं कि कब यह पास हो, उन

सबको पास करके UPA की सरकार महिलाओं के प्रति अपने सम्मान और उत्तरदायित्व का परिचय दे और संकल्प को पारित करे। इसके साथ ही साथ मेरा यह भी आग्रह है कि हमारे देश की जो बालिकाएँ हैं, उन तमाम बालिकाओं को compulsory और free अच्छी शिक्षा दी जाए, ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party's time is over. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

श्रीमती माया सहि : ताकि वे बहनें अपने अधिकारों को समझ सकें, ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party's time is over. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

श्रीमती माया सहि : उनका उपयोग कर सकें और आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें।

शुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो वक्षिण उठाया है, मैं इससे अपने को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by her. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are associating. ... (व्यवधान) ... हो गया। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया है, इसलिए आप एसोसिएट कर दीजिए। इनका नाम एसोसिएट में लिख लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... उनका नोटिस था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर (हमिचल प्रदेश) : सर, आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप दोनों में से कोई एक बोलें, ... (व्यवधान) ... whoever wants to speak. आप केवल दो मिनट बोल लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे आज महिला इन्टरनेशनल वीमेन्स डे पर बोलने का मौका दिया और इससे शुरुआत की है। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यह दिवस 8 मार्च को मनाया जाता है। इसके लिए महिलाओं ने बहुत संघर्ष किया है और पूरी दुनिया की महिलाओं ने संघर्ष किया है, इसलिए इस दिवस का आज महत्व है। भारत में भी महिलाओं के लिए बहुत कुछ किया गया है तथा बहुत से

कामून बनाए गए हैं। मैं आजके दखि यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कामून बनाए गए हैं, उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में आज यहां जत्तिने भी सांसद साथी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उन सभी से नविदन करूंगी कि उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लखि जोर लगाएं, जखिसे उनका सही रूप में महिलाओं को फायदा हो सके, चाहे वह कामून डाखरी का हो, चाहे वह कन्याभूण का कामून हो और चाहे वह डोमेस्टिक वॉयलेंस का हो। केवल कामून बनाने से महिलाओं को उनका हक नहीं मल्लिगा, बल्कि जब तक हमारे भाइयों का, पुरुषों का माइंड चेंज नहीं होगा, जब तक वे यह नहीं समझेंगे कि महिला हमारी साथी हैं, हमारी प्रतिद्वन्द्वी नहीं हैं, महिलाओं को उनका हक नहीं मल्लिगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only associate. ...**(व्यवधान)**... Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please allow me to speak on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate. ...(Interruptions)... Please associate. ...(Interruptions)... This is Zero Hour. Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... कश्यप जी, आप बोलिए।
...(व्यवधान)... Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... During Zero Hour, don't interrupt, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do it. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir,.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please don't do it now. Otherwise, the whole Zero Hour will get disturbed. ...(Interruptions)... You will get some other chance. ...(Interruptions)... You will get some other chance. I have called him and he is already speaking. ...(Interruptions)... In Zero Hour we are following certain rules. Please help. सहि साहब, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Next is Shri Shivanand Tewari. ...(Interruptions)... कश्यम जी, आप बोलिए।

Killing of a dalit child kidnapped in Chandigarh

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, चण्डीगढ़ में आए दलित अपहरण, हत्याएं, लूट एवं दलित उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। इससे चण्डीगढ़ के आमजनमानस में दहशत का माहौल पैदा हो गया है। मैं चण्डीगढ़ की एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण घटना सदन की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ। दलित 21.02.2010 को एक दलित मासूम बच्चे, खुशप्रीत का अपहरण दलितहाड़े, उसके पति के घर से कुख्यात बदमाशों द्वारा कर लिया गया।

उसी दलित शाम करीब 4.30 बजे अपहरणकर्ताओं ने बर्बरतापूर्ण रवैया अपनाते हुए अपहृत दलित बच्चे खुशप्रीत के घर पर फोन करके चार लाख रुपए फरिश्ती की मांग की और साथ ही धमकी भी दी गई कि यदि इस घटना के बारे में पुलिस या प्रशासनी क अधिकारियों को बताया तो खुशप्रीत की हत्या कर दी जाएगी। दहशत के मारे खुशप्रीत के परिवार के लोगों ने खुशप्रीत की जान बचाने के लिए आननफानन में चार लाख रुपए का इंतजाम कर थाना चण्डीगढ़ की पुलिस को घटना से अवगत कराया और घटना की रजिस्ट्रार लखवाई। महोदय, थाने में पुलिस स कार्रवाई के उपरान्त पुलिस की योजना के मुताबिक अपहरणकर्ताओं से बात कर फरिश्ती की चार लाख रुपए की रकम डेसू माजरा नकित खरड, जिला मोहाली, पंजाब में 16 पुलिसकर्मियों की मौजूदगी में खुशप्रीत के परिवार के लोगों ने अपहरणकर्ताओं को दे दी, लेकिन अपहरणकर्ताओं

द्वारा अपहृत खुशप्रीत को नहीं छोड़ा गया। नरेश होकर खुशप्रीत के परिवार के लोग पुलिस के साथ फरिंती की रकम देकर अपने घर लौट आए। चंडीगढ़ पुलिस ने यह सारी घटना मूक दर्शक बन कर देखी और किसी भी प्रकार की कार्रवाई नहीं की। यदि चंडीगढ़ की पुलिस चाहती, तो फरिंती की रकम देते वक्त अपराधियों को पकड़ सकती थी, परन्तु पुलिस की निष्क्रियता व हीसाहवाली के कारण दलित बच्चा खुशप्रीत उसके परिवार वालों को वापस नहीं मिला और चार लाख की फरिंती की रकम भी अपहरणकर्ता ले गए।

महोदय, घटना के कारण अपहरणकर्ताओं के हौसले बढ़ गए हैं, जसके कारण अपहरणकर्ताओं ने पुलिस प्रशासन की परवाह न करते हुए चार लाख रुपए लेने के बावजूद अपहृत बच्चे खुशप्रीत की हत्या कर दी। ... (समय की घंटी) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। श्री शक्तिनन्द तविरा।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से माँगा करता हूँ कि दलित खुशप्रीत के अपहरणकर्ताओं को तुरन्त गिरफ्तार किया जाए और दलित परिवार को कम-से-कम 10 लाख रुपए मुआवजा दिलाया जाए।

Demand to issue visa to a Pakistani painter

श्री शविनन्द तकिरी (बहिर) : उपसभापति महोदय, इधर पाकिस्तान से लगातार नरिश करने वाली खबरें आ रही हैं। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले वहाँ पंजाब के गवर्नर और माइनॉरिटी डिविजमेंट के मन्निस्टर की हत्या हुई। हमारे पड़ोस में पाकिस्तान है और पाकिस्तान में इस तरह की घटना होना, वहाँ fundamentalist ताकतों का बढ़ना हमारे लिये चिन्ताजनक बात है। ऐसी हालत में हमारा भी दायित्व बनता है कि वहाँ जो उदारवादी धाराएँ हैं, हम उनकी मदद करें। वहाँ सब कुछ होने के बावजूद नरिश करने वाली स्थिति हम इसलिए नहीं देखते हैं कि इन दोनों लोगों ने अपने commitment के आधार पर जाम देना कुर्बान किया, लेकिन fundamentalist ताकतों के सामने समर्पण करना कबूल नहीं किया। मुझे इस बात की शकियत है कि हमारे मुल्क उस देश में जो उदारवादी धारा है, उनकी मदद नहीं कर रहा है। मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि अभी लाहौर में एक calligrapher, एक पेंटर ने महात्मा गाँधी की दो फीट और तीन फीट की तस्वीर बनाई है। उसने अपने खुद से वह तस्वीर बनाई है। आप समझिए कि शरीर से नकिलने के बाद खुद तुरन्त जम जाता है, वैसी हालत में तस्वीर बनाना कत्तिना कठिन होगा। जब लोगों ने उससे पूछा कि यह जो आपकी योजना है, उसकी भावना आपके अन्दर कैसे पैदा हुई, तो उसने बताया कि अभी 4-5 साल पहले जब हब्बि दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच क्रिकेट मैच हो रहा था, बॉर्डर खुला था, वह इस पार आया था, तो उसने देखा कि हमारे मुल्क के समाज और संस्कृति में और हब्बिदुस्तान के समाज और संस्कृति में कोई फर्क नहीं है, कोई भेद नहीं है। उसके मन में यह बात आई कि हब्बिदुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो झगड़ा है, वह सयिशी झगड़ा है, राजनीतिक झगड़ा है, आम आवाम का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। इसलिए उसने महात्मा गाँधी का चित्र बनाने का नर्णय लिया। उस आदमी ने महात्मा गाँधी के बारे में कुछ भी पढ़ा - लिखा नहीं है, लेकिन सर्फ़ इस बात से कि महात्मा गाँधी ने दुनिया में शान्ति और अमन का पैगाम दिया है, उसको इस बात की प्रेरणा मिली। वह उस चित्र के साथ हब्बिदुस्तान आना चाहता है और वह हब्बिदुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को वह चित्र भेंट करना चाहता है, लेकिन खेद है कि भारत सरकार

ने उसे वीज़ा नहीं दिया है। नतीजा यह है कि वह चबि damage हो गया है, उस चबि को नुकसान हो गया है, लेकिन वह आदमी इतना committed है कि वह कहता है कि अगर उसे हब्दिस्तान का वीज़ा मिला और प्रधान मंत्री जी को चबि समर्पित करने का मौका मिला, तो फरि से खूब से उसकी मरम्मत करेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह सर्फि यहीं की बात नहीं है। अभी जयपुर में जो विश्व साहित्यिक सम्मेलन हुआ, Literary Conference हुआ, उसमें भी पाकिस्तान से जो उदारवादी लेखक हैं, जो उदारवादी धारा के समर्थक हैं, उनको वीज़ा नहीं मिला ... (समय की घंटी) ... इसलिए मैं सरकार से और प्रधान मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि उस पैर को वीज़ा दिया जाए और उसकी तस्वीर को ग्रहण किया जाए, ताकि उदारवादी विचारधारा को मदद मिल सके।

श्री अली अनवरी अंसारी (बहिर): सर, मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

Circulation of fake currency from Pakistan

श्री तरुण वजिय (उत्तराखंड): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं पाकिस्तान द्वारा चलाए जा रहे आर्थिक आतंकवाद के बारे में सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की

रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक पछिले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष पाकिस्तान से आने वाले नकली नोटों की आमद में 250% इजाफ़ा हुआ है। केवल पछिले एक वर्ष में सरकार के पास नकली नोटों की 1,27,781 रिपोर्ट्स दर्ज हुई हैं। ट्रिब्यून के सम्पादकीय के मुताबिक भारत वर्ष में 1,69,000 करोड़ रुपये नकली नोटों की करंसी चल रही है। भारत सरकार ने जो नायक कमेटी बैठाई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट में यह दर्ज किया गया है, लेकिन सरकार केवल Financial Action Task Force के पास शकियत दर्ज करके ही अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री समझ लेती है।

महोदय, हब्बिदुस्तान में जो आतंकवाद बढ़ रहा है, चाहे वह जम्मू -कश्मीर में हो, पूर्वांचल में हो या दक्षिण में हो, इन तमाम आतंकवादी घटनाओं के पीछे पाकिस्तान द्वारा आ रहे नकली नोटों की आमद बहुत बड़ी ज़िम्मेदार है। भारत में जसि प्रकार से ज़िन्दी आतंकवाद है, वैसे ही पाकिस्तान द्वारा यह आर्थिक आतंकवाद चलाया जा रहा है। इंटेलेजेंस रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक क्वेटा और बलुचिस्तान में पाकिस्तान की जो अधिकृत सरकारी नोट छापने वाली मशीनें हैं, उन पर ही भारत के नोट भी छापे जाते हैं और उनको काठमांडु, क्वालालम्पुर, दुबई इत्यादि रूट्स से भारत में लाया जाता है। भारत में एटीएम मशींस के द्वारा Counterfeit Currency को बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सर्कुलेशन में डाला जाता है। इसके लिये लश्कर -ए-तैयबा, जैश -ए-मोहम्मद, हूजी और कराची में दाउद इब्राहीम की जो डी कंपनी है, उसका एक नेटवर्क है। इनके माध्यम से भारत में नकली नोट बछिआ जाते हैं। अभी हाल ही में 5 तारीख को अमरीका के State Department की एक रिपोर्ट छपी है, जिसमें स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान की आईएसआई भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को नष्ट करने के लिये नकली नोटों के सर्कुलेशन का सहारा ले रही है। जसि प्रकार से पाकिस्तान AK-47 के माध्यम से यहां पर आतंकवाद फैलाता है, उसी प्रकार आर्थिक आतंकवाद उस आतंकवाद से कम भयानक और वशिशकारी नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं मांग करता हूं कि इसके बारे में सरकार उसी केन्द्रीय भावना से काम करे, जसि प्रकार वह आतंकवाद के खलिफ काम करना चाहती है। पाकिस्तान के साथ किसी भी बातचीत में आर्थिक आतंकवाद महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा होना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान में जो नकली नोट छापने वाली मशीनें और केन्द्र हैं, उनको नष्ट करने के लिये भारत सरकार को स्वयं कदम उठाने चाहिए।

SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with it.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हम इनका समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, हम इनका समर्थन करते हैं।

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हम इनका समर्थन करते हैं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all associate ourselves with it.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): महोदय, यह बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा है और इसके ऊपर ... (व्यवधान) ... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि तरुण वज्रिय जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण वज्रिय उठाया है। हमारे देश के अंदर यह दूसरा आतंकवाद पनप रहा है, जसि पर उन्होंने साफ़-साफ़ शब्दों में इंडिकेट किया है। इस वज्रिय को केवल इन्होंने ही नहीं, बल्कि इस देश के लगभग सभी प्रमुख अखबारों ने बड़ जोर-शोर से प्रकट किया है। मैं आपके नोटिस में केवल यह बात लाना

चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर जो कुछ इन्होंने कहा, सरकार के पास सुस्पष्ट रूप से उन ऑफिसर्स के नाम हैं, जन्होंने फेक करंसी को इस देश में वित्तारित व प्रचारित करने का षड्यंत्र रचा है। उन लोगों के नाम यहां पर प्रकाशित कए गए हैं।

महोदय, हम चाहते हैं कि डिप्लोमैटिक लेवल पर सरकार उन अफसरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लए पाकिस्तान सरकार को लखे और मजबूर करे, ताकि इस देश के अन्दर जो इस प्रकार की कुत्सित कार्यवाहियां चल रही हैं, उनको रोका जा सके, अन्यथा देश का आर्थिक ढांचा चरमरा जाएगा ... (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद, धन्यवाद।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, एक छोटी से बात और है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, आप एसोसिएट कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, एक छोटी सी बात ही है। मैं आपके और हम सबके हित की बात कह रहा हूँ। यह जो फेक करंसी आ रही है, वह आपके घर में और मेरे घर में भी हो सकती है, लेकिन हमें मायूम ही नहीं है कि कौन सी करंसी सही है और कौन सी गलत है। इसको एग्जामिन करना मेरे लए और हम सबके लए मुश्किल है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकसर हमारे देश के अंदर पुलिस उसी को पकड़ती है, जिसके घर में अथवा दुकान में नोट पकड़ा गया हो ही है, उसी को पकड़ कर सजा दी जाती है। इसके कारण वे लोग तकलीफ पाते हैं, जबकि कोई कसूर नहीं होता। अगर यह करंसी इसी प्रकार वित्तारित हो रही है, तो फरि हर घर में फेक करंसी मस्जिगी, फरि क्या हमारी पुलिस हर घर से लोगों को पकड़ कर जेल में डालती रहेगी ? ... (समय की घंटी) ... आम लोगों पर कार्यवाही करने से पहले उन लोगों पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जो इन नोटों को छापते और चलाते हैं।

Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project in Maharashtra

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): With your permission, Sir, issue that I wish to raise is a burning issue in Maharashtra. A nuclear power project is coming up in the Konkan area of Maharashtra and the people of the Konkan region as also my party is opposed to the setting up of this project against the wishes of the people of Konkan.

Sir, the project has not yet started. It is to be considered by the Government whether such a project is at all necessary, at a place where the local people are opposing the setting up of the project. It must be noted that Maharashtra has a coast line of about 700 miles and the entire Konkan region is considered to be a green area. Is it necessary to remove the greenery of that area and put up a nuclear power project there? People there have opposed the project right from the very beginning. I am aware that the Chief Minister had visited the site and during his visit also there were agitations by the people of Jaitapur. This project has to be stopped immediately. It can be shifted to any other place. But instead of doing that, instead of giving sufficient time to the people of Jaitapur and listen to them, the Government is pushing this proposal against the wishes of the people of Jaitapur. The most surprising fact is that one of the Ministers of the Maharashtra Government himself is trying to threaten the people of Jaitapur. It has never happened earlier

and it is not at all desirable that threats are given by the Minister of the State Government and, then, the Chief Minister remains silent on that. The people are agitated. I am raising this issue particularly because it has now been seen that, with the help of Police, people opposing the project are not being allowed to enter that area. What type of democracy is this where people are not allowed to enter an area simply because they are opposed to the setting up of a project? Sir, it might take a serious turn. The people of Jaitapur do not want this project and, therefore, it must immediately be stopped.

Sir, we are meeting the Prime Minister on this issue and I request that this issue be taken up seriously by the Government.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am on the same issue. There is unprecedented repression...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only association, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I wish to raise two pertinent issues. There is unprecedented repression of the local people opposing the nuclear power project at Jaitapur. This repression should end. Scores of people have been arrested including one prominent doctor, Dr. Milind Desai. They must be released.

Having said that, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to two issues for their consideration. One, the Madhav Gadgil Committee set up to study the impact of development projects in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts had studied and answered one question: is the environment being effectively protected? The Report says, "The answer seems to be an unequivocal 'no'. There is little enforcement of environmental protection laws including pollution control, very inadequate monitoring of the situation on ground, and quite unsatisfactory measures for grievance redressal".

This is the report given by the Madhav Gadgil Committee. Sir, the Government is now suggesting that the design of Areva, the reactor producing French multi-national company, the European Pressurised Reactor, EPR, is an advanced, the state-of-the-art design. In fact, not a single EPR is in operation anywhere in the world. So, the Government is promoting untested technology in

India which is objectionable.

Sir, lastly, the Government is refusing to clarify its stand on issue of liability of the supplier. President Sarkozy, when he was visiting India, insisted that India should follow the norms set down by the Vienna Convention. What is the answer of the Government? According to the report in many national dailies, the Government is planning to create a set of friendly rules to address concerns of nuclear reactor suppliers on the liability that they will have to bear in case of an accident. Similar reports have appeared in the business dailies earlier in our country. This suggests that the Government may be preparing to subvert the

Indian liability law for the benefit of multinational corporations. So, I would urge upon the Government to stop the work at Jaitapur. Unless the people living in Jaitapur, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg areas are convinced, you cannot go again in haste in order to promote a multi-national corporation in India, to which we are opposed. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention.

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention.

SHRI SAMAN PATHAK (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the mention.

Closure of oal mines due to leakage of poisonous and inflammable gas in Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दक्स के उपलक्ष्य पर मेरी पहले श्रद्धा काळ सूचना के अंतर्गत एक गंभीर वक्षिय पर आपने मुझे बोलने को जो अनुमति दी है, उसके लखि में आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, राबनवाडा खास, पेंचइस्ट, जल्ला -छदिवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खदान को जहरीली एवं ज्वलनशील गैस के रस्राव होने की वजह से बंद करना पड़ा है। यह स्थिति खदान प्रबंधक की लाप्रवाही तथा मनमाने ढंग से कार्य करने की प्रवृत्ति की वजह से नर्मित हुई है। कोयला खदान को बंद करने की वजह से लगभग 580 मजदूरों को इस कोयला खदान से हटाना पड़ा है। यदि थोड़ा-सा समय और व्यतीत हो जाता, तो इन मजदूरों की जान जा सकती थी तथा ज्वलनशील गैस की वजह से उस क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़ा वस्फोट भी हो सकता था, जसिमें करोड़ों रुपयों के साथ-साथ जान-माल का भी अत्यधिक नुकसान होता तथा यह कोयला खदान के इतिहास की सबसे बड़ी त्रासदी होती। इस खदान को प्रबंधन की लाप्रवाही की वजह से बंद करने के कारण भारत सरकार, कोल इंडिया तथा देश को करोड़ों रुपये के कीमती ऊर्जा स्रोत,

कोयला तथा खदान में बंद मशीनों का नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है, जबकि यदि खदान प्रबंधक तथा वरिष्ठ अधिकारी समय पर ध्यान देते तो यह स्थिति निर्मित नहीं होती। प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, इस खदान की आयु लगभग 20 वर्ष और है। इसमें प्रतिदिन लगभग 200 टन कोयले का उत्पादन होता था तथा इस खदान में 30 लाख टन कोयला रजिर्व स्टॉक में है।

यहाँ विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय है कि दक्षिण 24 अक्टूबर, 2010 को इंटक, बीएमएस, एचएमएस, सीडू तथा एटक के उसी क्षेत्र में कार्यरत जम्मेदार ओव्हरमैन तथा माइनिंग सरदार द्वारा खदान में हो रही लापरवाही की सूचना दी गयी थी, कब्तु खान प्रबंधन द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। दक्षिण 13 फरवरी, 2011 को भी वरिष्ठ ओव्हरमैन द्वारा नरीक्षण कर सी.ओ. गैस की मात्रा 200 पीपीएम बताया गयी, जो कि खतरनाक स्तर है, कब्तु प्रबंधक ने सुरक्षा का कोई इंतजाम या माकूल कार्यवाही नहीं की। तदुपरांत दक्षिण 20 फरवरी, 2011 को प्रथम पाली में गैस रसिाव की जानकारी मल्लिने पर भी प्रबंधक द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी। इसके उपरांत, जब अचानक खतरनाक गैस, कार्बन आक्साइड 3 प्रतिशत, कार्बन मोनो आक्साइड की मात्रा 900 पीपीएम तथा मथिन गैस का स्तर निर्धारित मानक से

अधिक 1.3 प्रतिशत हो गया , जो आननफानन में खदान में कार्यरत मजदूरों को नक़ाल कर खदान के मोहरों को सील कर दिया गया तथा अब आसपास के रहवासियों को भी वहाँ से हटाने का नोटिस दिया गया।

उपसभापति जी, यदि पश्चिमी कोयला क्षेत्र प्रबंधन तथा खदान प्रबंधक उचित समय पर गैस के स्तर को बढ़ने से रोकने का उचित प्रबंध करते , तो नश्चित रूप से करोड़ों रुपए का कोयला तथा खदान में करोड़ों रुपयों की जो कीमती मशीनें रह गई हैं , उनके नुक़सान से बचा जा सकता था ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसके लिये जांच कमेटी बनाई जाए और दोषी व्यक्तियों को दंडित किया जाए।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with her submission. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up further discussion on the Railway Budget.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is a serious matter. The Government should inquire into it. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is Zero Hour. No reply is required. ... (Interruptions)

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि (झारखंड): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

श्री आर. सी. सहि (पश्चिमी बंगाल): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, मैंने आज सुबह एक नोटिस दिया है, वे पंजाबी हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : वह admit नहीं हुआ है।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : आज एक मर्डर हुआ है, एक injured है ... (व्यवधान) ... सरकार इसको इतना lightly ले रही है। सरकार अगर इसमें interest नहीं लेगी, तो उनका हथ वैया ही होगा। उनको वहाँ कुर्ता-पाजामा पहनने से रोक दिया गया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : हमने नोटिस दिया था
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसे चेयरमैन साहब से डिस्कस कर
लीजिए। Now, we will take up further discussion on the Railway
Budget. I would like to inform the hon. Members that most of the
political parties have exhausted their time. So, first preference
will be given to those who have still time left. The BJP is left
with 25 minutes, and there are about five speakers. So, you should
manage within that. Shri Raghunandan Sharma. You have five
minutes.

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, गत वर्ष का रेल बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय मैंने रेल मंत्री महोदया का भाषण सुना था। उसका प्रारंभ करते हुए उन्होंने कहा था - “मैं इस सम्मानित सदन के समक्ष खड़ी होकर एक प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति चाहती हूँ कि क्या रेलवे की परियोजनाओं को केवल आर्थिक व्यावहारिकता के पैमाने पर ही तोला जाएगा या फिर इन्हें सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण के पैमाने से भी देखा जाएगा ?” उन्होंने बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल सदन के सामने रखा था, लेकिन व्यवहार में उनके द्वारा भी इसकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है और आज देश रेलवे के मामले में जहाँ का तहाँ खड़ा है। वसित वर्षों में आज़ादी से पूर्व जो रेलवे लाइनें बछिआई गई थीं, इन 60 वर्षों में उनमें कोई महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति दिखाई नहीं दे रही है। दुर्भाग्य है कि देश की रेल मंत्री, राजधानी में अपने ऑफिस को छोड़कर, दूसरे स्थान पर बैठकर अधिकारियों से फाइलें मंगाएँ और केवल खान्नापूर्ति करने का प्रयत्न करें, जिसके कारण आज रेलवे का कार्य प्रभावित हो रहा है और विकास का जो काम होना चाहिए था, प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से जो काम होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए रेलों का काम बहुत पछिड़ गया है और दुर्घटनाएँ बढ़ी हैं। पछिले एक वर्ष के लिये जो मास्र दंड निर्धारित किए गए थे, वे पूरे नहीं हो पाए हैं और देश उनके पूरा होने की प्रतीक्षा में खड़ा है।

उपसभापति जी, रेल परिवहन और देश के आर्थिक विकास का आपस में गहरा संबंध है। माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने इस संदर्भ में वार्षिक योजना का मामूली आंकड़ों में प्रस्तुत किया है और इसके अनुसार उनके पास 57,630 करोड़ रुपए उपलब्ध हैं, जो कुछ भी नहीं हैं। इतने बड़े देश में यह राशि कहां से आएगी, कैसे आएगी, इसे देखिए - 20,000 करोड़ रुपए बाज़ार सहायता से, 20,594 करोड़ बाज़ार ऋण से और 10,000 करोड़ रुपए Tax Free Bonds से आएंगे। क्या इस राशि से आप रेलवे जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विभाग द्वारा देश को विकास की दिशा में ले जा सकेंगे ?

उपसभापति जी, ये सारी बातें तो अपने स्थान पर हैं ही, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में पक्षपात हुआ है। मध्य प्रदेश में किसी भी प्रकार की कोई नयी रेल प्रारंभ नहीं की गई है। मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे के जो प्रस्तावित

सर्वेक्षण हैं , वे भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में रेल मार्गों के निर्माण का कार्य होना था , वह भी नहीं हुआ है , नयी रेलें चलाने का काम होना था , वह भी नहीं हुआ है और इस दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार हुआ है।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि "इन 157 वर्षों के बाद भी जनसंख्या के एक बड़े भाग में कभी रेल लाइन तक नहीं देखी ", यह बात रेल मंत्री जी ने कही है , उपदेश की बात कही जाती है , लेकिन सकारात्मक रूप से जब करने की बात आती है , तो वे जहां की तहां हैं। इसके लिए एक समुचित कार्य योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए थी। जैसे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बह्मिरी वाजपेयी जी ने "ग्राम सड़क योजना " के लिए पेट्रोल और डीजल पर एक रुपए का अतिरिक्त कर लगा कर सारे देश में सड़कों का जाल बिछा दिया था , उसी प्रकार से रेल के मामले में भी कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। देश की जनता कुछ देना चाहती है। यदि आपसचमुच में विकास करना चाहते हैं , तो जनता उसमें सहयोग करने के लिए तत्पर है , तैयार है , लेकिन उस ओर भी कोई ठोस कार्रवाई करने का आश्वासन इस बजट में नहीं दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार से कई ऐसी योजनाएं हैं , जैसे रामगंडा मंत्री से भोपाल तक की रेल लाइन , यह पछिले 15 वर्षों से जहां की तहां खड़ी है। वहां पर एक रुपया भी निर्माण के रूप में खर्च नहीं दिया गया है। दोहाद से इन्दौर रेल लाइन की घोषणा हुई और प्रधान मंत्री ने उसका भूमि पूजन कर दिया , श्रद्धान्यास भी कर दिया और आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि यह कार्य त्वरित प्रारंभ हो जाएगा ,

लेकिन वहां भी कोई कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है। जसि प्रकार से राशियां दी गई हैं, वे टोकन मात्र की दी गई हैं। यदि 1200 करोड़ का प्लान है, तो वहां केवल 50 करोड़ रुपए की राशि दी गई है। यह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है। इससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। जहां नए सर्वेक्षण के लए घोषणाएं की गई थीं, जैसे बड़ी साढ़ी से नीमच रेल लाइन, लेकिन वहां भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो नई रेल लाइनें प्रस्तावित हैं, वे प्रारंभ की जाएं और निर्माण कार्य को शीघ्र पूर्ण किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): धन्यवाद
 उपसभापति महोदय। ममता बनर्जी जी ने वर्ष 2011-12 का रेल बजट पेश किया है, उसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत भी करता हूँ और उसका समर्थन भी करता हूँ। महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने इस वर्ष अपना तीसरा बजट पेश किया है। जो बहुत ही अच्छा बजट है। हम किसी चीज में कोई कमी नकिलना चाहें, तो आसानी से कमी नकिली जा सकती है, परंतु सबसे अहम और जरूरी बात है उसके अच्छे पहलुओं को देखना। आज पूरा विश्व आर्थिक मंदी के दौर से गुजर रहा है और इससे हमारे देश में भी महंगाई बढ़ी है, डीजल के भाव बढ़े हैं, कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्ते बढ़े हैं, फरि भी ममता जी ने अपने बजट में यात्री भाड़ा न बढ़ा कर जो आमजनता का खयाल रखा है, इसके लए मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनकी प्रशंसा भी करता हूँ।

महोदय, इस बजट के अंदर अनेक ऐसी योजनाओं को समावेश किया गया है, जसिसे रेल मंत्री जी की दृढ़ इच्छा शक्ति झलकती है। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने बजट में रेल कर्मचारियों के, जो बहुत ही छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, परिवार के लए और विशेष तौर से उनके माता-पिता का खयाल रखा है, यह उनका बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है।

महोदय, रेलवे में वर्षों से पद रिक्ति पड़े हैं, जसिकी वजह से रेलवे के काम में बाधा आई है। इस वर्ष इन्होंने 1 लाख 75 हजार भर्तियां करने का निर्णय लिया है, जो बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है। इससे भी अच्छा कदम यह है कि इन्होंने 16 हजार भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की भर्ती करने का निर्णय लिया है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के नौजवान , जो हमारे देश की सीमा पर रहकर हमारे देश की रक्षा करते हैं , उनकी ईमानदारी को , उनकी कर्तव्यनिष्ठा को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदया ने जो काम किया है , इससे हमारे सुरक्षा बल के भाइयों का मनोबल बहुत बढ़ेगा।

महोदय , ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि हमारे देश में कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं , जो नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित हैं , जहां सुरक्षा बल के लोग भी नहीं जा पाते हैं और बड़े -बड़े अधिकारी भी नहीं जा पाते हैं। ऐसे नक्सलवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में ममता जी ने रेलगाड़ियां चलाने का जो निर्णय लिया है , वह निर्णय बहुत अच्छा है और यह उनकी दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति को प्रदर्शित करता है। नक्सलवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के साथ -साथ मंत्री जी ने देश के नॉर्थ -ईस्ट राज्यों को रेल लाइनों से जोड़ने का जो निर्णय लिया है , यह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है। नॉर्थ -ईस्ट राज्यों के साथ -साथ जो हमारा प्रिय राज्य जम्मू -कश्मीर है , उसका भी इन्होंने विशेष खयाल रखा है , जिसके लिए मैं इनको बहुत - बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय , इस वर्ष 2011-12 का बजट बहुत अच्छा बजट है , जिसमें मंत्री महोदया ने 57,630 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी है। इस राशि से ऐसा लगता है कि ममता जी इस देश के रेल विकास में तेजी लाना चाहती हैं। आज देश में रेल विकास के लिए सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि इस देश में नई रेल लाइनों का जाल बिछाया जाए। 2020 के रेल बजट में , पछिले बजट में तथा इस वर्ष के बजट में जो प्रावधान रखे गए हैं , उनसे ऐसा लगता है कि अब नई रेल लाइनें बिछाने के काम में तेजी आएगी।

पछिले वर्ष 1000

किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइनें बछिने का नर्णिय लयिा गया था , जसिमें से 700 किलोमीटर पूरी हुई। इस बार भी वही इच्छाशक्ति प्रदर्शित करते हुए 1000 किलोमीटर नई रेल लाइनें बछिने का नर्णिय लयिा गया है और इसके लिये 9583 करोड़ रुपए का प्रवधान कयिा गया है। इसके लिये मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ जैसा मैंने कहा कि देश के अंदर आज सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि नई रेल लाइनें बछिआई जाएं , विशेषकर उन क्षेत्रों में , जहां के लोगों ने आज तक रेल लाइन देखी ही नहीं है। इसके लिये बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि धन कैसे जुटाया जाए ? इसमें धन का अभाव सबसे बड़ी बाधा है , इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी संभावनाएं तलाश करनी चाहिए , जसिसे कि हमारा बजट इकट्ठा हो सके। हमारे देश में अनेक विकास की योजनाएं चल रही हैं और इस मौके पर मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना है , यदि इसको इस रेल के साथ जोड़ा जाए , तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें काफी धन जुट सकता है और काफी काम हो सकता है। इससे मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिलेगी और रेल के साथ जुड़ने से इसमें धन का लाभ होगा। ऐसी और भी योजनाएं हैं , जसिके लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उन संभावनाओं को तलाश करना जरूरी है।

महोदय , इस मौके पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार शहर से हनुमानगढ़ एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रेल मार्ग है। सन् 1997-98 में इस नए रेल मार्ग के लिये रेल विभाग ने बहुत जोर-शोर से

इसका शलिन्यास कयिा था , जहां बड़ा भारी हुंजूम इकट्ठा हुआ था। उस वक्त यह कहा गया था कि हम इस रेल लाइन को प्राथमिकता के साथ जोड़ेंगे। महोदय , चाहे मैं लोक सभा में रहा या चाहे अभी मैं राज्य सभा में हूँ , इस महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग के बारे में मैं हमेशा कहता रहा हूँ। यह मार्ग रेल के लिये तो उपयोग होगा ही , लेकिन उस क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिये भी बहुत लाभप्रद होगा। इससे किसानों को फायदा होगा और वहां जो बड़ी मात्रा में खनिज पदार्थ हैं , उनसे रेल को बहुत लाभ होगा। ... (समय की घंटी) ... आपने इस बजट में कहा है कि हम 2012 में इस लाइन को प्राथमिकता से लेंगे।

मैं नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप अगली योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में ही इस मार्ग को हाथ में लें। इससे इस क्षेत्र का

बहुत बड़ा विकास हो सकेगा। महोदय, मैं एक और नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सीकर से नोखा तक नयी रेल लाइन के सर्वे का काम पूरा हो चुका है। इस रेल लाइन से साप्तासर, जो कि एक बहुत बड़ा तीर्थस्थल है, वह जुड़ेगा। वहां पर हजारों की ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, कृपया मुझे बोलने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी से दूसरे स्पीकर भी बोलने वाले हैं आपके पास सात मिनट का समय था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सीकर से नोखा, चुरू-नोहर वाया तारानगर, दूधवाखारा जो नयी रेल लाइन है, उसके सर्वे का काम हो चुका है। सर्वे के अंदर भी इन लाइनों को बहुत उपयोगी पाया गया है। महोदय, मैं सारी बातें न कहकर अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आगे जयपुर-दिल्ली डबल डेकर ट्रेन देकर राजस्थान के लोगों का मन जीत लिया है। राजस्थान के लोग बहुत खुश हैं कि आपने जयपुर-दिल्ली डबल डेकर दी है। मैं ममता बनर्जी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि रतनगढ़ से सरदार शहर एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा था, जिसके बारे में लम्बे समय से मांग थी, आपने इस वर्ष उसके आमान परिवर्तन की घोषणा की है। इससे हमारे बंगाल, मुम्बई, चेन्नई, दिल्ली और असम में रहने वाले जो प्रवासी लोग हैं, उनको बहुत फायदा होगा। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदया को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ... (समय की घंटी) ... आपने चुरू-सीकर के आमान परिवर्तन

12.00 Noon.

का भी नर्णिय लयि है, उसके लयि भी मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ महोदय, मैं एक और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहता हूँ

श्री उपसभापति : आप महत्वपूर्ण बात पहले कह दीजिए। आप आखिर मैं महत्वपूर्ण बात करते हैं तो समस्या हो जाती है पहले आप महत्वपूर्ण बात कह दिया कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : सर, पछिली बार मेरी मेडन स्पीच को भी बीच में रोक दिया गया था और इस बार भी मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपकी पार्टी का एक घंटा बाकी है मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, आप पूरा समय ले लीजिए। आप अपनी पार्टी के दूसरे लोगों का टाइम ले रहे हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : सर, पछिले रेल बजट में ममता जी ने कहा था कि दिल्ली-बीकानेर का आमन परिवर्तन का कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा और इस मार्ग के ऊपर बीकानेर मेल चलाने की घोषणा की गयी थी, लेकिन इस बजट के अंदर इसकी घोषणा नहीं हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदया को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पछिले बजट के अंदर आपने इस बारे में घोषणा की थी। बीकानेर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जगह है, वहां पर तीन रेलगाड़ियां चलती थीं, एक्सप्रेस और मेल गाड़ियां चलती थीं, अभी अपने वहां के लिये सिर्फ एक इंटर-सिटी गाड़ी दी है। इससे इस क्षेत्र का काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र के अंदर तुरंत बीकानेर मेल चलायी जाए। इसी प्रकार जोधपुर-दिल्ली इस क्षेत्र का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है। जब आमन परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ था तब इस मार्ग पर जोधपुर मेल के नाम से बहुत लम्बी और बढ़िया गाड़ी चलती थी। वह गाड़ी बंद हो गयी। अभी मंत्री जी ने जोधपुर मेल चलाने की घोषणा की है, जिसके लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इसे केवल दो दक्षि चलाने के लिये कहा गया है। महोदय, हमारे क्षेत्र का जो हाई कोर्ट का काम है, वह जोधपुर से होता है, सारा काम जोधपुर से होता है। इस ट्रेन को दो दक्षि चलाने से इस क्षेत्र का काम नहीं चलेगा। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि प्रत्येक दक्षि इस गाड़ी को चलाना बहुत आवश्यक है। महोदय, मैं नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से हमारे क्षेत्र की ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : सर, मैं केवल एक मिनट में कनकलूड करता हूँ मैं मंत्री महोदया को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस है इस देश की यूएन की चेयरपर्सन, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति रखती हैं उन्होंने इस दिशा में बहुत काम भी किया है ममता जी भी महिला हैं, रेखा मंत्री भी हैं, आज इस मौके पर मैं उनसे मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि जो छात्राएं पढ़ाई करने के लिए गांव से शहर में आती हैं, उन छात्राओं को रेखा में नशुल्क पास दिया जाए, ताकि गांव की लड़कियां ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें। इसी के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। जय हिंद।

रेखा मंत्री (कुमारी ममता बनर्जी) : सर, छात्राओं के संबंध में जो बात की गई है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूँ कि छात्राओं के लिए पूरा कंसेशन है।

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आज मैं महिला दिवस के अवसर पर माननीया रेखा मंत्री सुश्री ममता बनर्जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि वे महिला क्रांति की प्रतीक हैं और महिला सशक्तिकरण में उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। सर, रेखा बजट में कुछ अच्छाइयां भी हैं उनकी मैं तारीफ करता हूँ,

लेकिन कुछ कमियां भी रह गई हैं , कुछ पछिड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा हुई है , मैं उस ओर माननीया रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं , खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश की इस बजट में घोर उपेक्षा हुई है। इसके अलावा और भी तमाम पार्टियों के सदस्यों ने अपने वधिर रखे हैं। इस बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई भी स्कीम नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए अब भी समय है , उत्तर प्रदेश की मैं कुछ मांगें प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं , जबकि अपने बजट के समापन भाषण के जरिए शामिल कर लिया जाए।

हमीरपुर रोड से हमीरपुर तक नई रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे हो चुका है। 2010-11 के बजट में इस सर्वे को आपने रखा था। सर्वे का काम पूरा हो गया है। मैं आपसे मांग करता हूं कि यह 12 किलोमीटर की छोटी सी रेल लाइन है , इसका सर्वे आपके यहां आ चुका है , ग्रंड सर्वे , हवाई सर्वे , टेक्निकल सर्वे सभी हो चुके हैं। आपने पछिले बजट में मुझको आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इसको अगले बजट में शामिल कर लिया जायेगा। लेकिन अब यह छूट गया है। मैं आपसे पुनः अनुरोध कर रहा हूं कि इस 12 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन को शामिल कर लिया जाए। इससे पूरे बुंदेलखंड को लाभ मिलेगा।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

दूसरे , 1998-99 के बजट में हरपालपुर से राठ , उरई , भण्ड का सर्वे हो चुका है। इसके अलावा महोबा से चरखारी , राठ , उरई , भण्ड का भी सर्वे हो चुका है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि 2011-12 के बजट में इसको भी शामिल कर लिया जाए और इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिए कुछ बजट स्वीकृत कर दिया जाए। महोदय , मैं रेलवे मंत्री से मांग करता हूं कि कानपुर - चक्कुट इंटरसिटी का स्टॉपेज , जो हमीरपुर जंक्शन का मुख्य रेलवे स्टेशन है - रंगौल मौदहा , आपने इसको स्वीकार भी कर लिया है और मैं पुनः याद दिलाता चाहता हूं कि इसको यहां का स्टॉपेज घोषित कर दिया जाए। मौदहा में जो रेलवे स्टेशन है , वहां पर गरीब रथ का रंगौल मौदहा स्टॉपेज घोषित किया जाए। श्रम शक्ति ट्रेन दिल्ली से कानपुर तक चलती है , इसको बांधा तक बढ़ाया जाए , क्योंकि यह बुंदेलखंड का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। महोदय , मैं उरई डिस्ट्रिक्ट जलौन का रहने वाला हूं वहां से कोई भी डायरेक्ट ट्रेन दिल्ली के लिए नहीं है , सिर्फ एक ही ट्रेन है - छपरा - बरौनी - ग्वालियर एक्सप्रेस , इसको नजामुद्दीन तक बढ़ा दिया जाए।

हमीरपुर , जालौन और बांझ से हम चार -पांच सांसद आते हैं , जसिसे यह ट्रेन हम लोगों के लखि भी हो जाएगी। यह ट्रेन सिर्फ ग्वालियर तक ही आती है , जसिको आगे नजामुद्दीन तक बढ़ा दिया जाए तो बुंदेलखंड के लोगों को भी इससे भारी लाभ मिलेगा।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर से बुंदेलखंड में नई ट्रेनों के लखि आपसे मांग करता हूं कि लखनऊ से झांसी बहुत ही पछिड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। इसलिए लखनऊ से झांसी तक एक इंटरसिटी ट्रेन चलाई जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त नई दिल्ली से खजुराहो , अभी खजुराहो रेलवे लाइन बनकर तैयार हुई है , खजुराहो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक स्थल भी है। मैं रेल मंत्री से मांग करता हूं कि नई दिल्ली से खजुराहो तक एक शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस चलाई जाए , जसिसे कि फॉरेनर्स को , पर्यटकों को जाने में सुविधा होगी। महोदय , मैं कुछ मांगें रेलवे लाइन के दोहरीकरण तथा वदियुतीकरण की भी कर रहा हूं। रेल मंत्री से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे इस पर गौर से ध्यान दें। झांसी से इलाहाबाद मार्ग का दोहरीकरण किया जाए तथा वदियुतीकरण किया जाए , बांझ से कानपुर मार्ग का दोहरीकरण एवं वदियुतीकरण किया जाए , झांसी से कानपुर मार्ग का दोहरीकरण एवं वदियुतीकरण किया जाए। माननीया रेल मंत्री से मेरा एक विशेष अनुरोध है कि मैं पीसीभीत से चुनाव लड़ा था , पीसीभीत में आमान परिवर्तन का कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। इस कार्य में और बजट देकर और तेजी लाई जाए।

महोदय , मैं रेख मंत्री से मांग करता हूँ कि बुंदेलखंड क्रांतिकारियों का गढ़ रहा है। आजादी की लड़ाई से महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई , महारानी अवंती बाई , महारानी झलकारिन बाई ने चारदीवारी को तोड़ कर और अपने हाथ में तलवार लेकर अंग्रेजों से लोहा लिया था , अंग्रेजों के छक्के छुड़ाए थे।

आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दक्षिण है। मैं इन तीन वीरांगनाओं के नाम में ट्रेनें चलाने की मांग करता हूँ। सर, मैं आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दक्षिण के अवसर पर महान क्रांतिकारी रानी लक्ष्मीबाई , महारानी अवंती बाई और महारानी झलकारिन बाई के नाम से ट्रेनों का नाम रखने का प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ। आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दक्षिण है , मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदया , इनकी घोषणा करेंगी।

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I think it is a very good suggestion. सर, हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है , लेकिन हम किसी नाम से ट्रेन नहीं कर सकते हैं , लेकिन उनका जो अचीवमेंट है , उस अचीवमेंट के नाम पर हम कर सकते हैं। अचीवमेंट के नाम पर हम जरूर कर सकते हैं। आपने जो सुझाव दिया है , चाहे झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मी बाई हो , चाहे हमारे देश के महान नेतागण हैं , वशिष्ठ महिला हैं , उनके नाम पर हम जरूर कर सकते हैं इसको हम जरूर कंसीडर करेंगे।

श्री गंगा चरण : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं रेख मंत्री महोदया को बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। अब मैं रेख मंत्री महोदया का कुछ ध्यान ...।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you should be happy. You have got an assurance. So, you can conclude now.

श्री गंगा चरण : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , रेख मंत्री बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई थीं , इसलिए उनके सम्मान में , मैं बैठ गया था। मैं रेख मंत्री का ध्यान कुछ कमियों की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ , यदि वे नाराज न हों , क्योंकि वे जल्दी गुस्सा हो जाती हैं। हमारे संसदीय लोकतंत्र की यह परम्परा रही है कि वक्ता जो सुझाव देता है , उसको हमेशा सरकार ग्रहण करती है और जब वक्ता के सुझाव को सरकार ने नहीं माना है , तब-तब सरकार को शर्मिंदगी भी झेलनी पड़ती है। यदि वक्ता का

सुझाव सीबीसी के मामले में मान लिया होता , तो सरकार को ये दखि नहीं देखने पड़ते। आप बड़ी नेता हैं , राष्ट्रीय नेता हैं , इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप मेरे सुझावों को गंभीरता से लेंगी। देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में रेल का बहुत महत्व है। लेकिन आज हम जब रेलवे को देखते हैं , तो रेलवे स्टेशनों पर गंदगी का अंबार देखने को मिलता है। मेरा नविदन है कि इस ओर खास ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। इसमें बहुत ज्यादा बजट की जरूरत नहीं है , इसमें थोड़ा रेलवे विभाग के अधिकारियों को सख्ती करने की जरूरत है। रेलवे स्टेशन गंदगी के कारण कचरा घर की तरह बन गए हैं , जहां पर देखो , वहां पर चूहे घूमते हैं , आवारा जानवर घूमते हैं और जगह-जगह कूड़े के ढेर लगे रहते हैं। इस बारे आपने काफी प्रयास किए हैं , इसलिए मैं इसकी तारीफ करता हूँ। आपने प्राइवेट कंपनियों को सफाई के ठेके दिये हैं , लेकिन अभी भी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर, ट्रेनों के अंदर पर्याप्त सफाई नहीं है। जो वक्ता सैलानी आते हैं , उन्हें भी सबसे ज्यादा गंदगी देखने को मिलती है। रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्म , टॉयलेट और जो रेलवे लाइनों के बीच की जगह होती है , वह सबसे ज्यादा गंदी होती है। हम इक्कीसवीं सदी में जी रहे हैं , लेकिन आज भी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर कुत्तियों द्वारा , मनुष्य द्वारा मनुष्य का बोझा ढोया जा रहा है। इसमें परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। जैसी तरह से एयरपोर्ट पर ट्राली सिस्टम है , उस सिस्टम को अगर रेलवे में भी लागू कर दिया जाए , तो इससे यात्रियों को सुविधा होगी और दूसरे जो यह अमानवीय कार्य हो रहा है , इससे भी नज़ात मिलेगी।

इसमें शोषण भी होता है। जो वदेशी यात्री आती है या जो वक्लिांग होते हैं, जो नरिह लोग होते हैं, जो गांढ के लोग होते हैं, उनसे कुछी लोग मनमाने पैसे वसूल करते हैं।

सर, मैं रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान स्टार न्यूज ने जो स्टिंग ऑपरेशन किया है, उसकी ओर दखिना चाहता हूँ। आप देखते हैं कि लोग लाइनों में लगे रहते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें रजिर्वेशन नहीं मखिता है। परन्तु सौ रुपये देके पर टकिट न होने पर भी सीट मखि जाती है। आज एक बहुत बड़ा लुटेरों का गश्ह काम कर रहा है, जो सही यात्रियों को परेशान करता है और जो उनको पैसा दे देते हैं, उनको सीट भी उपलब्ध हो जाती है, वे टकिट भी नहीं लेते हैं। इस तरह से रेलवे को राजस्व की हाजि होती है तथा जो गलत लोग हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन मखिता है। इस ओर रेलवे को छापा मारने की जरूरत है। यदि स्टार न्यूज स्टिंग ऑपरेशन करा सकता है, तो आप भी वजिलेंस लगाकर ऐसे टीटीईज़ को पकड़वा सकती हैं, जो रेलवे को बदनाम कर रहे हैं, जो रेलवे को क्षति पहुंचा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे मांढ करता हूँ कि इनके खल्लिफ कठोर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मामनीया रेल मंत्री जी कहती हैं कि यह आमआदमी की रेल है। मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो आदमी हैं, उनमें से 77 परसेंट आदमी बीस रुपए रोजाना पर अपनी गुजर-बसर करते हैं। हमारी ट्रेनों में कतिने अनारक्षित डब्बे होते हैं? यदि यह आमआदमी की रेल है, तो 50 प्रतिशत डब्बे अनारक्षित होने चाहिए, ताकि उनमें आम आदमी यात्रा कर सकें और उनको न तो किसी आरक्षण की जरूरत पड़े और न किसी अन्य चीज़ की। आज वे लोग ट्रेनों में भूसे की तरह भर कर जाते हैं। लोगों को पुलिस वालों को पैसा देना पड़ता है, कुलियों को पैसा देना पड़ता है। इससे ऐसा होता है कि कभी पति अंदर तो बीबी बाहर और कभी बीबी अंदर तो पति बाहर रह जाता है तथा बच्चे भी बाहर रह जाते हैं। हम तो MP हैं, इसलिए हमें AC डब्बा मखि जाता है, AC फर्स्ट क्लास मखि जाता है, लेकिन आपने कभी देखा है कि जो अनारक्षित डब्बे होते हैं, उनमें लोग भूसे की तरह भरे रहते हैं। आप आम जनता की नेता हैं और रेल भी आम जनता की है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आज आप यह घोषणा करें कि रेल में कम से कम 50 परसेंट डब्बे अनारक्षित होंगे, ताकि यह आम जनता की रेल बन सके और आम जनता को असुविधाओं का सामना न

करना पड़े। मैं आपका ध्यान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की ओर भी ले जाऊँगा कि हम दुनिया में सबसे आगे दौड़ रहे हैं। हमारे पड़ोसी मुलुक 550 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से बजेट ट्रेन चला रहे हैं और 140 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से हम चल रहे हैं, तो हम कैसे अर्थव्यवस्था के मामले में दुनिया से आगे निकल सकते हैं ? इसी तरह हम बजट में यह प्रावधान रखते हैं कि हम एक हजार किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन बनाएंगे और बनाते हैं 180 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन। हमारा काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। मैं मामनीया रेलवे मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि ... (समय की घंटी) ... वे इस काम में धीमी गति से जरा तेज गति पकड़े, तभी देश तरक्की करेगा और तभी हम दूसरे देशों से अर्थव्यवस्था के मामले में आगे निकल सकेंगे। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

Sir, due to time constraint, I am entering into the Budget proposals directly. The Budget proposal boasted of not increasing the freight. It is correct that there is no proposal to increase the freight charges in these Budget proposals. But, in reality, just before the Budget Session, two months back in the month of December, the freight charges of some

essential items and some other items which are very important components for the manufacturing industries have been increased. A circular was issued to this effect. The circular no. is TCR/1078/2010/21 and the circular introduced enhanced freight charges from 27th December, 2010. The freight charges for the two most essential items like sugar and salt and some other manufacturing items like iron ore, steel, coal, coke and cement have been increased. Though it was increased by 4 per cent, but in a very subtle way, it has increased more than this.

Sir, there is a system in the Railways where the commodities are classified for fixing freight charges. Now, these commodities have been upgraded in classification. Sir, I will give you an example. For instance, the classification of sugar has been upgraded from 110 points to 120 points, and, thus, according to the distance, say, between 201-210 kilometres, the freight for sugar has been increased by Rs. 164. Like this, take the coal tariff. Sir, you are well aware that coal is an essential item for generation of power, particularly, for the thermal power stations and a thermal power plant needs 70 per cent coal for power generation. The freight charges for the coal have been increased in a very subtle way. I will give you one example of the Kolaghat Thermal Power Project. It needs 15,000 to 20,000 tons of coal every day. Due to increase in the freight charges, Kolaghat has to pay an additional amount of Rs. 11,062 crores. If this situation continues in coal and power sectors, the entire burden would be shifted to the people and they will have to bear it.

Talking about the financial health of the railways, the railways have gone bankrupt. For the last few months suppliers have not been paid their bills. They are complaining about non-payment of their bills. That fund has been adjusted with the operating ratio. The operating ratio has been shown as 92.1 per cent.

The Budget speech boasts about dividends, but what is the reality? Earlier, the Railways used to pay seven per cent dividend. In the last two years it has been reduced from seven to six per cent and then, from six to five per cent. In this way, the operating ratio has been adjusted in this Budget.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has exempted service tax for two consecutive years. That is also a burden on the people because it is going from the State exchequer. The Finance Minister had allocated Rs. 15,000 to the railways last year. Also, it got Rs. 10,000 from the IRFC. Who will pay this loan? Who will bear this burden? From where is it going? It is going from the tax-payers' pockets? The Railway Budget is presented separately; why? There is a convention that the railways pay a good amount of money to the General Budget. It has been the history of the Indian economy that India's Budget got one-third of its financial assistance from the railways. The Budget got one-third of its money out of

dividends from the railways. It was an asset to the national economy. Now it has become a burden on the national economy.

Sir, I now come to the question of employment. I had put a question to the hon. Railway Minister whether any posts for safety and security-related aspects had been created. My main concern was about safety and security. I had put that question, but the answer came in a very subtle way. The MoS, Ministry of Railways, while answering this question had mentioned that when the present Railway Minister took charge of the Ministry of Railways, the number of vacancies in safety-related posts was 89,000 while that in security-related posts was 8114. Now, after that more than 26,000 vacancies have been created. A letter written by the Chief Personal Officer depicts that for the post of driver, vacancies were 23 per cent, motorman, 20.9 per cent, guard, 14.16 per cent, station master, 13.41 per cent, gateman traffic, 20.13 per cent and engineering posts, 10 per cent. Now, we have been hearing from the hon. Minister that examinations would be conducted for employment to these posts. We have been listening to that for two years now, but, in the meantime, by means of a circular some direct recruitment process has started. So, in an unscrupulous way, by-passing the railway recruitment examinations, recruitment have been going on. Because of that, some unhappy incidents have taken place in the past two days in front of the Railway Minister's residence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, he is making baseless allegations against me. I strongly oppose it. It is totally fictitious and fabricated. Absolutely fabricated! ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing in it. They are playing dirty politics. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please proceed, Mr. Chakraborty.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I may be given extra time. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, his time is being taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : I need extra time, Sir. Then there

is an anarchy prevailing in the financial system of Railways. There is no Finance Commission for the last eight months. Nothing is going on in the financial sector. Anarchy is going on. Just before retirement, Mr. Ranghaban, in a meeting of General Managers, said and cautioned that if the trend of spending more and earning less continues, not only the internal generation of funds suffers, but there is a very serious threat of the Ministry defaulting on the dividend payment liability.

Sir, I have already referred about the dividend. There is no Managing Director of the dedicated Freight Corridor. It is a dream project of the Prime Minister. He laid the

foundation stone of it in 2006, but no progress has been made in that project. Sir, now I come to the performance. There was a competition in Sydney among the snails. One snail stood first and created world record. Its speed was 330 milimeter in 24 hours. What we see here in India is a clone of that snail, that is, the Railways of our country. Take the example of Eastern Railways. The Eastern Railways Review Report published in the last December. There was a Standing High Power Committee and Mr. Prakash was the head of that Committee. According to the Report placed by the High Power Committee – many hon. Members of Parliament think that many things are happening in Bengal – four projects out of fifteen may be completed in due time. So far as rail line is concerned, only 13 per cent is completed. There are two projects of 40 km. of gauge conversion, but not a single inch has been completed.

Sir, then I come to the Central Government Report prepared by Statistics and Programme Implementation Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division relating to projects whose estimated cost is above Rs.150 crore. Out of 128 projects, 7 may be completed in due time and 25 projects are progressing at a slow pace. Out of remaining 96, 68 are without day of commissioning or without original date of commissioning. Sir, so far as pending projects are concerned, I will tell in a brief way. Sixty world class stations were announced and abandoned. Then 584 model stations were announced, only some stations were white-washed, adorned with colours and got some toilets. Then upgradation of 133 stations to multi-functional complex were announced, but work started only in four stations. Then 522 hospitals and nursing homes were announced, but not even a foundation stone is laid there. Then 50 central schools and 10 residential colleges were announced, but nothing has been done. Announcement was made that 18 medical colleges would be set up, but nothing has been done. Sir, 10 bottling plants were announced, but nothing has been done; 5 sports academies were proposed, but nothing has been done. A bunch of coach wagon factory was announced, even no DPR has been finalized. It was announced in the last year that there would be a coach factory at Kalahandi and hon. MPs applauded that, but nothing has been done, not even a foundation stone was laid. So,

it is going on like this. I am not going into the details of it because I do not have sufficient time. (*Time-bell rings*) ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, he has two more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, I ring the bell two minutes before to give the signal that only two more minutes are left.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, he is talking about the signals of the Railways.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, I understood. That is why, I am giving a new signal here. Now, please proceed.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Sir, a foundation stone was laid by the hon. Rashtrapatiji for the Joka-BBD Bag Railway. But, the foundation stone was laid at a particular land which is not under the possession of the Railways. So, Rashtrapati Bhawan started to enquire about this. Then, that foundation stone was replaced. When the Authority of that land investigated that from where they got the order, they said that they got the order from the Metro Railway. A letter was written, "Metro Railway will be shifting their Joka-BBD Bag foundation stone from your premises. So, kindly allow our men and machinery to your premises for this shifting." Sir, this was done by the hon. Rashtrapatiji who is the Constitutional head of our country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Then, Sir, there is the question of ACD.

Mr. Rajaram, a retired official of the Railway, said, "The amount of strategic thinking to ensure that ACDs are prevented from being employed is mind-boggling! Honest officials on higher rungs don't have that much time to go into details of a case, but in the process, those with evil designs have a field day pushing files and notes to their advantage. In this case, it has been the pushing of foreign technologies, even if outdated. The same thing happened with Metro Rail as is happening for ACDs." So, that is the state of affairs going on there.

Then, Sir, several times, it is announced that the Railways are maintaining austerity. I put a question before the hon. Railway Minister on the amount of expenditure being incurred on laying the foundation stones. That question was not answered. Then, one of my colleagues got the chance to use the Right to Information Act. From there, a letter came to the hon. Member of Parliament. The letter mentioned that for a particular period of time, not all the time, but for a period of 12 or 14 months, 79 ceremonies have been done only for laying foundation stones and inaugurations. According to the reply, a sum of Rs.5,05,45,057 has been spent for that. (*Time-bell rings*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over. Now,

please conclude.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Sir, it is the reply from the Eastern Railways.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी.जे. कुरियन): श्यामल जी, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Sir, this is my last point and last sentence. Sir, UPA spoke a lot about 'Vision 2020'. That means vision for 2020. But, now, people say that it is the 'Vision *'.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That word is expunged, as it is unparliamentary.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Sir, what has been expunged?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only the word, which was unparliamentary, has been expunged.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: I don't think I used any unparliamentary word.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't worry; I will look into the record again. If there is anything unparliamentary, I will remove it. Now, Shri Tariq Anwar.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में रेखवे हर आमआदमी के जीवन से जुड़ा हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर यह कहा जाए कि यह राष्ट्र की धड़कन और हमारे राष्ट्रीय गौरव के साथ अनेकता में एकता की पहचान है, तो यह गलत नहीं होगा। हमारी रेखवे देश को कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक एकसूत्र में बाँधने का काम करती है और इसीलिए इसको “जीवन रेखा” कहा जाता है, “लाइफ लाइन” कहा जाता है। रेख मंत्री जी ने ठीक कहा कि इसकी प्रगति राष्ट्र की धमनियों के रूप में देखी जाती है। हमारे रेख लाइनें छोटे-छोटे गांवों के साथ-साथ भाड़ा, महानगर में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। मैं इस बात के लिए रेख मंत्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि यात्री कशिया, तो सीधे तौर पर लोगों के रहन-सहन पर असर करता है या उसके सफर पर उसका असर पड़ता है, उसके साथ-साथ भाड़ा, जो अपरोक्ष रूप से लोगों के जीवन पर असर करता है, इन दोनों से उन्होंने लोगों को बचाने की कोशिश की है। इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि रेखवे के संचालन और वस्तुतः की भी आवश्यकता है, लेकिन मैं इस बात के लिए उनको मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि छठे वेतन आयोग की सफ़ारिशों के लागू हो जाने के बाद और इतने बड़े वित्तीय बोझ तथा सामाजिक और राजनीतिक आंदोलन से रेखा को जो नुकसान होता है, उसके बावजूद माल और यात्री कशिये में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रेख मंत्री जी की कार्यशैली और उनके सही ढंग से काम करने का एक प्रतीक है।

रेख बजट 2011-12 बहुत ही संतुलित है और सबसे अच्छी बात

यह है कि इसमें “वजिन 2020” के अनुसार चलने की बात कही गयी है। रेल मंत्री ने कहा है कि पहली बार रेलवे ने “वजिन 2020” तैयार किया है, जिसमें भविष्य के लिए शॉर्टटर्म और लांगटर्म, दोनों कस्मि का रोडमैप भी बनाया गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां एक ओर भारत एक आर्थिक शक्ति के रूप में उभर रहा है, वहीं हमारे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को भी वक्त की मांग के हिसाब से चलना होगा। रेलवे हमारे विकास और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का आधार है, इससे कोई इनकार नहीं कर सकता। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि रेल मंत्री जी ने चेम्बर ऑफकॉमर्स इंड्स ट्रीज के साथ उद्योग के विकास से जुड़ी जमि आठनीतियों संबंधी पहलुओं की बात कही है, वह स्वागतयोग्य है। हम जो इंटिग्रेटेड डेवलेपमेंट की बात करते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि बिना उद्योग के साथ लिए वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती है।

रेल मंत्री महोदय ने अपने पछिले दो रेल बजटों में रेलों की बढ़ती हुई मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए और बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार के अवसर तैयार करने के लिए कई रेल आधारित फैक्ट्रियों की स्थापना की बात कही थी। जैसा उन्होंने बताया है कि उन सभी का कार्य प्रगति पर है और इस बाबत ऐसे

कई और उद्योग लगाने के प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि रेलवे में जो 1 लाख 75 हजार वैकेन्सीज़ हैं, वे उनकी पूर्ति करना चाहती हैं और उस दशा में उन्होंने कदम उठाया है। उसके साथ-साथ जो हमारे सेवामुक्त जवान हैं, उनके लिए भी उन्होंने 25 हजार लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात कही है। उन्होंने जो कश्मीर और मणिपुर में रेलवे की फैक्ट्रियाँ लगाने की बात कही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही जरूरी और आवश्यक है तथा उन इलाकों के नौजवानों को भी देश की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने के लिए यह एक अच्छा कदम उठाया गया है। हमारे Inclusive Development और ग्रोथ के लिए यह आवश्यक भी है। अब मैं अपने कार्यक्षेत्र कटिहार के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। कटिहार, पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे का प्रमुख केन्द्र है और बंगाल से जुड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ लगभग 109 एकड़ जमीन खाली पड़ी हुई है, जिसका कोई उपयोग रेलवे या नॉर्थ-ईस्ट रेलवे नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान इस ओर ले जाना चाहूँगा कि यह 109 एकड़ जमीन शहर के बिल्कुल बीच में है, जहाँ नेशनल हाइवे भी है, रेलमार्ग भी है, नदी भी है, सारी चीज़ें वहाँ उपलब्ध हैं। यदि वहाँ इसका सदुपयोग किया जाए, तो इससे वहाँ के नौजवानों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। यह बाढ़-पीड़ित क्षेत्र है और यह बंगाल से भी जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए यदि इसका सदुपयोग किया जाए, तो इससे बंगाल के लोगों को भी लाभ होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रेल मंत्री महोदया ने अपने भाषण में बताया है कि रेल बजट में 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में सामाजिक दृष्टि से उपेक्षित परियोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक नई के सृजन का प्रस्ताव है, जिसका नाम प्रधान मंत्री रेल विकास योजना रखा गया है। यह एक बहुत ही उपयोगी कदम है, जिसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। देश के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में कई परियोजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हैं, जिनकी घोषणाएं हुई हैं, जिनकी आधारशिला रखी गई है, उनको पूरा किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। यह रेलवे के हित में भी है और देश के हित में भी है, क्योंकि उनमें काफी पूंजी लगाई जा चुकी है और उनको इस तरह से अधूरा छोड़ना उचित नहीं होगा। रेल मंत्रालय को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि उन अधूरे कार्यों को तुरंत पूरा किया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, safety and security - ये दो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बट्टि हैं और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस दशिश में रेल मंत्री महोदया द्वारा जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, वे बहुत ही आवश्यक हैं, क्योंकि रेल में बैठने वाले यात्रियों को इस बात की गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि उनकी जान और माल सुरक्षित है। इस दशिश में रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से कारगर कदम उठाने और सख्त कानून लाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि रेलों में सफर करने वाले लोग अपने आपको सुरक्षित महसूस कर सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, Anti-collision Device के बारे में मंत्री महोदया ने कहा है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में इसको कार्यान्वित किया गया है। मैं नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश के पैमाने पर इसको कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए, क्योंकि इससे हमारी रेल यात्रा सुरक्षित हो सकती है।

अंत में अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहूंगा। मंत्री महोदया ने कहा है कि पछिले 2 वर्षों में जबकि 584 स्टेशनों को अपग्रेड करने की घोषणा की गई थी, उनमें से मार्च, 2011 तक 442 स्टेशनों को अपग्रेड करने का कार्य पूरा कर लिया जाएगा, इस बात का आश्वासन उन्होंने दिया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यदि सांसद लोग दूसरे स्टेशनों को अपग्रेड करने के बारे में सुझाव देंगे, तो वे उसका स्वागत करेंगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब मैं मुंबई की सेंट्रल रेलवे और वैस्टर्न रेलवे के बारे में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मुंबई, देश की आर्थिक राजधानी है, इसलिए वहां रेल की सुविधाएं आवश्यक हैं। मैं नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मुंबई की सेंट्रल रेलवे और वैस्टर्न रेलवे में फास्ट लोकल चलती हैं, लेकिन सफाई के अभाव के कारण और भीड़ से बचने के लिए लोग बसों का प्रयोग करते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदया को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि भविंडी में बहुत सी टैक्सटाइल फैक्ट्रियां हैं और वहां ज्यादातर यू.पी., बहिर और झारखंड के श्रमिक काम करते हैं। उन्हें उनके घर जाने के लिए ट्रेन पकड़ने के लिए कल्याण या मुंबई सेंट्रल जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए इस ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि उन्हें भविंडी में ही कुछ सुविधा मिल सके। अगर वे श्रमिक घर जाना चाहें, तो वे ठीक ढंग से घर पहुंच सकें। उसके लिए हमारा सुझाव यह है कि पूर्वी यू.पी., बहिर और झारखंड जाने वाले श्रमिकों की सुविधा के लिए भविंडी से धनबाद तक के लिए एक ट्रेन चलाई जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तारिक जी, कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री तारिक अनवर : सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। लोकल ट्रेन द्वारा पुणे को लोन्गवाला, शोलापुर और औरंगाबाद से जोड़ा जाए बहिर के जोगबनी रेलवे स्टेशन से कोलकाता के बीच एक ट्रेन चलती है, जिसका नंबर 13160 है। यह ट्रेन जोगबनी से दोपहर 02:45 बजे चलती है और रात के 03:00 बजे कोलकाता पहुंचती है। इस संबंध में मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि इसके समय को ठीक ढंग से निर्धारित किया जाए।

आज बंगलुरु तकनीकी वद्विया और आईटी. व्यापार का एक बड़ा केन्द्र है। वहां पर बड़ी संख्या में दूसरे प्रदेशों के नौजवान पढ़ते हैं और नौकरी करते हैं। उत्तर बहिर से बंगलुरु जाने की सुविधा अच्छी नहीं है। वहां से हफ्ते में एक ही ट्रेन जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मांजनीया मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस ट्रेन की frequency बढ़ाई जाए।

महोदय, मुझे बहुत सारी बातें कहनी हैं, लेकिन समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री और रेल विभाग ने जो प्रतिज्ञा की है, उसको वे पूरा करने का काम करें, साथ ही रेल को और अच्छे ढंग से तथा सुचारु रूप से चलाया जाए। लोग सबसे ज्यादा रेल के माध्यम से सफर करते हैं,

इसलिए आज इसको सुधारने की आवश्यकता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और रेल मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Baishnab Parida, take five minutes and focus on your points.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Sir, this Railway Budget is most disappointing for Orissa like the Budget of the previous year. It is a big let-down for my State of Orissa. I know that the railways are a symbol of national integration. It connects all parts of the country.

Sir, Orissa gives Rs.7,000 crore every year as revenue to the Railways. But the money which has been allotted to my State is so meager that it can never meet the requirement of the railway development in my State. This year my State Government requested the hon. Railway Minister to provide us Rs.2,085 crore. But, unfortunately, only Rs.1,168 crore were given. As a result many of our ongoing projects could not be finished with this money in this year.

Sir, I want to bring to your notice one very important railway line, which was sanctioned by the Railway Ministry in 1993-94, but the work is not yet completed. It is a vital lifeline between western Orissa and coastal Orissa is 289-km. Khurda Road-Bolangir railway line. It was sanctioned in 1994-95. Now, its estimated cost is Rs.1000 crores. But, our hon. Minister has sanctioned only Rs.60 crores. Last year also, Rs.120 crores were sanctioned but only Rs.20 crores were spent. Now, Rs.100 crores has been returned to the Railway Fund. And out of 289 kilometres, only 36 kilometres are completed since 1994 till today. So, you can imagine from this figure how Orissa is neglected. Sir, another important rail line is Haridaspur- Paradip line which is 82 kilometres. It was also sanctioned in 1996-97. Rs.494 crores were sanctioned but only Rs.179 crores were given. So, as a result, many of our on-going projects are not completed in 25 years. So, it is going on. Sir, the Railway Ministry is doing the job in such a way everywhere in Orissa that only a few kilometres are completed and the money sanctioned is only going back to the Railway Fund. So, this is a great injustice to my State.

Sir, another rail line is, Angul-Dhubri-Sukinda Road in Orissa which is passing through an area which is going through a process of industrialisation and social development. Railways should help us in this industrialisation process. But, the Railway Ministry is not cooperating with the State. As a result, Orissa is not achieving its aims. We are neglected by the Central Government and if the Railways take this step-motherly attitude, then, Orissa cannot achieve its desired goals. Sir, Orissa Government requested to make a survey for Jajpur-Keonjhar Road-Jajpur railway line. It's 30 kilometres only from J.K. Road. Sir, you know that historically, Jajpur is a very famous historical pilgrim centre and it is the district headquarter of Jajpur District. Jajpur is called Nabhi Gaya. Next to Gaya, it is treated by Hindus as Nabhi Gaya where people come from all over the country to afford their homage to their ancestors. *(Time-bell rings)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. You have one more speaker.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I would request the Minister to include this

project in the Budget and have this survey for this Jajpur-Keonjhar road and Jajpur line. Sir, I have no time. Of course, you should give some time. (*Time-bell rings*) We have been demanding for the development of Railway lines in Orissa since decades but when West Bengal...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is one more speaker from your party. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, please, Mr. Parida. There is one more speaker from your party. Please take your seat. I called you first. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Please do not encroach upon the time of your colleague.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, West Bengal and Orissa should get equal benefit out of this year's Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. No more.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, there is a missing link. Make Tatanagar-Chakulia line operational upto Rupsa. Sir, it will cut down the distance to Tatanagar.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Parida, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Mr. Elavarasan. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Elavarasan. You start.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Elavarasan, you please start. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is not going on record, Mr. Parida. Your party has one more speaker. What can I do? I called you first. I should have called the other Member first. Please take your seat. You got the advantage. Please. Mr. Elavarasan, you speak. Only that will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request every hon. Member to stick to their party time because we have shortage of time.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon'ble Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my gratitude for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussions on the Railway Budget. At the outset, I would like to appreciate the efforts of the hon. Railway Minister to spare the common man from the burden of the fare hike for this year also. Every year, the hon. Minister announces lot of populist projects and schemes, in the Railway Budget, but fulfillment of those projects is highly doubtful. During the last Railway Budget, the hon. Minister had announced new trains and new lines for Tamil Nadu, but except a few, many of these projects have not been realized till date.

The hon. Minister has concentrated only to announce an increase in the frequency of Duronto Express trains. Unfortunately, she has failed to announce any new Garib Rath trains that is meant for the poor.

I welcome the announcement of new Duronto Express train between

Madurai-Chennai and Chennai-Tiruvananthapuram in the current Budget. Tiruchirapalli is a centrally-located city of Tamil Nadu. It is surrounded with a lot of industrial hubs and also smaller towns. New trains should be introduced from Tiruchirapalli. Now, most of the trains are only enroute trains, and the people of Tiruchirapalli are getting only few seats in these trains. Only if the trains originate and terminate from Tiruchirapalli, the people of Tiruchirapalli will benefit more.

*Not recorded.

This is a long pending demand that requires urgent attention by the hon. Minister. I can assure you, Sir, that this will earn a good revenue for the Indian Railways.

The hon. Minister had also announced in the early budget that 584 stations would be upgraded into Adarsh Stations. And this year, another 236 stations have been included. But, to my surprise, only 6 stations from Tamil Nadu have been included in this. I fail to understand why Tamil Nadu is being neglected and being denied its reasonable share. I request the hon. Minister to include more stations from Tamil Nadu.

I also recommend that Vridhachalam, Ariyalur, Pudukottai and Srirangam stations should also be included for upgradation as Adarsh Stations.

Every year, we are disappointed to see that our demand for new trains is not at all considered. This year is no exception. We sincerely hope that the hon. Railway Minister would consider the request of the people of Tamil Nadu, but she has disappointed us.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to announce some more new trains and new lines in her reply, in response to the discussions of the hon. Members.

Similarly, the line doubling work announced from Chengalpattu to Villupuram should be extended, at least, up to Tiruchirapalli. I shall be grateful if it is extended up to Kanyakumari.

The funds should be allotted without any delay, and the work should be completed within the stipulated time. This would benefit both the passengers and also the Railways.

In para 102 of this year's Railway Budget, the hon. Minister has included some important religious places, like Madurai, Rameshwaram under Rail Tourism.

I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that Tiruchirapalli is also an important city of Tamil Nadu, with many temples and historical places. I request the hon. Minister to include Trichirapally also under Rail Tourism.

Now, let me share my views on the issue of safety of rail passengers, and also about the conditions of the level crossings in the country, particularly unmanned level crossings. At present there are around 35, 363 level crossings all over India out of which 17,954 are unmanned. Accidents occur mostly in unmanned level crossings. Accidents occur mostly at unmanned level crossings. Sir, it is estimated that 35 per cent of the total train accidents are taking place at the unmanned level crossings.

I would like to say that these unmanned level crossings are illmaintained or unmaintained. The approach to these level crossings is, really, very bad. So, the vehicles that try to cross them get stuck up or take a lot of time to cross.

Sir, at many places, the railway tracks are laid in an elevated condition, and the unmanned level crossing's approach road is also very steep. This delays the vehicles' movement. Thereby, accidents take place.

Moreover, the visibility of approaching trains is also very bad. So, Indian Railways should try to improve the condition of approach roads for unmanned level crossings.

During winter, particularly when there is fog, the trains are running at a very slow speed. Trains from Delhi, reaching Chennai, are delayed by, at least, 12 to 15 hours. This poses hardships to the passengers. Passengers who are ordinarily travelling for more than 32 hours are further held up for another 12 hours. (*Time-bell rings*) This delay also throws a bad light on the ability of the Railway Ministry. The trains are deliberately operated at a slow speed. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and ensure that the trains are running at the right time. (*Time-bell rings*) I am concluding, Sir.

Before conclusion, I thank the hon. Minister for including Tiruchirapalli under the proposal of setting up of Shelter Units for track side dwellers on pilot basis. I once again thank the Minister for increasing the service of the Tiruchirapalli-Karur train to six days a week. I also thank the hon. Minister for launching special tourist trains called "Janam Bhoomi Gaurav" connecting Tiruchirapalli. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Elavarasan. Now, Shri Rajniti Prasad.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : धन्यवाद , सर। सबसे पहले तो मैं आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिस के अवसर पर ममता जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा और दूसरी बात , आपने आज मुझको बहुत दमि के बाद बोले के मौका दिया है , उसके लिये भी आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं

महोदय , सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि रेल मंत्री का पद किसी एक व्यक्ति का नहीं , बल्कि वह पद रेल का होता है तथा वे रेल के मंत्री होते हैं। अगर आपने पहले कुछ कहा है और

देश के सामने कुछ प्रॉब्लिम किये हैं तो उस बात को अगर आप
 फरि से नहीं लाएंगे तथा उस पर काम नहीं होगा तो बहुत
 समस्या हो जाती है। इससे पहले भी रेल मंत्री थे।
 उन्होंने कई जगह कारखाना खोलने की घोषणाएं की थीं। ये
 घोषणाएं कोई व्यक्तिगत नहीं थीं, बल्कि ये पार्लियामेंट
 से भी पास हुईं, कैबिनेट से भी पास हुईं तथा उनके लिए
 रुपया भी सैं कश्न हुआ था। लेकिन मुझको इस बात का दुख है
 कि मरोड़ा, मदेहपुरा और मुकामा, इन सब इलाकों में या
 मुजफ्फरपुर में जो वैशन फैक्टरी है या डेरी - ऑनसोम में
 फैक्टरी के लिए जो जमीन हम लोगों ने ली थी, वहां किसानों
 की जमीन तो हम लोगों ने ले ली, उसका अधिग्रहण भी कर लिया
 था और अब उसमें खेती भी नहीं होती है, लेकिन ताज्जुब है
 कि इस जमीन पर कारखाना खोलने के लिए अभी तक कोई परियोजना
 नहीं बनी है। महोदय, मैं मामनीया रेल मंत्री जी से यह
 नक्किल करना चाहूंगा कि आप आज रेल मंत्री हैं, कभी नहीं
 रहेंगी, कभी आप बंगाल में चीफ मन्निस्टर हो जाएंगी, लेकिन
 आपके किए हुए वायदे जो हैं उनको पूरा करना पड़ेगा। जो
 मन्निस्ट्री के आफिसर्स वगैरह

हैं उनको भी ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि हमारे पहले रेल मंत्री ने जो वायदे किये हैं उन पर कार्यवाई होनी चाहिए और अगर कार्यवाई नहीं होती है तो वह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह कि आए दसि हम लोग ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Rajniti Prasad, you can continue your speech at 1.30 p.m.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 1.30 p.m. I repeat "1.30 p.m.".

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past one of the clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति : राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आपने कभी कन्क्लूड नहीं किया है ?

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैंने अभी शुरू ही नहीं किया, तो कन्क्लूड कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री उपसभापति : आपने शुरू किया है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैंने अभी शुरू नहीं किया है। मैं यह कह रहा था...

श्री उपसभापति : राम कृष्णल यादव जी का समय तो गया।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, इनका समय कैसे चला जाएगा ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राम कृष्णल यादव (बहिर) : सर, सब लोगों की उपस्थिति भी बहुत अनिवार्य है।

श्री उपसभापति : वह तो जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो पूर्व में घोषणाएं हुई हैं, वे रेल मंत्री द्वारा हुई हैं, वे किसी अन्य व्यक्ति ने नहीं की हैं, जो पूर्व में घोषणाएं हुई हैं और उन पर जो कार्यवाही हुई है, वह भी कंसट्रेंट होकर हुई है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कोई इधर-उधर बात कह दे और वहां स्टोन लगा दिया, ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि बाकायदा उसकी कैबिनेट से मंजूरी हुई और पार्लियामेंट से

मंजूरी हुई है। महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन पर कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं हुई है? आपने उनके बारे में क्यों नहीं सोचा? आप इनके बारे में भी वचिार करिए। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो मोक्षामा वैशन फैक्ट्री है और मुजफ्फरपुर फैक्ट्री है, उनको रखवे न टैक ओवर किया, लेकिन आप उनको पर्याप्त धन नहीं दे रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में उनका क्या होगा? ये सब काम मंत्री नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि जो आफिसर्स हैं, वे उनको फोलोअप करते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से उन आफिसर्स से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि पूर्व में जो घोषणाएं हुई हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। अगर आप उन पर कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे, कल आप चले जाएंगे, तो फिर उनको कौन करेगा? फिर आपका भी कोई काम नहीं करेगा, इसलिए यह परम्परा ही गलत है। मैं इसलिए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके मंत्रिकाल से पहले जो हुआ है, आप उस पर वचिार करिए। उस बारे में केवल घोषणाएं नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि वह देश, समाज और उस क्षेत्र के हित में तथा आपके रखवे के हित में भी था। मैं एक दूसरी बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि जो पूर्व रख मंत्री रहे हैं, उनके समय में देश में यह प्रचार हुआ कि रखवे जगमगा रहा है। मैं माननीय रख मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सभी लोग कहते हैं कि रख पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ऐसा इसलिए हो रहा है।

कमि मंत्री जी का रेखा की तरफ ध्यान कम है और एक जगह पर ध्यान ज्यादा है, इसीलिए यह सब झंझट हो रहा है जो हमारे पूरे व रेखा मंत्री लाबू प्रसाद जी थे, उन्होंने जो ध्यान दिया ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, अभी तो शुरू हुआ है।

श्री उपसभापति : राजनीति प्रसाद जी, आप पहले भी 3 मिनट बोला चुके हैं, आपने कुल 8 मिनट ले लिये हैं। आप तो disciplined आदमी हैं।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, आपने इतने दिनों के बाद हमें बोलने दिया है, मेरा कंठ भी अब खुला है। इसलिए मुझे एक-दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी के कुल 5 मिनट हैं आपने पहले ही 8 मिनट ले लिये हैं।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म करता हूँ।

सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 2004 से लेकर 2009 तक पूरे देश और दुनिया में रेखा का प्रचार हो रहा था, तो आज यह स्थिति क्यों आ गई, क्यों आज ऐसा प्रचार नहीं हो रहा है, क्यों लोग कह रहे हैं कि रेखा चल रही है, रेखा में बड़ा झंझट हो रहा है? इस पर आप जरूर विचार करिए। पहले रेखा क्यों नफे में चल रही थी, यह अभी क्यों घाटे में चल रही है, आप क्यों रो रहे हैं कि पैसा नहीं है? पैसा नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं है, sanction करा कर यह सब काम नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मैं आपसे नविदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर जरूर ध्यान दीजिए। जो pending works हैं, जिनके announcements पहले हो चुके हैं, उन पर भी आप लोग ध्यान दीजिए। मरौड़ा का कारखाना, जिनके लिये अभी अधिग्रहण किया गया है, मधेपुरा के लिये जो प्रोजेक्ट है, डेहरी आनसोन में हम लोगों ने जो काम किया है, मुजफ्फरपुर में हम लोगों ने जो take over किया है, आप उनके बारे में विचार करिए। अगर आप विचार करेंगे, तभी कुछ होगा।

मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात करता हूँ। आप लोगों ने एक इंटरसिटी ट्रेन चलाई है, वह रविवार को बंद हो जाती है। रविवार को छुट्टी होती है, हम लोगों को जाना होता है, इसलिए इसे रविवार को बंद मत करिए। जैसे राजधानी एक्सप्रेस वगैरह चलती है, इसको भी ठीक करिए। इसे रविवार को बंद करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मेरी अन्तिम बात यह है कि आपने कहा है कि हमारे मालिन्दी के 16 हजार रियर्ड लोगों को आप नौकरी देंगे, लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मालिन्दी के लोगों को तो काम देंगे, जबकि उन्हें पेंशन भी मालि रही है, उन्हें 15-20 हजार रुपए पेंशन मिलती है, लेकिन जो हमारे नौजवान लोग हैं, जो बेकार हैं, आप उनको क्यों नहीं

थोड़ा adjust करने का काम करते हैं , क्योंकि उन लोगों को तो तनख्वाह मंजूर रही है , लेकिन हमारे नौजवान लोग सड़क पर धूम रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे नविदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर भी ध्यान दीजिए।

सर, मैंने थोड़ा सा वक्त ज्यादा ले लिया , इसके लिए मुझे माफ़ कीजिएगा। आपका धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कृष्णल यादव : सर, मेरा नाम बचा है।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , आपने पूरा समय ले लिया है।

श्री राम कृष्णल यादव : सर, कृष्ण कीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आप हमारे ऊपर कृष्ण कीजिए। श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि

श्री राम कृष्णल यादव : सर, दो मिनट दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : वे दो मिनट लेने वाले नहीं हैं।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि (झारखंड) : उपसभापति महोदय , हमारी भारतीय रेल समूचे विश्व की पाँचवीं रेल हैं , हमारी रेल सबसे लम्बी है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपके पास पाँच मिनट हैं।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि : जी सर।

मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ , माननीय रेल मंत्री जी यहाँ पर नहीं हैं , हमारे यहाँ 2002 में पाँच नई रेल परियोजनाएँ शुरू करने के लिए सरकार ने 1,997 करोड़ के against 1,191 करोड़ रुपए दिए , लेकिन ये पाँच बड़ी परियोजनाएँ - राँची से बड़काखाना , हजारीबाग से कोडरमा , राँची से लोहरदगा वस्तितार टोरी , कोडरमा से तल्लिया , कोडरमा से गरिडीह , देवघर से दुमका , दुमका से रामपुरहाट - जस की तस पड़ी है। इन लाइनों में कोई progress नहीं हुई , जबकि इन लाइनों को 2007 में ही पूरा करना था। कई बार रेलवे के high authorities की मीटिंग हुई , लेकिन मीटिंग शून्य रही। इस हाउस में हमारी रेल मंत्री नहीं हैं , आप यह बात उन तक पहुँचाएँ। हमारा राज्य खनिज सम्पदा राज्य है। इन लाइनों के नहीं बनने से झारखंड सरकार को रॉयल्टी और शेयर की अपार क्षति हुई। क्या उस क्षति की पूर्ति रेल मंत्रालय से होगी ? इसलिए इन लाइनों को अतिशीघ्र पूरा किया जाए।

झारखंड सरकार ने रेलवे से 66.6:33.3 के ratio पर agreement किया था , NOC किया था , लेकिन रेलवे 50:50 प्लायंट पर हरेक जगह हरेक स्टेट में शेयर के अनुसार रेल लाइन बछिता है।

जसमें हमारे राज्य से आप 66% शेयर लेंगे। 2008 में हमारे ही राज्य में आपने हंसडिहा से गोडा रेलवे लाइन का एबीमेंट 50:50 प्रतिशत पर किया , फरि इसमें यह 66% क्यों है ? इस शेयर को कम किया जाए। इसके लिए हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने रेल मंत्री को चिट्ठी भी लिखी है कि इस शेयर को 50:50 प्रतिशत किया जाए।

बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में रेल मंत्रालय ने हमारे यहां के लिए कुछ रेल लाइनों के निर्माण की मंजूरी की घोषणा की है , ये लाइनें राँची -धाटशिला , मधुबन -गरिडीह , साहिबगंज -भागलपुर , गुआ -मनोहरपुर , सोमोचक्काई के रास्ते झाझा से गरिडीह , लोहरदगा -कोरबा , नवादा -गरिडीह और टेहरी -चतरा , दुमका -शंकिरीपाड़ा , कोडरमा से खरहा -हजारीबाग -मंडु , बांका -करझुसा और धनबाद -गरिडीह है।

हमारे यहां के लिए रेलवे लाइनों के जो पुराने प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं , उनके लिए पैसे का कोई प्रोजेक्शन नहीं किया गया। मैं यह जामना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन नई घोषित

रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण कैसे करेंगे , जब आपके पास उन पुरानी रेलवे लाइनों के लिए ही पैसा नहीं है ?

बहरि को आपने 2 दूरंतों ट्रेनें दी हैं , जबकि झारखंड के लिए एक भी ट्रेन नहीं दी गई है। हम मेम लाइन पर रहते हैं। कलकत्ता से ग्रेन कोड होकर दिल्ली के लिए राजधानी एक्सप्रेस एवं दूरंतों जैसे दर्जनों सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनें हैं , लेकिन हमारे यहां की मेम लाइन , जो पटना हो करके जाती है , उसे आपने अछूता ही रखा है।

पहले राजधानी एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से हाबड़ा , मेम लाइन हो करके तीन दबि जाती थी , उसे आपने एक दबि कर दिया है। उस ट्रेन को मेम लाइन हो करके पुनः तीन दबि किया जाए। पूर्वा एक्सप्रेस को मेम लाइन हो करके हाबड़ा से दिल्ली तक प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए। हम लोगों के यहां से दिल्ली आने के लिए इसके अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरी ट्रेन नहीं है।

हमारे यहां से पहले बाबा वैद्यनाथ धाम से काशी - विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलती थी , जो दोमां द्वादश ज्योतिर्लिंग धामों को जोड़ती थी , लेकिन आजवह ट्रेन बंद है। वह ट्रेन तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए थी। उस ट्रेन को काशी विश्वनाथ से वैद्यनाथ धाम तक जोड़ा जाए।

साहि बगंज में गंगा नदी पर रेल पुल बनाया जाए और बहिर के पूर्वी इलाके को झारखंड से जोड़ा जाए। झारखंड से जो खनिज सम्पदा बहिर के पूर्वी इलाके में जाती है, इससे उनको वह खनिज सम्पदा कम दाम में मिलेगी, साथ ही इससे बहिर की भी उन्नति होगी। झारखंड से खनिज सम्पदा में सिर्फ कोयला ही नहीं, पत्थर पूर्वी बहिर हो जाता है, साथ ही साथ अन्य खनिज सम्पदा भी वहां जा सकेगी, जससे बहिर एवं झारखंड दोनों उन्नति करेंगे।

झारखंड में देवघर एक प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थान है... (समय की घंटी) ... उस तीर्थस्थान की धार्मिक महत्ता को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां पर सस्ते होटल के साथ ही मल्टी फंक्शनल कॉम्प्लेक्स बनाने की आपने रेल बजट में घोषणा की है, इसके लिए मैं रेल मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं रेल मंत्री से यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि आसनसोल और पटना के बीच देवघर -वैद्यनाम धाम ऐसा स्टेशन है, जो रेलवे को सबसे ज्यादा पैसा पे करता है। यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए आप उस स्टेशन को भी उन्नत करें।

लोहरडगा से टोरी तक रेल लाइन बछिई जाए। फलिहाल बड़की चाक्री तक रेलवे लाइन बछि चुकी है। इस प्रोजेक्ट को 2011 में पूरा होना था, लेकिन अभी तक यह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस रेलवे लाइन के बछि जाने से रांची से दिल्ली आने में 7 घंटे के समय की बचत होगी। यह झारखंड की एक बहुत प्रमुख रेलवे लाइन है।

हाबड़ा से मुम्बई मेन लाइन होकर जाने के लिए कोई ट्रेन नहीं है, इस कारण हम लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होती है। हाबड़ा से मुम्बई जाने के लिए एक ट्रेन अवश्य दी जाए।

महोदय, पछिले साल के मुकाबले रेलवे की आमदनी में काफी कमी आई है। रेलवे की वस्तीय हालत अच्छी नहीं है। हम रेल मंत्री से कहेंगे कि आप अपने रेल बजट की वस्तीय स्थिति को सुधारें, तभी अच्छी तरह से रेल चल सकेगी। देश की विकास दर 8% से 9% है, जबकि रेलवे की विकास दर 5% से 6% है। यह विकास दर कैसे बढ़े, इस पर भी रेल मंत्री को चिन्ता करनी चाहिए।
... (समय की घंटी) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप कंकलूड कीजिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि : सर, बस हो गया। हम विदिन टाइम ही बात करेंगे।

आपने कहा है कि हम 1000 किलोमीटर नई रेलवे लाइन बछि एंगे, लेकिन इसके लिए आपके पास कोई वस्तीय

परोवीज़न हैं ही नहीं , फरि आप लाइन बछिआंगी कैसे ?

तो आप लाइन कैसे बछिआंगे ? हम तो कहना चाहते हैं कि ममता बनर्जी ने इस रेख को पश्चिमी बंगाल की ओर मोड़ा है , कि हम कैसे रॉयटर्स बल्लिडंग में पहुँचें , उसके लिए हम आपको धन्यवाद देते हैं। आप हमारे पड़ोसी राज्य हैं , लेकिन दूसरे राज्यों को भी आप उनकी महत्ता की दृष्टि से देखिए। रेख भारती धमनी है , हरेक राज्य में इसका विकास होना चाहिए , मुझे यही कहना है धन्यवाद।

सुश्री सुशीला तारिया (उड़िसा) : उपसभापति महोदय , आपने मुझे बोलने का जो मौका दिया है , इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ। Sir, it is International Women's Day today and I feel more strengthened, इसलिए मैं इस पर थोड़ा और मजबूती से बोलूँगी , सिर्फ़ वाइटल प्वायंट्स ही बोलूँगी। मैं नविदन करना चाहूँगी कि आप जितना समय देंगे , उसके अन्दर ही अपनी बात कहकर बैठने की कोशिश करूँगी।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी से ही आपको 7 मिनट्स का समय अलॉट किया गया है।

सुश्री सुशीला तारिया : थैंक यू , सर।

सर, पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि वास्तव में रेखवे का काम ऐसा है कि यह आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में बहुत योगदान रखता है। भारतवर्ष में आज भी ऐसे अनेक क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास की दृष्टि से हम यह देखते हैं कि अगर वहाँ रेखवे की कनेक्टिविटी रहेगी तो वहाँ पर निश्चित रूप से आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास आ जाएगा। पछिले दशकों में उड़ीसा में एक डी.एम. या कलेक्टर साहब को हमारे माओवादी भाइयों ने अगवा कर लिया था। अगर वहाँ पर रास्ता होता या रेखवे लाइन होती, तो हो सकता है कि वहाँ का विकास देखने के लिए कलेक्टर साहब उससे उधर जाते। वहाँ रेखवे नहीं होने की वजह से उनको बाइक पर ही जाना पड़ रहा था, इसी कारण उनको इस घटना का सामना करना पड़ा।

सर, मैं रेख मंत्री ममता दीदी से नविदन करना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने अपने आपको छात्र जीवन से, युवा कांग्रेस से लेकर तृणमूल कांग्रेस तक और रेखवे तक पहुँचाया, इसलिए वह तकलीफ जानती है। उन्होंने हमेशा गरीबों की बात की है। मैं उनको मुबारकबाद दूँगी, उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि वह हर बजट में गरीबों के लिए, गाँव के लोगों के लिए, उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए और सोशल रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी के लिए भी कुछ बातें करती रहीं। इस महिला दक्षिण पर मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगी कि महिलाओं के लिए, पास बनाने के लिए सीनियर सर्टिफिकेट की जो उम्र है, उसको घटाकर 58 वर्ष कर दिया। हर बजट की तरह उन्होंने इसमें विकास के लिए कुछ अनाउंस किया है, इसके लिए भी मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगी। मैं यह रफ़ीट भी नहीं करना चाहूंगी कि हर बजट की तरह इस बजट में भी विकास की तरफ बहुत ध्यान देते हुए उन्होंने इसे बनाया। इसके लिए उनकी पूरी मनिस्ट्री को, रेखवे बोर्ड को और रेखवे विभाग को मुबारकबाद है।

मैं केवल दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगी। वेस्टर्न उड़ीसा में बहुत-सा बॉक्साइट है, मण्डिल उड़ीसा में कुछ कोल है और ईस्टर्न उड़ीसा में बहुत-सा आयर्न ओर है। जब उस क्षेत्र में रेखवे का विकास नहीं होगा, तो वह क्षेत्र जो आदिवासी और पछड़ा क्षेत्र है, उनका आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास कभी नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह नविदन करना चाहूंगी कि इस बजट में उन्होंने 771 करोड़ रुपये माओवाद-प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लिए, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, उड़ीसा और महाराष्ट्र के कुछ ट्राइबल जिलों के लिए, एलोकेशन किया है। मैं एक सुझाव के

तो पर उनसे यह नविदन करना चाहूँगी कि इन माओवाद - प्रभावित इलाकों के लिये 771 करोड़ रुपए मेरे हिसाब से सफिशिएंट हैं। अगर यह सफिशिएंट नहीं हो तथा रेखवे बोर्ड और रेखवे मॉनिस्ट्री को ज्यादा पता हो तो, यह जो एलोके शन हैं, जहाँ पर माओवाद का ज्यादा प्रभाव है, जहाँ पर कम्युनिकेशन बिल्कुल भी नहीं है -- जैसे महाराष्ट्र में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर कम्युनिकेशन फलिहाल है, इसके साथ ही कुछ क्षेत्र छत्तीसगढ़ के भी हैं, लेकिन झारखंड और उड़ीसा में कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर कम्युनिकेशन नहीं होने की वजह से वहाँ रहने वाले ट्राइबल भाई यह महसूस करते हैं कि उन लोगों को डिप्लिडव कथि जा रहा है और उन लोगों को वंचित कथि जा रहा है, तो मैं यह नविदन करना चाहूँगी कि उसी में से प्रोपोर्शनेट, उसका कुछ भाग या कुछ शेयर डिवाइड करके उनको देना चाहिए। इसमें प्रायरिटी में वही जगह होनी चाहिए, जहाँ पर इसकी ज्यादा जरूरत है।

मैं रेख मंत्री ममता दीदी से और साथ-ही-साथ यहाँ बैठे भरतसिंह सोलंकी जी से भी यह नविदन करना चाहूँगी कि मुझसे पहले हमारे कई सांसद भाइयों ने अपने वक्तव्य में प्रोसेस में काम चलने की बात कही है। तो सुनो प्रोसेस में काम चलने की जो बात है, उसमें मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि जहाँ पर ज्यादा मॉनिरल्स हैं, जहाँ से रेखवे को ज्यादा बजट आ सकता है, उसको ज्यादा रेवेन्यू आ सकता है, तो क्यों ने ऐसी रेखवे लाइन को कैटेगरीज कर के चुना जाए और उस रेखवे लाइन को क्यों न पहले

कम्प्लीट कियो जाए , ताकि रेखवे को भी आज जो बजट के लिए फाइनंस मॉनिस्ट्री के ऊपर डपेंड होना पड़ रहा है , उस तरह डपेंड होना न पड़े ?

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जो काम सलो प्रोसेस में है , उसको कुछ समय-समय के तहत संपन्न करना चाहिए। उड़ीसा में बहुत सारे टूरिज्म के क्षेत्र हैं , जो culture की दृष्टि से भी rich हैं। अगर उनकी कनेक्टिविटी हम रेखवे से नहीं रखेंगे , तो वहाँ का टूरिज्म एक इंडस्ट्री की तरह आर्थिक विकास का काम नहीं कर पाएगा। इसके लिए भी मैं रेख मंत्री जी से नविदन करना चाहूंगी।

रेख मंत्री , ममता जी ने 11 जनवरी को शालीमार से बारीपदा के लिए शालीमार ट्रेन को inaugurate किया है। मैं यह नविदन करना चाहूंगी कि यह ट्रेन कोलकाता से सुबह चल कर 12.30 बजे बारीपदा पहुँचती है। इसकी टाइमिंग बारीपदा और मयूरभंज के लोगों के लिए सुविधाजनक नहीं है। ईस्टर्न उड़ीसा के लोग ज्यादातर बजिनेस की दृष्टि से कोलकाता जाते हैं , जबकि यह उधर से सुबह चलती है। मैं नविदन करूँगी कि यह ट्रेन सुबह बारीपदा से कोलकाता के लिए चले तथा कोलकाता से पुनः वापिस आये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि भारतवर्ष में जो सबसे बड़ी सखिल लाइन है , वह बालासोर से बारीपदा के बीच है। जसिकी लम्बाई 65 किलो से ज्यादा है। मेरे हिसाब से पूरे भारतवर्ष में जो सखिल लाइन्स हैं , उनमें कहीं भी इतनी बड़ी लाइन नहीं है। उस लाइन पर तीन ट्रेनें चल रही हैं और एक ट्रेन को बालेश्वर में तब तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है , जब तक कि दूसरी ट्रेन बारीपदा न पहुँच जाए। फिर उधर से उसके आने के बाद इसको छोड़ा जाता है। यह एक साधारण -सी चीज़ है। उस रास्ते के बीच में एक लूष लाइन बनाने से दोनों ट्रेनें आराम में अपनी-अपनी मंजिल तक पहुँच सकती हैं।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि एक ट्रेन जमशेदपुर से बाढ़ाम पाड़ा तक जाती है , जो सुबह जमशेदपुर से चलती है। उस क्षेत्र के किसान , जो कृषि संबंधी उत्पाद जमशेदपुर में बेचना चाहते हैं , उन्हें इस ट्रेन के जमशेदपुर से सुबह चलकर इधर आने से और इधर से दोषहर में जमशेदपुर के लिए जाने से परेशानी होती है। इसलिए इस ट्रेन को सुबह बाढ़ामपाड़ा से जमशेदपुर जाना चाहिए और वहाँ से वापिस आना चाहिए।
... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, मैं खत्म कर रही हूँ।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि सर्व आपने कम्प्लीट किये हैं और नौ ट्रेनें दी हैं, जो धर्मगढ़ होते हुए आबुरामा से चाप्रुरिया के लिए ट्रेन हैं, उसके बारे में कभी कहा जाता है कि उसका सर्व हो गया है और कभी कहते हैं कि यह होने वाला है, तो उस सर्व को कम्प्लीट करके जल्दी से जल्दी उसको रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी से जोड़ना चाहिए। मैं आपसे नविदन करना चाहूँगी कि बादामपाड़ा को बांदरीपोर से होते हुए क्योझर में जोड़ा जाए। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जो ट्रेनें अभी-अभी डक्लियर हुई हैं, जैसे आपने एक नयी ट्रेन खड़गपुर से आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए डक्लियर की है जो कि आंध्र प्रदेश से कोरापुट, रायगढ़, तालचर और बारीपदा होते हुए खड़गपुर जाएगी, लेकिन मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आयी, पता नहीं यह अनाउंसमेंट वहाँ की भौगोलिक स्थिति को देख कर की गयी या वहाँ सर्व करने के लिए की गयी। कभी-कभी मुझे यह लगता है कि यह मुम्किन हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं यह समझती हूँ कि केवल रेलवे बजट में शामिल करने के लिए इसका अनाउंस नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि मामचित्र के अनुसार जो eligibility है, उसी के आधार पर सर्व करके उसको जोड़ना चाहिए। मैं ज्यादा न कह कर आपको पुनः धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी। इसके साथ ही, मैं यह कहूँगी कि आप जो 50 आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने जा रही हैं, उनमें भुवनेश्वर स्टेशन को भी जोड़ने का कष्ट करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री कशोर कुमार मोहनती (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष का जो रेलवे का नक्शा है, जहाँ पर सबसे कम रेलवे की लाइनें बछी हैं, मैं उसी राज्य से आता हूँ और वह राज्य है - उड़ीसा। 64 सालों की आज़ादी के बाद भी उड़ीसा के 10 जिलों के लोगों ने आज तक न रेलवे इंजन देखा है और न रेलवे लाइन देखी है, मैं उसी उड़ीसा राज्य से आता हूँ जब भी उड़ीसा की सरकार, इस केन्द्र सरकार से कोई डमिंड करती है, तो जैसे प्रसाद बांटे हैं, उस तरीके से हमें कुछ दे दिया जाता है और हम पछिले 64 सालों से उसी से संतुष्ट हैं।

उपसभापति जी, आज उड़ीसा में हमारी जो बीजू जनता दल की सरकार है, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी हमारे मुख्य मंत्री हैं, उन्होंने 2,085 करोड़ रुपए के प्रावधान के लिए हमारी रेल मंत्री महोदया से अनुरोध किया था, लेकिन न हमें केवल 1,168 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। उसमें भी शायद कुछ काम होगा और कुछ पैसा फरि वापस चला जाएगा। हमारे यहां आज भी ऐसे जिले हैं जैसे Deogarh, Phulbani, Navapara, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur आदि 10 जिले हैं, जो नक्सलवाद और माओवाद से प्रभावित हैं। वहां पर आज तक रेलवे लाइन एक सपना होकर रह गई है। हम यहां कहते हैं कि हम नक्सलवाद पर कैसे नियंत्रण करेंगे। असल में यह दोनों की जम्मेदारी है - यह राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार, दोनों की जम्मेदारी है, लेकिन जब केन्द्र सरकार की बारी आती है, तो हम लोग मुंह छपिने का काम करते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि हमारा जो कोरापुट - बोझानगीर - कास्बाहांडी जिला है, यह सबसे ज्यादा नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित है। यहां के लिए उड़ीसा की सरकार ने कुछ प्रपोज़ल्स दिए थे जैसे Jeypore-Malkangiri, Raigarh-Umerkote-Nabarangpur, Rayagada-Gopalpur, Gunupur-Bisam Katak, यदि ये लाइनें बछी जातीं, तो शायद वहां नक्सलवादियों का आधिपत्य कम हो सकता था, लेकिन हमने आज तक इसके लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की है, न इसके लिए किसी तरह की फंडिंग कभी की गई है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदया से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह जो नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित एरिया है, माओवाद से प्रभावित एरिया है, वे वहां के लिए पैसा देकर काम करें। हमारी सरकार ने Bolangir-Khurda के लिए जो 350 करोड़ रुपए मांगे थे, उसमें से केवल 60 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। यहां पर first

phase में 36 किलोमीटर का काम हुआ है और second phase के लिए ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह नहीं दिया गया है। यहां पर 17 सालों में मात्र 36 किलोमीटर का काम हुआ है। इस रास्ते पर और कतिना समय लगेगा ? यह हम लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। हम चाहेंगे कि यह प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो, ताकि वहां के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लोगों को इससे कुछ फायदा मिल सके।

हमारी सरकार ने कुछ नैरोगेज से ब्रॉडगेज करने की गुजारिश की है - Navapada to Gunupur, जो 90 किलोमीटर की सशिल गेज लाइन है, उसको ब्रॉड गेज करने की गुजारिश की गई है। इसी तरह Rupsa Bangriposi लाइन को भी ब्रॉडगेज करने की गुजारिश की गई है। इस तरह उड़ीसा की सरकार ने बहुत से सुझाव दिए हैं, जसिने उड़ीसा का कुछ डेवलपमेंट हो सकता है। मैं नविदन करना चाहूंगा कि लांजीगढ़ के बीच 1993-94 से आज तक केवल 10 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है। इस काम को भी जल्दी पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। मैं एक बात और कहूंगा कि झारसुगुड़ से अम्बिकापुर वाया सुंदरगढ़ -तपकरा -गुमला - अम्बिकापुर का जो नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित एरिया है, जसिमें छत्तीसगढ़ का कुछ एरिया और झारखंड का कुछ एरिया शामिल है, इन सभी एरियाज में रेखवे लाइन बछाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि इन गांवों के आदमी कुछ फायदा पा सकें, तभी जाकर वहां नक्सलवाद की समस्या हल हो सकती है।

2.00 P.M.

अंत में मैं एक चीज और कहूंगा कि हमारे Jharsuswa, Rourkela और Jamgaon तीन डिवीजनों के बीच में आता है और इस एरिया को ईस्ट-कोस्ट में मलिया जाए, तभी फायदा होगा। इन सारे मलिरल एरियाज़ को exploit करने के लिए यदि आजबिमलागढ़ की रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए, तो और अच्छा होगा। तब हम उन एरियाज़ से माइनिंग कर पाएंगे और इससे रेलवे को आमदनी होगी और उड़ीसा सरकार को भी फायदा होगा। जब भी उड़ीसा के लिए रेलवे लाइनें दी जाएं, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे राज्य को ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाए। मैं एक चीज और कहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री महोदया ने कहा था कि जहां पर रेलों को नहीं रोका जाएगा, वहां के लिए वे ज्यादा पैसा देंगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुख्यमंत्री - श्री नवीन पटनायक जी और हमारे नेता - श्री प्यारीमोहन महापात्र जी की सख्त इंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं कि उड़ीसा में कहीं भी रास्ता रोको आंदोलन नहीं होगा। आपने मुझे इस रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shrimati Hema Malini (Karantaka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पंजाब के भटिण्डा तथा होशियारपुर में कैंसर के मामलों में वृद्धि

*161. सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पंजाब के भटिण्डा तथा होशियारपुर में कैंसर से ग्रस्त रोगियों की संख्या अन्य स्थानों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है ;

(ख) वषित पांच वर्षों के दौरान भटिण्डा तथा होशियारपुर में कैंसर से ग्रस्त रोगियों की वर्षवार संख्या कितनी सूचित की गयी थी ;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में कैंसर से ग्रस्त रोगियों की संख्या सामान्य से अधिक होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस क्षेत्र में कैंसर से ग्रस्त रोगियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या पर रोक लगाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य-सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): (क) से (घ) वकिरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं।

वकिरण

वर्ष 2001-09 के दौरान उत्पन्न हुए कैंसर मामलों पर 2009 में पंजाब सरकार द्वारा कराए गए प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण से एकत्र की गई सूचना के अनुसार पंजाब में औसत व्याप्तता दर प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर 30.54 थी जबकि भटिंडा में प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर 75 और होशियारपुर में प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर 46.47 की व्याप्तता प्रदर्शित हुई। भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद (आई सी एम आर) के दल ने सितम्बर, 2010 में पंजाब का दौरा किया तो मालवा क्षेत्र में पंजाब के अन्य क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले कैंसर की उच्चतर संख्या पाई, इस भिन्नता के कारण स्पष्ट नहीं दिये गये हैं।

अलग-अलग राज्यों के लिए कैंसर की घटना के संबंध में सूचना केन्द्र स्तर पर नहीं रखी जाती है। तथापि, 4 मार्च, 2011 को पंजाब सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार भटिंडा एवं होशियारपुर जिलों में वसित 5 वर्षों के दौरान कैंसर रोगियों की संख्या नमूनेलिखित हैं :

वर्ष	भटिंडा रोगियों	में कैंसर की संख्या	होशियारपुर रोगियों	में कैंसर की संख्या
2006		610		173
2007		588		197
2008		588		165
2009		486		191
2010		603		203

समुदाय आधारित सर्वेक्षणों, जन जागरूकता, कैंसर के निदान एवं उपचार के लिए सुविधाओं के सुदृढीकरण और कैंसर रोगियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता सहित राज्य में कैंसर की रोकथाम एवं नियंत्रण करने के लिए पंजाब सरकार द्वारा अनेक उपाय किये गए हैं।

केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों में सम्मिलित कर रही है। पंजाब में पटियाला, अमृतसर एवं फरीदकोट में सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेजों में अर्बुदविज्ञान सुकंध के विकास के लिए सहायता-अनुदान प्रदान किये गए हैं। भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में एक व्यापक राष्ट्रीय कैंसर, मधुमेह, हृदय वाहिका रोग एवं आघात निवारण एवं नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम (एन पी सी डी सी एस) शुरू किया है। नए कार्यक्रम में वर्ष 2010-11 एवं 2011-12 के दौरान 21 राज्यों के 100 जिलों में कैंसर रोगियों को नैदानिक सेवाएं, मूलभूत शल्य चिकित्सा, कीमोथेरेपी एवं रोग उपशामक परिचर्या प्रदान करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। पंजाब के तीन जिलों नामतः भटिंडा, होशियारपुर एवं मनसा को जिला कैंसर परिचर्या सुविधाओं की स्थापना करने के लिए शामिल किया गया है।

Rise in cancer cases in Bhatinda and Hoshiarpur in Punjab

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the number of cancer patients in Bhatinda and Hoshiarpur in Punjab are more than that in other places;

(b) the number of cancer patients reported in Bhatinda and Hoshiarpur during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for above average number of cancer patients in the region; and

(d) the action taken by the Central Government or the State Government to check the rising number of cancer patients in the region?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

As per information collected from a preliminary survey carried out by the Government of Punjab in 2009 on cancer cases occurring during 2001-09, the average prevalence rate in Punjab was 30.54 per lakh population, with Bhatinda showing a maximum prevalence of 75 per lakh population and Hoshiarpur showing a prevalence of 46.47 per lakh population. A team from the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) which visited Punjab in September, 2010, noted a higher occurrence of cancer in the Malwa Region as compared to other areas of Punjab, the reasons for this difference are not clear.

Information regarding occurrence of cancer for individual states is not maintained centrally. However, according to the information provided by Government of Punjab on 4th March, 2011, number of cancer cases during the last 5 years in Bhatinda and Hoshiarpur Districts are as follows:

Year	No. of cancer cases in Bhatinda	No. of cancer cases in Hoshiarpur
2006	610	173
2007	588	197
2008	588	165
2009	486	191
2010	603	203

Several steps have been taken by Government of Punjab to prevent and control of Cancer in the state including community based surveys, public awareness, strengthening of facilities for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and financial assistance to the cancer patients.

The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in various activities. Grant-in-aid has been released for Development of Oncology Wing in Government Medical Colleges at Patiala, Amritsar and Faridkot in Punjab. The Government of India has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The new programme envisages providing diagnostic services, basic surgery,

chemotherapy and palliative care to cancer patients at 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-11 and 2011-12. Three districts of Punjab namely Bhatinda, Hoshiarpur and Mansa have been included for setting up District Cancer Care Facilities.

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : मामनीय सभापति महोदय , मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) में पूछे गए प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह स्वीकार किया है कि पंजाब के अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में भटिंडा और होशियारपुर में कैंसर के मरीज अधिक पाए गए हैं। इसमें सर्वे के अनुसार मरीजों की संख्या भी बताई गई

है। लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में पूछे गए प्रश्न के इनके उत्तर में कोई स्पष्ट जवाब नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि भटिंडा और होशियारपुर में कैंसर से ग्रसित रोगियों की संख्या अधिक होने के क्या कारण हैं ? क्या आपने इस पर कोई सर्वे कराया है कि किस कारण से वहाँ पर कैंसर से ग्रसित रोगियों की संख्या अधिक है ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, यह हकीकत है। जैसा हमने अपने उत्तर में भी बताया है कि भटिंडा में 75 per lakh population है और होशियारपुर में 46.47 per lakh population है, लेकिन मास्रवा रीजन में ही दूसरी जगहों के मुकाबले में कैंसर के बारे में जानकारी मल्लि है। इसी कारण राज्य सरकार ने time to time बहुत प्रोग्राम्स बनाए, लेकिन ultimately Government of India को अपनी एक हाई लेवल टीम लास्ट सितम्बर में भेजनी पड़ी। तकरीबन 8 लोगों की टीम मॉनिस्ट्री, पी.जी.आई., आईसी.एम.आर. बंगलुरु, पटियाला और दूसरी जगहों से लेकर बनाई गई और इस टीम ने 15 सितंबर को हेल्थ मॉनिस्टर और मॉनिस्ट्री के सभी ऑफिसर्स के साथ मीटिंग की। इसके बाद 16 और 17 सितंबर को यह टीम अमृतसर, फरीजपुर, फरीदकोट, भटिंडा, मुक्तसर, मानसा और पटियाला गई। इसके जो नतीजे निकले हैं, मैं उनके डिटिल्स में नहीं जानना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जो recommendations हैं, जो outcomes हैं, वे बहुत जरूरी हैं। इसमें सेक्टरल यूनिवर्सिटी पंजाब ने भटिंडा में एक Molecular Genetics Laboratory शुरू करने की बात बताई है और आईसी.एम.आर. की जो टीम गई, उसने यह सुझाव दिया है कि पंजाब में कोई भी रीजनल कैंसर सेंटर नहीं है, इसलिए हमारी मॉनिस्ट्री पंजाब में कैंसर सेंटर स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता देगी, साथ ही तकरीबन टीम Oncology Wing भी develop करेगी। इसी तरह से early detection के लिए एक नया प्रोग्राम हम लोगों ने दिसंबर में शुरू किया है, जिसमें 100 districts लिए गए हैं और पंजाब के ये तीनों districts उसमें शामिल हैं।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने कारणों को जानना चाहा था कि कबि कारणों की वजह से वहाँ के लोगों को कैंसर होता है ? इसकी स्पष्ट जानकारी माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दी है, लेकिन मैं एक दूसरी जानकारी चाहती हूँ कि संपूर्ण पंजाब के साथ-साथ होशियारपुर

एवं भटिंडा के किसानों द्वारा रासायनिक खाद एवं कीटनाशकों का अत्यधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से भूमि जहरीली हो गई है तथा इसमें उत्पन्न होने वाली कृषि उपज का सेवन करने की वजह से कैंसर के रोगियों की संख्या अन्य क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा यहां तेज़ी से बढ़ रही है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या इसी वजह से कैंसर की बीमारी इस क्षेत्र में अधिक मात्रा में पाई जा रही है ?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, in the answer it is very clear that when the expert team has gone to the specific area, which the hon. Member has mentioned, there are no particular, clear reasons. The reasons could be many. Cancer, as we all know, breast cancer or cervical cancer or prostate cancer is hundred per cent treatable if an early diagnosis is done. But if this is not diagnosed at an earlier stage, this could become fatal. So, it is very clear that those experts who have gone there have not come to a definite conclusion. The study could again be undertaken but the fact is, there is no scientific reason that because of what the Member has mentioned, cancer has increased. There is no scientific proof for that.

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि जब ये शहर पंजाब के हैं, तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने इनके लिए क्या steps उठाए हैं ? कैंसर बहुत फैल रहा है, तो कैंसर के लिए

क्या awareness camps लगाए हैं , कसि तरह से लोगों को aware कयिा जा रहा है कंि कैंसर से कसि तरह से बचा जाए ? जैसे अभी मंश्री जी ने कहा कंि कैंसर का अधिकतर लास्ट स्टेज में पता लगता है , तो पहले ही उसका पता लगे , इसके लएि भारत सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : एक तो अनुसुइया जी ने जो सवाल पूछा था कंि क्या इसमें खाद वगैरह का भी कोई असर है , तो उसके बारे में जो आईसी.एम.आर. की रपॉर्ट है , उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कंि इसे बारे में अभी जांच -पड़ताल करनी होगी। अलबत्ता पानी में अगर कोई मल्लिावट थी , तो house to house survey करने में इस तरह की कोई चीज़ सामने नहीं आई, लेकिन खाद और कीटनाशकों के बारे में कहा है कंि इसमें दोबारा सर्वे और investigation करने की जरूरत है। जहां तक वल्लित्व ठाकुर जी ने पूछा कंि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने क्या कयिा , तो पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने एक तो Testing of heavy metals in drinking water कयिा है और house to house survey कएि है। इसी तरह से medical colleges को , जैसे Bhatinda, Jalandhar और Hoshiarpur के medical colleges को strengthen कयिा गया है , Government Medical College, Patiala को strengthen कयिा गया है , Amritsar और Faridkot के Medical College को भी strengthen कयिा गया है। जो leading health care providers हैं , उसके साथ Public-private partnership की है। जो school children कैंसर से मुल्लतला हैं , उनका सरकार की तरफ से free treatment कयिा जा रहा है। इसी तरह से Civil hospital, Bhatinda और PGI, Chandigarh के बीद्य और Regional Cancer Centers के बीद्य में tele-medicine services शुरू की हैं और जो cancer patients हैं , उनके लएि Punjab Roadways में free travel facilities शुरू की हैं।

जहां तक गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का सवाल है , मेरे खयाल में उसके बारे में मैं सदन का थोड़ा सा टाइम लेना चाहूंगा। सर, यह प्रोग्राम 1975 से शुरू हुआ और कई दफा revise हुआ , लेकिन तब पैसा नहीं होता था। पहल दफा अब हमने एक नया प्रोग्राम शुरू कयिा है , जसिसे मेरे खयाल से पूरे देश में एक नया परिवर्तन आसकता है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : NPCDCS प्रोग्राम।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : जसिने भी non-communicable diseases हैं , उनको अब इकट्ठा कयिा

Cardio-vascular Diseases, Stroke and Cancer, और इसके लिये 1975 से, जब से भी हम पायलट प्रोग्राम शुरू करते थे, तीन-तीन चार-चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स का करते थे। पहली बार हमने एक सौ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को पायलट प्रोग्राम के तौर पर शुरू किया। इन एक सौ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में तकरीबन 15 से 20 करोड़ लोग आ जाएंगे, उनकी स्क्रीनिंग होगी। जहां तक कैंसर का सवाल है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर उनकी स्क्रीनिंग होगी और जो सौ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हमने चुने हैं, उनमें से हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हम human resource के लिये पैसा देंगे, early detection के लिये पैसा देंगे और हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में chemotherapy के लिये एक-एक करोड़ रुपया देंगे। इस प्रकार हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक करोड़ रुपए के हिसाब से सौ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में सौ करोड़ रुपए chemotherapy के लिये दिये जाएंगे। इस प्रकार से यह सबसे बड़ा प्रोग्राम लॉन्च किया गया है।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, सबसे पहले केन्द्र सरकार और पंजाब सरकार की इसके प्रति जो चिन्ता है, उससे कतिनी सीरियस यह प्रॉब्लम है, इसे यह हाउस जानता है। मैं मंत्री जी के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि भटिंडा से एक गाड़ी राजस्थान के लिये जाती है। उस गाड़ी में सिर्फ कैंसर

पेशेंट्स जाते हैं और उस गाड़ी का नाम ही लोगों ने कैंसर एक्सप्रेस रख दिया है। इतनी भयानक स्थिति वहां पर है। आज कैंसर को ठीक करने के लिए तो बहुत कुछ है, लेकिन कैंसर क्यों हो रहा है, लोगों को कैंसर न हो, यह सुनिश्चित करना जरूरी है। मैं आपके सामने एक और तथ्य लाना चाहता हूँ। आप जितने मर्जी एक्सपर्ट्स वहां भेजिए, लेकिन गांव के एक कॉमन मैम को जाकर अगर आपकी टीम पूछेगी कि कैंसर का कारण क्या है तो वह भी आपको इसके बारे में बता देगा क्योंकि वहां पर बच्चे-बच्चे को इसके बारे में माहूम है। आज पंजाब के इन जिलों में पानी में यूरेनियम भी आने लगा है। सर, सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि वहां पर पीने का पानी ठीक नहीं है। पहले दस-बारह फुट खदाई करने के बाद ही पीने का पानी आ जाता था, लेकिन वहां पर drinking water अच्छा न होने के कारण कैंसर हो रहा है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि आप वहां पर जो भी सर्वे करवाएं, उस सर्वे में मेडिकल एक्सपर्ट्स के साथ-साथ, जो वहां पर लोकल लोग हैं, लेकिन हैं, वहां के रीप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हैं, क्या उनको भी उस टीम में शामिल करेंगे और देखेंगे कि इसके क्या कारण हैं और वे दुबारा रफ़िट न हों, क्या सरकार इस संबंध में भी प्रयास करेगी ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर सबसे पहले तो आपने बताया कि पंजाब से राजस्थान जाते हैं, लेकिन ये भूल गए कि बीकानेर जाते हैं क्योंकि पंजाब में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, खासकर इस इलाके में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि डॉक्टरों की कमी है। यह जो एरिया है, Oncology Department, इसमें पूरे देश में ही डॉक्टरों की कमी है। यह एक सूबे की बात नहीं है, जितने पेशेंट्स हैं और जसि तरह से बढ़ रहे हैं, वह चर्चा की बात है। आज हमारे देश में हर साल पांच लाख के करीब कैंसर के पेशेंट्स मरते हैं। यह बहुत चर्चा का विषय है। लेकिन मैं फरि से बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके प्रीवेंशन के लिए अल्कोहल और तंबाकू पर कंट्रोल सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है, personal hygiene जरूरी है, immunization जरूरी है, food and drugs को देखना है, air pollution है, early diagnosis जरूरी है। सबसे ज्यादा अगर early diagnosis हो जाता है तो तीस परसेंट लोगों को बचाया जा सकता है। अगर पहले precautions ली जाएं तो तीस प्रतिशत लोग बच सकते हैं और अगर

early detection and treatment हो जाए तो और तीस प्रतिशत लोग बच सकते हैं। इस तरह से 60 प्रतिशत लोग तो इसी तरह से बच सकते हैं। उसके लिये जानकारी जरूरी है। ये जो सौ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स चुने गए हैं, इनमें इनफॉर्मेशन के लिये भी अलग से पैसा रखा गया है ताकि उसके बारे में स्कूलों में, बाकी जगह, रेडियो, टेलिविज़न और अखबार के जरिए जानकारी दी जा सके। आज सबसे बड़ा जो खतरा है, वह tobacco से है। पहली दफा हम्बिदुस्तान में सरकार ने सर्कि tobacco पर गेट्स (Global Adults to Gasso Survey: GATS) से जांच कराई, जो कि आज तक सर्कि जो developed countries थीं, वही सर्वे कराती थीं। जब इसका कारण पूछा गया तो सबसे बड़ा कारण, जो आज तक हम सोचते हैं कि हमारे surveys गलत थे, तो उस सर्वे के मुताबिक 35 प्रतिशत देश के जो adult हैं, वे सबिरेट पीते हैं और इसमें से 21 प्रतिशत स्मोकलैस tobacco चबाते हैं और यही चबाने से 80 प्रतिशत कैंसर होता है और टोटल कैंसर में से इस tobacco की वजह से 50 परसेंट मर्दा को कैंसर होता है और 25 परसेंट महिलाओं को होता है।

डा॰ वजियलक्ष्मी साधू : महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि अभी इन्होंने tobacco के बारे में जो बताया कि कितने परसेंट महिलाओं को और ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : आप इसी सवाल पर सवाल पूछिए।

डा० वजियलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ, यह इसी से संबंधित है, स्कूलों के अंदर जो छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं और उन स्कूलों के बाहर tobacco के पाउच मल्लिते हैं, तो क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसा नेशनल प्रोग्राम है जो स्कूल गॉइंग चिल्ड्रेंस हैं और वे tobacco यूज करते हैं पाउच के माध्यम से ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate question. It does not relate to this question.

डा० वजियलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर, tobacco से जो कैंसर होता है यह उसी से रिलेटेड है, क्या कोई नेशनल प्रोग्राम है कि इस बारे में सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है?

श्री सभापति : आप इसका डिटेल में अलग से जवाब दीजिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, सरकार ने अलग से कानून बनाया है जतिने भी प्रमिसेज हैं और स्कूल तथा कॉलेज इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, उनके दायरे से बाहर सगिरेट बेचा जा सकता है। एक डिस्टेंस तय किया है, जहां कोई सगिरेट वगैरह बेचा नहीं सकता।

Refusal of new gas connections to consumers

*162. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that gas agencies are simply refusing to provide new gas connections to the consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether gas agencies would be asked to provide new gas connections to the consumers on demand;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the gas burner is required to be purchased from the gas agencies only at a high price which is more than the market price; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely,

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) continue to release new LPG connections in the country. The enrolment of new LPG customers and release of new LPG connections is a continuous process. New LPG connections are made available on demand, subject to the applicant residing within the area of operation of the distributorship and fulfilling requisite

documentation for availing a new LPG connection and after due verification. The number of new LPG connections released by the OMCs during the last three years and the period from April, 2010 to December, 2010 are as under.

Year	Number of new connections released (in lakh)
2007-08	64.863
2008-09	53.182
2009-10	86.211
April, 2010 to December, 2010	73.802

(d) and (e) No, Sir. LPG Distributors are under instructions not to force the customers to purchase the hotplate from them. A notice to this effect is also displayed at distributor's show-room and this is also mentioned in the intimation letters sent to prospective customers who register themselves with LPG distributors for new LPG connections.

Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) provides following action against the distributor for forced sale of hot-plate to the prospective customer :-

- Fine of ` 10,000 and recovery of ` 2000 per customer to whom forced sale is made for 1st offence.
- Fine of ` 25,000 and recovery of ` 2000 per customer to whom forced sale is made for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

Whenever OMCs receive complaints of forced sale of stove/hot plate to newly enrolled or wait listed customers, these are investigated. If the complaint is established, action is taken against the erring LPG distributor in accordance with the provisions of the MDG.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जवाब दिया है वह बहुत संतोषजनक नहीं है। सर, यह बात साफ है कि अभी भी आप किसी भी दुकान पर गैस कनेक्शन लेने के लिए चले जाइए, लेकिन वित्तिक उसे आसान तरीके से नहीं देते हैं और कई तरह के अड़ंगे लगाते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने डिटेल में जवाब दिया है। सर, 2007-08, 2008-09 और 2009-2010 इन तीन

वर्षों में जो कनेक्शन जारी किए गए हैं , उसके आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं। एल.पी.जी. वित्तिक को अनुदेश दिया गया है कि वे गृहकों पर कनेक्शन के साथ होट प्लेट खरीदने का दबाव न डालें। खास तौर पर ये शकियतें मंजिती हैं कि जब आप वित्तिक के पास जाएंगे ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव : सर, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ वित्तिक गृहक से जबर्दस्ती कहते हैं कि यह सामान लेना पड़ेगा , यह सामान लेना पड़ेगा । इसके लिए कामून भी है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वित्तिक

वर्षों में ऐसी कतिनी शकियतें आपको प्राप्त हुई हैं ? इस मामले में जो कामनू आपने बनाया है, उस कामनू के अंतर्गत दुकानदारों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करके अंततोगत्वा वित्तिक के लाइसेंस भी आपकेंसिल करेंगे ? तो वशित तीन वर्षों के बारे में ही बताएं कि ऐसी कतिनी शकियतें आपको मल्लि हैं और इस मामले में जो कामनू है उसके प्रवधान के अनुसार कतिने वित्तिकों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की है ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, as the hon. Member has rightly understood, there are strict instructions to keep a notice at any distributor's showroom that purchase of hotplate is not a condition. Now that we have made distribution of LPG connections nearly universal, nobody should feel obliged.

It is, entirely, possible that some consumers are induced out of ignorance, but if complaints are brought to our notice, we take action. He has asked me about the number of complaints received. Sir, in 2007-08, we received three complaints. In all the three complaints, a first offence, fine was imposed against the IOC distributorships. Then, in the same year, in the HPC, one complaint was received. In 2008-09, only one complaint was received against the distributor of IOC and he was fined. In 2009-10, when the complaints were established, two distributorships were terminated. So, actions are taken. I must say that we have seen that in the recent years complaints have been declining in number. Complaints need to be received and established before we can take action. We take the action including termination.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मंत्री जी ने शकियतों की संख्या बहुत कम बताई है, लेकिन आमतौर पर ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं इसकी डटिल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इस पर थोड़ा गौर करने की जरूरत है।

सर, जैसा मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हमने बड़े पैमाने पर डिमांड के अनुसार कनेक्शन्स सप्लाई कए हैं, लेकिन उनकी अब भी बहुत कमी नजर आती है। जब आप इसकी सतही रूख से जानकारी करेंगे, तब आपको पता चलेगा। मैं पटना, बहिर का रहने वाला हूं और आमतौर पर जो घरेलू कनेक्शन दए जाते हैं, उनका उपयोग व्यवसायिक तौर पर कयिा जाता है। इसकी वजह से काफ़ी क्षति होखी रहती है। घरेलू कनेक्शनों का बड़े पैमाने पर छोटे उद्योगों में उपयोग होखता है। बहुत सी गाड़ियों में गैस सिलिंडर लगाए जाते हैं, जो कि कामनू

रूप से ठीक नहीं हैं, उचित नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग घरेलू कनेक्शन का इस्तेमाल घर में न करके, उसका व्यावसायिक उपयोग कर रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप कैसे मॉनिटरिंग करते हैं? आपके पास कौन-सा तंत्र है जिसके माध्यम से आप मॉनिटरिंग करते हैं? आपके पास कौन-सा तंत्र है जिसके माध्यम से आप मॉनिटरिंग करके व्यावसायिक उपयोग को नियंत्रित करने का काम करते हैं? घरेलू कनेक्शनों का बड़े पैमाने पर दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए आपकी तरफ से क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, whenever there is a complaint of misuse or diversion, that is scrupulously inquired into and attended to. However, when it comes to distribution point, the responsibilities, of course, the State Governments also come into the picture. Therefore, it has to be done at that level. We have tens of thousands of distributor showrooms. It will not be possible for oil companies alone to do that. The State

Governments have to play a role. That apart, Sir, when it comes to Bihar, I would like to point out with some regret that the number of beneficiaries is rather low. Among the major States, it is the lowest. Only 19 per cent of households have been covered with LPG connection. I think we must do something to generate more demand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sir, first of all, I would like to say that I am very happy that hereafter the Question Hour will not be interrupted. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sir, I am surprised at the answer of the hon. Minister when he says that only very few complaints have been received, and, of course, on the complaints received, he has taken action.

Sir, I have a personal experience in this regard. I got a complaint that an agency is compelling a consumer for buying a hotplate. When I contacted the agent, the agent said, 'the officials of the Ministry are compelling them to sell these articles.' The agent said that it is done like that. Then, I wrote a complaint to one of the senior officials, but no action was taken. The hon. Minister said that complaints will be looked into and action taken. Where is to give the complaint? Who will take action? Can an ordinary man give a complaint to the hon. Minister? It is not possible. If you give a complaint to an official, nothing happens because he is in collusion with the agent. So, what is the mechanism to receive the complaints properly and take action? Have you got such a mechanism?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, if the hon. Member knows personally, I have no comment to make, because, you know, these things are possible in our system.

If the concerned official does not take action, any citizen of India is free to write to the Minister. I am not ruling out the possibility of collusion between the distributor and the local oil marketing companies' officials. But if a complaint is to be given seriously, it needs to be pursued. If the official concerned is conniving, the same must be brought to the notice of the higher authorities, including the Minister. If the hon. Member gives the specific example to me, I will have the matter looked into

immediately.

श्री गंगा चरण: सभापति महोदय , मैं मंत्री जी से यह जामना चाहता हूँ कि पीसीभीत में एक गैस वस्त्रिक री-फिलिंग करता था , वहां पर वस्त्रिकोट हुआ है। जो लोग गैस सिलिंडर से गैस नकालने का काम करते हैं , वे अपने कर्मचारियों को गैस नकालने का काम करवा रहे थे। उसी समय वस्त्रिकोट हुआ जसिमें कई कर्मचारी हताहत हुए और कुछ मारे भी गए। महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जामना चाहता हूँ कि उस वस्त्रिक के खलिफ अभी तक कार्यवाही की गई है और जो लोग मारे गए और घायल हुए हैं , उनको कतिना मुआवजा दिया गया है ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, you will kindly appreciate that I wouldn't have immediate information on the specific incident. I will have it collected and make it available to the hon. Member.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि : सभापति महोदय , जसि गैस एजेंसी को कस्टमर को गैस का सिलिंडर सप्लाई करना पड़ता है , उस सिलिंडर को वहां पहुंचान के दाम में ही उसका भाड़ा इंकलूड होता है। कोई भी गैस एजेंसी उस भाड़े पर, उस पैसे पर सिलिंडर कस्टमर के घर नहीं पहुंचाती है और उसके लिए अलग से पैसा देना पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रथा कैसे दूर हो सकती है? माननीय मंत्री ने अभी कहा है कि ये अभी नए विभाग में आए हैं , नया पद लिया है इसीलिए इनको इस प्रकार की जानकारी नहीं है। महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि वे इस पर कैसे हार्ड एंड फास्ट एक्शन लेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपसवाल पूछिए।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि : कस्टमर तक गैस कैसे पहुंचेगी , इस पर ध्यान देसे का कष्ट करें।

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the hon. Member is bringing to our notice the general malpractices. You know, we don't have any omnibus system in which all these malpractices can be curbed. In each case, we will have to make a specific complaint and those complaints alone can be attended to.

Probe into Sensex crash

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has decided to probe the involvement of FIIs, Mutual Fund operators and others in the fall of Sensex of over 3000 points during the last few months since November, 2010; and

(b) if so, the ambit of the proposed probe, by whom it would be conducted and by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) SEBI has reported that fluctuations in markets are not

unusual. It is also not uncommon for markets to witness corrections after a sharp bull run. Market movements are however, closely monitored by the securities market regulator, SEBI, and Exchanges, irrespective of the levels of Indices. Nothing has come to the notice of SEBI to suspect any irregularity in the recent fall. Hence, SEBI has not initiated any specific probe into movement of Sensex during the last few months since November, 2010. However, complaints that are received from time to time are examined as per extant guidelines and action taken there on.

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

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर : चेयरमैन साहब , मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो क्वेश्चन किया था , उसका ऑन्सर तो मामनीय मंत्री जी ने दिया ही नहीं है। “It was asked whether it is a fact that the SEBI has decided to probe the involvement of FIIs, Mutual Fund operators...” इस क्वेश्चन का तो इन्होंने डॉयरेक्ट ऑन्सर नहीं दिया है , इसमें सिर्फ़ इतना कहा है कि “SEBI has reported that fluctuations in markets are not unusual. It is also not uncommon for markets ...” मैं आपके माध्यम से मामनीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो म्यूचुअल फंड ऑपरेट करते हैं , आम लोगों का वधिर है कि जो गवर्नमेंट अंडरटेकिंग है , उसमें LIC पैसा लगाती है तो बैंक भी पैसा लगाते हैं और आम लोग भी इसमें पैसा लगा देते हैं कि हमारा यह पैसा डुबेगा नहीं और उनको इस पर ऐतबार है।

लेकिन जब इतना up-down आ जाता है , तो उससे लोग लुट जाते हैं। क्या इसके लिए मनिस्टर साहब कोई arrangement करेंगे ? आज तक कतिनी बार मार्केट ऊँची -नीची हुई है और इससे करोड़ों गरीब लोग लुट जाते हैं। सिर्फ़ चंद लोग , जो बड़े गैंग हैं , वे इससे अरबपति बन जाते हैं। ऐसा बार -बार न हो , इसको check करने के लिए क्या मनिस्टर साहब कोई method adopt करना चाहते हैं ? यह मेरा first point है।

श्री सभापति : एक वक्त मैं एक सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I have stated in my reply that fluctuations in the stock market are regularly monitored by the regulator, SEBI, and corrective measures are taken by the regulator by looking into these complaints. SEBI is constantly taking these measures; penalties are being imposed; some other directives are given by SEBI.

Coming to Mutual Funds, Sir, there are several players in the stock market. Mutual Funds contribute only around four per cent. As the hon. Member has said, interests of those investing in the stock market, in the companies, are taken care of and their money is safe.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर : सर, मैं आपके जरिए यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने करोड़ों रुपए की , अरबों रुपए की लूट हो जाती है , क्या मनिस्टर साहब ऐसा arrangement करेंगे कि जो mutual fund companies वगैरह हैं , उनमें गरीब लोगों के loss

की कुछ-न-कुछ पूर्ति हो, क्योंकि ये लोग तो मुनाफा कमा लेते हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोग लूटे जाते हैं? इनकी involvement से यह होता है। अगर इनकी involvement न हो, तो मार्केट में इतनी बड़ी crash नहीं आती। एक-दो सालों से यह आ रही है। इसका कोई arrangement करना चाहिए, ताकि गवर्नमेंट की undertakings पर लोगों का भरोसा बना रहे, वे बार-बार लूटे न जाएँ और गवर्नमेंट का नुकसान न हो। अगर ऐसा हुआ, तो कोई भी गवर्नमेंट के किसी फंड में पैसा नहीं लगाएगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I value the question put by the hon. Member. As I have said, SEBI has been taking various measures under its regulations and guidelines and protecting the interests of customers by undertaking market surveillance, inspections and investigations and enforcement measures from time to time. As I have already said, investors' money is taken care of; and it is the job of SEBI to protect the interests of customers.

श्री बलविंदर सहि भुंडर : सर...

श्री सभापति : आपके दो सवाल हो गए।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Last year, when the fall took place, everybody was serious about it; the Government also felt that there was something very serious about this fall. There are Harshad Mehtas in every city of our country. How was it that, even after complaints having been made about the sudden falls in the market, the Government did not find the culprits and take a decision in the normal course of things? It is a serious matter and the Government was serious about it.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that between 5th November, 2010 and 28th February, 2011, the SENSEX fell down by around 2500 points. But on 5th November, it went up to 21,000. These are the fluctuations. Yesterday, it was 18,000 and today when I came from office it was again up. SEBI has taken several actions against the fraudulent players and manipulators. I have got the details as to how many penalties and actions were taken in 2008. In 2010, SEBI has taken action against 1170 entities and imposed fine of Rs.124.23 crore. Similarly, Sir, they have taken action against 932 entities – suspended licences of 48 entities, warning issued to 37, prohibitive directions issued to 691 and deficiency observation and administrative measures taken in 138 cases. SEBI is always taking action against them.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : धन्यवाद , सभापति महोदय। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही जानना चाहता था कि कंपनियों के ऊपर जो एक्शन लिए जाते हैं , क्या इसको पब्लिकली बतलाया जाता है कि कबि -कबि कंपनियों के ऊपर एक्शन लिए गए हैं या कबि -कबि कंपनियों ने डीफॉल्ट किया है ? यह जानकारी लोगों को नहीं मिलती है , जिससे वही कंपनियां दोबारा आजाही हैं और उसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी करती हैं। इससे बहुत नुकसान होता है और आमआदमी का जो पैसा है , वह डूब जाता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय ये यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए क्या सस्टिम बनाए गए हैं ? होना यह चाहिए कि सेबी जबिहें भी नोटिस देता है , पब्लिक तक उसकी जानकारी पहुंचाई जाती चाहिए कि कबि कारण वह नोटिस दिया गया और उन पर क्या एक्शन लिया गया। उन पर केवल फाइनांशियल फाइन्स कर दिए जाते हैं , इससे काम नहीं चलता। इस पर कबि तरह से आप ध्यान देंगे और क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, whatever decisions are taken – penal actions or administrative measures – they are in public domain and they are in the website of the SEBI. Everybody can see it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I hope the hon. Minister would realize that yes, there is a mechanism like regulator, etc., but everything stands with parliamentary accountability, that is, the accountability is there. Now even common people are investing in mutual funds and a whole range of other schemes which, in turn, are going to be invested in infrastructure projects, etc., etc. Therefore, the successful operation of these schemes is also in national interest for investment into core sector. Now, why is it that in spite of so much, mutual funds, off late, are not doing well? I understand the market

mechanism. But is some hidden inter-play going on to ensure that these funds meant for larger good do not have good returns? Have you ordered some enquiry or left it completely to market mechanism?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, the SEBI is the regulator and whatever investment are made by investors and by various institutions, etc., it is the job of the SEBI to look after the interest of investors, and there is a mechanism under various Rules and Regulations ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I hope the hon. Minister has heard and understood my question.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Yes, I agree. The SEBI is regulator and Government is accountable to Parliament for what is being done by SEBI and through Parliament to the public. That I understand. But there is a regulator which is exclusively meant to control and watch over the actions and investment in various stock exchanges. There is a mechanism laid down for this. If you see and compare our market with major stock exchanges, you will see that our performance is stable and good.

Protection of animals in Assam

*164. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken up a programme on tiger and rhino breeding in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken steps for the protection of river dolphin and crocodiles in the Brahmaputra river; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Central Zoo Authority (CZA), Government of India, has identified Assam State Zoo as the coordinating zoo for conservation breeding of rhinoceros. As a part of this programme, the CZA has released Rs 64.13 lakhs during the current financial

year for construction of enclosure for the breeding programme.

There is no tiger breeding programme taken up by the Ministry in Assam. However, under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided to the State Government of Assam for *in situ* conservation of tiger and other wild animals in Kaziranga, Manas and Nameri Tiger Reserves.

(c) and (d) Ministry has not undertaken any specific programme for the protection and conservation of river dolphin and crocodiles in the Brahmaputra river. However, the State Government of Assam in collaboration with local Non-Governmental Organisations has undertaken conservation studies of the river dolphin in Brahmaputra river.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 164. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, not present. Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, 25 per cent of the total forest cover of India is in Assam. Due to destruction of forest and illegal encroachment in the forest area, the forest cover is reducing day by day. Now, regarding conservation of forests, for tiger and other vulnerable animals in the Kaziranga and Manas, what are the specific steps taken to evict the illegal occupation?

Is there any specific programme for conservation of river dolphin in the current financial year? Will the Government consider taking proper steps in this regard?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Government is very much aware of the fact that over the last few years, there have been encroachments, particularly in the Manas Reserve which is a world heritage site declared under UNESCO. Regarding Manas, I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is a success story. Manas, over the years, had been destroyed through a variety of reasons, but in the last few years, we have seen a revival of the habitats, the tiger habitats and the biodiversity in Manas. I myself had gone to Manas and have seen the transformation that has taken place. However, Sir, the hon. Member will agree with me that where human beings are involved, where encroachments are involved, we can't take any coercive action. We have to do this in a democratic framework. We have to take people along with us. We don't want to create law and order situations. Recently, there was a serious law and order situation in the Kaziranga Reserve. The hon. Member is aware of this. So, this is something that we are sensitive to. But, I would like to assure the hon. Member that Kaziranga and Manas are important reserves, important for tigers, important for rhinos, important for elephants, important for the forest cover. The State Government has to maintain the primary vigil; the Central Government can provide the technical and financial assistance, and I would request the hon. Member to create an

environment in his own State which makes people aware of the value of protecting these Reserves. Thank you.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, my question regarding dolphin has not been answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion. Now, Shri Swapan Sadhan Bose.

SHRI SWAPAN SADHAN BOSE: Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to inform our dynamic Minister about breeding of tigers. I have seen in Thailand that a Buddhist monastery has started breeding tigers, and they have started exporting a large number. Is

it possible to take the technology from them and start a breeding centre to make the numbers of tigers more? Of course, in preservation and all these things, you have lot of problems of forest size, human population getting so large, tribals getting into the forest, etc. But, I want to know if you can start breeding centres, and I am interested because Bengal is known for Royal Bengal Tigers. I want a positive answer from our dynamic Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I apologise that I should have answered the question on river dolphin. The dolphin has been declared as a national aquatic animal of India in recognition of the importance that the Gangetic dolphin has. It is one of the few dolphins that are remaining; a population of about 2,000 to 3,000. Once upon a time, there used to be 30,000 to 40,000 dolphins. We have declared dolphin as the national aquatic animal and we are in the process of putting together a recovery programme for the Gangetic dolphin which will extend to Assam as well. Recently, Sir, I was privileged to see a couple of these dolphins in Patna. In fact, one of the leading authorities on dolphins is a Professor at the Central University. His name is R.K. Sinha, popularly called 'Dolphin Sinha'. With the help of people like him, we are trying to bring back the Gangetic dolphin which is a unique heritage resource for India.

Sir, as far as hon. Member's question is concerned, I have to say with all respect, I am not a believer in Buddhist philosophy as far as tigers are concerned. Tigers are best left in the wild. A tiger which is a pet animal, a tiger which believes in Buddhist principles, is no tiger at all.

SHRI SWAPAN SADHAN BOSE: I did not talk of Buddhist principle. I talked of breeding, increasing the numbers. I am not talking of religion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सभापति जी, घटते जंगलों के मामले में सरकार की गणना के अंदर एक वसिंगति है। वह घास को भी जंगल मानती है, छोटे झाड़ को भी जंगल मानती है और जो बड़े जंगल हैं, उनको भी जंगल मानती है। वह जब भी आंकड़े दर्शाती है, तो छोटे झाड़ के जंगल और घास, दोनों को जंगल में जोड़ लेती है। क्या यह वसिंगति है? दूसरी बात यह है कि...

श्री सभापति : एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सर, यह जंगल का ही वशिय है। यह कहा जाता है कि वनवासी और ह्यूमन सोशायटी जंगल के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा है, सही बात यह है कि वनवासी हजारों सालों से जंगल की रक्षा करते आ रहे हैं। It is the mafia, local politicians and bureaucrats, ये सबसे बड़ा खतरा है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, may I just say that as far as tiger breeding programme is concerned, we do have a 'White Tiger Breeding Programme', which we have just sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh because it is rare specie. But with regard to the breeding of the Royal Bengal Tiger, which the Member is concerned with, I don't think that there is any shortage of breeding that is taking place at the natural habitats. Recently, at Buxa Tiger Reserve, which is in the hon. Member's own State, cubs have been born. I don't think that

the hon. Member should be too worried as of now as far as breeding of the Royal Bengal Tiger is concerned. As far as White Tigers are concerned, we have sanctioned a breeding centre because it is a very rare animal.

As far as the question raised by the hon. Member is concerned, I entirely agree with him. It is the real estate mafia, it is the mining mafia, and, it is the collusion of these mafias, which is creating a huge pressure on many of these tiger reserves and forest areas. The Forest Rights Act of 2006, which was passed by the Parliament, is a historic opportunity for us to redefine the role between the forest department, and the local tribal communities and forest dwellers. This is what we are attempting to do. But I appeal to the hon. Member to extend his hand of cooperation when the Ministry of Environment and Forests takes on some of these vested interests, who are hell bent in destroying these forests in the name of development.

Deaths of infants

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

(a) whether it is a fact that near about two and a half crore infants die every year within a few months of their birth in the country;

(b) if so, whether insufficient healthcare service is the major cause thereof;

(c) whether Government has a clear cut vision to check this increase in deaths of infants; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No Sir, as per Sample Registration System 2009 of Registrar General of India, Infant Mortality Rate in the country is 50 per thousand live births which translate into deaths of 13 lakh children before they complete one year of age.

(b) Amongst other causes, insufficient health services also

contribute to infant mortality.

(c) and (d) Government of India has a clear vision to reduce maternal and infant mortality. The main interventions include promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana, capacity building of health care providers, establishment of safe delivery points and specialized new born care units, provision of free referral transport for pregnant women and sick new born, universal immunization and provision of home based care for mother and newborn through ASHA.

श्री नतुजी हामाजी ठाकोर : महोदय , मामनीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि 13 लाख बच्चे एक वर्ष की आयु पूरी करने से पहले ही मर जाते हैं। उसके कारण मैं उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि नवजात शिशु मृत्यु के लिए अपर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ भी ज़िम्मेदार हैं। मैं मामनीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप पर्याप्त सेवाएँ कब तक पूरी करेंगे? जब आप जानते हैं कि अपर्याप्त सेवाओं के कारण ही ये मृत्यु हो रही हैं , तो फिर ये पर्याप्त सेवाएँ पूरे देश को आप कब देंगे और इन 13 लाख बच्चों को बचाने के लिए आपने क्या -क्या योजनाएँ बनाई हैं ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सर, 2005 में पहले अगर मामनीय सदस्य देखेंगे , तो स्थिति बहुत ही खराब थी , लेकिन जब से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नेशनल रूरल हेल्थ मिशन शुरू किया , तब से बहुत परिवर्तन आया है। नेशनल रूरल हेल्थ मिशन में केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से जो चीज़ें शुरू हुई हैं , उनमें इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से और ह्यूमन रिसोर्स भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल , सब डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल , प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेक्टर और सब सेंटर , बल्कि गांव सूत्र पर आशा तक को यह पैसा दिया जाता है। जो प्रोग्राम्स पछिले पाँच सालों में शुरू किये गये हैं , उनमें सबसे पहले “जननी सुरक्षा योजना ” के बारे में मैं यही बताना चाहूँगा कि इसका मकसद ही था कि एक तो मातृ मृत्यु भी कम हो जाए और शिशु मृत्यु भी कम हो जाए। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा कि जब यह कार्यक्रम 2005-06 में शुरू हुआ था , उस वक्त 108 लाख , प्रेग्नेंट वूमेन की institutional delivery होती थी।

2009-10 में वह बढ़कर लगभग 162 लाख हो गई है। इस तरह से इसमें बहुत फायदा हो रहा है। इसी तरह establishment of special new born care facilities पूरे देश में पछिले दो साल से लागू की गई है। इसके अंतर्गत डॉक्टरों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है और master trainers तैयार किये जा रहे हैं , जो पूरे देश में ट्रेनिंग देंगे। इसी तरह से capacity building के लिए जो health care providers हैं , उनके लिए एक नया प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया है - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness training programme, जिसके तहत 323 डिस्ट्रिक्ट क्लस्स में तकरीबन सवा तीस लाख health care providers को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। यह हकीकत है कि हमारे यहां जो एक साल से कम उम्र के शिशु मरते हैं , उनकी संख्या बहुत अधिक है। हमारे यहां हर साल एक महीने से कम उम्र के तकरीबन साढ़े नौ लाख बच्चे मर जाते हैं। इसलिए उनके लिए facility based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness programme शुरू किया गया है। इसके अंतर्गत

डॉक्टरों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है। इसी तरह से एक नया प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया है, जिसका नाम है - नवजात शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम। इसके लिए भी करीब 5,000 मास्टर ट्रेनर्स को केन्द्र सरकार की देखरेख में ट्रेनिंग दी गई है और अब वे नीचे district level पर ट्रेनिंग देंगे। इसी तरह से चौथा प्वाइंट यह है कि diarrhea और respiratory infection के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने योजना बनाई है, जो इस वक्त चल रही है। इसी तरह malnutrition भी बच्चों की असमय मृत्यु का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है और उसके लिए विटामिन A folic acid और iron supplement भी सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है। इसी तरह सरकार की तरफ से universal immunization programme भी चल रहा है। इसी तरह एक नया प्रोग्राम है, जो अभी कुछ महीने पहले शुरू किया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से यह पैसा NRHM में दिया जाएगा। मैंने सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों और Health Ministers को दसंबर में इसके बारे में लिखा है कि आजके बाद जतिनी भी pregnant women हैं और जो नए नवजात बीमार बच्चे हैं, उनको free transport दिया जाना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could we have shorter answers please?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : उनका इलाज फ्री होना चाहिए, उनके लिए खाना फ्री होना चाहिए, उनके consumables फ्री होने चाहिए, उनकी drugs फ्री होनी चाहिए, उनके लिए blood फ्री होना चाहिए। यह नया प्रोग्राम है।

श्री नतुजी हासाजी ठाकोर : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जामना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात सरकार के द्वारा चरिजीवी योजना लागू की गई है, उसको Asia Innovation Award भी मिला है, उसको Prime Minister के द्वारा 2009 में award भी मिला है। इस योजना से शिशुओं की मृत्यु दर में कमी आई है। क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस योजना को देश में लागू करने के लिए वधिर करेगी या नहीं करेगी ?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : सभापति जी, चरिजीवी सूकीम की तरह की सूकीम्स दूसरे राज्यों में भी हैं, लेकिन हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि उसी की वजह से infant mortality rate कम हुआ है। इसे कम होने के बहुत से कारण हैं। हमारे देश में सबसे बेहतरीन infant mortality rate, Southern States में है। उनमें केरल में सबसे कम है, उसके बाद बड़े राज्यों में तमिलनाडु का स्थान है। बाकी राज्यों में हमारा infant mortality rate बहुत खराब है, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे जो private medical colleges हैं, हमारे करीब 80 प्रतिशत प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेज south-west located हैं, जसिकी वजह से वहां डॉक्टरों की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन देश का जो 2/3 पार्ट है, उसमें अभी भी डॉक्टरों की बहुत भारी कमी है। हमने National Rural Health Mission में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तो बना दिया है। मैं नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तो एक-दो सालों में बन सकता है, लेकिन डॉक्टर, एक-दो सालों में नहीं बन सकते। डॉक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए हमने Medical Council में कई provisions किए हैं, जसिसे आने वाले समय में डॉक्टरों की संख्या भी बढ़ जाएगी।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, studies have revealed that the main reason for infant mortality is malnutrition among pregnant women. Will the Health Ministry make a comprehensive programme for ensuring nutritious food to pregnant women?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, as I have already said, malnutrition management includes provision of vitamin A, iron and folic supplements. We have already started that. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe and acute malnutrition. Village Health and Nutrition Days are organized for imparting nutrition counselling and to improve child care practices, strengthening of infant and young child feeding practices, including promotion of breast feeding, which is being undertaken in convergence with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has said three times what the Central Government is doing. In this respect, I

fully appreciate what the Central Government is doing. But, Sir, there are several State Governments which are practising innovative measures to control infant mortality rate. What prevents the Central Government from examining the innovative measures of the State Governments and develop a kind of holistic perspective to deal with this matter?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I don't think that there is any innovative scheme that is unknown. The Ministry has already developed a number of innovative schemes which are giving very good dividends. As a matter of fact, we are late starters in this area since we started only in the last four-five years. We have got good results. I am sure if we pursue this programme, in the next five years, we will be better off than earlier occasions.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, studies all over the world, including the latest report of the UNESCO, have pointed out that the main cause of this malady with which you are dealing is malnutrition. Underweight and totally stunted children are being born. And young females are being married at a very early age and they are producing in turn dwarfed children and this goes on depreciating the whole stock of human beings in this country. Will

the hon. Minister assure us that he will make an intensive study on this problem of malnutrition and have a vigorous struggle and a strategy to deal with it?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, on malnutrition I have already replied to the question earlier raised by the hon. Member and about various steps that are being taken by the Government of India in close coordination with the State Governments. I have already mentioned that. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we will pursue it further.

*166. [The questioner (Shri S. Thangavelu) was absent.]

Quality control of imported drugs

*166. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country imports drugs worth Rs. 12,000 crores every year, mostly from countries like China;

(b) if so, whether Government has planned to send drug inspectors to those countries to verify quality parameters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) As per available information, drugs estimated at Rs. 17,953 crores were imported into the country during 2009-10. China is a major supplier of bulk drugs imported into the country.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to send drugs control officials for inspection of overseas drugs manufacturing sites, wherever considered necessary, to assess and confirm compliance of Good Manufacturing Practices and other quality parameters.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, there is a vast difference between production of generic medicine and the availability of branded medicines. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any step taken by the Health Ministry so that the medicines are available to the public at lower cost.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, efforts are being made by the Health Ministry to ensure that generic drugs are prescribed by the doctors across the country, particularly in State-owned hospitals. We have already given directions to the hospitals, which are directly administered by the Health Ministry, that they should not

only prescribe branded drugs but should also prescribe generic drugs. In so far as the Ministry is concerned, when we purchase drugs and send them across the State Governments, we try to purchase most of the generic drugs. Generic drugs are in no way inferior to branded drugs. The policy of the Government is to encourage generic drugs in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Release of grants to Rajasthan

†*167. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended that the grant for the construction of roads and culverts be given to the State Governments in two installments; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the grant in respect of Government of Rajasthan so far and by when it would be released?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) recommended State Specific grants specifically for construction of roads to only two States: to Andhra Pradesh for roads in remote and tribal areas and to Madhya Pradesh for extension of road networks in remote areas. These State Specific grants were available to States during 2006-10. TFC indicatively phased State Specific grants equally over 2006-10.

No grant for construction of roads and culverts was recommended for Rajasthan. However, TFC recommended grants to all States for maintenance of roads and bridges over 2006-10. TFC's grant for maintenance of roads and bridges has been released in full to Rajasthan.

Competition faced by BHEL from China

*168. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) is facing competition from China and other countries in the core area of equipments required for power plants as well as in other areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken by BHEL to meet the challenges posed by China and other countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that BHEL had requested the Government to provide a level playing field in areas where Chinese products enjoyed a favourable treatment, on being exported to India, as against BHEL products; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Constant endeavour is made by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) to successfully meet the competition from main power equipment suppliers from other countries, especially from China by (i) Taking necessary steps to integrate contemporary technologies to be at par with global players, (ii) Manufacturing and supplying superior products with higher efficiencies and optimized designs compatible with local Indian

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

coal specifications; (iii) Enhancing its capacity (iv) Undertaking capability building measures; (v) Convincing the customers and utilities to take into account the "Life Cycle Cost" of the equipment instead of initial capital cost alone, including the 'After Sales Service' provided by BHEL; (vi) offering in addition to conventional sets wide variety of new range of sets of 150 MW, 270 MW, 525 MW and 600 MW including supercritical sets of 660 MW, 700 MW and 800 MW ratings to offer diverse and versatile choice, etc.

(c) Yes Sir. BHEL, along-with other domestic suppliers, has been highlighting the need for having in place suitable measures to provide a level playing field to the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry. These measures are sought not as protection, but to offset the disadvantages suffered by them.

(d) During 2009-10 the Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission "to suggest options and modalities to take care of the disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry related to power sector keeping all factors in view". The Committee evaluated the evidence and identified the extent of disadvantages suffered by the domestic power equipment manufacturing industry and has made certain recommendations to ensure adequate and timely availability of power generation equipment, as well a level playing field for domestic manufacturers. The recommendations of the Committee for providing a level playing field to domestic power equipment manufacturing industry are under consideration of the Government.

Forest plantation by mining companies

*169. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is almost impossible to re-grow a forest in its original form;

(b) whether there are reports of several mining and other companies claiming to have helped grow forests as part of their corporate social responsibility;

(c) whether Government is considering to take action against these companies and to stop their publicity claiming to have grown a forest;

(d) whether Government differentiates between planting of a sapling and taking care of the sapling to grow as a tree; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Forests are a dynamic system and not a physical entity only. Therefore, re-growing of forests to its natural or original form is difficult.

(b) and (c) Whenever a forest land is diverted under the provision of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, a standard condition of Compensatory Afforestation (CA) is stipulated with an objective to compensate the loss of forest. Afforestation and maintenance of green belt form a part of the corporate social responsibility for the applicant companies. So far, no reports are available in the Ministry on such claims of re-growing

forests. However, few companies have been awarded Indira Vrikshmitra Award for good reclamation works done by them in some of their mined out areas.

(d) and (e) The planting of sapling and maintaining it to the stage, where it facilitates its establishment, is generally a part of same planting programme. It takes 3 to 7 years for a tree sapling to get established, which generally varies from species to species. Whenever an afforestation scheme of tree species is undertaken anywhere in the country, a provision for raising and maintenance of saplings from 3 years to 7 years are invariable made to allow the saplings to establish. Accordingly, all diversion approvals given under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, have provisions for Compensatory Afforestation.

Non-operational accounts in banks

*170. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount lying in the non-operational accounts in the banks, bank-wise as on date;

(b) the procedure to declare the accounts as non-operational;

(c) whether Government is making any policy to use the amount lying in these non-operational accounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The unclaimed deposits lying in the non-operational accounts of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 31.12.2010 are as under:

No. of Accounts	Amount of Unclaimed Deposits
1,03,45,857	Rs. 1,723.24 crore

(b) The bank-wise details are given in Statement-A, B and C (See below).

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued Master Circular DBOD. No.Leg.

BC.19 /09.07.006/2009-10 dated July 1, 2010 consolidating all the important instructions on Customer Service. Paragraph 24.2 of the Circular deals with the procedural aspects to declare bank accounts as inoperative, details of which are given in Statement-D (See below).

(c) and (d) The amount of unclaimed deposits lies with the respective banks and is utilized by them for their general business like any other deposits. However, Government has conceived a proposal, in consultation with RBI, which involves amendment of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 providing that the deposit accounts which have not been operated upon for a period of ten years or any amount remaining unclaimed with any bank for more than ten years will be credited, within three months from the expiry of the said period of ten years, to a fund called "Depositor Education and Awareness Fund" to be utilized for promotion of depositors' interest and for such other purposes as may be specified by RBI from time to time.

Statement-A

*The unclaimed deposits (More than 10 years old) in Private Sector and
Foreign Banks as on 31st December, 2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Current Accounts		Savings Accounts	
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS					
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	23	209984.00	705	11237175.00
2.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	10775	1629715.00	145318	19828333.00
3.	City Union Bank Ltd.	4855	5144302.00	54547	12515616.00
4.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	1521	16725985.00	5132	34887571.00
5.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2558	3521237.00	43769	4184127.00
6.	The Federal Bank Ltd.	2986	12540481.00	62549	105056479.00
7.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	265	4593532.00	4394	44029239.00
8.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	232	6592945.00	601	14448327.00
9.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	14943	85666512.00	272862	536548069.00
10.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	3622	7332102.00	90503	67496776.00
11.	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	3146	8744198.00	13837	20073291.00
12.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	The Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1457	4781815.00	43229	71098532.00
14.	The Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	6315	6497446.00	41484	14250296.00
15.	The Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	16021	9885603.00	94358	16857423.00
16.	The Nainital Bank Ltd.	490	976512.00	15095	6440917.00
17.	The Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1210	3515005.00	10354	7065640.00

Fixed Deposits		Other Deposits				Total Unclaimed	
No. of Accounts	Amount	Deposits		Interest	Incidental Charges	No. of Accounts	Amount
		No. of Accounts	Amount				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	602294.00	0	0.00	101707.00	0.00	733	12151160.00
11617	18105140.00	11975	3535256.00	566406.00	2072606.00	179685	41592244.00
3224	2689146.00	0	0.00	443591.00	0.00	62626	20792655.00
1947	30248142.00	0	0.00	549902.00	90368.00	8600	82321232.00
7920	3985107.00	0	0.00	157500.00	48973.00	54247	11798998.00
2829	5759446.00	14505	15238921.00	3637985.00	2374034.00	82869	139859278.00
233	257708.00	7	19998.00	122288.00	645342.00	4899	48377423.00
502	7144293.00	0	0.00	510600.00	156846.00	1335	28539319.00
14796	119854377.00	0	0.00	2971988.00	2761065.00	302601	742279881.00
27716	148488314.00	41500	77732086.00	221734.00	0.00	163341	301271012.00
1860	41992368.00	12901	12427925.00	537671.00	300.00	31744	83775153.00
168	2035000.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	168	2035000.00
4207	25749928.00	8258	5802254.00	2839416.00	207457.00	57151	110062488.00
14573	29849077.00	26644	13151884.00	0.00	0.00	89016	63748703.00
3417	10942947.00	6951	6931011.00	4956723.00	1998453.00	120747	47575254.00
1625	3230655.00	324	1356016.00	427343.00	183523.00	17534	12247920.00
1935	6548589.00	0	0.00	168485.00	91267.00	13499	17206452.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	The South Indian Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	121	339637.00
20.	Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	13803	30769298.00	159416	127066414.00
21.	Yes Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS TOTAL		822	29126720	16824	1113418620
FOREIGN BANKS					
1.	ABN Amro Bank	99	918013.00	420	5007710.00
2.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank	28	1211735.00	0	0.00
3.	American Express Banking Corp.	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Antwerp Diamond Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Arab Bangladesh Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
6.	Bank International Indonesia	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait	14	419943.00	285	1843265.00
8.	Bank of Ceylon	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	49	1290157.00	118	5521979.00
10.	Barclays Bank	5	209027.00	8	81537.00
11.	Bank of Nova Scotia	28	683968.00	38	1662159.00
12.	BNP Paribas	18	6007179.22	1	60.76
13.	Bank of America	618	11422062.00	19	5749450.00
14.	China Trust Commercial Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Credit Agricole Corporate and Inv. Bank	5	30205.00	0	0.00
16.	Citibank	901	21537016.00	3544	40309184.00
17.	Deutsche Bank	48	2730902.00	4	31443.00

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
1452	4393680.00	13042	3237202.00	473868.00	0.00	14615	8444387.00
85031	23522361.00	0	0.00	4062966.00	416421.00	258250	185004618.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
18507	485987.00	13607	1348253.00	2250173.00	1104681.00	143610	1890817.00
2	12977.00	0	0.00	1396065.00	332415.00	521	7002350.00
4	43844.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	32	1255579.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	20089.00	9925.00	299	2273372.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
24	455362.00	106	549526.00	16056-100	155532.00	297	7822056.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	COO	0.00	13	290564.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	57420.00	0.00	66	2403547.00
15	516282.57	0	0.00	2.69	0.00	34	6523525.24
363	10723562.00	0	0.00	180550.00	23040.00	1000	28052584.00
0	0.00	2	1750.00	0.00	0.00	2	1750.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	30205.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	1178326.00	457.00	4445	63024069.00
2	331055.00	0	0.00	552.00	0.00	54	3093952.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	DBS Bank Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.	81	3704012.00	309	13739763.00
20.	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	0	0.00	0	
21.	Krung Thai Public Company Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Mizuho Corporate Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Mashreqbank	0	0.00	0	0.00
24.	Oman International	73	3817035.00	225	3309980.00
25.	Shinhan Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Societe Generale	0	0.00	0	0.00
27.	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	0	0.00	0	0.00
28.	Sonali Bank	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Standard Chartered Bank	12057	88756682.00	23992	197150281.00
30.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	First Rand Bank	0	0	0	0
32.	JSC VTB Bank	0	0	0	0
33.	UBS A.G.	0	0	0	0
24.	United Overseas Bank	0	0	0	0
FOREIGN BANKS TOTAL		14024	142737936.22	28963	274406811.76

Statement-B

*Account-wise classification of Unclaimed Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks
as on December 31, 2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Current Accounts		Savings Accounts	
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
GROUP		17341	33894830	9242	155628370

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
1370	39422736.00	0	0.00	476499.00	34220.00	1760	57308790.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
141	985826.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	141	985826.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	85916.00	0.00	298	7212931.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
3	39708.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	39708.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
2608	29620767.00	130	2509411.00	97320552.00	2044827.00	38787	413312866.00
0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4532	82162119.57	236	3060667.00	100676635.61	2600416.00	47757	600633674.24

Fixed Deposits		Other Deposits		Total Unclaimed Deposits			
No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	Interest	Incidental Charges	No. of Accounts	Amount
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
192010	707100274.00	18843	96241019.00	109319470.00	7512558.00	1311056	2797360725.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	PUBLICSECTORBANKS	2587	86650000	57053	70480600
	PRIVATESECTORBANKS	822	3926200	10824	111328600
	FOREIGNBANKS	1424	142378600	2865	24468100
	GRANDTOTAL	5444	1060069	78882	9855387

Statement-C

The unclaimed deposits (More than 10 years old) as on 31st December, 2010

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Current Accounts		Savings Accounts	
		No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
STATEBANKOFINDIA&ASSOCIATES					
1.	State Bank of India	1360	274396600	66812	114206300
2.	State Bank of Karnataka & Tripura	479	6311600	6387	68641300
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1449	228785800	6163	808731700
4.	State Bank of Mysore	529	172773900	9749	232253400
5.	State Bank of Patna	2	31900	50	3623300
6.	State Bank of Travancore	1232	175858900	3541	189678800
	SBI GROUP TOTAL	17341	388840800	92642	15536284700
Other Banks					
1.	Axis Bank	570	2998600	10864	630645800
2.	Andhra Bank	5128	84913800	6255	666898100
3.	Bank of Baroda	2856	8345791300	15974	9428123900
4.	Bank of India	12510	210250800	11283	980215900
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	4211	1333160400	25192	2034931900
6.	Citibank	48370	1794316100	223888	2246286400

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5242	26623800	9822	18538240	14296720	13852320	72384	1185312620
18157	45345720	13607	13462530	2250730	1104680	14360	18983170
452	8252110	28	300870	1086530	200460	4757	6063640
88091	34097447	11360	2146253	3584651	1655861	185857	172389280

Fixed Deposits		Other Deposits				Total Unclaimed Deposits	
No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	Interest	Incidental Charges	No. of Accounts	Amount
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13246	36322720	955	8683720	10498060	5406110	95173	194030010
958	6861570	107	87680	1853000	68680	7751	14915800
1960	17554820	0	00	672840	331690	9882	29231040
1686	53812580	902	8747140	17123470	900580	127816	312841860
0	00	0	00	35400	2580	52	3604640
1420	44644080	199	821840	60280	68400	6362	81688670
19200	707002740	1883	95240190	103194700	7512580	131056	2973607250
43	4861530	96	73680	2348460	427210	1233	70449160
4811	170813980	44737	137304740	2406440	298330	16281	38465220
5523	41170770	131	950890	32487150	37240220	16884	1063501160
726	74254080	603	11531630	771710	31340	13082	204882150
9918	50879440	363	10067220	51137140	488780	29774	282495150
2622	6098870	25426	258047210	00	00	256006	274679680

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	CitiBankIndia	1383	285501500	24878	2502992200
8	CooperatiBank	1397	45156000	37400	367316200
9	DenaBank	2283	71308400	36199	8484316000
10	IndusBank	6885	83407200	192051	1089145200
11	IndusOceasBank	67413	1051708500	470981	8414749500
12	OrientalBankComerce	1963	535794800	46651	2194575000
13	RajibNirmalBank	3983	3377500	59386	121164000
14	Rajib&SudBank	3400	367200000	47291	8957100000
15	SyndicateBank	17134	248842000	70869	8766642000
16	UnionBankofIndia	33758	1459862000	444703	109742312600
17	UnionBankofIndia	13981	186634800	175421	21999612700
18	UCOBank	14066	451826600	163607	15692664000
19	VijayaBank	1732	572472400	13122	175087500
	NimbleBanks	26323	78940500	871975	623888400
	ChitRajSudBank				
	DBILtd	2184	291029800	50178	1908045300
	TOTAL	25817	816620000	570153	704806500
	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS TOTAL	4828	116668800	69665	857924000

Statement-D

RBI's Master Circular DBOD. No.Leg. BC.19 /09.07.006/2009-10 dated July 1, 2010 consolidating all the important instructions on Customer Service. Paragraph 24.2 of the Circular which deals with the procedural aspects to declare banks accounts as inoperative, is detailed below:

24. Unclaimed Deposits/Inoperative Accounts in Banks

24.2 In view of the increase in the amount of the unclaimed deposits with banks year after year and the inherent risk associated with such deposits, banks should play a more pro-active role in finding the whereabouts of the account holders whose

accounts have remained inoperative. Further several complaints were received in respect of difficulties

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6767	20620500	0	00	1559100	8423400	32438	5674578800
3657	10541800	928	3640800	00	00	43452	547801700
9816	642717300	0	00	13332900	6440800	4778	1568422700
1163	31352480	1494	11225300	371900	2108800	22463	152312800
6062	10545900	0	00	57311300	16346000	60456	10815310500
2122	423187400	0	00	6428100	405911300	6816	7306900100
973	50080	162	3850700	491000	100	60004	1728300
2724	51990000	2620	179704000	310000	00	7965	3572700000
4662	819401300	54895	517224500	480100	24967200	6700	6876301300
4485	370461900	1750	70076700	18947800	3409000	52516	1636227200
1709	126497200	0	00	11466400	84725100	21631	2549994500
1253	61540800	4401	24412600	29891300	28122400	19037	2913295400
7321	153054500	5257	461071800	264800	11861000	9332	1805331000
4987	213221800	9566	116702700	14254800	13862300	74088	1094927200
4615	341019200	6559	756153000	21887700	00	12254	9533957000
5042	266231800	9822	185382700	143945700	13862300	52384	1185312600
6462	23323650	10075	12609620	25213800	1488900	88440	45253387

faced by the customers on account of their accounts having been classified as inoperative. Moreover, there is a feeling that banks are undeservedly enjoying the unclaimed deposits, while paying no interest on it. Keeping these factors in view, the instructions issued by RBI have been reviewed and banks are advised to follow the instructions detailed below while dealing with inoperative accounts:

- (i) Banks should make an annual review of accounts in which there are no operations (*i.e.*, no credit or debit other than crediting of periodic interest or debiting of service charges) for more than one year. The banks may approach

the customers and inform them in writing that there has been no operation in their accounts and ascertain the reasons for the same. In case the non- operation in the account is due to shifting of the customers from the locality,

they may be asked to provide the details of the new bank accounts to which the balance in the existing account could be transferred.

- (ii) If the letters are returned undelivered, they may immediately be put on enquiry to find out the whereabouts of customers or their legal heirs in case they are deceased.
- (iii) In case the whereabouts of the customers are not traceable, banks should consider contacting the persons who had introduced the account holder. They could also consider contacting the employer/or any other person whose details are available with them. They could also consider contacting the account holder telephonically in case his telephone number/Cell number has been furnished to the bank. In case of Non Resident accounts, the bank may also contact the account holders through e-mail and obtain their confirmation of the details of the account.
- (iv) A savings as well as current account should be treated as inoperative/dormant in there are no transactions in the account for over a period of two years.
- (v) In case any reply is given by the account holder giving the reasons for not operating the account, banks should continue classifying the same as an operative account for one more year within which period the account holder may be requested to operate the account. However, in case the account holder still does not operate the same during the extended period, banks should classify the same as inoperative account after the expiry of the extended period.
- (vi) For the purpose of classifying an account as 'inoperative' both the type of transactions i.e., debit as well as credit transactions induced at the instance of customers as well as third party should be considered. However, the service charges levied by the bank or interest credited by the bank should not be considered.

(vii) There may be instances where the customer has given a mandate for crediting the interest on Fixed Deposit account to the Savings Bank account and there are no other operations in the Savings Bank account. Since the interest on Fixed Deposit account is credited to the Savings Bank accounts as per the mandate of the customer, the same should be treated as a customer induced transaction. As such, the account should be treated as operative account as long as the interest on Fixed Deposit account is credited to the Savings Bank account. The Savings Bank account can be treated as inoperative account only after two years from the date of the last credit entry of the interest on Fixed Deposit account.

*171. S.Q. 171 has been transferred to 15.3.2011 as S.Q. 280.

Violations under CRZ Act, 1991

*172. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has directed the Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMA) of all the States and UTs to identify violations under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Act, 1991 and take appropriate action against them;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments/UTs have identified violations under CRZ Act, 1991 and the action taken has been communicated to the Central Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government has taken/proposes to take in respect of such cases of violation where State Governments/UTs have failed to take appropriate action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) For the purpose of monitoring and enforcing the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, the Ministry has constituted the National, State and Union territory level Coastal Zone Management Authorities under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Necessary powers have been delegated to these Authorities to take action against the violations of the CRZ Notification, 1991 and also the CRZ Notification, 2011 including the Island Protection Zone Notification, 2011.

With regard to the violations of the CRZ Notification, 1991, the Ministry has issued a direction under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 25th January, 2011 to all coastal States/Union Territories Coastal Zone Management Authorities to identify the violations of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 within four months and to take action against such violation four months thereafter. The action initiated in compliance to the directions, by each of the coastal States/Union Territories in this regard was reviewed by the Ministry in the meeting held on 10th February, 2011.

The CRZ Notification, 2011, provides that the dwelling Units of the traditional coastal communities, including fisher folk, tribals etc., which have been constructed in violation of the CRZ Notification, 1991 shall be regularised subject to the condition that such dwelling units are not used for any commercial activity or sold to nontraditional coastal communities.

Computerisation of CGHS dispensaries

*173. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) hospitals/dispensaries have been computerised;

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

(c) whether all the beneficiaries can avail the facilities of CGHS from anywhere in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Computerisation of all allopathic CGHS dispensaries, except one in Bengaluru, have been completed and networked. CGHS does not have any general purpose hospital.

(c) to (e) CGHS beneficiaries can go to any dispensary within the same city and can also get medicines from that dispensary. If, however, any medicine has to be indented through the local authorised chemist, the same is issued only through the dispensary where the CGHS card is registered.

If a pensioner CGHS beneficiary is visiting a CGHS city outside of his registered CGHS city, then the beneficiary can avail all facilities enjoyed in his/her home CGHS city, including indented medicines.

A serving CGHS beneficiary, if visiting another CGHS city, is required to take a temporary permit from his/her office for availing CGHS facilities including indented medicines in that city.

Withdrawal of teaser home loans

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is of the opinion that teaser home loans should be withdrawn by banks;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of people who have availed of such loans, till date;

(d) whether the defaulting rate of teaser home loan customers is unusually high; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have not given any opinion that teaser home loans should be withdrawn by banks. RBI has sensitized the banks of the risk involved in teaser home loans and has issued a Circular on December 23, 2010 prescribing higher rate of standard asset provisioning of 2.0% instead

of 0.4% normally applicable, as a risk mitigation measure. However, if the account continues to perform satisfactorily for one year after the teaser rate period is over, the standard asset provision will revert to 0.4% as applicable to other loans. RBI has further mentioned that some banks were following the practice of sanctioning housing loans at 'teaser rates', wherein the loans are offered at a comparatively lower rate of interest in the first few years, after which rates are reset at higher rates. This practice raises concern as some borrowers may find it difficult to service the loans once they start attracting normal interest rate, which is higher than the rate applicable in the initial years. Further, it had also been observed that many banks at the time of initial loan appraisal do not take into account the repaying capacity of the borrower at normal lending rates.

RBI has further reported that they are not collecting any data relating to teaser home loans extended by banks. It has been clarified that these loans came into vogue only recently, i.e. in 2009, and hence most of the existing loans may still be at the initial lower rates. Hence, it is too early to assess the impact of the reset to higher interest rates on repayment performance at the present juncture.

**Approval by Swiss Parliamentary Committee on sharing of
information on black money**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Swiss Parliamentary Committee has given its approval to the agreement on black money, paving the way for the Government of India to get information about the black money deposited by Indians in Swiss banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the initiatives being taken by the Central Government on its part, so that the agreement may be implemented at the earliest by giving it a legal shape?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Amending Protocol between India and Switzerland which will amend, *inter-alia*, the article concerning Exchange of Information in the

existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between the two countries, was signed on 30th August, 2010 by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Finance Minister of India on behalf of India and Ms. Micheline Calmy - Rey, Head of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. India has completed its internal process for entry into force of the Amending Protocol. However, the Amending Protocol will enter into force on completion of the internal process by Switzerland. Switzerland has informed that they have still not completed their internal process as the Amending Protocol has yet not been ratified by their Parliament.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Import-export prices of petroleum products

†*176. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the prices of petroleum products have been increased after petroleum products were decontrolled;

(b) the number of times and quantum of increase in commissions of dealers in the last three years;

(c) the per litre cost of petroleum products at the time of import and the reasons for prices of these products being so high after refining;

(d) whether after refining of crude oil, petroleum products are exported by private companies in the country; and

(e) if so, the quantum thereof and the rates of export during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) 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, the price of Petrol was made market-determined effective 26th June, 2010 by the Government. Government had 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 retail prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG were also increased by Rs. 3 per litre and by Rs. 35 per cylinder with effect from 26th June, 2010 (at Delhi) respectively, with corresponding increases in the rest of the country.

As the prices of Petrol in the international market have been rising consistently in the recent months, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been revising the price of Petrol from time to time. The details of revision in the retail price of Petrol (at Delhi) by the OMCs post 26th June, 2010 are given below:

		(Rs. per litre)
Date of Revision*	Petrol	
	Increase (+)/	Revised RSP as

	Decrease (-)	per IOC
1	2	3
Price as on 26.06.2010		51.43
†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.		

1	2	3
21.09.2010	(+) 0.27	
17.10.2010	(+) 0.72	
09.11.2010	(+) 0.32	
16.12.2010	(+) 2.96	
15.01.2011	(+) 2.50	
Other Revisions*	(+) 0.17	58.37

*Three revisions towards increases in Railway's Siding charges and dealer commission

The retail prices of Diesel, Domestic LPG and PDS Kerosene are modulated by the Government and after 26th June, 2010 their prices have not been revised. However, based on the Refinery Gate Price, applicable from 1st March, 2011, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.16 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 23.56 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹297.80 per cylinder on Domestic LPG. The Government is keeping a close watch on the price situation.

(b) The details of revision in dealers' commission on petroleum products i.e. Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during the last three years i.e. since 2008-09 are as under:

Petrol and Diesel

(Rs. per kilolitre)		
Date	Petrol	Diesel
As on 01.04.08	1024	600
Effective from		
23.05.08	1052	631
27.10.09	1125	673
07.09.10	1218	757

PDS Kerosene

(Rs. per Kilolitre)		
Date	Wholesale Dealer Commission on PDS Kerosene	
	With Form XV	Other than Form XV
1	2	3
As on 01.04.08	243	200

1	2	3
Effective from		
24.05.08	255	212
07.07.09	263	220
07.09.10	275	232

Domestic LPG		
(Rs. per cylinder)		
Domestic LPG		
	14.2 kg. Cylinder	5 kg Cylinder
As on 01.04.08	19.05	9.81
Effective from		
04.06.08	20.54	10.58
30.06.09	21.94	11.30

(c) Cost of petroleum products primarily depends on the cost of crude oil, which constitutes a major portion of the cost. Since India imports about 80% of its crude oil requirements, the international price of crude oil necessarily has a bearing on the domestic prices of petroleum products. The domestic oil companies do not have any control on the international prices of crude oil and petroleum products, which are influenced by several factors. Details of average price of the Indian Basket of crude oil during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 28.02.2011) are as follows:

(\$/Litre)		
	2009-10	2010-11
		(upto 28.02.2011)
Average price of the Indian Basket of crude oil	0.44	0.52

Further the cost of petroleum products after processing increases due to other cost elements such as, in land transportation cost, cost incurred during refining, marketing cost, State and Central Taxes imposed on the sale of petroleum products.

(d) to (e) Yes, Sir. Private oil companies export petroleum products like Petrol, Diesel, Aviation Turbine Fuel, Lubes, Fuel Oil and Bitumen, etc. The quantity of such exports made during the last three years and value thereof is as under:

2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
(April-December, 2010)					
Quantity (MMT)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (MMT)	Value (Rs. in crore)	Quantity (MMT)	Value (Rs. in crore)
26.12	86073.20	36.70	104603.50	29.99	91926.40

MMT = Million Metric Tonne.

Source: Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, based on information furnished by the oil companies.

Introduction of bio-metric device for MGNREGS

*177. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to introduce a hand-held bio-metric device in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to authenticate attendance of workers and to make onsite payment of wages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the additional fiscal implications expected in case of introducing the bio-metric methods?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The process of operationalisation of the national guidelines of bio-metric identification of workers using hand held devices to authenticate attendance of workers and to make onsite payment of wages has been started. Likely fiscal implications on account of introducing the bio-metric methods are, however, being worked out.

Measures to control creation of black money

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

(a) the amount recovered by Government through income tax and other taxations in the cases related to foreign countries by taking steps in the direction of controlling black money during the last year and the amount Government has been able to check from being illegally transferred to foreign countries;

(b) whether the Transfer Pricing Rules, 2001 is a reason for creation of black money;

(c) if so, the action plan of Government to amend the same;

(d) the provisions of special monitoring on investments of FII and FDI from Middle Asia; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether Government is considering to formulate amnesty scheme for disclosure of black income?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Directorate of Income Tax (International Taxation), which deals with the taxation of non-residents, has during the FY 2009-10 collected taxes of Rs. 17,167 crore and in the FY 2010-11 upto January, 2011 collected taxes of Rs. 17,434 crore. The Directorate of Income Tax (Transfer Pricing) has detected mispricing of Rs. 10,945 crore in FY 2009-10 and has detected mispricing of Rs. 22,838 crore upto January, 2011 in FY 2010-11 which has prevented shifting of an equivalent amount of money outside India.

Further, detection of evasion of income tax by the Income Tax Department is a continuous and ongoing process. Various measures under the Income Tax law such as Search, Survey, Collection of information, Scrutiny of Returns of Income etc. are undertaken to detect evasion of income tax. Whenever there is credible information about international transfer of funds having possible tax implications in India, action is taken to investigate the same and bring to tax undisclosed income, if any. To cite an example, the German Tax Authorities provided to the Indian Government information available with them regarding bank accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT bank of Liechtenstein. 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.

(b) No Sir. Transfer Pricing provisions under the Income Tax Act 1961 have infact ensured effective action against cases of mispricing and have thus prevented illicit outflow of money from the country.

(c) The Transfer Pricing provisions were introduced in 2001 and have been continuously upgraded to meet the challenges of the growing intangible economy and various complex cost sharing arrangements. As and when a need is felt to upgrade these provisions, necessary action to that effect is taken by the Government.

(d) There are no separate provisions of special monitoring on

investments of FII and FDI from Middle Asia.

(e) No Sir.

Identification of critical wildlife habitats

*179. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued new guidelines regarding identification of critical wildlife habitats;

(b) in what ways these are different from the earlier guidelines;

(c) whether these guidelines are in conformity with the Forests Rights Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Main objective of both the guidelines was to ensure the implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in respect of the critical wildlife habitats. However, in order to fast track the implementation of the Act, the earlier guidelines have been simplified. The revised guidelines are different from the earlier guidelines in the following respect:

(i) The Expert Committee has now to be constituted at the Range Level involving 'the' District Tribal Welfare Officer and an NGO in the field of Tribal Welfare, so that determination of the Critical Wildlife Habitats and consultation with local people could be expedited.

(ii) A practical, de-centralized approach for determination and subsequent notification of Critical Wildlife Habitats has been provided.

(iii) The procedure for actual 'implementation has been elucidated.

(c) and (d) The revised guidelines are in conformity with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. However, members of some civil society organizations made representations to the Ministry that some technical, scientific, social and ecological issues related to the process of identification and notification of Critical Wildlife Habitats and the consequent process of relocation of people from such areas required to be fine tuned to make it perfectly compliant to the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The Ministry arranged a meeting with the officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, State/UT Governments

and the representatives of scientific and civil society organizations on 4th March, 2011 to discuss the revised guidelines and taking a note of their concerns, the Ministry has withdrawn the extant guidelines.

Check on black-marketing of LPG/kerosene

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

(a) whether any flawless distribution system is being considered by Government to check black marketing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and kerosene oil;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of subsidy being given by Government on a LPG cylinder and a litre of kerosene oil, respectively, as per market rate at present;

(d) the total subsidy being given by Government per year on retail distribution of gas and kerosene; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to check the misappropriation of these subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The possibility of blackmarketing/diversion of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders and PDS kerosene by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG and also PDS kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS usage.

In order to avoid the leakages in the system, Government is working out modalities for cash transfer of subsidies using the AADHAR platform operated by Unique Identification Authority of India.

In addition, State Governments have been requested to install Global Positioning System (GPS) based Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) on tankers transporting Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene. Public Sector 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.

(c) to (e) As on 01.03.2011, Government incurs a subsidy of Rs. 24.38 per liter of PDS kerosene and Rs. 320.38 per cylinder on domestic LPG. The total subsidy incurred on PDS kerosene and Domestic LPG during 2009-10 and April-December, 2010 is Rs. 34,391 crores and Rs. 29,525 crores respectively. The consumers get PDS kerosene and LPG cylinders at the subsidized price, the subsidy is transferred to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Adverse impact of GM vegetables on human health

1241. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert group has been constituted to study the adverse impact of Genetically Modified (GM) vegetables on human health; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) In light of the concerns that have emerged during the public consultations organised by this Ministry from January, to February, 2010, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) has constituted an expert group comprising of eminent scientists and experts to review the safety of Bt brinjal event EE1 from the point of view of its long term impact on the environment and human health. The expert group is likely to meet soon. The GEAC will take into consideration the views of the eminent scientists/experts while taking a final view on the matter.

Death of wild animals in Delhi Zoological Park

1242. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a giraffe and other wild animals died in Delhi Zoological Park in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has investigated the reasons for large number of deaths in this zoological park;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the concerned authority to ensure that such incidents do not occur in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) One male giraffe and sixteen other animals and birds died during the month of January, and February 2011 in the National Zoological Park, New Delhi. The details of various animals died are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Detailed post mortem was conducted on the animals and birds in the zoo and it was found that only one giraffe had died due to accident while other animals had died due to natural factors like infighting, shock, old age and infection etc.

(e) The important steps taken to protect the animals in the

zoo include:

- (i) The bifurcated branches of all the trees in the Giraffe enclosure have been cut to prevent entanglement of the neck of giraffe in such branches.
- (ii) The undulating surface in the enclosures has been levelled.
- (iii) Regular examination of blood, urine etc. of animals is carried out to check outbreak of infection.

- (iv) Regular vaccination and de-worming of animals is carried out. Good quality food and medical support is ensured in the zoo.

Statement

Details of Death of Wild Animals in Delhi Zoological Park

Sl.No.	Date	Name of the animal
1.	08.01.2011	Spotted deer
2.	10.01.2011	Spectacled caiman crocodile
3.	11.01.2011	Giraffe, blue and yellow macaque parrot
4.	13.01.2011	2 Sanghai deer and 1 Spotted deer
5.	15.01.2011	Spotted deer
6.	25.01.2011	3 Red jungle fowl, 1 Ring necked pheasant and 1 Spotted deer
7.	28.01.2011	Blossom headed parakeet
8.	17.02.2011	Sambar deer
9.	18.02.2011	Chinkara
10.	19.02.2011	Spotted deer
11.	22.02.2011	Spotted deer
12.	25.02.2011	Sanghai deer

Uncontrolled discharge of sewage into rivers

1243. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether manifold increase in population and uncontrolled discharge of sewage into the major rivers are the major causes for pollution in our rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance received for cleaning the rivers; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check uncontrolled discharge of sewage into the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Pollution load on rivers

has increased over the years due to rapid urbanisation and industrialization. Abstraction of water for irrigation, drinking, industrial use, power etc. compounds the challenge. Discharge of untreated wastewater

from towns along the rivers constitutes the major source of pollution load in rivers. According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mid) from the Class I cities and Class II towns of the country, the available treatment capacity is for 11787 mid.

The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). This Plan presently covers 39 rivers in 182 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement schemes undertaken include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/improved wood crematoria etc. An expenditure of Rs. 4371 crore has been incurred on a cost sharing basis between Centre and States under the Plan and Sewage treatment capacity of 4064 million litres per day (mid) has been created so far.

Conservation of rivers is a collective effort of Central and State Governments. Creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal is also being undertaken through other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Pollution by the Thermal Plant at Bhatinda, Punjab

1244. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fly ash and pond ash of the thermal plants leads to pollution;

(b) if so, what steps Government has taken to stop such pollution;

(c) whether it is also a fact that air and water in Bhatinda, Punjab has become polluted due to a Thermal Power Plant and the drinking water has become cancerous there;

(d) whether large quantity of ash is being stored in the pond there; and

(e) if so, what steps Government is taking to use the ash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) In order to prevent pollution due to fly ash generated by thermal power plants (TPPs), Government has notified Guidelines for utilization of fly ash. As per these guidelines, amended in 2009, every construction agency engaged in the construction of buildings within a radius of hundred kilometers from a coal or lignite based thermal power plant shall use only fly ash based building products for construction, such as: cement or concrete, fly ash bricks or blocks or tiles, etc. Use of fly

ash rather than top soil in construction of embankments of roads or flyovers has also been made mandatory within a radius of hundred kilometers of such power plants.

Further, all coal or lignite based thermal power plants (existing/expansion units/new) are required to achieve the target of 100% fly ash utilization within the time frames stipulated in the notification by providing pond ash free of charge to manufacturers of bricks, blocks or tiles farmers, the Central and the State road construction agencies, Public Works Department, and to agencies engaged in backfilling or stowing of mines and by providing at least 20% of dry ESP fly ash free of charge to units manufacturing fly ash or clay-fly ash bricks, blocks and tiles on a priority basis.

(c) to (e) As reported by Punjab Pollution Control Board, the thermal power plants, viz., Guru Nanak Dev Thermal, Bhatinda and Guru Hargobind Thermal Plant, Lehra Mohabbat, Distt. Bhatinda are disposing of their fly ash and pond ash in a scientific manner. Closed silos have been installed for supplying fly ash to private companies. The bottom ash is collected in ash ponds where a green plantation cover is provided to avoid the pond ash from being air borne. The fly ash of Guru Hargobind Thermal Plant, Lehra Mohabbat and Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant, Bhatinda is used, by the cement manufacturing companies. The utilization of fly ash is about 90% in case of Guru Hargobind Thermal Plant and 80% in case of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant.

For control of Pollution from pond ash, ash dykes have been provided by both the thermal plants and the pond ash alongwith remaining fly ash, if any, is disposed of into the ash dykes area by making slurry with water.

However, two out of four units of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant, Bhatinda are not meeting the revised emission norms thus creating air pollution. Out of these two units, one is under renovation and the proposal for renovation of the other has been submitted.

To prevent water pollution, all dyke ponds are lined and regular ground water monitoring is being carried out.

Environmental Clearance to stalled projects

1245. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is adopting a soft approach on the stalled projects of LAVASA, POSCO and VEDANTA Resources and also reconsidering the issue of giving clearances to these projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the proposal of giving clearances to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) M/s Lavasa Corporation Ltd. (LCL) has not obtained prior environmental clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notifications from the Ministry. A show cause notice therefore was issued on 25th November, 2010 to M/s LCL as to why the directions may not be made final, pending decision on the show cause notice the status quo ante for construction/ development as on date should be maintained. The final directions were issued on 17th January, 2011 and the stay order on the construction still exists as on date. M/s LCL have now submitted a proposal on 2nd February, 2011 for environmental clearance for an area of 2000 ha. The Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) is examining the proposal.

Ministry of Environment and 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 and Forests and vide letter dated 31st January, 2011, additional conditions have been stipulated for implementation in the project.

A show cause notice was issued to M/s Vedanta Aluminium Limited (VAL) on August 31st, 2010 for the proposal of environmental clearance for expansion from 1 to 6 MTPA of Alumina Refinery and from 75 to 300 MW Captive Power Plant at Lanjigarh in District Kalahandi in Orissa. After following due procedure, the Terms of Reference issued in March, 2009 were withdrawn and public hearing held on 25th April, 2009 was cancelled. M/s VAL were requested to submit a fresh proposal to the Ministry for obtaining environmental clearance for the above project, under the procedure laid in the EIA Notification, 2006.

**Proposal for installation of statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj
in the sea**

1246. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra had taken the decision to install a 300-feet statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji

Maharaj in the sea in 2008;

(b) whether the proposal has now to be sent to the Ministry afresh for approval as per the new rules of Coastal Regulation Zone, 2011; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Environment Department, Government of Maharashtra

has informed that the State Government had taken the decision to install a 300 feet high statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in Mumbai offshore in the year 2008.

(b) and (c) No proposal for installation of such a statue in the sea has been received for clearance under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notifications of 1991 or of 2011.

Ban on plastic in selected areas

1247. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the areas are selected where plastic is to be banned; and

(b) the details of facilities for treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes in environmentally sustainable manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Some State Governments have restricted/banned the use of plastic carry bags throughout the State or in ecologically sensitive/tourist places. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for management and handling of plastic waste. There are 27 facilities for treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes in 14 States.

Participation of tribal communities in Joint Forest Management

1248. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of mechanisms in place to ensure participation of tribal communities in Joint Forest Management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): The records available in the Ministry of Environment and Forests reveal that more than 237 lakhs local people are members of 1,06,482 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) in the Country (in the area falling in the tribal districts). These JFMCs has got maximum number of tribals as members. The JFMCs are body of Gram Sabhas and have the same general body constitution and therefore ensure participation of

tribal communities in JFMCs.

Death of leopards and jaguars in Jim Corbett National Park

†1249. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Guldars (Jaguars) and leopards killed in various accidents and by poachers in the Jim Corbett National Park during the last year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of Jaguars and leopards killed in various accidents and those killed by poachers during last year; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to protect big cat species in the areas of Jim Corbett National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Mortality of leopards, on account of accidents and poaching, has not been reported by the State in the Corbett Tiger Reserve during last year.

(b) Details regarding leopard mortality in States are not collated at the Government of India level.

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of wild animals including big cats are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of wild animals including big cats

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 multidisciplinary 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 five 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 mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 32219.691 sq. km. has been notified by 16 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V 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.).

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 3 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 and 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 biodiversity/tiger conservation.

Roll back on emission resolutions

†1250. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has rolled back from its own earlier resolutions regarding emission which was declared during the last world conference; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and likely outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) India is committed to ensure that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is implemented on the basis of the principle of equity and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capability of countries.

In the international negotiations held at Cancun Climate Change Conference in December, 2010, developing countries including India have agreed to take Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the context of sustainable development supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building. NAMAs of developing countries are voluntary in nature and will be reported for international consultations and analysis in a manner which is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. India's actions in this regard are fully in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and respective capability.

Environmental clearance to Foreign Funded Investment projects

1251. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign funded investment projects are being attracted in a lot of forest areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of foreign funded projects which have been given clearance in forest areas in the last three years; and

(d) how many projects are awaiting environmental clearance at present along with their details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND

FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Government does receive proposals seeking its prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for diversion of forest land for setting up of the foreign funded investment projects in forest areas. Details of the approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, accorded by the Central Government during the last three years for setting up of the important foreign funded investment projects in the forest areas of the country

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Presently 333 projects, both located within and outside the forests areas of the country are awaiting environment clearance under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Majority of these projects are other than the foreign funded investment projects. Category-wise distribution of these projects is as below:

Thermal Power - 27

Hydro Power - 13

Non-coal Mining - 115

Coal Mining - 15

Industry - 114

Infrastructure - 49

Statement

Details of the approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, accorded by the Central Government during the last three years for setting up of the important foreign funded investment projects in the forest areas of the country

Sl. No.	Name of Proposal	Status of approval	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Prospecting of diamonds in 2329.75 ha of forest land in Chhatarpur Forest Division by M/s ACC Rio Tinto Exploration Limited in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh	Final	Permission has been accorded only for prospecting. Permission for diversion of forest land for mining of diamonds has not been accorded by the Central Government, so far.
2.	Diversion of 116.587 ha. forest land in favour of M/s. Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Limited (LUMPL) for lime stone mining and	In-Principle	The final approval for diversion of the said forest land in favour of M/s LUMPL will be accorded only after receipt of the favorable order of the hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the I.A. Mo. 1868 in the Writ Petition (Civil)

other ancillary activities in East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya		No. 2.02/1995 in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad versus Union of India and others.
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1	2	3	4
3. Diversion of 1253.225 ha of forest land for establishment of Integrated Steel Plant and Captive Port by M/s. POSCO-India Pvt. Ltd. in Jagatsinghpur district of Orissa	Final	The final approval for diversion of forest land will become effective only after receipt of a categorical assurance from the State Government of Orissa that at least one of the three conditions to be fulfilled by a person before his claims as Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) under the Scheduled Tribes and OTFD (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 are recognized, are not fulfilled in the case of those claiming to be depending on or cultivating land in the POSCO project area.	

Environmental clearance to Maheshwar Dam Project

1252. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promoters of Maheshwar Dam project, in Khargone district in Madhya Pradesh have violated the conditions of statutory environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government against the promoter for violation of conditions; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for providing agricultural land and rehabilitation to the thousands of dam project affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Maheshwar Hydroelectric Power Project in Khargone District, Madhya Pradesh had not complied with certain stipulations prescribed in the environment clearance, particularly regarding the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) work.

(c) A show cause notice under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was issued to M/s. Shree Maheshwar Hydel Power Corporation Limited (SMHPCL). After

reviewing the response, the Ministry issued a 'stop work' notice on 23rd April, 2010. This order was further amended on May 10, 2010 to permit the Project Proponents to construct seven gates which were under installation and were to be made functional before the onset of monsoon.

(d) The Project Proponents have to complete the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) work as provided in the plan submitted by them.

Denotification of Karera sanctuary

†1253. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karera sanctuary situated in the Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh comprises private land area;

(b) if so, whether the villagers have been facing various problems in the sale-purchase of private land since the sanctuary is not denotified;

(c) the action being taken to redress the problem faced by the villagers; and

(d) by when the sanctuary would be denotified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As informed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Karera Wildlife Sanctuary in Shivpuri District comprises both Government revenue land as well as private land and in view of the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as applicable to a Sanctuary, the villagers do face problems buying and selling land. The State Government has therefore, proposed to denotify the Sanctuary.

(d) The proposal for denotification of any Sanctuary/National Park requires recommendation of the National Board for Wildlife as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and thereafter, approval from Hon'ble Supreme Court also. The proposal for denotification of Karera Sanctuary has been recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife. No specific time limit for approval from Hon'ble Supreme Court can be indicated.

Cost of cleaning of forests

1254. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has a well laid down consistent and coherent framework for analysing the net welfare cost of cleaning the forests where necessary;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any database showing the carbon accumulated in the important forest belts of the country; and

(d) whether there is any methodology developed to measure the carbon released when a forest is cleaned for some construction activity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. There is no such framework at present.

(c) and (d) The government has data on carbon estimate for all the forest types and various density classes of the forest of the country. Further the data on carbon estimate of forest cleaned for construction activity has not been worked out, since carbon estimates would vary considerably with many other local conditions.

Protection of elephants

1255. SHRI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of elephants across the country on December, 2010, State-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many elephants are killed illegally for ivory with the indirect help of the forest officials;

(c) if so, how many such cases have been reported in the recent past;
and

(d) what steps are being taken to protect these elephants from illegal hunters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Estimated population of wild elephants in the country, as per all India enumeration undertaken during the financial year 2007-08, indicated a population in the

range of 27669 - 27719 (Mid value 27694). State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below). The population estimation for December, 2010 has not been undertaken.

(b) and (c) No such specific reports have been received in the Ministry,

(d) Financial and technical assistance is provided by the Ministry to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes "Project Elephant" and "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" for better protection and management of elephant

populations and their habitats, and mitigation of man-elephant conflicts. The Central Government has also set up Wildlife Crime Control Bureau to improve coordination and intelligence sharing among different agencies and State Governments against organized wildlife crime.

The concerned State Governments take the following steps for protection of elephants:

- (i) Intensive patrolling of elephant bearing areas by forest staff against poaching of elephants;
- (ii) Setting up of anti-poaching camps in sensitive areas;
- (iii) Strengthening protection machinery by improving communication infrastructure, and arms and ammunition available with forest field staff;
- (iv) Creating awareness among local people, and involving them in combating wildlife crime, and protection of elephants in their habitat;
- (v) Ensuring inter-departmental coordination and collaboration for wildlife crime detection and prosecution;
- (vi) Setting up intelligence gathering network against wildlife crime;
- (vii) Mitigating measures to prevent and reduce man-elephant conflicts in elephant range areas including laying elephant proof trenches/solar powered electric fences, tracking the movement of elephant herds and warning people about it, and payment of *ex-gratia* relief for loss to life or property caused by elephants; and,
- (viii) Setting up infrastructure for rescue and relief to elephants in distress.

Statement

Estimated Population of Wild Elephants 2007-08

State	Elephant Population
1	2

Arunachal Pradesh	1690
Assam	5281
Meghalaya	1811
Nagaland	152

1	2
Mizoram	12
Manipur	Nil
Tripura	59
West Bengal (North)	300-350
West Bengal (South)	25
Jharkhand	624
Orissa	1862
Chhattisgarh	122
Uttarakhand	1346
Uttar Pradesh	380
Tamil Nadu	3867
Karnataka	4035
Kerala	6068
Andhra Pradesh	28
Maharashtra	7
Islands Andaman and Nicobar	NA
GRAND TOTAL	27669-27719
	27694 (Mid Value)

Intrusion of wild animals into agricultural fields

1256. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the increase in numbers of wild animals in some forest areas;

(b) whether complaints of farmers were noticed by the Ministry about the attack by the wild animals in their agriculture fields; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has noticed the increase in number of some wild animal species in some forest areas.

(b) Incidents of killing of people and damage to crops by the wild animals have been reported from time to time.

(c) The remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard are as follows:

1. Construction of boundary walls, elephant proof trenches, and solar powered electric fences around sensitive areas.
2. Formation of Eco-development committees and Joint Forest Management Committees.
3. Creation of water holes to provide drinking water to wild animals inside the forest area.
4. Establishment of rescue centers for the wild animals that stray into public places.
5. Involvement of local people in protection works by awareness generation programmes.
6. The Chief Wildlife Wardens of the State/UT Governments are competent to permit hunting of some problematic animals under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

Notice to Thermal Power Plants in Andhra Pradesh

1257. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has issued notices to 15 coal-based Thermal Power Plants in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of violations committed by each of these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) This Ministry has not issued
notices to
15 coal based thermal power project in Andhra Pradesh
(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Utilization of funds deposited with CAMPA

†1258. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount deposited so far by different States in the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) head, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has decided to constitute 'CAMPA' at State level;

(c) whether forest development works are not being implemented due to failure to disburse the amount available with 'CAMPA' head to different States on time;

(d) if so, the steps taken to make these funds available to the States at the earliest; and

(e) whether such a system would be implemented whereby, funds deposited with 'CAMPA' remains with the States which could be utilized as per the guidelines in practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A statement showing, *inter-alia*, the amount deposited by different States/UTs in the *Ad-hoc* Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The Ministry has issued a communication dated 15th July, 2009 to the States/ UTs for constituting State CAMPAs. A copy of the said communication is given in Annexure [See Appendix 222 Annexure No. 3] State CAMPAs have, accordingly, been constituted by all concerned States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Disbursal of the amounts deposited with the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA, to the State CAMPAs was permitted by the Supreme Court of India in their Order dated 10th July, 2009, annexed to the communication dated 15th July, 2009 at Annexure II. Disbursements

have, accordingly been made as in Statement-I (See below).

(e) The funds deposited by any State/UT in the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA can only be used for Projects in that particular State/UT. Nonetheless, the extant orders of the Supreme Court do not contemplate transfer of the entire funds which is deposited with the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA, to the custody of the State CAMPAs except as per the limits and subject to the conditions laid down in the Order dated 10th July, 2009.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Utilisation of funds deposited with CAMPA

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total amount received from States/UTs as on 30.11.2010	Interest earned as on 30.11.2010	Principal amounts as on 30.06.2009	Releases during the year 2009-10 (@ 10% of col.5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90,497,602.00	34,049,383.68	109,906,133.00	10,990,000.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17,676,144,523.48	2,519,725,110.02	8,978,325,571.48	897832,000.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,235,092,968.74	480,915,359.09	1,636,763,088.74	163,676,000.00
4.	Assam	1,323,278,240.00	135,279,702.14	671,749,049.00	67,174,000.00
5.	Bihar	1,055,878,807.00	196349,364.09	773,448,981.00	77,300,000.00
6.	Chandigarh	17,149,199.00	5,588,616.70	17,652,067.00	1,765,000.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	15,723,480,118.39	3,648,539,455.18	12,321,350,743.39	1232,135,000.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	31,863,359.00	4,042,148.00	16,829,000.00	1,682,000.00
9.	Daman and Diu	7,110,100.00			
10.	Delhi	160,907,546.00	23,916,165.00	1,224,523,363.00	18,471,000.00
11.	Goa	1,220,699,611.58	290,050,602.56	1,211,970,919.58	121,197,000.00
12.	Gujarat	3,867,171,155.00	528,444,318.39	2,496,471,445.00	249,647,000.00
13.	Haryana	2,518,451,195.59	299,056,295.50	1,911,413,386.79	191,141,000.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7,905,763,337.60	739,680,586.40	3,667,719,848.60	366,771,000.00
IS	Jammu and Kashmir				
16.	Jharkhand	12888,376,599.59	2,239,445,283.15	9,500,280,928.03	950,028,000.00
17.	Karnataka	6,170,012,805.00	1,519,215,194.11	5,855,732,170.00	585,573,000.00
18.	Kerala	209,760,585.58	68,507,407.94	175,090,762.58	17,509,000.00
19.	Lakshadweep				
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,176,438,464.00	1,271,627,746.62	5,304,823,886.00	530,432,000.00

Date of releases	Principal Amount as on 30.6.2010 (Rs)	Releases during the year 2010-11 (@8% of CD)	Date of releases	Transferred to NCAC (@ 5% of Col. 6)	Total balance with <i>Ad-hoc</i> CAMPA on 30.11.2010 [Col. Nos. (3+4) - (6+9+11)]	Status of receipt of APO for 2010-11
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28.08.2009	98366,602.00	7,869,000.00	01.10.2010	5,49,531.00	105,138,454.68	Received
28.08.2009	15,093,052,447.48	1,207,444,000.30	01.10.2010	44,891,628.00	18,045,702,005.50	Received
03.04.2010	2,223,529,278.74	177,882,000.00	22.11.2010	8,183,815.00	2,366,266,512.83	Received
17.08.2009	1,306,096,630.00	104,487,000.00	01.10.2010	3,358,745.00	1,28,538,197.14	Received
20.11.2009	1,083,433,829.00	86,674,000.00	18.01.2011	3,867,245.00	1,084,386,926.09	Received
17.08.2009	16,209,925.00	1,296,000.00	01.10.2010	88,260.00	19,388,555.70	Received
17.08.2009	16,763,328,071.39	1,341,066,000.00	01.10.2010	61,606,754.00	16,737,211,819.57	Received
04.09.2009	33,262,359.00			84,145.00	34,139,362.00	Not received
	7,728,100.00				7,110,100.00	Not received
21.01.2010	174,898,546.00	13,991,000.00	18.01.2011	6,122,617.00	146,239,094.00	Received
17.08.2009	1,280,851,153.58	102,468,000.00	01.10.2010	6,059,855.00	1,281,025,359.14	Received
19.08.2009	3,644,601,648.00	291,558,000.00	01.10.2010	12,482,357.00	3,841,918,116.39	Received
17.08.2009	2,361,364,182.59	188,909,000.00	01.10.2010	9,557,067.00	2,427,900,424.09	Received
21.08.2003	7,670,707,086.60	421,656,000.00	01.10.2010	18,338,599.00	7,838,678,325.00	Received
12.03.2010	12,895,283,072.59	1,031,622,000.00	01.10.2010	47,501,405.00	13,098,670,477.74	Received
19.08.2009	6,364,508,388.00	509,160,000.00	01.10.2010	29,278,661.00	6,565,216,338.11	Received
12.03.2010	170,648,637.58			875,454.00	259,883,539.52	Not received
17.08.2009	6,370,701,210.00	509,656,000.00	01.10.2010	26,524,119.00	8,381,404,091.52	Received

1	2	3	4	5	6	
21.	Maharashtra		10,388,297,253.50	1,996,771,280.31	8,935,493,798.50	893,549,000.00
22.	Manipur		171,340,372.00	29,294,288.45	74,568,219.00	7,456,000.00
23.	Meghalaya		833,101,828.00	1,969,566.92	9,675,979.00	967,000.00
24.	Mizoram		98,303,215.00	6,708.00		
25.	Nagaland		14,622.00			
26.	Orissa		31,902,047,254.00	2,680,795,627.96	13,106,182,423.00	1,310,618,000.00
27.	Pondicherry					
28.	Punjab		3,308,684,295.30	577,159,911.05	3,305,472,163.50	330,547,000.00
29.	Rajasthan		4,971,351,089.85	966,129,954.66	3,259,088,410.85	325,908,000.00
30.	Sikkim		1,264,609,422.00	156,838,795.62	800,924,612.00	80,092,000.00
31.	Tamil Nadu		214,465,811.00	36,921,908.82	197,130,414.00	19,713,000 00
32.	Tripura		649,494,109.00	88,148,963.53	354,181,754.00	35,418,000.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh		4,652,296,276.86	1,320,519,859.72	4,709,629,585.46	470,962,000.00
34.	Uttarakhand		9,898,375,075.65	2,021,416,916.46	8,165,322,154.65	816,532,00030
35.	West Bengal		748,192,320.00	980,856,171.10	529,577,838.00	52,957,000.00
Total			150,378,649,161.71	23,979,262,691.25	99,321,298,695.15	9,828,092,000.00

Green India Mission

1259. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would soon launch a Green India Mission, which would mark a profound paradigm shift in the approach towards the forests and forest management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of NGOs, industries and States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Draft Green India Mission document was pre-
pared and discussed in seven regional consultations held at

Guwahati, Pune, Dehradun,

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
22.02.2010	10,685,165,561.50	854,893,000.00	18.01.2011	44,677,469.00	10,591,949,064.87	Received
08.12.2009	166,884,378.00	13,350,000.00	01.10.2010	372,841.00	179,455,819.45	Received
20.04.2010	89,719,168.00			48,380.00	834,056,814.92	Not received
	106,246,831.00				98,309,923.00	Received
	15,622.00				14,622.00	
21.08.2009	17,521,914,763.00	1,401,753,000.00	18.01.2011	65,530,912.00	31,804,940,969.96	Received
08.12.2009	3,315,197,436.30	265,215,000.00	01.10.2010	16,527,361.00	3,273,554,845.35	Received
07.01.2010	5,258,732,275.85	420,698,000.00	18.01.2011	16,295,442.00	5,174,579,602.51	Received
17.08.2009	1,279,181,498.00	102,334,000.00	01.10.2010 & 22.11.2010	4,004,623.00	1,235,017,594.62	Received
08.12.2009	212,906,417.00	17,032,000.00	01.10.2010	985,652.30	213,657,067.82	Received
12.03.2010	698,103,554.00	25,848,000.00	18.01.2011	1,770,909.00	674,606,163.53	Received
10.05.2010	4,418,809,142.46			23,548,148.00	5,478,305,988.58	Not received
17.08.2009	10,343,603,150.65	827,488,000.00	01.10.2010	40,026,611.00	10,234,945,381.13	Received
08.12.2009	784,509,866.00	62,760,000.00	01.10.2010 & 22.11.2010	2,647,889.00	728,683,602.10	Received
	132,440,560,829.31	9,987,119,000.00		496,606,494.00	154,046,094,358.96	

Visakhapatnam, Bhopal, Jaipur and Mysore during June and July, 2010 with different stakeholders including NGOs, civil society organizations, Government officials, experts, researchers and other concerned citizens. Based on the feedback received, the final Mission document was developed.

The Mission document has been approved on 22.02.2011 by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. The Mission focuses on enhancing ecosystem services and carbon sink through afforestation and eco-restoration of 10 million hectares of forest and non forest lands. Rs.200 crore has been earmarked for Green India Mission in the Budget 2011-12.

Environmental clearance for expansion of ports

1260. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details alongwith the status of sea ports awaiting for environmental clearance for their expansion works;

(b) whether the clearance would be given to these sea ports;

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for delay in giving clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There are four port projects, one each from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, to which environmental clearance for their expansion is not accorded as on date due to non-submission of required information by the project proponents concerned.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the reference to parts (a) & (b) above.

Schemes for forest development in Goa

1261. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes undertaken in Goa for implementation of programmes for forest conservation development and regeneration; and

(b) the details regarding implementation, including expenditure incurred at target achieved in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The conservation, development and regeneration of forests are primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. The efforts of the States/UTs are supplemented by the Central Government through grants-in-aid schemes. At present, there are two Central Government Schemes, namely, Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) and National Afforestation Programme (NAP). The IFMS is designed to provide financial assistance to States/UTs for forest fire control and management, survey, demarcation and erection of boundary pillars, strengthening of forest infrastructure, improved mobility of frontline staff, fire arms and use of modern information and communication technology. Under NAP Scheme, assistance is provided to voluntary agencies for tree planting and mass awareness generation about ongoing schemes. In addition, the XIIth Finance Commission has recommended grants for preservation and maintenance of forests to States/UTs and grant-

in-aid for Greening India scheme.

(b) An amount of ` 70.463 crores have been released under the IFMS to the State of Goa during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. With this fund the State Government of Goa has maintained 1380 kilometer of firelines, procured 12 vehicles, construction of 2 buildings for frontline staff. However, no funds under the NAP and grant-in-aid for Greening India Scheme have been released during the same period.

Environmental clearance to Athirappilly Hydro-electric Project

1262. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for granting environmental clearance to the Athirappilly Hydro-electric Project of Thrissur District in Kerala is under consideration of the Ministry;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Athirappilly Hydro-electric Project of Thrissur District in Kerala was granted environmental clearance on 18.7.2007.

(c) Based on the information that the Project might threaten the Primitive Kadar Tribes in the surroundings of proposed dam site, a show-cause notice under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was issued to the Project Authorities to submit the facts. The information submitted by the Project Authorities was referred to the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel for review.

Policy on phone banking

†1263. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has prepared any policy on phone banking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when this policy will be implemented;

(d) whether there is any provision for curbing the cases of misuse of credit card in the new policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India issued the guidelines for Mobile Banking transactions in October, 2008. The guidelines permit banks to provide mobile banking transactions and mandates that all transactions have to originate from one bank account and terminate in another bank account. The guidelines also

permit banks to extend this facility through their business correspondents. Complaints/grievances arising out of mobile banking facility are covered under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme of RBI. The mobile banking guidelines were relaxed in December, 2009 to-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- a. Enhance the daily cap on both funds transfers and transactions involving purchase of goods and services to Rs. 50,000/-
- b. Requirement of end-to-end encryption relaxed for transactions up to Rs. 1000/- for small value transactions.
- c. Facilitate funds transfer from a bank account using a mobile phone with cash payout at ATMs/BCs up to Rs 5000/-.

RBI has authorised 46 banks till date to offer mobile banking services to their customers and 33 banks have commenced mobile banking.

As per the RBI guidelines, it is mandatory for all banks to provide a one time password (OTP) for all transactions made with credit card through telephone or Interactive Voice Response (IVR) to/from its customers. This added security layer is similar to the one imposed last year by RBI for all transactions made online. With this new security the customers would need at least 5 sets of information to carry out a credit card transaction over phone, which are as follows: (i) the 16-digit card numbers, (ii) card expiry date, (iii) CVV (Card Verification Value which is printed on the back of the card) number, (iv) mobile number, and (v) the OTP. This is to be complied with by banks with effect from February 1st, 2011.

Amassing of black money by civil servants

1264. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many officers belonging to All India Services were nabbed for having amassed black money in hundreds of crores of rupees in various parts of the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Income Tax Department let such officers off by imposing Income Tax penalty only;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether this step of Department helped these officers turn their black money earned by corruption into white money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax department has conducted

search and seizure operations in the case of certain officers belonging to All India Services recently. There is no provision for arrest under the Direct tax Laws.

(b) During last three years, five officers of All India Services were searched by the Income Tax department resulting in seizure of assets of the value of Rs. 17.75 crores in their group cases.

(c) to (e) Income Tax department takes requisite action on the basis of credible information against persons suspected of tax evasion as per the provisions of the Direct tax Laws. In case evidence of tax evasion is found, the amount evaded is brought to taxation, penalty proceedings initiated, and on confirmation of tax evasion, prosecutions launched in appropriate cases. These provisions are apart from and in addition to the provisions under the Prevention of Corruption Act. Intimations about the officers searched and findings of investigation are communicated to the appropriate authorities by the Income tax Department.

Permission to religious bank

1265. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has permitted a religious bank to enter India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Any bank in India has to operate within the framework of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and other extant guidelines on the subject. In the current statutory and regulatory framework, it is not legally feasible for banks in India to undertake banking activities on a religious basis.

Debt write offs by Public Sector Banks

1266. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab National Bank and the Bank of India have written-off loan amounts of almost Rs. 400 crores during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of debt write-offs, company-wise and bank-wise;

(c) whether the debt write-offs include telecom and real estate companies; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the senior officers for showing such favours to the borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Punjab National Bank has written off Rs.

466 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 853 crore in 2009-10. Bank of India has written off Rs. 384 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 744 crore in 2009-10.

Banks have been writing off bad debts generally for the following reasons:-

- The loans are generally outstanding for a considerable long period.
- The prospects of recovery are remote.

- Bringing down the Non-performing Assets.
- No tangible/realizable securities are available to cover the debt.
- Legal action takes unduly long period.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had advised the banks that all possible steps to recover the dues should be taken and if there are no further prospects of recovering the debts, the decision to write-off may be taken in the larger interest of the bank, subject to such safeguards/conditions and reporting system as their Boards may prescribe.

RBI has stated that Annual Financial Inspection for the years 2009 and 2010 did not reveal any major adverse features in the area of write offs by the said banks.

Inquiry into sudden changes in Sensex

†1267. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is conducting an inquiry of the alleged institutions responsible for unnecessary and sudden rise and fall in share prices during past months in the country;

(b) if so, the number of institutions that have come under the scope of enquiry; and

(c) the names of such domestic and foreign institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The securities market regulator, SEBI, and Exchanges maintain constant vigil in the market, irrespective of the levels of Indices. Nothing has come to the notice of SEBI to suspect any irregularity in the recent fall, as it is not uncommon for markets to witness corrections after a sharp bull run. Hence, SEBI has not initiated any specific probe into movement of Sensex during the last few months since November, 2010.

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

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

Introduction of chip based ATM cards

1268. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has proposed that banks should shift to chip based ATM cards from the existing magnetic strip ones and upgrade the vending machines;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether the frauds from ATM cards/machines has increased in the past few months;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the magnetic strip on ATM cards can be easily tampered with; and

(e) if so, by when chip based and tamper proof ATM cards would be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that A working group on "Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology Risk Management and Tracking Cyber Frauds" had been set up by RBI in April, 2010. The group among its various recommendations has suggested that chip based ATM Cards may be used as an alternative to magnetic strip based cards as a measure to counter the risks of skimming of ATM cards.

The details incidents of fraudulent withdrawal of money/theft/robbery from ATM machines reported during the 2008, 2009 and 2010 by banks are furnished in table below:-

Year	Number of Incidents	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
2008	34	139.52
2009	41	294.86
2010	67	269.42

Thus, it can be seen from the above that while in terms of number of incidents there has been ha steady rise, the amounts involved after registering increase in 2009, have declined in 2010.

(d) and (e) It has also been reported that tampering of magnetic strips on ATM cards has not come to the notice of RBI. However, there have been few instances of copying of magnetic strips of ATM Cards through a machine and duplication of the same on another card through a process called skimming.

However, no time frame has been prescribed for the introduction

of chip based cards by the banks.

Recommendations of interministerial group on inflation

†1269. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted an inter-ministerial group in view of the increasing prices of essential consumer items especially foodgrains in wholesale and retail markets of the country;

(b) if so, the time when the group was constituted;

(c) whether suggestions have been made by the group on the factors and solution to the rise and fall in the prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the suggestions were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up on 2 February, 2011 under the chairmanship of Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance to review the overall inflation situation, with particular reference to primary food articles.

(c) and (d) As announced in the Government of India Press Release dated 13.1.2011 the setting up of the IMG is a measure with a somewhat larger horizon to carry out review of production, rainfall trends, build an institutional machinery in order to review early warning signals, assess international trends, suggest measures to strengthen the collection and analysis of data and forecasting and to make recommendation on fiscal, monetary, production, marketing, distribution and infrastructure fronts to prevent price spikes. The first meeting of the IMG was held on 15.2.2011.

Hike in interest rates on provident fund deposits

1270. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has given its approval to enhance the rate of interest for 2010-11 for the employees provident fund from 8.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent;

(b) if so, whether a similar increase of one per cent in interest for GPF and PPF accounts is also being considered;

(c) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Compensation to States for loss in CST Revenue

1271. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has to pay compensation to the States for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would follow the Ministry's OM dated 22 August, 2008 for payment of CST to the States as per the draft prepared by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Central Government has agreed to pay compensation to States for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11. Ministry's OM dated 22nd August, 2008 governs payment of compensation for loss of CST revenue for the period ending on 31st March, 2010. The guidelines for payment of compensation to States for loss in CST revenue in FY 2010-11 have not yet been finalized. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has been requested to suggest appropriate formulation for working out payable compensation for loss of CST revenue for the year 2010-11. The Central Government has decided to make on account/adhoc release of compensation related to loss of CST revenue for the year 2010-11, pending finalization of the guidelines for the year 2010-11.

Money locked in Income Tax disputes

1272. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of money locked up in Income Tax disputes as on 31 December, 2009 and 31 December, 2010;

(b) the total number of such cases relating to the disputes; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The quantum of money locked up in Income Tax disputes and total number of such cases as on 31.12.2009 and 31.12.2010 is as under:

As on	Number of cases	Amount (in Rs. crores)
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31.12.2009	259549	288336
31.12.2010	269770	242377

(c) As regards pendency before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal), the Annual Central Action Plan of Central Board of Direct Taxes fix targets for timely disposal of Appeals. Instructions are issued by Central Board of Direct Taxes, to the administrative authorities concerned to ensure timely and proper representation of the cases before

Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and Courts. Requests for expeditious hearing of cases are made before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Courts and the Supreme Court, on case to case basis.

Proposal for bringing banking sector under purview of CCI

1273. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring banking sector under the purview of the Competition Commission of India (CCI);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the view of RBI in the matter; and

(c) the stand of Government on the issue?

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

(b) and (c) Amalgamation/reconstructions/mergers are approved in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and also sanctioned by the Central Government under the specific statutes of Parliament. The mergers etc. are approved primarily in the public interest or in the interest of the depositors or in the interest of the banking system in India or to secure the proper management of the banking company. RBI is of the view that reference to Competition Commission of India for their approval under the provisions of Competition Act, 2002 may cause avoidable delay in the process. As timeliness is most critical and crucial for suitable amalgamation, mergers, etc. to achieve these objectives, it is felt that the process of amalgamation/mergers etc. should not be encumbered by approval from multiple authorities. Hence, Central Government also feels that reference to Competition Commission of India is not considered necessary.

Proposal for power feeder segregation in Madhya Pradesh

†1274. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh involving a cost of Rs. 2429 crore for power feeder

segregation sent to the Ministry of Power is pending before the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action, so far, taken by the Central Government thereon;

(c) whether Government would take prompt decision to approve this proposal in view of the shortage of power in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be approved?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The proposal of State Government of Madhya Pradesh, for Feeder Separation Scheme for ADB loan for Rs. 2429.31 crores, was received in the Ministry of Finance, vide their letter dated 30.7.2010. It was sent to ADB on 6th September, 2010 for consideration in Country Program Pipeline within State and Sector limits. Since the proposal of State Government was not in accordance with the prescribed PMU guidelines, of DEA, dated 9.5.2005, Finance Ministry has requested the state Government of Madhya Pradesh on 6th September, 2010, to submit the proposal as per said guidelines, with necessary clearances.

Meanwhile the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. has sanctioned total loan amount of Rs. 3496.47 crores to all the three Discoms of Madhya Pradesh for Feeder Segregation.

Equity support to PSU Banks

1275. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will provide Rs. 8700 crores as equity support to public sector banks to enable them to raise funds in the capital market;

(b) the reasons for giving this support to public sector banks;

(c) the break-up of support to the individual banks;

(d) the details of performance guarantees sought by Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of end use of this money and the conditionality's involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government has decided to provide equity support to public sector banks (PSBs) to enable to maintain Tier I CRAR at 8% and also to those PSBs where Government of India's holding is less than 58% to raise Government of India

holding in these PSBs to 58%.

(c) to (e) Modalities in this regard are being worked out.

Enlarging scope of existing secrecy clauses

1276. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries with which India has entered into pacts in regard to disclosure of information under the secrecy clauses; and

(b) whether Government proposes to enlarge the scope of existing secrecy clauses so as to make them more transparent and vibrant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) All the 79 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) and the two Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) of India which have entered into force contain provisions for confidentiality of information received under the DTAA/TIEA. This is in line with the international standards.

The Government had taken up the case with all its treaty partners to relax the provision of confidentiality. Some of the tax treaty partners have agreed to relax the provision of confidentiality completely or partially by allowing the disclosure of information for non tax purposes with the consent of the supplying state.

High GDP growth

1277. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated the likely growth of GDP of the country during the current and next financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government has taken or propose to take to sustain the high growth rate of GDP of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the 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. No official growth forecast for 2011-12 has been made by CSO. The Government has been pursuing prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years to obviate the impact of global financial crisis, strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets, and increased social spending to provide a stronger foundation to protect the poor.

Inflation and GDP growth rate of India and China

†1278. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that economy of world's two countries, China and India, is growing very fast;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite having higher annual growth rates, China has lower inflation rate than India;

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that the rate of inflation was estimated at 8.23 per cent and 4.9 per cent respectively in India and China in January, 2011; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The GDP growth rates of India, China, World, Advanced Economies and Emerging and Developing Economies are given in the Table below.

Table 1: Real GDP Growth (percentage)

	2009	2010	2011 (P)
World Output	-0.6	5.0	4.4
Advanced Economies	-3.4	3.0	2.5
Emerging and Developing Economies*	2.6	7.1	6.5
China	9.2	10.3	9.6
India	5.7	9.7	8.4

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Update, January, 2011.

P: projected growth. *: including India and China.

(c) to (e) Despite higher annual growth rates, China has lower inflation rate than India. Headline inflation in China for the month of January, 2011, as measured by year-on-year variation in consumer price index was at 4.9 per cent. The corresponding inflation in India, as measured by year-on-year variation in wholesale price index (WPI) was at 8.23 per cent.

The headline inflation in India and China are not strictly comparable. In India, the headline inflation is measured in terms of year-on-year change in wholesale price index and in China, the headline inflation is measured by year-on-year change in consumer price index.

Routing of black money stashed abroad into stock markets

1279. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian entities having accounts in Swiss Banks have possibly started routing their funds to India through Dubai and other locations either into stock markets through FIIs or the FDI routes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to guard against any such flow of illicit money into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No case of such nature has come to the notice of investigative agencies under the Ministry of Finance.

IT refund disbursal system

1280. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people have not received their Income Tax Refunds for the last three assessment years;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of applications pending for refunds at present;

(d) the total value of refunds disbursed during the last three financial years; and

(e) what steps are being taken to speed up and streamline the refund disbursal system across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Processing of returns of income, including those with refund claims, is a continuous process. The law stipulates that:

(i) Return of income pertaining to a particular financial year can be filed up to one year from the end of the relevant assessment year or before completion of assessment, whichever is earlier; and

(ii) Return of income received in a particular financial year can be processed up to one year from the end of the financial year in which Return is received.

Thus for e.g., returns of income pertaining to financial year

2007-08 and 2008-09 (if filed during financial year 2009-10) can be processed up to 31.03.2011. Assessment year-wise data with respect to returns claiming refunds is not maintained. It is the endeavour of the Department to issue the refunds on priority basis. Returns filed are processed sequentially and refund computed (if any), is issued immediately. However, at times delays may be caused due to following reasons:-

(i) challenges in verification of taxes paid or deducted, due to data mismatch.

(ii) wrong quoting of PAN by the assessee in the return of income.

(iii) illegible recording of address in the return of income by the assessee.

(iv) non-reporting of the new/ altered address by the assessee to the AO.

(v) incorrect particulars about the bank account.

(vi) challenges faced in migration of PAN due to change of jurisdiction of the assessee.

(c) As on 31-12-2010, about 42.2 lakh returns of Income involving refund claims are pending. These include returns filed during previous and current financial years.

(d) The total amount of refund determined during the last three financial years is as follows:

Financial year	Amount of refund (in Rs crores)
2007-08	40742
2008-09	41122
2009-10	58077*

*as per data base of refunds issued by OLTAS.

(e) The Income-tax Department has taken several measures to speed up and streamline the refund disbursal system across the country. 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 and 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 deducted claims and corresponding tax deduction statement from deductors, quoting of PAN b\ 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.
- (x) The Income-tax Department is constantly monitoring the mechanism/procedure of issuance of refunds so as to upgrade the existing system to avoid delays and improve tax payer service in this respect.

Relaxation in information sharing norms by Switzerland

1281. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Switzerland has relaxed norms for information sharing on secret banks' accounts of overseas tax offenders by allowing varied modes of identification in a move that could help India in its black money trail;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the name and address are accepted at present as

valid identify modes; and

(d) if so, whether as per the revised norms India would be able to track black money in these foreign banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Upon entry into force, the Amending Protocol between India and Switzerland will amend, *inter-alia*, the article concerning Exchange of Information

in the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between the two countries to specifically provide for exchange of banking information as well as information without domestic interest. The Amending Protocol contains a provision that the requesting state has to provide the name of the person(s) under examination or investigation and, if available, other particulars facilitating that person's identification such as address, date of birth, marital status, tax identification number. Similarly it provides that the requesting state also has to provide the name and, if available, address of any person believed to be in possession of the requested information. The Amending Protocol also provides that these clauses contain important procedural requirements that are intended to ensure that fishing expeditions do not occur, nevertheless they need to be interpreted in order not to frustrate effective exchange of information. Thus, upon entry into force, the Amended DTAA will enable India to get banking information in specific cases for a period beginning 1st April, 2011 and thereafter.

Probe into Citibank fraud

1282. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has contemplated probe into the Rs. 400 crore Citibank fraud;

(b) if so, whether the Enforcement Directorate has also been investigating the case of money laundering against the perpetrators of the Citibank scam;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government or RBI proposes to take any steps to prevent such scams in the private banks in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Investigation Directorate of the Income Tax has initiated necessary enquiries as far as the source of deposit of persons in Citibank is concerned. As regards the main person behind the scam, as per available information, matter is under investigation by Haryana Police.

(b) The Directorate of Enforcement has initiated enquiries in the matter.

(c) and (d) 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.

Impact of micro financing

†1283. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been major change on the lives of the people of rural areas from the new concept of micro finance or all people of the country are getting benefit from this;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to strengthen this micro finance scheme and to ensure benefit for more and more people from this; and

(d) if so, the number of rural people benefited by this plan in the State of Maharashtra so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) 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.

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 with the banks in the country with an average loan outstanding of Rs 57,795 per SHG.

The other type of lending is under the **MFI - Bank Linkage Model** which has been growing in the last few years. Under the MFI bank linkage model the banks lend to the MFIs for on lending to the poor. As on 31st March, 2010 loans outstanding against 1513 MFIs in the books of banks amounted to Rs. 10,147.54 crore.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken following steps to encourage SHGs:

- (i) To give an impetus to microfinance the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has categorized microfinance under priority sector lending and lending to SHGs has been brought under advances to weaker sections in priority sector lending. Once SHGs attain maturity in handling their own resources, Banks grade them and extend credit to the qualified Groups in multiples of their savings.
- (ii) RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/SHGs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models.
- (iii) RBI has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.
- (iv) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends refinance to Banks for on lending to SHGs at a rate of 8.25 % p.a. to commercial banks [7.75% p.a. for financing in NER including Sikkim] and at 7.75% p.a. to RRBs and Cooperatives (subject to periodic revision).
- (v) NABARD has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs / grading of SHGs, etc.
- (vi) A Microfinance Development and Equity Fund has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. This corpus has been enhanced by another Rs. 200 crore in the Financial Year 2010-11.

District-wise information of credit linkage of SHGs in the State of Maharashtra is given in Statement.

Statement

Progress of credit linkage of SHGs (other than SGSY) District-wise

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	District	No of branches participating in SHG	SHGs Financed (other than SGSY) during 2010-11			
			Financed for 1st time		Repeat	
Finance		Linkage Programme	No of SHGs	Bank loan	No of SHGs	Bank loan

1	2	3	4	disbursed		disbursed
				5	6	7
1. Ahmednagar		270	305	45.3	307	309.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Akola	91	368	129.58	370	225.36
3.	Amrabati	150	845	327.49	610	305.02
4.	Aurangabad	207	2,817	916.26	3,596	4,739.33
5.	Beed	162	122	61.62	115	85.55
6..	Bhandara	94	1,366	644.88	545	257.33
7.	Buldana	215	509	197.08	113	145.95
8.	Chandrapur	152	1,005	466.26	3,855	1,716.08
9.	Dhule	41	100	17.33	108	67.42
10.	Garh Chirauli	32	683	212.93	1,505	1,030.03
11.	Gondia	0	27	97.75	0	0
12.	Hingoli	63	60	40.34	0	0
13.	Jalgaon	264	420	308.21	438	462.79
14.	Jalna	120	440	215.5	1,284	1,874.48
15.	Kolhapur	204	743	104.01	262	83.17
16.	Latur	180	508	167.01	348	314.63
17.	Nagpur	253	202	24.95	51	13.85
18.	Nanded	60	250	188.13	260	186.4
19.	Nandurbar	17	60	9.26	74	44.25
20.	Nasik	2	2,455	38.25	1	1
21.	Parvani	156	271	121.63	280	239.89
22.	Pune	236	618	387.78	221	246.8
23.	Raigad	185	702	209.12	90	47
24.	Ratnagiri	72	48	11.98	69	47.48
25.	Sangli	217	1,267	257.13	848	591.8
26.	Satara	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Sindhudurg	80	181	60.88	66	53.66
28.	Solapur	51	106	36.81	6	5.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Thane	126	817	162.65	287	206.83
30.	Osmanabad	8	11	3.2	5	1.8
31.	Wardha	131	511	119.18	355	280.17
32.	Wasim	88	343	92.7	196	160.76
33.	Yavatmal	133	2,052	1,144.3	3,609	2,825.11
TOTAL:		4,060	20,212	6,819.5	19,374	16,586.09

(Source: NABARD)

Pension plan for LIC agents

1284. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to evolve a pension plan for Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) agents in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and by when it is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that there is no proposal under consideration to evolve pension plan for LIC agents in the country. However, LIC has launched a defined contribution pension scheme 'Samvardhan' on 1.02.2011 to assist the agents in accumulating the sizeable corpus which could be used to provide them pension. Full contribution towards this scheme is to be borne by the agents. The agents having the annual commission of Rs. 1.00 lakh or more and agency tenure of minimum one year may join the scheme.

Mobile Banking Services

1285. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following a proposal from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Ministry is going to introduce the Mobile Banking

Service (MBS) all over the country through a joint venture of public sector banks and private telecom companies in order to expand banking services in rural and sub-urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of services likely to be provided under MBS, and capital structure of such joint venture; and

(c) by when MBS is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Recognising the importance of mobile phones as a medium for providing banking services, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued operating guidelines to banks for mobile banking transactions on October 8, 2008, which were reviewed and further relaxed on 24 December, 2009. RBI has authorised 46 banks till date to offer mobile banking services to their customers and 33 banks have commenced mobile banking.

Further, RBI in September, 2010 has extended the list of entities permitted to function as Business Correspondents (BCs) for banks, permitting banks to engage companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 with large and wide-spread retail outlets (excluding Non-Banking Finance Companies) as Business Correspondents. This recent relaxation enables mobile operators to also become BCs of banks. Indian Banks Association (IBA) has informed that the Indian mobile service provider Vodafone Essar will become a business correspondent for ICICI Bank Limited, while Bharti Airtel has announced a joint venture with the State Bank of India. Union Bank of India has partnered with Nokia and Obopay to launch a mobile payment service called 'Union Bank Money' available to consumers across India.

The following services are being offered by banks under their mobile banking service: (i) Alert Services, (ii) Service Requests (Cheque book, Statement Request), (iii) Inquiry on the Account, (iv) Intra bank Fund transfer, (v) Interbank Funds Transfer - Inter-Bank Mobile Payment Service (IMPS) by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), and (vi) Value added services such as Bill Pay, Ticketing etc.

Further, RBI has permitted scheduled commercial banks to operationalise Mobile Branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres and in rural, semi urban and urban centre in the North Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. The mobile branch guidelines envisage the extension of banking facilities through a well protected van. The mobile unit would visit the places proposed to be served by it on specific days / hours so that its services could be utilized by the customers. Some banks like Allahabad Bank, UCO Bank, Corporation Bank, have launched the mobile van bank services.

**Problems faced by people with single names in opening
bank accounts**

1286. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the banks not to open accounts of citizens who have single name or having no surname despite having legal proof such as electoral identity card and other Government documents thereby causing problems for such citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for issuing such direction to Banks; 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) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that no instructions have been issued by RBI to banks not to open accounts of citizens who have single name or having no surname.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, do not arise.

Tax evasion by DLF

1287. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Department has sought Rs. 1180/- crores as tax from DLF and its 22 subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, the details of tax evaded by DLF and its subsidiaries, company-wise, separately;

(c) whether Government was aware that DLF has also been evading service tax for the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the service-tax paid by DLF during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The data about raising of demand against a corporate house and its subsidiaries/associates is not maintained centrally. However, as on 31-12-2010, a total sum of Rs. 248.76 crore is outstanding in the case of M/s. DLF Ltd. for various assessment years.

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

Restoration of transport subsidies and Central Excise Duty for NE States

1288. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amendments made by the Ministry and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) diluting the provisions relating to transport subsidy and Central Excise Duty

in context of the North-Eastern States, is impeding investment in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government would restore the provisions and widen the scope of NEIIPP, 2007 to cover all emerging sectors for a favourable industrial climate in the region pointing to the region's vast international border, one of the main criteria for developing export oriented industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Prior to 1st April, 2008, eligible units in Jammu and Kashmir and the North Eastern states were entitled to refund of excise duty paid by them each month in cash, that is, other than through CENVAT credit of duty paid on inputs. This refund applicable to the state of Jammu and Kashmir and also the North Eastern states was modified w.e.f. 1st April, 2008 to curb misuse by unscrupulous manufacturers. After the said modification, refund is linked to the duty payable on value addition and not to the duty paid in cash. Some representations have been received seeking withdrawal of the modification so made on the ground that it is impeding investment in the Northeastern region. As regards transport subsidy, no amendments have been made by the Government.

(c) There is no such proposal at present either to restore the provisions or to extend the coverage of NEIIP, 2007.

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

(e) A comprehensive review was undertaken only three years ago, that is, in 2007. As for restoring the earlier provisions of the Central Excise exemption, these were modified specifically to curb misuse.

Revenue earned through crude oil import

1289. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of revenue earnings made through import duty on crude oil import in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): The revenue earnings made through customs duty on crude oil imported in the last three years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, were Rs. 9054 crore, Rs. 2768 crore and Rs. 1752 crore

respectively.

Customs duty exemptions given to jewellery sectors

1290. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of customs duty exemptions given to diamond, gold and jewellery sectors during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of revenue foregone thus during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that 80 per cent of diamond trade in the world is controlled by a few Indian families and they are concerning all tax benefits thereby denying benefit to small traders for whom Government wanted to give exemptions; and

(d) the plan of Government to deal with some of such people appearing in the list of people who stashed illegal money in LGT Bank of Liechtenstein, etc.?

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

(c) The Industry is highly fragmented. Diamond and gemstones are concentrated in particular geographic clusters. However, jewellery manufacturing is spread across India. Industry mainly consists of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME). Various small artisans/karigars are involved in processing of diamonds and manufacturing of gems and jewellery items.

(d) The German Tax Authorities have provided to the India Government information available with them regarding bank accounts concerning Indian nationals with the LGT bank of Liechtenstein. This information has been provided by the German authorities under the Article concerning exchange of information of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Germany read with the Protocol thereto. 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.

Restructuring of institutional architecture of rural credit

1291. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to restructure the institutional architecture for the delivery of rural credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to make the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the apex regulator for the rural credit with coverage extending to the Regional Rural Banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to reposition Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as an effective

instrument for delivery of rural credit, the Government of India, in consultation with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), State Governments and the sponsor banks has initiated State-level sponsor bank-wise amalgamation of RRBs since September, 2005. As a result, the total number of RRBs came down from 196 to 82 as on 31st March, 2010. The structural consolidation of RRBs has resulted in the formation of new RRBs, which are financially stronger and bigger in terms of business volume and outreach, enabling them to take advantage of the economies of scale and reduce operational costs.

In order to enhance/improve competitive efficiency, quality of customer service and further financial inclusion by RRBs, all sponsor banks have been advised to ensure the implementation of Core Banking Solution (CBS) in their sponsored RRBs by September, 2011. Out of a total of 82 RRBs, CBS has been fully implemented in 22 RRBs and in the remaining 60 RRBs, CBS work is in progress.

The Government of India had in September, 2009 constituted a Committee to examine the financials of RRBs with Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) of less than 7% as on March 31, 2009 and suggest measures to bring the CRAR of RRBs to at least 9% by March, 2012. The Committee was also required to examine whether the capital base in case of capitalized RRBs needs further strengthening. The Committee has *inter-alia* recommended recapitalization of 40 RRBs to bring their CRAR level at least 9% by March, 2010.

(c) and (d) NABARD already performs a supervisory role in respect of RRBs.

Revival of Debt Swap Scheme

1292. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Debt Swap Scheme to provide interest relief to the States on their "high cost debt" still exists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to revive the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) for the award period 2005-2010 had recommended a Debt Consolidation

and Relief Facility, which provided for Consolidation of central loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005 for a fresh tenure of twenty years at an interest rate of 7.5 % per annum. States which had enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act avail of this facility.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) for the award period 2010-15 has recommended extension of the above Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility, limited to

consolidation and interest rate reduction, to those States that had not availed this benefit earlier, subject to enactment of an FRBM Act as prescribed by it. Government has accepted this recommendation.

Time frame to bring the black money back in the country

†1293. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum amount of black money in Swiss banks belongs to Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is committed to get back the black money stashed in Swiss banks; and

(d) if so, whether any time-limit has been fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There is no verifiable information on the total amount of money deposited in Swiss banks by Indian nationals, which is exclusive of their legitimate deposits. However, 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 is likely to be completed within a time frame of eighteen months.

(c) and (d) The Government is committed to bring to tax the undisclosed income/ assets of Indian residents within and outside India. This also includes undisclosed deposits in other countries including Switzerland. Since this is an on-going process, no time frame can be fixed for the same.

As regards Switzerland, India has renegotiated a new Protocol to amend its existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) with Switzerland. A salient feature of this new 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. The Amending Protocol shall enter into force on completion of internal procedure by Switzerland. On its 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.

Investigation in sensex fall

1294. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) suspects foul play in the sensex crash of 3000 points in recent months;

(b) if so, whether it is investigating the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to check 'bear cartels' and fraud in stock market operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Fluctuations in markets are not unusual. It is also not uncommon for markets to witness corrections after a sharp bull run. The securities market regulator, SEBI, and Exchanges maintain constant vigil in the market, irrespective of the levels of Indices. Nothing has come to the notice of SEBI to suspect any foul play in the recent fall in Sensex.

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

(c) The exchanges and SEBI have put in place systems and practices to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market. SEBI maintains a constant vigil in the market, and in case any wrongdoings is noticed, it takes appropriate action like cancelling the registrations of erring broking entities who may have assisted the manipulators, restraining the brokers controlled/closely associated with them from dealing in the securities market, filing prosecution against them etc. The systems and practices are also reviewed continuously and modified to meet emerging requirements.

Unearthing of unaccountable income

1295. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of unaccountable income unearthed by the Income Tax Department during last three years;

(b) the details of economic activities to which this unaccounted money belong, area-wise; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to amend the tax laws to control proliferation of unaccounted money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.

PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Income Tax Department conducts search and seizure action on the basis of credible information in case of various persons. Search and seizure proceedings are followed by quasi judicial post-search proceedings which involve detailed examination of the seized material, post-search enquiries and giving proper opportunity to persons searched to explain their income in accordance with the principle of natural justice and equity. The evidences gathered during search and post search proceedings are used in assessment and reassessment proceedings of such persons. Such assessments/re-

assessments become final only when all appeals before CIT(A), ITAT, High Courts or Supreme Court are decided. The unaccountable income unearthed can be conclusively established after the above proceedings are finalised. However, the amount of undisclosed assets seized by the Income Tax department in the search and seizure operations during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Value of assets seized (Rs. in crores)
2007-08	427.82
2008-09	550.23
2009-10	963.50

(b) Area-wise and category-wise data in respect of search and seizure is not maintained as most persons and businesses have activities spread over various sectors and across geographical areas.

(c) To control the proliferation of unaccounted money, various legislative measures have been proposed by the Government:

In the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Finance Bill, 2011 proposes Anti-avoidance measures with regard to Non-cooperative Jurisdictions. With a view to discourage transactions by a resident assessee, with persons located in any country or jurisdiction, which does not effectively exchange information with India, tool box of counter measures in respect of transactions with persons located in a notified jurisdictional area have been provided. Further, in the Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010, which has already been tabled before the Parliament and it is at the discussion stage, provisions with regard to the following have been made:

- (i) that a resident assessee shall furnish details of his investment and interest in any entity outside India in the form and manner as may be prescribed.
- (ii) to deal with aggressive tax planning devices used to circumvent tax laws, the General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR) has been incorporated.
- (iii) to bring to tax passive income earned by residents from substantial shareholding in companies situated in low

tax jurisdiction, specific Controlled Foreign Company rules have been incorporated.

Problems faced by SME in availing loans

1296. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the small and medium scale industries are facing problem in getting loans from public sector banks;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government so that the small and medium scale industries could easily get loan from these banks; and

(c) whether Government would consider or any direction would be issued to ensure smooth delivery of loans to these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Indian Banks Association (IBA) has reported that Public Sector Banks have been providing need based loans to Small and Medium Enterprises on an ongoing basis.

(b) and (c) The Task Force on MSMEs constituted under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister to address the issues of the MSME Sector in its report made various recommendations in the areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/technology/skill development, marketing, etc., for providing an impetus to the growth of the sector. In terms of the recommendations of the Task Force, banks have been advised to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises and a 10% annual growth in the number of micro enterprises accounts. In order to ensure that sufficient credit is available to micro enterprises within the MSE Sector, as per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)' extant guidelines to banks, 60% of MSE advances should go to the micro enterprises. The banks have been advised that the allocation of 60% of MSE advances to the micro enterprises is to be achieved in stages viz. 50% in the year 2010-11, 55% in the year 2011-12 and 60% in the year 2012-13.

New campaign for financial inclusion

1297. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched a new campaign of financial inclusion to bring banking to the masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of people proposed to be covered and benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services are to be provided using the Business Correspondent and

other models, with appropriate technology back up. This Campaign has been named "Swabhimaan". The Banks have formulated their road maps for Financial inclusion through the mechanism of the State Level Banksers Committee and have identified approximately 73,000 habitations across the country having a population of over 2000 for providing banking facilities. These habitations have been allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March, 2012. It is estimated that approximately 5 crore rural households shall open bank accounts under this initiative.

Establishing new banks in the country

1298. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is keen to allow more banks to operate in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has invited applications for new banks;

(c) to what extent will such new banks be restricted only to urban areas;

(d) whether new banks will have to open and operate banks in un-banked areas of the country; and

(e) the steps proposed to ensure that new banks operate in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Finance Minister in his budget speech 2010-11 had mentioned that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) would be considering giving some additional licenses to private sector players. Accordingly, RBI prepared and placed a discussion paper on its website inviting comments / feedback on certain aspects from the stake holders and public on 11.08.2010. Detailed discussions were held with associations of stakeholders from Industry, banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), Mutual Fund Institutions (MFIs) and some consultants, and comments received from a large number of respondents. RBI has informed that the draft guidelines are under preparation which would be placed in RBI website shortly for public comments.

Contribution of employees pending unitization in NPS

1299. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that contributions of the Central Government employees under New Pension System (NPS) is still pending for unitization since January, 2004 to 31 March, 2010;

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

(c) whether no decision has been taken as regards to employees who made the contribution but left the job or shifted to another job;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such delay; and

(e) by when Government would bring a legislation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The New Pension System (NPS) was launched for the Central Government employees (other than Armed Forces Personnel) joining the Central Government service on or after 1st Jan, 2004. The complete NPS architecture was put in

place w.e.f. 1st April, 2008, with the appointment of the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) as Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA), the Bank of India as Trustee Bank (TB) and 3 Pension Fund Managers (PFMs). During the intervening period from 1.1.2004 to 31.3.2008, the funds and data upload by various accounting formations had been intermittent and all investments and returns generated thereon, are being managed on a pooled basis and the individual retirement accounts of subscribers were credited with the rupee balances upto 31.3.2010 at the Net Assets Value (NAV) of rupee one.

The complete transfer of funds has been reconciled between the CRA, the Trustee Bank and the three PFMs. The reconciled funds are being credited to the individual retirement accounts of the subscribers upto 31.03.2010. The unitization of funds prior to 31.03.2010 is under process. With effect from 01.04.2010, the reconciled funds have been credited to the subscriber account at the NAV when the money is received by the fund managers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has made a reference to the Government for issuing some clarification/guidelines concerning withdrawal under NPS. The Government is examining these issues.

(e) In the Budget for the year 2011-12, the Government has announced its proposal to move the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011.

Rising external debt

1300. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the external debt of the nation is consistently rising and it has reached to alarming levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what corrective measures Government has taken or proposes, to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India's external debt stock increased from US\$ 224.5 billion at end-March ,2009 to US\$ 262.3 billion at end-March, 2010 and further to US\$ 295.8 billion at end-September,

2010. However, the external debt-GDP ratio declined from 20.5 per cent at end-March, 2009 to 18.1 per cent at end-March, 2010 and further to 16.9 per cent at end-September, 2010. The debt service ratio increased from 4.4 per cent during 2008-09 to 5.5 per cent during 2009-10, before declining to 3.8 per cent during the first half of 2010-11 (April-September).

(c) India's external debt has remained within manageable limits due to prudent debt management policy that emphasizes raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with

longer maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions, rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) deposits and monitoring long and short-term debt.

Growth rate of Indian Economy

†1301. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the economic growth rate of India during the last year and whether this growth rate is proposed to be pushed two digits in next year;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by Government in this regard;

(c) whether China has become second richest country at global level and whether Japan is at third position of progress; and

(d) the measures being considered to make India second biggest economy of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, in its Quick Estimates of National Income released on January 31, 2011 has indicated the growth in gross domestic product at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices to be 8.0 percent in 2009-10. As per the advance estimates of National Income 2010-11, released on 7th February, 2011, 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. No official growth forecast for 2011-12 has been made by CSO. However, the Economic Survey, 2010-11, has indicated that India's real GDP will grow by 9 per cent (+/- 0.25), during 2011-12. As per the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook (October, 2010), China is the second largest economy and Japan the third largest in terms of GDP on purchasing power parity basis. The Government has been pursuing prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years to obviate the impact of global financial crisis and strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets.

Mumbai as International Financial Centre

†1302. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to the Central Government to change the legal and regulatory framework with the aim of making Mumbai as an international financial centre with its cooperation; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the cooperation being extended to by the Central Government for the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A letter dated 10.02.2011 was recently received in the Finance Ministry from the Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra making the following suggestions:

- (i) In the city of Mumbai "Financial Services Providing Establishments" as codified by WTO/DIPP be included as one of the eligible activities in the Government of India's Industrial Park Scheme 2008.
- (ii) The developers of such Industrial parks in Mumbai as also the Financial Services Providing Establishments operating therein should be extended the fiscal benefits available under the 'Industrial Park Scheme 2008'.
- (iii) Considering the needs to attract investments in Industrial Parks, the sunset clause of Section 80-IA should be extended for all Industrial Parks coming into operation until March 31, 2014.

As a matter of policy, it has been decided not to extend the scope, area of operation or the sunset date of any profit-linked incentive, like the one available under section 80-IA(4)(iii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for manufacturing activities in industrial parks. Profit-linked tax incentives are gradually being phased out from the direct taxes legislations. This policy is further reflected in the Direct Taxes Code, 2010 Bill introduced in Parliament in August, 2010. The sunset clause for industrial parks under section 80-IA(4)(iii) was extended vide the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 from 31.3.2009 to 31.3.2011 for the last time and it has been decided not to give any further extension to the aforesaid deduction.

Setting up of mortgage guarantee fund

1303. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up mortgage guarantee fund to cover risk of home loans given to poor;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far; and

(c) the parameters to be adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund is to encourage lending for affordable housing to Economically Weaker Section/ Low income Group Households for loans upto Rs.5 lakh with initial corpus of Rs.1000 crores from the Central Government.

Aviation fuel under GST

1304. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's private airport operators have requested Government to bring aviation fuel under the Goods and Service Tax (GST) Act;

(b) whether Government was also been requested to double the duty free allowances for passengers coming from international destinations; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Association of Private Airport Operators has requested the Government to bring aviation fuel under the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and to double the duty free allowances for passengers coming from abroad. In the model of the GST which has been proposed by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, it has not been possible to bring aviation turbine fuel under the purview of the GST. Also, it has not been found feasible to accede to the request to double the duty free allowances for passengers coming from abroad.

Implementation of NDPS Act

1305. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of implementation of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act to forfeit property gained under illegal trade of drugs and narcotics;

(b) the details of properties seized, frozen or forfeited under the NDPS Act in the last three years;

(c) the details of implementation of the NDPS Act, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has faced resistance in the implementation of the Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Details are given in Statement (See below).

(c) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Act, 1985 is a Central Act applicable to whole of India. The Act clearly demarcates the powers and responsibilities of Central

Government and State Governments for enforcement of various provisions of the Act. The Act came into force on 14.11.1985 and is being implemented by the officers of both Central and State Governments authorised as per the Act, since then.

(d) to (e) No instance of resistance in implementation of the Act has been reported.

Statement

Details about the properties forfeited under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 in the last three years are given in the following table:-

Year	Number of forfeiture orders issued and value of the property involved	Number	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Competent Authority, Delhi			
2007-08	00		0.00
2008-09	00		0.00
2009-10	03		0.51
Competent Authority, Mumbai			
2007-08	10		83.00
2008-09	6		670.26
2009-10	3		551.50
Competent Authority, Chennai			
2007-08	00		00
2008-09	00		00
2009-10	00		00
Competent Authority, Kolkata			
2007-08	15		414.91
2008-09	6		9.85
2009-10	7		7.43

Increase in malnutrition deaths in the country

1306. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of deaths due to malnutrition have been increasing in the country day-by-day;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of deaths occurred due to malnutrition during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes any immediate remedial programmes to arrest this trend, particularly in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted, multidimensional and multisectoral problem. It is not a direct cause of death but it can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections. Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained centrally.

(d) Government has taken various measures to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country. The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Measures taken to improve the health and nutritional status of population

1. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government.
2. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:
 - Emphasis on appropriate infant and young Child feeding
 - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries for better birth outcomes
 - Focus on Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage and quality of ANC, skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at community level.
 - Immunization of children.
 - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness and malnutrition.

- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
- Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation of children till the age of 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 month to 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid supplementation of pregnant and lactating mothers also.

3. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP).
4. Nutrition Education to increase awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) and NRHM.
5. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:
 - (a) Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
 - (b) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-(SABLA).
 - (c) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
 - (d) National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme).
 - (e) Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
 - (f) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through targeted Public Distribution System.

Grants to medical colleges under RNTCP

1307. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of financial grants given to State-run Medical Colleges for Research projects under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): State/UT-wise and year-wise details of financial grants given to State-run Medical Colleges for Research projects under Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) during the last three years are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Chandigarh	22.51	-	-

Delhi	84.37	19.36	12.93
Himachal Pradesh	19.07	11.44	-
Maharashtra	11.12	-	-
TOTAL	137.07	30.80	12.93

Cases of genetic disorders in Maharashtra and Karnataka

†1308. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of various types of genetic disorders among people living in certain areas of the country including coastal areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has got any study conducted to ascertain the reasons of such disorders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) With a very large population and high birth rate and consanguineous marriage favoured in many communities, there is a high prevalence of genetic disorders in various parts of India like congenital malformations, G6PD deficiency, Down syndrome B-thalassemia, sickle cell disease and amino acid disorders, according to published report. In reference to Karnataka the Indian council of Medical Research (ICMR) has supported studies on Handigodu disease which is a unique genetic disorders mainly of bones and is prevalent in the Chanangi and Chaluvadi community in Shimoga and Chikmagloor districts of Karnataka.

(c) to (e) ICMR has funded multicentric studies on disease like thalassemia. Down syndrome, neural tube defects, sickle cell anemia, Handigodu Syndrome, infertility etc. At present ICMR is funding the newborn screening programme for inborn metabolic disorders (Congenital Hypothyroidism and congenital adrenal hyperplasia) among new born at several centres in the country (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bangalore etc.). ICMR is also funding a course of genetic counseling at Sanjay Gandhi Post Institute (SGPGI), Lucknow. In addition, the ICMR has also funded several adhoc projects in the area of human genetics.

Shortage of health infrastructure in rural areas

1309. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Rural Health

Statistics 2009, there is a shortfall of 20,500 Sub-Centres (SCs), 4,500 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and more than 2,000 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in the country;

(b) if so, the shortfall of SCs, PHCs and CHCs in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the required strength of specialists at CHCs, health workers/ANMs in SCs and PHCs in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and

(d) the details of efforts Ministry is making to fill the aforementioned shortfalls in the set time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009, there is a shortfall of 20,534 Sub-Centres (SCs), 4,504 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 2135 Community Health Centres (CHCs) in the country.

(b) As per information provided by State Government of Andhra Pradesh District wise number of SCs, PHCs, CHCs required, functioning and their shortfall in Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The required strength of specialists at CHCs is four specialists per CHCs and required number of health workers/ANM in SCs and PHCs is one health workers [Female]/ANMs per existing Sub Centre and Primary Health Centre.

(d) The posts required for these health facilities are to be sanctioned and filled up by the respective State Government. Government are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

Augmentation of human resources is 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. Following staff has been engaged by States under NRHM on contractual basis :

Sl.No.	Designation and Place of Posting	No of staff added
1.	Specialists at CHCs	1572
2.	General Duty Medical Officers	8284
3.	AYUSH Doctors	9578
4.	Staff Nurses	26734
5.	ANM	53552
6.	Para Medics	18272

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 to produce more doctors and paramedics are some of the measure taken to bridge the gap in human resources.

Statement

Sub-centers, PHCs and CHCs required functioning and shortfall in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	Sub-centres			PHCs			CHCs			Area Hospitals	DH/ RIMS	CHNCs
		No. required as per 2001 Census	Function- ing	Short fall	No. required as per 2001 Census	Function- ing	Short fall	No. required as per 2001 Census	Function- ing	Short fall			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Srikakulam	472	478	0	78	76	2	18	15	3	2	1	18
2.	Vizianagaram	395	431	0	65	66	-1	15	11	4	1	1	12
3.	Visakhapatnam	532	584	0	85	85	0	19	13	6	1	1	15
4.	East Godavari	773	795	0	128	103	25	31	23	8	3	1	23
5.	West Godavari	622	618	0	103	73	30	25	14	11	3	1	16
6.	Krishna	581	620	0	95	78	17	23	12	11	2	1	14
7.	Guntur	659	680	0	106	77	29	26	16	10	2	1	17
8.	Prakasam	532	535	0	88	85	1	21	14	7	3	1	18
9.	Nellore	442	477	0	69	74	-5	17	15	2	2	1	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10. Chittoor		602	644	0	98	92	6	24	12	12	6	1	20
11. Kadapha		410	462	0	67	68	-1	16	12	4	1	1	14
12. Ananthapur		559	586	0	91	80	11	22	16	6	2	1	18
13. Kurnool		550	542	0	90	83	7	22	18	4	2	1	20
14. Mahabubnagar		665	674	0	105	84	21	26	14	12	4	1	19
15. Rangareddy		343	441	0	55	48	7	13	11	2	2	1	11
16. Hyderabad		0	53	0			0			0			
17. Medak		475	536	0	76	68	8	19	9	10	2	1	10
18. Nizamabad		406	396	0	64	42	22	16	14	2	3	1	14
18. Adilabad		418	469	0	68	68	0	15	14	1	2	1	17
20. Karimnagar		573	572	0	94	73	21	23	16	7	3	1	20
21. Warangal		584	605	0	95	64	31	22	15	7	2		16
22. Khammam		499	575	0	80	65	15	21	15	6	2	1	17
23. Nalgonda		607	565	0	94	71	23	23	10	13	4	1	14
TOTAL		11699	12338	0	1892	1623	269	457	309	148	54	21	360

Central assistance to Rajasthan for free vaccination programme

†1310. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vaccines and the amount provided to Rajasthan by the Central Government during 2010-11 under free vaccination scheme to protect infants from serious diseases;

(b) whether assistance so provided has been utilized by the State Government in the same year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The number of vaccines and the amount made available to State of Rajasthan during 2010-11 by the Central Government under the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) and its utilization by the State is given in Statement.

Statement

Funds released and expenditure incurred in the State of Rajasthan during 2010-11

(Amount in Rs.)

Fund Released 2011-12 (till 28.02.2011)	Reported Expenditure (till 31.12.2010)
11,54,00,203/-	9,85,00,000/-

Status of Supply and utilization of vaccine during 2010-11 in the States of Rajasthan

(Quantity in lakh Doses)

Sl. Vaccine No.	Balance as on 1.04.2010	Total supply during 2010-11	Total vaccine consumption during 2010-11 31.01.2011	Balance as on 01.02.2011
1. BCG	11.06	49.50	53.81	6.75
2. T-OPV	27.41	66.00	87.00	6.41
3. DPT	38.32	26.00	57.52	6.80
4. MEASLES	9.53	16.50	24.87	1.16
5. TT	19.64	69.81	66.59	22.86
6. HEP.B	0.95	0.89	1.59	0.25

(Source: Report of State of Rajasthan)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Flaws in admission process at AIIMS

1311. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has been wasting almost 30 per cent of its postgraduate seats because of flaws in its admission process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has probed into the matter; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken to improve the admission process to eliminate such wastage of seats in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As far as AIIMS is concerned, no post graduate seats are wasted at AIIMS, If any post-graduate student leaves the seat in the midterm, the same is filled in next academic session. The admissions in post graduate seats are made as per terms and conditions specified in the prospectus.

Steps to arrest growing cancer epidemic

1312. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing the risk of a growing cancer epidemic as its population experiences rising incomes and changing food habits amidst increasing physical inactivity;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest the risk of spreading cancer epidemic by bringing more healthy atmosphere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (b) As per information collected by Population Based Cancer Registry functioning under the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), it is estimated that at any given point of time, there are 28 lakh

cancer patients in the country. Further, as per report of ICMR on "Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates (1982-2005)", the number of cancer patients is growing over the years at an average of approximately 1.2% per year. However, the number of cases of persons with non-communicable diseases including cancer is rising mainly due to several factors e.g. unhealthy life style, increase in the population, environmental pollution, use of tobacco etc.

(c) The Government has recently revised the National Cancer Control Programme and reformulated a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for the remaining two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

The new Programme envisages prevention and control of common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer, through behaviour and life style changes; build capacity at various levels of health care for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NCDs; train human resource and establish and develop capacity for palliative and rehabilitative care.

The Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early detection of Cancer, health education and creating awareness through print and electronic media.

First Aid training to ASHA workers

1313. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide training to Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) workers and utilise their services for administering first aid to the needy people;

(b) if so, the number of ASHA workers trained during the last one year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of incentives provided to the ASHA workers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The ASHA have been trained in a limited way for first aid in Snakebite, wound care, burn injuries and Dog bite and bite of other animals.

(b) List of ASHA trained upto Module 4 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) As per Government of India guidelines, ASHA are given incentives as given in Statement-II (See below). in addition, states have also made provision for incentives as given in Statement-III (See below).

Statement-I

ASHA trained upto Module IV, State-wise (January, 2011)

Sl. No.	Name of states	Number of ASHAs trained upto Module IV
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	52,859

1	2	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	60,092
3.	Jharkhand	35,675
4.	Madhya Pradesh	35,675
5.	Orissa	33,910
6.	Rajasthan	35,499
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1,28,434
8.	Uttarakhand	11086
9.	Assam	26225
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	2906
11.	Manipur	3878
12.	Meghalaya	6175
13.	Mizoram	987
14.	Nagaland	1700
15.	Sikkim	666
16.	Tripura	7367
17.	Andhra Pradesh	70700
18.	Delhi	2075
19.	Gujarat	20544
20.	Haryana	12169
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	9000
22.	Karnataka	32939
23.	Kerala	20544
24.	Maharashtra	8038
25.	Punjab	14026
26.	Tamil Nadu	00
27.	West Bengal	8038
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	00

1	2	3
29.	Chandigarh	50
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87
31.	Lakshadweep	00

Statement-II

*(a) Compensation package for accredited Social Health Activity
(ASHA)*

Sl. No.	Estimated compensation	Head of Compensation Estimated Compensation case/work (in Rs.)/ per caseASHA annum	Suggested Maximum load per out go for per ASHA per annum
1.	JSY-Institutional Delivery (Rural) 350 for LPS	ASHA and 250 for ref. transport	13 7800
	Urban	200	9 1800
2.	Motivation for Tubectomy/Motivation. 1200/800	150/200 for Vasectomy/NSV	8/4
3.	Immunization Session	150	12 1800
4.	Pulse Polio Day-if it is full day work it should be Rs. 75	75	6 150
5.	Organizing Village Health Nutrition Day	150	12 1800
6.	DOTS	250	1 250
7.	Household toilet promo, Fee	75	12 1200
8.	Detection, referral, confirmation and registration of Leprosy case/after complete treatment for PB Leprosy	100/200/400	1/1/1

cases/after complete treatment for
MB Leprosy cases

TOTAL	17,200
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*(b) Sample activities and performance based payments to
ASHAs in some States*

1. Madhya Pradesh

- Non-residential trainings @ Rs. 100/- per day
- Making Malaria slides @ Rs. 5/- per case subject to a maximum of Rs. 50/-p.m.

2. Rajasthan

- Social mobilization on VHND* @ Rs. 150/- per session
- Cataract surgery @ Rs. 175/- per case
- Non-residential trainings @ Rs. 100/- per day
- Attending monthly meeting @ Rs. 100/- per day
- Motivating families for sanitary toilets @ Rs. 30/- per toilet for APL and Rs. 20/- for BPL families and Rs. 10/- for regular usage for six months only

3. Uttarakhand

- Social mobilization on VHND days @ Rs. 25/- per session
- Cataract surgery @ Rs. 175/- per case
- Non-residential trainings @ Rs. 100/- per day
- Attending monthly meeting @ Rs. 100/- per day
- Motivating families for sanitary toilets @ Rs. 50/- per family

4. Jharkhand

- Social mobilization on VHND @ Rs. 150/- per session
- Cataract surgery @ Rs. 175/- per case

5. Orissa

- Pulse Polio Day Rs. 25/- per day
- Non-residential trainings @ Rs. 100/- per day

- Motivating families for sanitary toilets @ Rs. 50/- per families

*Village Health and Nutrition Day

Statement-III

(a) Details of Incentives

Sl.No.	Activity head	Incentive
1	2	3
1.	Motivation for Vasectomy /NSV	200
2.	DOTS	250
3.	Leprosy Detection, Referral, Confirmation an	100
4.	Leprosy After complete treatment for Pauci B	200
5.	Leprosy After complete treatment for MB lep	400
6.	House toilet promotion	100
7.	Radical Treatment for PF + Cases/Diagnosed	50
8.	Mobilization for Cataract Operation	175
9.	Reporting of Birth and Death	50
10.	Vision testing non school going children	25
11.	Post operative follow up of Cataract	50
12.	Patient send for BS	50
13.	PV + treatment	25
14.	PF + Treatment	10
15.	Referral of Serious malaria and dengue	25
16.	IEC for Cataract Operation	75
17.	Fever treatment Depot	20
18.	Incentive for NCD registry	2
19.	Incentive for Positive case in SC	10
20.	Incentive for follow up in PHC	20
21.	Identification of Mentally Challenged person;	100
22.	Identification of cleft lip/cleft palate	100
23.	Ensuring Safe drinking water (per sample)	50
24.	Bringing KALA AZAR patient to Hospital	100

1	2	3
25.	School health	100
26.	BCC for Tobacco and alcohol control	50
27.	Disinfection of well	25
28.	Residual spray	100
29.	Trainings (induction/periodic) 20-40 days	100
30.	Refer patient under FSBY	50

(b) ASHA

Sl.No.	Head of Compensation	Incentives
1	2	3
1.	Institutional Delivery (Rural) LPS	600
2.	Institutional Delivery (Urban) LPS	200
3.	Motivation for Tubectomy	150
4.	Immunization session	150
5.	Pulse Polio day	25
6.	VHND	150
7.	Three/Five Post natal visits	200
8.	Accompanying complicated pregnancy cases/New born cas	200
9.	Complete immunization of Children and Vitamin A	100
10.	Completion of Village Health register	500
11.	Group meeting (24 meeting in year)	100
12.	For 100% Children are fully immunization	750
13.	For 90% Children are fully immunization	500
14.	Information of outbreak	25
15.	Timely referral of dehydrated patients	25
16.	HIV test of Pregnant woman at PPTCT	10
17.	Admission of HIV + Mother for delivery at PPTCT	500
18.	Bringing critically ill child to Hospital (tribal)	50
19.	Registration of Birth	100
20.	Recording of maternal death	500

1	2	3
21.	Recording of infants death	50
22.	For ANC services	100
23.	Bring Malnourished children to NRC	100
24.	Anemic Pregnant woman consuming (200 IFA Tablets)	50
25.	Accompanying RTI/STI case	100
26.	Early registration of pregnant woman within first trimester	100
27.	Tracking of pregnant woman upto the post natal care	200
28.	Tracking of children up one year full immunization	200
29.	Sector meeting	100
30.	GKS meeting/Village Meeting	50
31.	School health program	50
32.	Reporting Sickness/LBW	25
33.	Motivation for IUD insertion	100
34.	Motivation for MTP	100
35.	Mamata Day	50
36.	Mamata Taruni day	50
37.	Accompanying Anemic woman to health facility	25
38.	Anemic woman consuming IFA 30 tablets	50
39.	Number of children weighed (0-36 months) monthly	Rs. 2 P 2
40.	VHSC meeting (once in three months)	200
41.	Counselling of mother for early and exclusive breast feeding	25
42.	Incentive for post abortion visits	25

Shortage of doctors under NRHM

1314. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of doctors including lady doctors and specialist doctors and para-medical staff sanctioned under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the

country including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise and the steps taken/being taken by Government to meet this shortage;

(c) the number of sanctioned posts of doctors/specialist doctors/lady doctors lying vacant in the country under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Rural Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A state wise statement showing the shortage of doctors, specialist and para-medical staff in Sub-Centres [SCs], Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and Community Health Centres [CHCs] across the country including Himachal Pradesh as per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009 is given in Statement-I (See below).

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.

Augmentation of human resources is one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. Financial support is provided to States under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. 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 to produce more doctors paramedics are some of the measure taken to bridge the gap in human resources. Under NRHM, the following staff has been appointed by States on contractual basis across the country:

Sl.No.	Designation and Place of Posting	No. of staff added
1.	Specialists at CHCs	1572
2.	General Duty Medical Officers	8284
3.	AYUSH Doctors	9578
4.	Staff Nurses	26734
5.	ANM	53552
6.	Para Medics	18272

(c) A statement showing the number of sanctioned posts of

doctors/specialist doctors lying vacant in the above said centres in different States including Himachal Pradesh is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Health being a State subject, the posts are sanctioned and filled up by respective State/UT Governments. During meetings and review, State Governments are impressed upon to make efforts to fill up the vacant posts on priority.

Statement-II

Shortfall Doctors/Specialists and Paramedical Staff (as on March, 2009)

State/UT	Doctors [PHC]	Specialists (CHC)	HW (F)/ ANM at sub centre	Health Worker (M) at SCs	Health Assistants (M) at PHCs	Radio- grapher at CHCs	Pharmacists at PHC and CHC	Lab Technician at PHC and CHC	Nurse Midwife/ Staff Nurse at PHC and CHC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	*	188	*	6395	*	102	123	374	*
Arunachal Pradesh	29	167	452	436	116	37	94	108	112
Assam	500	290	*	4233	NA	NA	661	395	*
Bihar	211	176	1507	7784	1142	55	1407	1711	841
Chhattisgarh	*	431	440	2245	601	64	371	489	976
Goa	*	6	*	36	19	*	*	*	*
Gujarat	65	1048	1927	2390	326	147	407	576	322
Haryana	10	293	*	790	371	45	168	335	*
Himachal Pradesh	88	292	795	826	399	36	249	367	58
Jammu and Kashmir	*	202	323	1448	301	21	*	61	288
Jharkhand	*	435	*	2025	*	179	167	134	1250
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Karnataka	*	605	2308	4381	1535	294	464	1205	*
Kerala	*	110	*	1921	153	216	5	576	*
Madhya Pradesh	614	1087	*	5324	1037	195	1157	1104	1655
Maharashtra	*	1066	*	674	*	82	216	1364	*
Manipur	*	62	*	0	9	5	*	*	*
Meghalaya	*	108	*	317	18	3	*	3	127
Mizoram	6	36	*	*	3	1	13	29	
Nagaland	*	82	*	156	108	20	31	42	*
Orissa	413	553	1049	5143	1238	221	*	1322	2254
Punjab	45	262	*:	946	*	51	*	24	*
Rajasthan	*	870	*	8423	789	98	*	*	*
Sikkim	*	*	*	14	23	*	0	*	*
Tamil Nadu	6	1024	199	5653	969	143	308	667	*
Tripura	*	40	223	297	48	0	31	37	*
Uttarakhand	113	181	*	1689	167	47	66	276	356
Uttar Pradesh	1689	1442	3187	18424	*	382	2251	3120	3955
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

West Bengal	*	1161.	*	6275	138	108	153	922	*
A&N Islands	*	16	*	92	19	*	*	*	*
Chandigarh	0	*	*	12	0	*	*	*	*
D&N Haveli	0	4	*	29	6.	0	0	0	*
Daman and Diu	*	7	*	10	0	1	*	1	4
Delhi		0.	*	41	4	0	5	2	8
Lakshadweep	*	12	4	1	4	*	*	*	*
Puducherry	*	7	*	53	19	0	*	*	*
AIL INDIA	3789	12263	12414	88483	9562	2553	8347	15244	12206

"SURPLUS NA: Not Available Shortfall = required posts - In position

Requirement for Doctor is based on norm of one Doctor per PHC

Requirement for Specialists is based on norm of four Specialists per CHC

Requirement for ANM is based on norm of one ANM per each existing SC and PHC

Requirement for HW(M) is based on norm of one HW(M) per each existing SC

Requirement for HA(M) is based on norm of one HA(M) per each existing PHC

Requirement for Radiographer is based on norm of one Radiographer per each existing CHC

Requirement for Pharmacists is based on norm of one Pharmacists per each PHC and CHC

Requirement for Lab technician is based on norm of one Lab technician per each PHC and CHC

Requirement for Nurse Midwife/SN is based on norm of one NM/SN per PHC and seven per CHC

Statement-II

*Posts of Doctors at PHC and Specialists at CHC laving vacant
(As on March, 2009)*

Sl.No	State/UT	MO (PHC)	Specialists (CHC)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	283	188
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
3.	Assam	NA	NA
4.	Bihar	513	176
5.	Chhattisgarh	330	431
6.	Goa	2	0
7.	Gujarat	65	262
8.	Haryana	187	94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	62	NA
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	224	243
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	382	152
13.	Kerala	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	614	257
15.	Maharashtra	*	*
16.	Manipur	50	38
17.	Meghalaya	0	*
18.	Mizoram	6	0
19.	Nagaland	*	2
20.	Orissa	487	192
21.	Punjab	128	194
22.	Rajasthan	164	378
23.	Sikkim	*	9

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1192	0
25.	Tripura	NA	NA
26.	Uttarakhand	155	181
27.	Uttar Pradesh	*	842
28.	West Bengal	370	367
29.	A&N Islands	1	16
30.	Chandigarh	0	*
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	*	*
33.	Delhi	9	0
34.	Lakshadweep	*	4
35.	Puducherry	0	*
ALL INDIA		5224	4026

*Surplus

Vacancy = Sanctioned - In Position

Infant mortality rate in Rajasthan

†1315. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the infant mortality rate in Rajasthan as compared to other States and the States position in the country in this regard;

(b) the funds made available to the State in the year 2010-11 by the Central Government to control the birth and death rate and the amount allocated to the different districts for this purpose; and

(c) whether Government proposes to allocate more funds to the State to reduce birth and death rates and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI

AZAD): (a) The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for Rajasthan as per the Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India (2009) is 59 per 1000 live births as compared

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to 50 per 1000 live births at the national level. The State-wise details on IMR are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The Central Government provides funds to the States under the National Health Programmes aimed at preventive, promotive and curative health care. Reducing the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and reducing mortality and morbidity particularly among mothers and children, are the key goals of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

The total financial outlay by Central Government under NRHM for the State of Rajasthan for 2010-11 is Rs 736.95 crore.

The State allocates the resources to the districts based on the district specific plans (District Health Action Plan DHAP) and district-wise releases are not maintained at Central level.

There is no proposal to allocate more funds under NRHM to Rajasthan for 2010-11.

Statement

State-wise data on Infant mortality rate as per Sample registration system (SRS) 2009:

Sl.No. States/UTs		IMR (SRS 2009)
1	2	3
	India	50
	Bigger States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49
2.	Assam	61
3.	Bihar	52
4.	Chhattisgarh	54
5.	Delhi	33
6.	Gujarat	48
7.	Haryana	51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	45
9.	Jharkhand	44

10.	Karnataka	41
11.	Kerala	12

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67
13.	Maharashtra	31
14.	Orissa	65
15.	Punjab	38
16.	Rajasthan	59
17.	Tamil Nadu	28
18.	Uttar Pradesh	63
19.	West Bengal	33
Smaller States		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32
2.	Goa	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45
4.	Manipur	16
5.	Meghalaya	59
6.	Mizoram	36
7.	Nagaland	26
8.	Sikkim	34
9.	Tripura	31
10.	Uttaranchal	41
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27
2.	Chandigarh	25
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37
4.	Daman and Diu	24
5.	Lakshadweep	25
6.	Pondicherry	22

Upgradation of civil hospital in Rohru, H.P.

1316. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider the proposal for providing vital laboratory instruments/X-ray machine i.e. Ultrasound/MRI/CT Scan machine/Specialized Doctors in Civil Hospital, Rohru in Shimla in District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the unavailability of pathological tests/X-ray, Ultrasound/MRI/CT Scan in the hospital, patients are sent to Shimla which is not justified for the poor people;

(c) whether Government will provide latest equipments/specialized doctors in civil hospital under NRHM/PMSSY and upgrade the hospital with new technology; and

(d) if so, by when the same would be implemented to benefit the people of this backward and hilly area?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that they are providing the equipments as per the requirement of the hospital. Specialist doctors are also being provided as per their availability. At present, two specialist doctors are working in this Hospital.

(b) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that the pathological tests/X-Ray, Ultra Sound are carried out at Civil Hospital Rohru barring MRI/CT Scan.

(c) and (d) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), funds are provided to the States for providing equipment, doctors and other facilities' based on the requirements projected in their Annual Programme Implementation Plan. In the Financial Year 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 147.15 crores was approved for Himachal Pradesh under NRHM. The State Government has informed that procurement of CT Scan machine for the Hospital has been approved.

Working conditions of resident doctors at AIIMS

†1317. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working hours of the resident doctors working at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) are as per

the prescribed world standard, if so the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether any such system is in place;

(c) whether there are rules for them; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, whether the same are being followed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) AIIMS is following Residency Scheme of Government of India as per which, continuous active duty for resident doctors does not normally exceed 12 hours per day. Subject to exigencies of work, the resident doctors are allowed one weekly holiday by rotation. The resident doctors are also required to be on call duty not exceeding 12 hours at a time. The Junior Resident have to work for 48 hours per week and not more than 12 hours at a stretch subject to the condition that the working hours are flexible as may be decided by the Medical Superintendents concerned keeping in view workload and availability of doctors for clinical work.

Popularization of Homoeopathy in the country

1318. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the largest number of Homoeopathy practitioners and also the largest turnover of Homoeopathic medicines;

(b) whether Homoeopathy has gained immense popularity because it is relatively inexpensive and has no side-effects;

(c) whether the Central Government is taking some special steps to popularize Homoeopathy in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to help set up Homoeopathic Centres throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of Registered Homoeopathic practitioners in India as on 1.1.2008 is 2,39,285. At present, the Government has no mechanism to establish the turnover of Homoeopathic Medicines.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Government has established Homeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy and National Institute of Homoeopathy in order to promote Homoeopathy in the country. There exists a scheme to provide consolidated amount not exceeding Rs.25000/- per dispensary per annum to the State Government as lump sum

assistance for purchase of medicines. Homoeopathic Units are established in Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Further, Government has launched National campaign on Mother and Child Health and the awareness of Homoeopathic System is also being done through the print and electronic media under Information Education and Communication Programme and through Arogya Melas.

Better cancer treatment facilities in Government run hospitals

1319. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that treatment of cancer costs World Economy by one trillion US Dollar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cancer treatment in India is very costly;

(c) whether better cancer treatment facilities do not exist in Government run hospitals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The treatment of cancer is through Surgery, Radiotherapy, Chemotherapy and supportive care. In the Government health care delivery system, including Government Medical Colleges and referral institutions is either free or subsidized for the poor and needy. However, treatment in the private sector is often costly due to high cost of infrastructure and drugs.

(c) The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing financial assistance to the Medical Colleges/Hospitals for upgrading the Medical infrastructure for providing cost effective treatment to the cancer patients. Diagnosis and treatment of cancer is available in the health care delivery system at various level in District Hospitals, Medical Colleges and tertiary apex centres. In addition, comprehensive cancer detection and management facilities are provided by 27 Regional Cancer Centres across the country.

(d) The Government of India has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). The new programme envisages providing diagnostic services, basic surgery, chemotherapy and palliative care to cancer patients at 100 districts across 21 States.

Effective implementation of NHM

1320. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the launch of National Health Mission (NHM) has

been successful so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether key health indicators viz. Infant Mortality Ratio and Maternal Mortality Ratio are still the areas of concern;

(d) if so, the reasons for poor performance in this regard;
and

(e) the steps taken for effective implementation of the NHM in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable, and quality health care to the rural population especially the vulnerable sections. Steps taken under NRHM to achieve these goals include improving health care infrastructure, augmenting health human resources, provision of drugs, equipment and building community ownership of health facilities. Achievements of NRHM include:

- Construction of 9144 new Health Sub-Centre buildings, 1009 new Primary Health Centers (PHC) buildings, 435 new Community Health Centers (CHC) buildings.
- Up-gradation of 8997 Sub-Centers, 2081 PHCs and 1255 CHC buildings.
- Engagement of 8284 MBBS Doctors, 1572 Specialists, 9578 AYUSH Doctors, 26734 Staff Nurses, 53552 ANMs and 18272 Paramedics under NRHM on contractual basis.
- 4.98 lakhs Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHS&C) have been constituted in the country to create awareness on health issues including sanitation and village level planning.
- Nearly, 2.36 crore Village Health and Nutrition Days have been organized over the period of five years across the country.
- Nearly 8 lakhs Accredited Social Health Workers (ASHAs) have been engaged by states for creating awareness on health and its social determinants and for mobilizing the community towards local health planning and increased utilisation of existing health care services.

(c) The Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) has come down from 58 in 2005 to 50 in 2009 while Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has come down from 301 in 2001-03 to 254 in 2004-06. Although some states have achieved the goals set at beginning of NRHM, others are yet to achieve them.

(d) Reasons for low performance by some states include:

- Wide variation in socioeconomic background of people.
- Heterogeneous status of health indicators.
- Variation in health seeking behaviour among the people.
- Difference in per capita health expenditure among the states.
- Low absorption capacity of funds across the states.

- Shortage of specialists, doctors and paramedics.

(e) Steps taken for effective implementation of NRHM to reduce the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio includes:

- (i) Upgrading and operationalizing the primary health centres (PHC) as 24X7 facilities and the community health centre (CHC) as First Referral Unit (FRUs) for providing basic and comprehensive obstetric and newborn care services.
- (ii) Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill based trainings such as skilled birth attendance for Auxiliary Nurse Midwife/ Staff Nurses/ lady health visitors; training of MBBS doctors in Life Saving Anaesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including caesarean section.
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote institutional delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC ST pregnant women. This has resulted in significant increase in institutional deliveries.
- (iv) Provision of Ante Natal and Post Natal care services including prevention and treatment of anaemia by supplementation with iron and folic acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (v) Organizing Village Health and Nutrition Day in rural areas every month at Anganwadi Centers for provision of maternal and child health services.
- (vi) Engagement of ASHAs to facilitate assessing utilization of health care services by the community.
- (vii) Establishing Referral Systems including emergency referral transport, for which states have been given flexibility to use different models.
- (viii) System strengthening of health facilities through flexible funds as Sub centres, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals.

Doctor-patient ratio in the country

1321. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the doctor-patient ratio in rural areas and in urban areas of the country;

(b) what is this ratio in other countries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the number of doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The doctor patient ratio varies from case to case depending upon various factors like type of diseases, nature of specialization, type of treatment required *i.e.* indoor /outdoor.

(b) No specific data is maintained.

(c) The Central Government has 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.

Instructions to withdraw medicines with same brand name

1322. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Drugs Controller General of India has issued instructions to State Drug Controllers to withdraw three separate medicines used for different ailments with the same brand name;

(b) if so, the estimated number of such medicines available in the market in various parts of the country; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes. The office of Drugs Controller General (India) had requested the State Drugs Controllers on 7.2.2011 to withdraw the permissions for the following different drug formulations with the same 'AZ' brand names under their jurisdiction:

(i) Cetirizine, manufactured by M/s Sienna Formulations Pvt.
Limited, Vadodara, Gujarat.

(ii) Albendazole, manufactured by M/s Cure Quick Pharma,
Karnal, Haryana.

(iii) Azithromycin, manufactured by M/s Eugenics, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The formulations for which permissions have since been withdrawn as per information provided by State Licensing Authorities are:

- (i) Zocor Dry Syrup, Zocor Drops and Zocor-125 manufactured by M/s Per Pharmaceuticals, 272, Indl. Area, Phase-II, Panchkula.
- (ii) Neogest-50 and Neogest-100 manufactured by M/s Oscar Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Oscar House, Baddi, Majara, Yamuna Nagar.
- (iii) Metagesic Suspension and Metagesic Plus Syrup manufactured by M/s Amree Pharmaceuticals, 1/10, Shiv Colony, Kaithal Road, Karnal.
- (iv) AZ suspension (Albendazole Suspension) manufactured by M/s Cure Quick Pharmaceuticals, 20/3, HSIDC, Karnal.
- (v) AZ tablets manufactured by M/s R.H. Laboratories, Gondpur Indl. Area, Paonta Sahib, Distt. Sirmour, HP. (Marketed by M/s Cure Quick Pharma, Karnal, Haryana)
- (vi) AZ suspensions manufactured by M/s R.H. Laboratories, Gondpur Indl. Area, Ponta Sahib, Distt. Sirmour, HP. (Marketed by M/s Cure Quick Pharma, Karnal, Haryana)
- (vii) Calcimax manufactured by M/s Alps Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Almora (brand of M/s Meyer Organics Pvt. Ltd.)
- (viii) Col-Q manufactured by M/s G.S. Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Roorkee (brand of M/s Blue Cross Laboratories)
- (ix) AZ Tablet - Cetirizine manufactured by M/s Sienna Formulations Pvt. Limited, Vadodara, Gujarat.

(c) State/Union Territory drug control authorities have been requested to remain vigilant while granting licenses for manufacture of drugs and withdraw permissions in cases of same brand names being used for different drugs.

Evaluation of senior doctors of Safdarjung hospital

1323. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ever evaluated the performance of senior doctors of Safdarjung hospital;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start their performance evaluation now and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of complaints received by Government during the last three years against the senior doctors and action taken on each complaint;

(e) whether there is any proposal to publish the details of complaints and action taken thereon on the hospital's website; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The performance of Central Health Service doctors including those posted at Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi are assessed and reviewed through Annual Performance Appraisal Report (formerly called the Annual Confidential Report) every year.

(d) to (f) The complaints received, if any against senior doctors are examined from time to time in consultation with vigilance of the Ministry for appropriate necessary action. However, there is no such complaint which warranted action against senior doctors.

Policy of zero tolerance against food adulterers

1324. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has been actively considering to reward handsomely who will expose/provide information against those indulging in adulteration of food;

(b) if so, whether unscrupulous elements are playing with the lives of people by adulterating food items;

(c) whether the Central Government has asked the State Governments to enforce policy of zero tolerance against food adulteration; and

(d) if so, to what extent the State Governments have succeeded in checking food adulteration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Recently, during the meeting of the State Health Ministers and Secretaries of Health and Medical Education held from 11th to 13th January, 2011, the matter was discussed. It is being contemplated to initiate a reward scheme for whistle blowers for information on cases of food adulteration.

(b) Implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act/Rules rests with States/U.Ts. Food (Health) Authorities. Penal action is taken in case of violation of provisions of PFA Act/Rules.

(c) In February, 2011, the Government of India has advised all States/UTs emphasizing enforcement of the policy of 'zero tolerance' against food adulterators.

(d) The State Governments enforce the PFA Act and take penal action against those violating its provisions. As per information made available by the States/U.Ts, average

adulteration in food items for the year 2009, on the basis of samples collected, was 10.53%.

Free treatment for abused children

1325. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is ensuring treatment of abused children free-of-cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) All Public health facilities are expected to provide free treatment to all children though there is no specific scheme for abused children.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

High cost of healthcare in the country

†1326. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private expenditure on healthcare in private sector in India is higher than many developing countries;

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

(c) the details of public expenditure on health in the country during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The private expenditure on health as percentage of total health expenditure in 2007 in respect of selected developing countries is given in the Statement (See below). Public health expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is low in India and this is the main reason for high private expenditure on health.

(c) As per the National Health Accounts India 2004-05 (With Provisional Estimates from 2005-06 to 2008-09), health spending by the Government in the country for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 is as follows :

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Public expenditure on health
2006-07	40678.86

2007-08

48685.21

2008-09

58681.38

†original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of private expenditure on health as percentage of total health expenditure on health in respect of some selected developing countries

Sl. No.	Countries	Total exp. on health as % of Gross Domestic Product-2007	Private exp. on health as % of total Exp. on health-2007
1.	Afghanistan	7.6	76.4
2.	Bangladesh	3.4	66.4
3.	Brazil	8.4	58.4
4.	China	4.3	55.3
5.	India	4.1	73.8
6.	Indonesia	2.2	45.5
7.	Malaysia	4.4	55.6
8.	Mexico	5.9	54.6
9.	Nepal	5.1	60.3
10.	Pakistan	2.7	70.0
11.	Sri Lanka	4.2	52.5
12.	Thailand	3.7	26.8

Source: World Health Statistics -2010 published by World Health Organization

Status of Pentavalent Vaccine Programme

1327. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Pantavalent vaccine programme;

(b) whether there has been a delay in implementing the programme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the fund allotted for the programme and their utilization, year-wise;

(e) whether enough supply of such vaccines is available for replacing the tetravalent vaccines completely;

(f) whether any pilot programme has been launched to study the outcomes of administering pentavalent vaccine; and

(g) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) National Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) has recommended introduction of pentavalent vaccine in the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala on a pilot basis before expanding to other States. NTAGI also recommended ICMR to develop a protocol for surveillance of Hib meningitis in selected hospitals to understand the trend over time. Final decision in the matter will be taken soon.

Revoking of licence for BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Chennai

1328. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revoked the suspension of the laboratory's licence for BCG Vaccine Laboratory at Chennai recently;

(b) if so, whether the norms of Good Manufacturing Protocol by WHO has been applicable to this vaccine manufacturing unit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow up actions taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Yes. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide its Order dated 26.02.2010 revoked the suspension of licence of BCG Vaccine Laboratory at Chennai. The Institute has been given three years for becoming compliant with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices as contained in Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945.

New test for TB diagnosis

1329. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the new 100 minute test for TB diagnosis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the new test in India;

(d) whether Government plans to approve introduction of the test across hospitals and other health centres in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Gene Xpert is a fully automated Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) which has been endorsed by World Health Organization (WHO).

(c) The estimated cost of one cartridge to be used for one test is about USD 17.

(d) and (e) Government has taken up validation study to assess the suitability of the test in field conditions in India.

Free health check-up camps and health awareness programmes in rural areas

†330. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government organizes free health check-up camps and awareness programmes towards HIV/AIDS for the people living in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of programmes/ camps organized by Government in the country in this regard during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of programmes/camps organized by Government every year in every State of the country;

(d) whether mostly rural people participate in these programmes/camps; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Yes. Free health check-up camps on HIV/AIDS mainly to provide symptomatic treatment for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and awareness programmes towards HIV/AIDS are organized in rural areas of the country.

National AIDS Control Organization and the State AIDS Control Societies regularly conduct mass media campaigns supported by mid-media, outdoor and interpersonal activities to generate awareness on HIV/AIDS issues. These include campaigns on Television, Radio, folk performances in rural areas and sensitization programmes. 13,763 awareness programmes on HIV/AIDS were organized during 2008-09, 39,488 during 2009-10 and 44,233 during 2010-11 in the states.

33,989 people availed health check-up services while 7,353 people availed symptomatic STI treatment during specially designed Red Ribbon Express campaign (phase II) in 2009-10. Like wise, 8,195 people availed symptomatic STI treatment services during Red Ribbon Express campaign (phase I) 2007-08.

In addition, 1,41,453 people availed symptomatic STI treatment

services under the Link Worker Scheme during 2010-11 through 1700 camps in 18 states.

The state-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) The programmes/camps reach out to both rural and urban populations as per the above details.

†riginal notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Health check-up and awareness programmes organized on HIV/AIDS

Awareness programmes and health check-up camps organized during the last three years to disseminate HIV/AIDS messages

Sl.	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	People	provided	health	checkup
No.	No. of people	No. of Health programmes	No. of programmes	No. of programmes	and STI treatment during special Red Ribbon Express campaign 01.12.2009-01.12.2010 (phase II)	provided symptomatic treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) during special Red Ribbon Express campaign 01.12.2007-01.12.2008 (phase I)###	camps organized under Link Worker Scheme#	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	West Bengal	100	2440	2179	159	125	96	40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2852	2700	3948	960	663	375	60

3.	Tamil Nadu	1164	1220	5162	851	395	398	280
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Assam	518	40	1705	296	52	819	-
5.	Bihar	120	936	148	267	79	676	100
6.	Uttar Pradesh	222	350	1522	8541	1740	1235	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	42	750	488	773	99	17	60
8.	Delhi	2	1440	557	14	47	-	20
9.	Goa	25	348	1176	-	-	28	
10.	Gujarat	1854	5725	2878	628	229	1471	80
11.	Haryana	153	430	706	5003	192	327	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	393	1578	1584	5909	-	-	-
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	80	80	227	236	143	-
14.	Jharkhand	62	1500	1140	152	20	143	~
15.	Karnataka	207	1800	1087	707	277	480	160
16.	Kerala	93	243	717	126	67	148	20
17.	Madhya Pradesh	2520	9750	5463	772	744	53	80
18.	Maharashtra	1063	2000	3678	1221	815	165	360
19.	Manipur	-	342	80	-	-	-	40

20. Meghalaya	-	180	40	-	-	-	-	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Mizoram	-	40	60	-	-	-	20	
22. Nagaland	44	241	150	68	40	13	20	
23. Orissa	1356	2400	5288	560	371	109	120	
24. Pondicherry	20	270	-	~	-	23	-	
25. Punjab	114	312	611	4392	695	455	-	
26. Rajasthan	154	700	1474	1049	421	42	120	
27. Sikkim	-	624	624	-	-	-	-	
28. Tripura	-	118	40	-	-	-	20	
29. Uttarakhand	152	620	1014	1081	14	852	-	
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	395	71	153	-	-	-	-	
31. Arunachal Pradesh	120	160	324	-	-	-	-	
32. Chandigarh	18	80	157	233	32	127	-	
TOTAL	13,763	39,488	44,233	33989	7353	8195	1700##	

For the states supported GFATM and UNDP project.

1,41,453 people availed symptomatic STI treatment services under the Link Worker Scheme during 2010-11

through these 1700 camps.

###No. of people availed symptomatic STI treatment services under the special Red Ribbon Express campaign.

Quality control of quasipharmaceutical products

1331. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has noticed the flooding of cosmetic and health products in the market;

(b) whether any quality control/chemical analysis is necessary to sell these quasi-pharmaceutical products in the market; and

(c) what is the role of Ministry in relation to these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Drugs and Cosmetics products have to be tested before release for sale in the market as per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Rules, 1945 made thereunder. While these products are manufactured under a License granted by the State Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Government under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Their import is regulated by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the Central Government.

Temporary Licence for doctors visiting India from abroad

1332. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) has now made it mandatory for doctors from abroad, who visit India for any medical intervention, to take a temporary licence;

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

(c) whether the decision would be detrimental for emergency cases, where critical medical intervention may get delayed due to any hurdle in obtaining the temporary licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. As per Clause 14(1) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, it is mandatory for doctors from abroad visiting India for any medical intervention

with regard to treatment/workshop/hands on demonstration on patients to take temporary permission from the Medical Council of India through their sponsoring hospital/institution.

(c) The decision will not be detrimental as it would make doctors from abroad accountable and answerable to the Indian patients.

Health campaign for school kids

1333. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a health campaign for school kids in order to observe basic hygiene practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for uniform implementation of the scheme by providing disinfectant solutions and soaps in school washrooms and toilets in all the schools in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has not launched any specific health campaign for basics hygiene practices for school kids. However, under the RCH component of NRHM, funds are being provided to States for School Health Programme which consists of health check up of school children and distribution of Iron and Folic Acid and deworming tablets.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not give funds to provide disinfectant solutions and soaps in schools washrooms and toilets.

Introduction of CET for PG medical courses

†334. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared a plan of Common Entrance Test (CET) for Post Graduate (PG) Medical Courses;

(b) if so, by when this plan will be implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some State Governments have sent a proposal to keep themselves away from this plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) A few State Governments have expressed apprehension about the proposed Common Entrance Test Scheme. Government has,

therefore, decided to introduce the scheme after these
misapprehensions are allayed through a consultation process.

†original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rise in deaths due to cardiovascular diseases

1335. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a recent World Bank report which points to an impending "health crises" situation in South Asian countries;

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to combat the rise of cardiovascular diseases, which are said to become the leading cause of deaths in 2030;

(c) whether Government proposes to create awareness of healthy dietary habits among today's youth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and management of these diseases and integration with the primary health care system. During 2010-11, the programme is being implemented in 30 selected districts of 21 States.

(c) and (d) Prevention and Behaviour change, which is the major component of the NPCDCS, *inter-alia*, provides for sustained IEC campaign to promote healthy lifestyle among the community, including healthy dietary habit in youth.

Prevalance of anemia among children

†1336. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of anemia has come down by a mere 4 per cent since 1998;

(b) if so, whether the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

and other schemes have failed in providing benefit to targeted people;

(c) if not, the reasons for not being able to solve the problem of anemia among the children;

(d) the number of anemic children in the country, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether it is possible to solve this problem within a time limit?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per NFHS -III (2005-06), the percentage of children with anaemia had reduced by 4.8 percent since 1998-99.

(b) Under NRHM launched in 2005 various steps have been taken for target population which include:

(i) Iron and Folic Acid supplementation as an important strategy under the Reproductive and Child Health programme. Supplementation of all children found to be anaemic is done with iron supplements from the age of 6 months to 10 years. Iron Folic Acid (IFA) in the form of tablets and liquid formulation are distributed through the sub-centres and through out-reach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days.

(ii) Health and nutrition education to improve over all dietary intakes and promote consumption of iron and folate-rich foodstuffs.

(iii) Deworming of children twice a year.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The country and state-wise percentage of anaemic children is given in Statement (See below).

(e) Anaemia in children is multifactorial. It is influenced by cultural food practices, availability and consumption of iron rich food, sanitary condition, health and nutritional status of mothers of newborns, breastfeeding practices and birth weight. Therefore actions by various sectors over a period of time are required to solve this problem.

Statement

State-wise prevalence of Anemia in children-NFHS-III (2005-06)

Sl.No.	State	Anemia Children (6-59 months)%
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8
2.	Assam	69.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9

4.	Bihar	78.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.2
6.	Delhi	57.0

1	2	3
7.	Goa	38.2
8.	Gujarat	69.7
9.	Haryana	72.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7
11.	J&K	58.6
12.	Jharkhand	70.3
13.	Karnataka	70.4
14.	Kerala	44.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1
16.	Maharashtra	63.4
17.	Manipur	41.1
18.	Meghalaya	64.4
19.	Mizoram	44.2
20.	Nagaland	n.a
21.	Orissa	65.0
22.	Punjab	66.4
23.	Rajasthan	69.7
24.	Sikkim	59.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	64.2
26.	Tripura	62.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9
28.	Uttarakhand	61.4
29.	West Bengal	61.0
INDIA		69.5

Encouragement to cultivation of herbal and medicinal plants

†1337. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of production of herbal and medicinal plants across the country especially in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern States during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the assistance provided for encouraging the cultivation of herbal and medicinal plants during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to a study conducted by the National Medicinal Plants Boards through the Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Tradition (FRLHT), Bangalore, the total production of medicinal plants in the country was estimated to be about 3.19 lakhs metric tonnes for the year 2005-06. Most of the medicinal plants are sourced from the forests and wastelands. In all 960 medicinal plants are traded, out of which 178 species have annual consumption of more than 100 metric tonnes (MTs). However, specific information is not available on the state-wise production of herbal and medicinal plants.

(b) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Department of AYUSH has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" during the Eleventh Plan w.e.f. 2008-09. 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. Under the scheme financial support is provided for nursery, cultivation, post harvest management, processing and value addition and management support. Under the scheme following assistance was provided:

Year	Amount of assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
2007-08	-
2008-09	2935.16
2009-10	6925.08
2010-11	4641.83
(till 28-02-2011)	

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 Tenth 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 and 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 Financial Assistance was provided under the scheme as follows:

Year	Amount of assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
2007-08	435.47
2008-09	413.00

Financial assistance to Institute of Paramedical Sciences

1338. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for sanctioning financial assistance for an Institute for Paramedical Sciences attached with medical college, Kozhikode (Calicut);

(b) whether Government is going to accord sanction for the same; and

(c) if so, by when the sanction will be issued?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The government has decided to establish a National Institute of Paramedical Sciences and eight Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) at the identified locations in the country. Kozhikode is not one of those locations.

Projects under NRHM in Assam

1339. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the project undertaken under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in various District Health Centres in Assam;

(c) if so, the number of vacancies in the State; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The NRHM in Assam provides services for Maternal and Child Health, Population Stabilization, Health Service delivery in hard-to-reach areas via MMUs, Boat clinics, Mrityunjay '108' and also through Public Private Partnerships. NRHM helps develop the infrastructure in the state through new construction/up-gradation and renovation of health facilities up to District Hospitals. The details of the projects under NRHM in Assam are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Yes.

(c) The details of the vacancies in the state are given in Statement-II
(See below).

(d) To meet the shortfall of regular doctors and paramedical staff following steps have been taken:

- Recruitment of Doctors by Government of Assam.
- Contractual engagement of Doctors and Para-medical staff.
- Compulsory 1 year rural posting of MO (MBBS) after completion of compulsory rotating internship.

Statement

The details of the projects under NRHM in Assam

Ensure Maternal Health:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana - to improve institutional Delivery.
- Mamata - Baby kit to improve the post-partum hospital stay.
- Training of ANMs/Staff Nurse for SBA.
- Training of Medical Officers on CeMOC and LSAS.
- Increase in Institutional Delivery from 149003 in 2005-06 to 397711 in 2009-10 and 312928 in 2010-11 (upto December, 2010).

- Holding of 843287 Village Health and Nutrition Days to provide essential maternal health services at the village level.

Ensure Child Health:

- ASHA incentive for full immunization - to improve full Immunization coverage.

- Establishment of Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) and Newborn Stabilization Unit (NSU).
- Special Vitamin A and Deworming drive bi-annually.
- Increase in the percentage of fully immunized children from 31% in 2005-06 to 70.1% in 2008-09 (As per RRC-NE).
- Special Newborn Care Units made functional in the state.
- Establishment of 402 Neo-natal Stabilisation Units that act as infant ICUs.
- Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre.

Ensure Population Stabilization:

- Fixed day sterilization in all the District Hospital.
- Special monthly sterilization camp in CHC/PHC.
- IUCD insertion facility in all Government hospitals and Sub Centres.
- No scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) camp cum training.
- Training of Medical Officer and O&G Doctors on Mini Lap and Laparoscopic Sterilization.
- Increase in the number of men opting for permanent sterilization from 84 in 2005-06 to 14,072 in 2009-10 and 10668 in 2010-11 (upto December, 2010).
- Increase in the number of women opting for permanent sterilization from 24201 in 2005-06 to 67,157 in 2009-10 and 48602 in 2010-11 (upto December, 2010).

Ensure service Delivery in unreached and uncovered areas:

- 27 Mobile Medical Units have been deployed to reach out to the marginalized communities residing in rural and remote areas of the state.
- Introduction of additional 23 MMUs for 23 sub-divisions are in the pipeline.
- 14,81,083 patients already treated through the

initiative.

Boat Clinics:

- 15 Boat Clinic Units in 13 Districts of the State have been operationalised to carry quality health services to the people residing in char/riverine areas.
- Currently operational in 13 districts - Barpeta, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Malbari, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Bongaigaon, Goalpara and Kamrup.

- 496689 patients already treated through the initiative.

Mrityunjoy 108:

- Deployment of 280 Mrityunjoy Ambulances for referral transport including obstetric emergencies.
- Deployment of 5 boat ambulances scheduled in the pipeline.
- 1 million services rendered in 812 days of operation.
- 22539 lives have already been saved.

Public Private Partnership:

- To provide health care service in Tea garden areas, 250 Tea gardens have been taken up under Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- PPP with 11 Charitable Hospitals to extend the services to the underserved population.

Civil works:

- Meeting the gap of the Health Facilities as per Population Norms.
- Construction of 8 new District Hospitals (Dhubri, Amingaon, Musalpur, Bongaigaon, Udaiguri, Sonapur).
- Upgradation of 8 district hospitals as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS).
- Construction of 60 new Model Hospitals.
- Construction of 100 regular PHCs as well as 50 Riverine PHCs.
- Construction of 2250 Sub-Centers.
- Construction of 242 wards.
- Construction of 464 new labour rooms.
- Construction of 19 new Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU).
- Construction of 402 Newborn Stabilization Unit (NSU).

To ensure availability of Medical and Paramedical personnel:

- Construction of 2 new BSc Nursing Schools and Hostel Buildings (Dibrugarh and Silchar).
- Construction of new 8 GNM Schools and Hostel Buildings

(Karimganj, Karbi Anglong, Dima Hasao, Kokrajhar,
Darrang, Morigaon, Hailakandi, Goalpara, Majuli and
Naharkatia).

- Construction of state-of-the-art Auditorium and Library Hall at Gauhati Medical College Hospital, Guwahati.

Ensuring Manpower Availability in Rural Health Facilities:

- Construction of 126 Rural Health Block Pooling Complex [Doctors Quarters, Nurses Quarters].
- Construction of 203 quarters for Doctors and Nurses.

Other innovations:

- “Mamoni: - nutritional supplement for pregnant women.
- “Majoni” - Special assistance to Girl Child.
- “Morom” - Financial assistance to all the patients admitted in the general ward of the Government Hospital for food and wage loss.
- “Sarathi - 104” Health information Helpline.
- “Sanjeevani” - Village Health Outreach Programme.
- School Health Programme.
- Yoga Programme.

Statement-II

Details of the vacancies in DHCs in the State

Medical/Para Medical Personnel's	Required (RP)	In position (R)	Shortfall (P)
1	2	3	4
ANM's at sub centres	4592	7270	*
ANM's at sub centres and PHC's	5436	8875	*
Health worker (Male) at sub centres	4592	359	4233
Health Assistant (Male) at PHC's	844	NA	NA
Health Assistant (Female)/LHV at PHC's	844	NA	NA
Doctors at PHC's	844	344	500
General duty MO	-	346	-
Surgeon at CHC's	108	24	84

Obstetrician and gynaecologists at CHC's	108	67
	41	

1	2	3	4
Physicians at CHC's	108	18	90
Paediatricians at CHC's	108	33	75
Radiographers at CHC's	108	NA	NA
Pharmacists at PHC's and CHC's	952	291	661
Laboratory technicians at PHC's and CHC's	395	952	557
Nurse midwife/ Staff nurse at PHC's and CHC's	1600	3014	*

Source: RHS Bulletin, March, 2009, (Table no. 16-18, 20-22, 24-27 and 28A-32).

NA: Not Available.

*: Surplus

Acquisition of land for building private hospitals

1340. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private hospitals acquired land for building hospitals from the State and Central Governments on the pledge and agreement for treating certain number of poor patients; and

(b) if so, the details of hospitals which acquired land under this agreement especially in metro cities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, in so far as hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the Land and Development Office has intimated that they have allotted land to the following five private hospitals:

- (1) Sir Ganga Ram Hospital
- (2) Delhi Hospital Society
- (3) VIMHANS
- (4) Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital
- (5) St. Stephens Hospital

- (6) An additional strip of land measuring 772 sq. yds. was allotted to R.B. Seth Jessa Ram Hospital for its expansion. Initially, the land had been allotted by DDA.

The condition of free treatment was incorporated in respect of two hospitals, namely, Veravali International Hospital (Delhi Hospital Society) and VIMHANS (Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushaiya Devi Memorial Trust).

However, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi judgment dated 23.03.2007 in the matter of Social Jurist vs. A Lawyers Group has ordered that all 20 hospitals stated in the judgment and all other hospitals identically situated shall strictly comply the terms of free treatment to indigent/poor persons of Delhi (25% OPD and 10% IPD patients) free of charges in all respect. Accordingly, directions have been issued to the hospitals for strict compliance of Court orders.

Female foeticide in the country

1341. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India seven lakh girls are killed unborn in the womb every year; and

(b) 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) and (b) Data on number of girls killed unborn in the womb is not maintained. As per the Sample Registration System of RGI-India, the sex ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence for India for the period 2006-08 (3 years average) has been estimated as 904.

The major reasons for declining sex ratio include sex selection followed by female foeticide, female infanticide, early childhood neglect of the girl child, son preference, dowry, insecurity and male bias in enumeration of population.

Infant mortality rate in tribal dominated States

1342. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of infant mortality in tribal dominated States;

(b) the details of comparison of the same with the national rate; and

(c) whether there has been a change in the infant mortality

rates in the past three years in these States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the country as a whole and different States including tribal dominated states along with change from 2006 onwards is given in Statement.

Statement

Infant Mortality Rate (India and all States including tribal dominated States)

Sl. No.	States	Infant Mortality Rate			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ALL INDIA	57	55	53	50
1	Andhra Pradesh	56	54	52	49
2	Assam	67	66	64	61
3	Bihar	60	58	56	52
4	Chhattisgarh	61	59	57	54
5	Gujarat	53	52	50	48
6	Haryana	57	55	54	51
7	Jharkhand	49	48	46	44
8	Karnataka	48	47	45	41
9	Kerala	15	13	12	12
10	Madhya Pradesh	74	72	70	67
11	Maharashtra	35	34	33	31
12	Orissa	73	71	69	65
13	Punjab	44	43	41	38
14	Rajasthan	67	65	63	59
15	Tamil Nadu	37	35	31	28
16	Uttar Pradesh	71	69	67	63
17	W. Bengal	38	37	35	33
18	Arunachal Pradesh	40	37	32	32
19	Delhi	37	36	35	33
20	Goa	15	13	10	11
21	Himachal Pradesh	50	47	44	45

1	2	3	4	5	6
22	J&K	52	51	49	45
23	Manipur	11	12	14	16
24	Meghalaya	53	56	58	59
25	Mizoram	25	23	37	36
26	Nagaland	20	21	26	26
27	Sikkim	33	34	33	34
28	Tripura	36	39	34	31
29	Uttarakhand	43	48	44	41
30	A&N Islands	31	34	31	27
31	Chandigarh	23	27	28	25
32	D&N Haveli	35	34	34	37
33	Daman and Diu	28	27	31	24
34	Lakshadweep	25	24	31	25
35	Puducherry	28	25	25	22

Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar

Non-registered doctors without a degree

1343. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several nonregistered doctors who even do not have a valid degree to practice, are practising in several parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of non-registered cure well medical centres in the country, State-wise as on date;

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the same; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that only qualified doctors attend to patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Instances of unqualified
medical practitioners practicing

without valid registration have been reported from various parts of the country,

(b) The data relating to unqualified medical practitioners is not centrally maintained.

(c) No such data is centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) The State Governments are empowered to take action against unqualified medical practitioners, in the field of modern system of allopathic medicine, in accordance with the provisions given in the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956.

Deaths due to lack of medical facilities

†1344. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of patients die throughout the country due to non-availability of proper medical facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide emergency medical care facility;

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Primary Health Care services are provided through a network of Sub Centers [SCs], Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and Community Health Centres CHCs] across the country. These facilities are established based on population norms, case load and requirements. To provide round the clock health services 9120 PHCs and 3942 CHCs have been made functional on 24 X 7 basis. For emergency situations, many State Governments have put in place a system of emergency transport. Financial support is provided to the State for providing emergency transport to patients. Under NRHM, there are 2919 Units of Emergency Transport Systems and 1674 Ambulances at PHCs/CHCs/SDHs/DHs functional across the country. All State/UT governments project their demand for establishment/upgradation of Health Centres, health care personnel, training emergency transport services in their respective Annual Programme Implementation Plan under NRHM. These

PIPs are examined in this Ministry and activities are taken up by States as per the approval accorded by Government of India.

Shortage of doctors and staff in AIIMS

†1345. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: 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 investigation services like X-ray, Ultrasound, CT scan are not being rendered in Radiology department of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi due to shortage of doctors and staff causing extreme difficulties to poor patients;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is acute shortage of staff and doctors in other departments of AIIMS; and

(c) if so, the details of doctors and staff department-wise and the time by which this problem would be solved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) All investigations in the Department of Radio-diagnosis at AIIMS are being earned out in spite of some shortage of Senior Residents, Faculty, Nurses and other staff.

(b) and (c) Out of total 629 sanctioned faculty posts, 196 posts are vacant. Reservation Rosters for faculty posts have recently been approved by the Governing Body of the institute paving the way for filling these vacancies. The details of vacant non faculty posts are as under:

Category of post	Sanctioned strength	Vacancy position
A	548	141
B	4515	734
C	2847	885
D	1872	-

Reproductive health care facilities in Tamil Nadu

1346. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study conducted, it has been revealed that Tamil Nadu tops in reproductive health care facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the other States to follow the same pattern to improve the health care facility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Ministry is not aware of any study which suggests such. However, details of health care facilities in the States including Tamil Nadu as per Rural Health Statistics in India 2009 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) does not arise.

Statement

Number of Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs Functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005			2009		
		Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs	Sub Centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1570	164	12522	1570	167
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	379	85	31	592	116	44
3.	Assam	5109	610	100	4592	844	108
4.	Bihar*	10337	1648	101	8858	1776	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	3818	517	116	4776	715	144
6.	Goa	172	19	5	171	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1070	272	7274	1084	281
8.	Haryana	2433	408	72	2465	437	93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2068	439	66	2071	449	73
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1879	334	70	1907	375	85
11.	Jharkhand*	4462	561	47	3947	321	194
12.	Karnataka	8143	1681	254	8143	2193	324
13.	Kerala ¹	5094	911	106	4575	697	226
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8874	1192	229	8869	1155	333
15.	Maharashtra	10453	1780	382	10579	1816	376
16.	Manipur	420	72	16	420	72	16
17.	Meghalaya	401	101	24	401	105	28
18.	Mizoram	366	57	9	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	394	87	21	397	123	21
20.	Orissa	5927	1282	231	6688	1279	231
21.	Punjab	2858	484	116	2950	394	129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Rajasthan		10512	1713	326	10951	1503	367
23. Sikkim		147	24	4	147	24	0
24. Tamil Nadu		8682	1380	35	8706	1277	256
25. Tripura		539	73	10	579	76	11
26. Uttarakhand		1576	225	44	1765	239	55
27. Uttar Pradesh		20521	3660	386	20521	3690	515
28. West Bengal		10356	1173	95	10356	922	334
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		107	20	4	114	19	4
30. Chandigarh		13	0	1	16	0	2
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		38	6	1	38	6	1
32. Daman and Diu		21	3	1	26	2	2
33. Delhi		41	8	0	41	8	0
34. Lakshadweep		14	4	3	14	4	3
35. Puducherry ¹		76	39	4	53	24	3
ALL INDIA		146026	23236	3346	145894	23391	4510

Note:

* Reduction in functional Centres reported by the State after ascertaining the functional status subsequent to division of the State

¹ There is a reduction in number of Sub Centres and PHCs in the State due to Standardization of Health Institutions during 2009 as reported by the State.

Functional CHCs in all blocks of Jharkhand

1347. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blocks of Jharkhand which do not have functional Community Health Centres (CHCs) as on date;

(b) what alternative facilities have been offered to the

people where there are no CHCs;

(c) how many blocks have Sub-Centres in Panchayats in Jharkhand, district-wise, block-wise and if possible Panchayat-wise; and

(d) by when functional CHCs would be set up in all the blocks, district-wise and block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per information received from the Government of Jharkhand, there are 259 blocks out of which 188 blocks have functional Community Health Centres (CHCs) [6 bedded].

(b) The primary health care facilities are provided in rural areas through a network of Sub Centres [SCs], Primary Health Centres [PHCs] and Community Health Centres [CHCs] which cover entire state. The 188 block Primary Health Centres [PHCs], 330 Additional Primary Health Centres [APHCs] and 3958 Health Sub Centres [HSCs] in the State for providing the health facilities.

In addition, Mobile Medical Units provide the health care services to the public in rural areas especially in the underserved areas.

(c) The Government of Jharkhand has informed that there are 3958 Health Sub Centres [HSCs] functional in their State. Details of the District-wise list of HSCs is given in Statement (See below).

(d) The Government of Jharkhand has informed that they have a plan to have functional CHCs in blocks by the year 2012-13.

Statement

Details of the District-wise list of HSCs in Jharkhand

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of SCs
1	2	3
1.	Bokaro	116
2.	Chatra	97
3.	Deoghar	181
4.	Dumka	258
5.	Jamtara	132
6.	Dhanbad	135
7.	East Singhbhum	242

8.	Garhwa	111
9.	Giridih	180

1	2	3
10.	Godda	195
11.	Suimdega	155
12.	Gumla	242
13.	Hazaribagh	149
14.	Ramgarh	54
15.	Koderma	65
16.	Lohardaga	73
17.	Pakur	121
18.	Palamu	172
19.	Latehar	101
20.	Ranchi	294
21.	Khunti	108
22.	Sahibganj	141
23.	Saraikela	194
24.	West Singhbhum	342
TOTAL		3958

Threat posed by mental disorders

1348. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report published in The Times of India of 22 January, 2011 under the caption "By 2020, 15 per cent of world's ailments will be due to mental disorders";

(b) whether it is a fact that seven per cent of the Indian population suffer from mental disorders; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how Government proposes to combat the threat posed by mental disorder?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. According to the WHO report 2001, under chapter (2) -Burden of Mental and Behavioural Disorders the global

disease of Mental disorders is projected to increase by 15% by 2020.

Epidemiological studies from various parts of the country indicate that prevalence of mental ailments is 6-7%. However, there is no conclusive evidence based upon epidemiological studies done in the same population at two different times to show that the prevalence is increasing in the country.

To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 27 States and 3 UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP).

Apart from the DMHP, the NMHP includes components to increase the availability of mental health professionals in the country and awareness generation.

**Equipments used in operations at Sports Injury Centre,
Safdarjung Hospital**

1349. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director, Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital focus more on operations than on treating other patients;

(b) if so, the number of operations performed by him during the last three years together with the details of items filled/changed during the said operations;

(c) whether items/parts etc. used in operations are issued by the hospitals or required to be purchased by the patients themselves; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to issue requisite items/parts etc. by hospital rather than asking patients to arrange the same to ensure genuineness of items and to check payment of commission to doctors by dealers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (b) Director, Sports Injury Centre (SIC), Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, during the course of his duty attends to all OPD patients and the intervention surgery is done only on the

patients with reference to specific requirement/ need. The detail of the surgeries undertaken by him during the last three years is given in Statement (See below).

(c) to (d) In the normal course the hospital does not provide such items/parts used in operations. These are required to be purchased by the patients. There is no proposal to issue these items by the hospital. However, the patients have the option to purchase these items/parts from the approved list of distributors/suppliers maintained by the hospital to ensure genuineness. However, for the poor patients this requirement is met out of the National Illness Assistance Fund (NIAF)/ Indian Council of Medical Research project funds.

Statement

Details of the Surgeries undertaken by Director, SIC

Sl. No.	Type of Surgery	Items/Parts Fitted/ 2009	2010	2008
		Changed		
1.	Knee Surgeries			
2.	Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction	Transfix+Bloscrew/ RCI Screw	189	219
				223
3.	Posterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction	Bloscrew/RCI Screw		26
			51	34
4.	Shoulder Surgeries			
5.	Bankart's Repair	Suture Anchors, 2.7mm	49	33
				38
6.	Rotator Cuff Repair	Suture Anchors, 5mm		11
			09	11
TOTAL:			275	312
				306
GRAND TOTAL:			893 SURGERIES	

Central assistance for FDHS-104 to A.P.

1350. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had received a proposal for clearance from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in August, 2009 titled 'Fixed Day Health Service-104' (FDHS) and a request for Central assistance of Rs. 82 crores for the same;

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

(c) the details of the Central assistance released to the State so far, year-wise, and the works executed under FDHS with the Central assistance till date?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Year-wise amount released by the Ministry to Andhra Pradesh under NRHM is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. crores.)
2006-07	383.97
2007-08	608.94
2008-09	638.37
2009-10	707.86
2010-11 (upto 31.12.2010)	584.40
TOTAL	2923.90

Financial assistance for FDHS is a part of overall assistance. As per information provided by the State Government, following amount has been allocated by the State for FDHS.

Year	Allocations (Rs. lakhs)
2006-07	2398.43
2007-08	7528.07
2008-09	10665.00
2009-10	6500.00
2010-11	4500.00
TOTAL	31591.50

As per the information provided by the government of Andhra Pradesh, works executed under FDHS with central assistance are as under:

1. Fabrication of 475 Mobile Health Units (vehicle were procured from DFID funds).
2. Procurement of software and hardware for call centre and data management of FDHS.
3. Procurement of Medical equipment for Mobile health Units.
4. Procurement of furniture and other stationary items for state head quarters and district headquarters.
5. Cost of operation and maintenance of FDHS and call centre.

**Spreading of misleading information regarding MBBS
entrance examination**

†1351. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the status of shortage of doctors in the country especially in AYUSH sector and the action plan of Government to meet this shortage particularly in rural areas;

(b) whether a separate curriculum of medical education is under consideration for rural areas; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for spreading this misleading information that examination for entrance of MBBS and other Medical graduates will take place jointly?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No shortage of doctors in AYUSH sector has been reported. Under Mainstreaming of AYUSH strategy of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), steps have been taken for deployment of AYUSH doctors in rural areas especially at Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) etc.

(b) According to Department of Health and Family Welfare, a separate curriculum of medical education for rural areas is under consideration.

(c) No such information has been received by the Government.

Sale of CGHS medicines in open market

†1352. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS medicines have found their way into the market at lower prices;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held and the culprits have been nabbed; and

(c) if so, whether the persons involved in this racket at all the levels have been identified and whether action has been initiated against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) SIT Crime branch of Delhi Police arrested two persons namely Sh. Revti Prasad Sharma, Store Keeper, Vivek Vihar and Sh. Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator, CGHS Wellness Centre Yamuna Vihar on 5.12.2009 and 6.12.2009 respectively for investigation into the charges of selling of stolen CGHS medicines in the open market. Delhi Police found sufficient evidence to charge sheet the above accused. Shri Revti Prasad Sharma, Store Keeper has been suspended

and the service of Sh. Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator has been terminated. The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

2. Crime Branch, Delhi Police has informed that it has arrested one Shri Attar Singh, Pharmacist/Storekeeper in CGHS dispensary, Nanakpura in case FIR No. 23/11 dated 02.02.2011 under section 409/420/468/471/120B IPC, P. S. Crime Branch, Delhi on 03.02.2011. Further details have not yet become available from the police authorities. Sh. Attar Singh has been placed under suspension.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Technology upgradation of auto components industry

1353. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has asked the Ministry of Finance to create a Rs. 1,000 crore corpus to fund technology upgradation of the auto components industries to make them globally competitive; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the response received, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) The Department of Heavy Industry, in its pre-budget recommendations for 2009-10 and 2010-11 had recommended to Ministry of Finance, for setting up of a corpus of Rs. 1000 crores for Automotive Development Fund for financing the modernization of the auto component industry through a system of interest subsidy to be given on loans on purchase of new plant and equipment, technology upgradation etc. However, no fund for this purpose has been provided.

Upgradation of car engines

1354. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given directions to various car manufacturing companies to design and upgrade the car engines to make cars pollution-free; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) No Sir, Government of India has not issued any guidelines for automobile industry to upgrade engines of all car models to make them pollution free. However, it is mandatory for the industry to manufacture vehicles as per standards prescribed under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules (CMVR), 1989. Accordingly, as per the Auto Fuel Policy, the Automotive Industry has already introduced BS-IV norm compliant vehicles in the metro cities, which are more stringent and will help reduce pollution emanating from vehicles significantly.

Joint venture between BHEL and Foreign companies

1355. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three foreign companies Sumitono of Japan, Vallourec and Mannesman of France and Wyman Gordon of the United States (US) have shown interest for setting up joint venture with the State-owned Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) for manufacturing of boiler tubes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the BHEL meets the current requirement of one lakh tonne of tube each year and the future requirement of two lakh tonne, by 2012; and

(d) if so, whether the proposed joint venture with these companies will meet these requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) No Proposal has been received by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL for setting up of Joint Venture (JV) to manufacture boiler tubes from these three foreign companies.

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

(c) Yes Sir. The requirements of BHEL for boiler tubes are being fully met through in-house manufacturing, sourcing from other domestic manufacturers and through imports. BHEL would meet the future requirement of boiler tubes in the same manner.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) & (c) above.

Combined loss of PSUs

1356. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 54 out of 213 Central PSUs posted a combined loss of Rs. 14,424/- crore in the year 2008-09;

(b) if so, what is comparative increase of loss of these 54 PSUs over the previous two years; and

(c) what are the new parameters and criteria that Government feels will help in revival of sick/weak PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, As per the Public Enterprises survey 2008-09, 54 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) posted a combined loss of Rs. 14,424 crore in the year 2008-09. The CPSEs wise details of the losses/profits during the last three years, i.e. 2008-09, 2007-08 and 2006-07 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The Government established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 for advising

the Government for strengthening, modernizing, reviving and restructuring of CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs prepare the proposals for revival and restructuring of sick CPSEs on a case to case basis and refer them to BRPSE. Financial restructuring,

business restructuring and manpower rationalization are the various strategies adopted for revival of sick enterprises. The new initiative being adopted for revival have been mergers, transfers and takeovers of these (sick) CPSEs by strong / successful CPSEs, on a case to case basis.

Statement

CPSEs-wise details of the losses/profits

Sl.No.	CPSEs	Net Loss of Loss Making CPSEs		
		2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	-554826	-222616	0
2.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	-210909	-102993	11060
3.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	-138047	8661	4958
4.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. -65306		-89026	-78948
5.	ITI Ltd.	-66818	-35838	-40526
6.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. -79449		-58367	-50517
7.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-44537	-43500	-31068
8.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	-39728	112295	56527
9.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-38896	-29824	-35116
10.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-33960	6594	-7053
11.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. -6237		-21504	-10584
12.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-16405	-14695	-19581
13.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-15759	-15129	-15186
14.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-14538	-13485	-11478
15.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-14001	1134	30093
16.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-8183	-5916	-8536
17.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	-8010	-14579	-23328

18. HMT Ltd.	-7079	-4467	5430
19. HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-6948	-4904	-3991
20. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	-6347		118
26307			

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-5189	-5189	-7297
22.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	-4698	-5080	-4685
23.	Nepa Ltd.	-4608	-3767	-4447
24.	HMT Machine Tools ltd.	-3717	-4050	-14978
25.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-3030	-5960	-3762
26.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-2879	-2071	20049
27.	Scooters India Ltd.	-2765	-2247	-2250
28.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-2528	1361	1704
29.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. -7656		-2434	-3662
30.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	-2187	-2136	-2122
31.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	-1861	-2497	-1271
32.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-1844	-2045	-3750
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forests and Plant -1340 Development Corporation Ltd.		-1683	-1668
34.	Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1205	-1814	-19
35.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	-1113	-276	-527
36.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1107	-2072	-716
37.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-1031	24646	31394
38.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-863	-1362	-2414
39.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-784	-504	-463
40.	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	-688	-2672	-8350
41.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	-358	139	816
42.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-352	-1069	-469
43.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd. -400	-343		-352
44.	National Handicapped Finance and Development 222 Corporation		-289	187
45.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.	-276	-276	-120

46. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	-201	-246	-247
47. Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	-139	-121	-119

1	2	3	4	5
48. Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-98	-112	-23	
49. Sponge Iron India Ltd.	-92	648	403	
50. Orissa Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	-61	-61	-71	
51. Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of -267 India Ltd.		-47	-709	
52. Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corporation -30 -18 Ltd.			-20	
53. Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd. 24		-6	28	
54. Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-5	28	3	
TOTAL:	-1442408	-544242	-225589	

Establishment of rural trade centres

†1357. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan for setting up rural trade centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance would be provided for setting up rural trade centres in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the time by when these centres are expected to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing a Scheme of Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) for promoting manufacturing and marketing of products using raw materials /skills available in the rural areas. The Scheme works on a Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership model and is applicable in all the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) districts and all the districts in the North Eastern Region. Assistance under the RBH scheme is available for professional support services, training/skill development and for purchase of minor equipment. The maximum grant given for a project is Rs. 25 lakh. Project proposals have to be prepared by the aspirant Implementing Agencies in consultation with Gram

Panchayats and sent to this Ministry with the recommendation of State Government.

(c) and (d) There are only two districts covered by the Scheme of BRGF in Himachal Pradesh viz Sirmour and Chamba. So far, two proposals received from

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

M/s. Alacrity Exports Private Limited, Jaipur, were found viable for setting up RBHs on Kantha Hand Stitched products in Chamba and Sirmour Districts of Himachal Pradesh and financial assistance of approximately Rs. 16.00 lakh each was provided to the Implementing Agency during the years 2008-09.

Since, this is a demand driven Scheme, the financial or other assistance would be provided in case of the projects received from these two districts in future after examining the same as per the guidelines of the Scheme and others relevant factors thereof.

Transfer of subjects to Panchayats

1358. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts so far made by the Ministry to transfer subjects prescribed to Panchayats by various States;

(b) the details of States which have transferred all the prescribed subjects to Panchayats;

(c) what are the reasons that other States are not inclined to transfer the subjects; and

(d) how the Ministry is persuading the States to transfer subjects to Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): (a) and (d) Ministry of Panchayati Raj has issued advisories to the States on 9.4.2009, 23.10.2009 and 1.12.2009 on Panchayat finance, manpower and effective devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries (3Fs) respectively (available on MoPR's website www.panchayat.nic.in). In addition, under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), the Ministry commissions every year a study on the Devolution Index (DI) that ranks States for undertaking measures for devolution of funds, functions and functionaries (3Fs) to the Panchayats. The DI study for the year 2009-10 found the performance of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra and among the North East States, Sikkim to be the best in devolution of 3Fs.

(b) and (c) Under Article 243G of the Constitution, States are to endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and to plan and implement schemes for economic development and social justice, including those in relation to matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. 'Panchayats' is a State subject and the States devolve powers to the Panchayats in their own context.

Black marketing of LPG and kerosene oil

†1359. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and kerosene oil are sold in black market of the country;

(b) if so, the estimated average annual turnover of these products in rupees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has so far not been successful in checking this black marketing; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The possibility of blackmarketing/ diversion/ adulteration of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders and PDS kerosene by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG and also PDS kerosene and petrol/diesel as well as for non-PDS usage.

As per the NCAER study of 2005, diversion of PDS kerosene for non-household usage is estimated as 38.6% of total sales of PDS kerosene. However, for LPG, no such estimates are available.

In order to stop blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, the Government has enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" (Control Order) under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and also formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" (MDG) which provides for penal action against LPG distributors indulging in diversion/blackmarketing of LPG.

Whenever Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) receive complaints regarding diversion of LPG cylinders, these are investigated and if the complaint is established, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) in accordance with the provisions of the MDG.

MDG provides for following action against the distributor:-

- Fine of Rs. 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of Rs. 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

With regard to PDS Kerosene, the product is an Ex-Marketing Installation (MI) product. State Governments / UTs are empowered to take action against those indulging in diversion/black-marketing and other irregularities under the provisions in the Kerosene Control Order, 1993. In addition, OMCs undertake regular and surprise inspections at kerosene dealerships and take action under MDG and Dealership Agreements against those indulging in diversion/black-marketing of PDS kerosene.

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 Global Position System (GPS) based Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) on tankers transporting PDS Kerosene. 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.

Assam gas cracker project

1360. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schedule for completion of the Assam mega gas cracker project has been revised and the project cost has escalated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Assam Gas Cracker Project is being implemented by M/s. Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL). BCPL in concert with M/s. Engineers India Limited, its Project Management Consultant, has submitted proposal for revised cost of Rs. 9285.04 crore and revised completion schedule for mechanical completion and commissioning by July, 2013 and December, 2013 respectively. The Government has constituted a Committee of Experts to examine the reasonability of the proposed revised cost, before taking up the case for consideration and approval of the competent authority as per extant rules.

Commissioning of Bhatinda Oil Refinery

1361. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhatinda Oil Refinery in Punjab would produce high value petroleum products such as LPG, Naptha, petrol, diesel, aviation fuel and petroleum coke;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the authority which would market these products; and

(c) the employment opportunities likely to be generated after commissioning of the refinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has informed that on commissioning, the Bathinda Refinery would produce Petrol, High Speed Diesel, Kerosene Oil, Aviation Turbine Fuel, LPG, Naphtha, Petroleum coke and Sulphur.

As per the current arrangements, while Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited will market all liquid products except Naphtha, solid products would be marketed by its Joint Venture, viz, HPCL - Mittal Energy Limited directly.

(c) The operation of refinery is a specialized task due to processing of inflammable crude under extreme temperature and pressure with sophisticated equipments. Manpower requirement for operation of the refinery has already been completed. Once the refinery is commissioned, indirect employment opportunities in ancillary and support areas, including transportation of petroleum products, are likely to be generated.

Leakage from ONGC's MUT pipeline

†1362. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken notice of the gas leakage from ONGC's Mumbai-Uran Trunk (MUT) pipeline of Mumbai high area of the company situated at 80 kilometer off the coast of Mumbai;

(b) whether spilling of oil from this leakage has adversely affected the environment of Mumbai coastal area;

(c) whether production was immediately resumed at this important crude oil production area and oil supply was restored from another pipeline; 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) Yes, Sir. Government has taken notice

of a minor oil Leakage (not gas leakage) from ONGC's oil trunk pipeline i.e. Mumbai Uran Trunk (MUT) of Mumbai High field occurred near ONGC's Basin Process-B (BPB) Complex in Basin Field, 80 km. from shore in Western Offshore on 21st January, 2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) There was no oil spill in coastal area of Mumbai and the marine life was not affected. However, the pipeline leakage had resulted in an oil slick approx, 43 nautical miles off the Mumbai Coast, which is beyond the defined coastal area of 12 nautical miles from the shore.

(c) The production was resumed same day and the oil supply was restored through another trunk pipeline

(d) Immediately after the detection of leakage, crude pumping through the MUT was stopped. Oil of MUT pipeline was diverted thorough ICP-Heera trunk line and Bombay Uran Trunk line (BUT). Additionally, crude oil was evacuated through tanker deployed at Single Buoy Mooring (SBMs) at SHD and NA well cum process platforms of Mumbai High.

Earnings of oil companies

1363. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by PSUs on account of export of petroleum products during the last three years and the total profit earned by these oil PSUs, company-wise;

(b) the total export, product-wise, value-wise and quantity-wise by the private owned petroleum companies during the last three years, company-wise;

(c) the details of products, quality-wise and amount-wise sold by these private companies and PSUs in the country, company-wise; and

(d) the profit earned by private companies during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The revenue earned by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on account of export of petroleum products during the last three years is as under:

	(Rs. crore)		
PSUs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Indian Oil Corporation	9360.21	11018.89	12345.77
Ltd. (IOCL)			
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	3743.77	3397.70	6697.87

	Ltd. (BPCL)			
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	5869.63	4548.68	4913.62	
	Ltd. (HPCL)			
Mangalore Refinery and	11210.00	11639.39	11041.34	
Petrochemicals Ltd. (MRPL)				

The Profit after Tax (PAT) of above said OMCs during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. crore)

PSUs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
IOCL	6963	2950	10221
BPCL	1581	736	1538
HPCL	1135	575	1301
MRPL	1272	1193	1112

(b) The total export, product-wise, value-wise and quantity-wise by the privately owned petroleum companies during the last three years is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The total quantity sold product-wise and company-wise is given in Statement-I (See below). This Ministry does not maintain product-wise sales revenue figures.

(d) The Profit after Tax (PAT)* earned by private oil companies during the last three years is as under:

Private Companies	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL)		19458	15637
16236			
Essar Oil Limited (EOL)	-41	-514	29

(-) indicates "loss"

*The data is based on published financial results of the companies.

Statement-I

*The total export by privately owned petroleum oil companies** product-wise, value-wise and quantity-wise during the last three years is as under:*

Name of Products	Private Companies	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Qty. (TMT)	Value (Rs crore)	Qty. (TMT)	Value (Rs crore)	Qty. (TMT)	Value (Rs crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Liquiefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	EOL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	RIL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha	EOL	0.64	1790	0.05	153	0.19	589
	RIL	3.27	9823	2.19	7517	2.317	7075
Petrol	EOL	0.40	1363	1.68	5521	1.02	3147
	RIL	3.60	11414	3.295	11024	8.43	27004
ATF	EOL	0.72	2102	0	0	0	0
	RIL	328	9949	3.209	12285	3.934	11405
Kerosene	EOL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	RIL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Diesel	EOL	1.31	3469	0.07	227	0.34	930
	RIL	11.42	32875	11.837	41206	15.807	43566
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	EOL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	RIL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Lubes	EOL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	RIL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Fuel Oil	EOL	0.34	622	2.43	4995	1.99	4085
	RIL	0.01	7	0	0	0	0
Bitumen	EOL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
	RIL	0.00	0	0	0	0	0
Others	EOL	0.99	2149	0	0	0	0
	RIL	0.50	887	0.267	737	2.624	6757

TMT : Thousand Metric Tonne

RIL-DTA : Reliance Industries Ltd. (Domestic Tariff Area)

RIL-SEZ : Reliance Industries Ltd. (Special Economic Zone)

EOL : Essar Oil Limited

**The Ministry of P&NG does not collect data on private companies. The above data has been compiled by PPAC based on the available information as provided by the companies.

Statement-II

*Details of quantities of petroleum products sold by oil companies***

(Thousand Metric Tonne)

2009-10										
Product	IOC*	BPC	HPCL	Other	Total PSUs	EOL PSUs	RIL	Shell	Total	Industry Pvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
LPG	6133	3294	3314	0	12740	0	0	0	0	12740
MS	5764	3568	3223	49	12603	126	19	71	216	12818
Naphtha+NGL	1594	897	243	370	3106	0	5908	0	5908	9014
ATF	2828	925	744	54	4551	0	76	0	76	4627
SKO	6009	1535	1760	0	9304	0	0	0	0	9304
HSD	30078	13279	1305	332	54994	710	370	74	1154	56148
LDO	278	58	122	0	457	0	0	0	0	457
Lubes+Grs	542	234	463	0	1239	0	0	0	0	1239
FO+LSHS	6210	2105	1977	172	10464	617	9	0	626	11090
Bitumen	2489	627	881	345	4342	508	0	0	508	4851
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Others	1643	494	216	624	2977	78	5216	0	5294	8271
GRAND TOTAL	63570	27015	24246	1947	116778	2039	11597	145	13781	130559

2008-09

LPG	5665	3021	3087	0	11773	9	0	0	9	11782
MS	5065	2844	3222	37	11169	51	11	13	75	11243
Naphtha+NGL	2457	1382	1129	504	5471	0	4132	0	4132	9604
ATF	2764	682	917	0	4363	0.001	60	0	60	4423
SKO	6028	1747	1527	0	9303	0	0	0	0	9303
HSD	28030	10409	12607	282	51328	252	56	27	335	51663
LDO	342	132	78	0	552	0	0	0	0	552
Lubes+Grs	461	342	202	10	1015	0	0	0	0	1015
FO+LSHS	6451	2044	2440	238	11173	479	24	0	502	11675
Bitumen	2592	879	680	365	4516	126	0	0	126	4642
Others	1507	230	435	658	2830	77	5332	0	5409	8239
GRAND TOTAL	61363	23712	26324	2094	113493	993	9615	41	10649	124142

2007-08

LPG	5459	3001	2867	155	11482	6	0	0	6	11488
MS	4436	2908	2500	31	9875	76	298	81	454	10330
Naphtha+NGL	2306	1022	1084	500	4912	0	3965	0	3965	8877
ATF	2825	959	738	0	4522	0	21	0	21	4543
SKO	6073	1537	1755	0	9365	0	0	0	0	9365
HSD	25383	11469	9201	391	46443	122	970	103	1194	47637
LDO	413	106	148	0	667	0	0	0	0	667
Lubes+Grs	478	231	420	0	1129	0	0	0	0-	1129
FO+LSHS	6563	2479	2168	285	11495	337	46	0	383	11878
Bitumen	2585	653	907	326	4471	0	0	0	6	4471
Others	1435	501	267	576	2780	5	5698	0	5703	8483
GRAND TOTAL	57956	24866	22056	2264	107142	546	10997	184	11727	118869

**The Ministry of P&NG does not collect data on private companies. The above data has been compiled by PPAC based on the available information as provided by the companies.

Demand of LPG in rural areas

†1364. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers in rural areas are not getting Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as per demand;

(b) if so, the details of demand supply gap;

(c) the number of complaints received from consumers against distributors and other middle men for causing inconvenience in supplying of LPG during the last three years;

(d) the details of the action taken on these complaints; and

(e) the number of persons caught for black marketing of LPG and the punishment given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the genuine demand of customers including customers in rural areas, registered with the LPG distributors.

(b) OMCs have assessed the requirement/demand of domestic LPG/commercial for the entire country for the current year 2011 as 15038 Thousand Metric Tonne (TMT). Against this projected demand, 10405 TMT is indigenously available and the balance quantity is being imported to meet the demand in full.

(c) to (e) OMCs have reported that based on the established complaints of blackmarketing/diversion of LPG cylinders, action has been taken in 322 cases against the erring LPG distributors in the country during the period April, 2010 to December, 2010 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement. Similarly, 2838 raids were conducted on commercial establishments during the period April, 2010 to December, 2010 in the country in which 18443

domestic LPG cylinders were seized.

Huge difference in sale prices of diesel and petrol

†1365. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production cost of petrol and diesel under refining process of oil is the same in oil refineries in the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a huge difference in consumer sale prices of petrol and diesel in the country; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through numerous processing units such as Crude Distillation Unit (CDU), Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU), Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCC), Hydro-cracker, Coker unit, Lube Unit etc. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. Finished petroleum products are produced from a blend of various intermediate streams and hence, production cost is not assigned to individual refined products.

(c) and (d) Based on the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee, the Refinery Transfer Price (RTP) for Petrol and Diesel are fixed based on Trade Parity Price w.e.f. 16th June, 2006. The price of Petrol was made market-determined effective from 26.6.2010. Subsequent to de-control of petrol pricing, as the price of Petrol in the international market has been rising consistently in the recent months, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have been revising the price of Petrol.

The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel is calculated by taking into account the following factors:

(a) Price paid to refinery on trade parity basis

(b) Inland freight upto the market

(c) Marketing Margin

(d) Dealers commission

(e) Excise duty

(f) Value Added Tax and local levies

The current RSP of Petrol is Rs. 58.37/litre and Diesel is Rs. 37.75/litre at Delhi. The breakup of the current retail price build up of petrol and diesel at Delhi is given as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Petrol (Rs./litre)	Diesel (Rs./litre)
1.	Price without Customs Duty, Excise duty and Sales tax components	31.59	26.11
Central Taxes			
2.	Custom Duty Based on 1st Fortnight of March, 2011	2.27	2.46
3.	Excise Duty including 3% education cess	14.78	4.74
4.	Total Central Taxes	17.05	7.20
States Taxes			
5.	Sales Tax	9.73	4.44
6.	Total State Taxes	9.73	4.44
7.	Total Taxes (4+6)	26.78	11.64
8.	Retail Selling Price at Delhi (1+7)	58.37	37.75

*Sales tax on Diesel is inclusive of Pollution Cess of Rs.0.25 per litre

The RSP of diesel continues to be regulated by the Government. The public sector oil marketing companies are currently incurring an under-recovery of Rs. 11.16/litre on diesel (based on the Refinery Transfer Prices applicable for the 1st fortnight of March, 2011).

Independent valuations of Cairn-Vedanta deal

1366. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 9.6 billion dollar Cairn-Vedanta deal was independently valued by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) or Directorate General of Hydro-carbons (DGH);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the deal has been referred to Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) for scrutiny of the valuation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether M/s. Vedanta is having any proven expertise in oil

exploration;

(f) whether ONGC is both the licensee and contractor having 30 per cent participating interests in these oil fields; and

(g) if so, why ONGC is not staking its claim inspite of having expertise and resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) ONGC has reported that Cairn Energy PLC which holds 62.4% interest in CIL, vide letter dated 16th August, 2010, informed them that it has announced the proposed disposal of its substantial shareholding in Cairn India Ltd. The said deal was independently valued by ONGC.

(c) and (d) As per Provision of Production Sharing Contract (PSC), Cairn Energy PLC has to seek consent of the Government for the proposed transfer. Accordingly, Cairn Energy PLC and its subsidiaries have applied vide letters dated 9.9.2010 and 23.11.2010 seeking consent of the Government of India. However, there is no provision in the PSC for referring the proposed transfer of shareholding to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) for scrutiny of the valuation.

(e) As per the available information, Vedanta Resources does not have experience in exploration and production of oil.

(f) and (g) Yes Sir. ONGC is both the Licensee and contracting party having 30% Participating Interest (P.I) in these oil fields. ONGC has reported that after examining the documents submitted by Cairn Energy PLC, the Board of Directors in their meeting dated 29.01.2011 decided that the acquisition cost by Vedanta to Cairn for the proposed transaction of sale of shares of CIL is much above of the ONGC evaluated value of the proposed transaction and therefore, ONGC does not find merit in the acquisition on commercial considerations.

Pilferage of kerosene during transportation

1367. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale pilferage of kerosene take place during transportation;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported; and

(c) the details of measures Government considers to be taken to end pilferage of kerosene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL

GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The possibility of diversion/pilferage 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. Kerosene is an Ex-Marketing Installation (MI) product and transportation of kerosene from the depot is the responsibility of the State

Governments/UTs. State Governments/UTs are empowered to take action against those indulging in diversion, pilferage, black-marketing and other irregularities under the provisions in the Kerosene Control Order, 1993. Although, allocation of PDS SKO is made by the Government of India on quarterly basis, its distribution within the States / UTs is the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Government. Thus the cases of pilferage and diversion of PDS kerosene are monitored by the State Government.

(c) To further reinforce anti-adulteration measures Government has decided to introduce a marker system in Kerosene. In addition, to check en-route pilferage of PDS kerosene, State Governments have been requested to install GPS based Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) on tankers transporting PDS Kerosene. 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.

Review of future investment plan by IOC

1368. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether feeling the strain on its finances due to mounting under-recoveries from below the cost of sale of key petroleum products like petrol, diesel, domestic and PDS Kerosene, the country's largest refining and marketing company Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has been forced to review its future investment plans;

(b) whether the company has decided to prioritise new projects where investment requirement is relatively small and rate of returns are high; and

(c) if so, to what extent the IOC was forced to review investment plans and to what extent it has achieved success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has informed that they have been able to make reasonable profit based on the financial support from the Government and the upstream oil PSUs under the burden sharing formula. IOC reviews its future investment plans from time to time, taking into consideration the techno-economic viability of the projects and

the financial health of the company.

Measures for benefit of contract workers in ONGC

†1369. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that ONGC has directly engaged several employees on contract basis in the ONGC units situated in Gujarat;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether ONGC is going to take some action for the benefit of employees working with ONGC on contract basis and to increase the salary of such employees because these employees have major role in the development of ONGC;

(c) whether ONGC is going to take any step for giving terms based employment to the employees working in Hazira Unit because several employees working on contract basis are not getting the benefit of terms based employment; 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) Yes Sir. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) has directly engaged workers on contract basis in various ONGC units situated in Gujarat and elsewhere as and when required. The personnel engaged on contract basis are paid a consolidated honorarium, which is revised from time to time. The last revision of the consolidated honorarium was communicated in year 2009.

(c) and (d) There is no plan for giving term based employment to the persons presently working on contract basis in ONGC Hazira Unit. However, as and when vacancies for tenure appointment arise, those engaged on contract basis and fulfilling the eligibility criteria, on application are subjected to a normal recruitment procedure for final selection in ONGC.

Decline and rise in prices of petroleum products

1370. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of petroleum products have been increased of late;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the decline and rise in the prices of petroleum products during the last three years;

(d) whether Government intends to introduce any measures to stabilize the prices of these products; and

(e) 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) 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.

(c) The details of increase/decrease in the retail selling prices of petrol, diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic LPG (at Delhi) since April, 2007 are given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) 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 oil marketing companies 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.

The retail selling prices of diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic LPG were last revised by the Government effective 26th June, 2010. Since the prices of crude oil and petroleum products have increased significantly in the recent past, based on the Refinery Gate Prices applicable from 1st March, 2011, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 11.16/litre on diesel, of Rs. 23.56/litre on PDS kerosene and of Rs. 297.80/cylinder on domestic LPG, which has not been passed on to the consumers.

Statement

Details of decline and rise in prices of petroleum products

	Petrol	Diesel	PDS	Domestic LPG
		(Rs. per litre)	Kerosene	(Rs. per Cylinder)
1	2	3	4	5
01.04.2007	42.85	30.25	9.09	294.75

06.06.2007@	43.52	30.48	
27.09.2007			9.16
15.02.2008	45.52	31.76	
24.05.2008*	45.56	31.80	
05.06.2008	50.56	34.80	346.30
			(effective 09.06.08
			Rs. 304.70/cylinder)

1	2	3	4	5
18.07.2008#	50.62	34.86		
12.09.2008			9.22	
06.12.2008	45.62	32.86		
29.01.2009	40.62	30.86		279.70
02.07.2009	44.63	32.87		281.20 (effective 1.07.09)
27.10.2009*	44.72	32.92		
13.01.2010			9.32	
27.02.2010**	47.43	35.47		
01.04.2010***	47.93	38.10		310.35
26.06.2010****	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35
01.07.2010#	51.45	40.12		
20.07.2010***		37.62		
08.09.2010*	51.56	37.71		
21.09.2010 (as per IOC)	51.83			
17.10.2010 (as per IOC)	52.55			
02.11.2010#	52.59	37.75		
09.11.2010 (as per IOC)	52.91			
16.12.2010 (as per IOC)	55.87			
15.01.2011 (as per IOC)	58.37			
18.01.2011			12.73	
Current Price	58.37	37.75	12.73	345.35

@ Tax rebate on VAT on petrol and diesel withdrawn

* Price revision on account of revision in Dealer's Commission.

** Due to increase in Duty on Petrol and Diesel in the Union Budget 2010-11

*** Due to introduction of Euro IV grade of Petrol and Diesel and VAT increased on Diesel by Delhi Government from 12.5% to 20% which was subsequently reduced from 20% to 12.5% effective 20.07.2010.

**** Price of Petrol, both at refinery gate and the retail level, has been made market determined effective 26.06.2010. Price increase for diesel, PDS kerosene and domestic LPG

Due to revision in Railway's siding /shunting charges.

Change in price of PDS Kerosene has been mainly due to increase in dealer commission.

Oil and Gas reserves in the country

1371. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total capacity of Oil and Gas reserves in the country; and

(b) the total production of Oil and Gas by Government and Private Companies; company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Total capacity of oil and gas reserves as on 1.4.2010 is as under:

Company	Oil reserves in Million Metric Tonne (MMT)	Gas reserves in Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)
ONGC	563.42	611.49
OIL	79.14	59.97
Pvt.JVs	132.11	511.16
Total	774.67	1182.62

(b) The total production of crude oil and natural gas for the last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

Company-wise Crude Oil Production (2007-08 to 2009-10)

Sl. No.	Company Name (Operator)	Oil Production (MMT)		
		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ONGC	25.94	25.37	24.67
2.	OIL	3.10	3.47	3.57
3.	CAIRN	2.5910	2.2990	2.4620
4.	RIL	0.0000	0.1300	0.5020
5.	BGEPIL-RIL-ONGC	2.1420	1.8870	1.9440
6.	GEO ENPRO	0.0610	0.0660	0.0980

7.	CANORO	0.0090	0.0190	0.0120
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1	2	3	4	5
8.	HOEC	0.0200	0.0130	0.0160
9.	JTI	0.0200	0.0360	0.0410
10.	NIKO	0.0320	0.0250	0.0300
11.	SELAN	0.0190	0.0410	0.0366
12.	HERAMAC	0.0020	0.0020	0.0021
13.	HRD-PPCL	0.0010	0.0002	0.0002
14.	GSPCL	0.0220	0.0300	0.0449
15.	HARDY	0.1620	0.1160	0.0650
16.	OILEX	0.0030	0.0090	0.0088
17.	ESSAR	0.0030	0.0010	0.0008
18.	FOCUS	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		34.127	33.5142	33.5034

Statement-II

Company-wise Gas Production (2007-08 to 2009-10)

Sl. No.	Company Name (Operator)	Gas Production (MMSCM)		
		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ONGC	22334	22486	23109
2.	OIL	2340.46	2268.38	2415.59
3.	CAIRN	1277.893	1173.571	849.021
4.	RIL	0.000	79.326	15105.987
5.	BGEPIL-RIL-ONGC	5539.657	6066.076	5263.013
6.	GEO ENPRO	5.117	7.640	18.235
7.	CANORO	22.363	59.330	48.020
8.	HOEC	10.862	16.259	149.308
9.	JTI	10.103	11.350	11.716

1	2	3	4	5
10.	NIKO	815.563	621.585	465.542
11.	SELAN	0.438	2.440	10.386
12.	HERAMAC	1.252	2.445	4.078
13.	HRD-PPCL	0.126	0.147	0.137
14.	GSPCL	0.352	0.901	3.924
15.	HARDY	43.299	29.115	17.349
16.	ESSAR	0.363	0.067	0.007
17.	OILEX	0.0	0.0	0.0
18.	Focus	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	GEECL	0.0	19.79	38.402
TOTAL		32401.848	32844.422	47509.715

Indigenous production of natural gas

1372. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of natural gas produced indigenously along with the details of the source of production during the last three years of the current plan period;

(b) whether there is a gap between the demand and supply of natural gas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap including import of Liquefied Natural Gas; and

(e) the total quantity of natural gas produced in D6 block of KG Basin and the extent to which it has met the rising demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The State-wise total quantity of natural gas produced indigenously alongwith the details of the source of production during the last three years is given in

Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The present sector-wise supply of natural gas in the country is given below. After supplying the said quantity of over 169 mmcmd, the present additional demand in the country is estimated at over 35 mmcmd as follows:

Sector	Present Supply Demand (mmscmd)	Present additional (mmscmd)
Power	71.99	8.22
Fertilisers	40.84	1.11
Refineries	12.78	22.6
Petrochemicals	8.48	0.95
Steel	8.35	1.48
City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network	9.67	1.47
Internal consumption -pipeline system		2.08
Shrinkage for Liquid extraction - LPG etc.	7.18	
Others	7.66	
TOTAL	169.03	35.83

(d) In order to enhance availability of natural gas in the country, Government has adopted a multi pronged strategy consisting, *inter-alia* of the following:-

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E&P) activities through New' Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds,
- (ii) Coal Bed Methane (CBM),
- (iii) Underground Coal Gasification,
- (iv) Shale Gas Exploration,
- (v) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG),
- (vi) Transnational natural gas pipelines, viz., Turkmenistan-Afganistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline and Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline.

(e) The present estimated demand of natural gas in the country is around 205 mmscmd. Out of the same, around 169 mmscmd,

including around 60 mmscmd from KG D6 field, is being met.

Statement

The State-wise total quantity of natural gas produced indigenously alongwith the details of the source of production during the last three years (in mmscm):

Name of the State/Area	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	ONGC	OIL	Pvt/Jv	ONGC	OIL	Pvt/Jv	ONGC	OIL	Pvt/Jv
Arunachal Pradesh	0	25	5	0	22	8	0	21	18
Assam	499	2077	22	471	2043	59	467	2189	48
Andhra Pradesh	1567	0	0	1524	0	0	1479	0	0
Gujarat	2092	0	839	1950	0	655	1933	0	511
Rajasthan	16	239	0	13	204	0	14	205	20
Tamil Nadu	1169	0	0	1242	0	0	1178	0	0
Tripura	534	0	0	553	0	0	562	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	38
Western Offshore	16457	0	5969	16733	0	6482	17476	0	5563
Eastern Offshore	0	0	892	0	0	866	0	0	15787
TOTAL	22334	2341	7727	22486	2269	8090	23109	2415	21985

Upstream regulator for oil sector

1373. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been repeated demands from the petrol and natural gas companies for an upstream regulator for the sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has the intention to set up an upstream regulator; 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) During the consultation process prior to firming up the terms and conditions of bidding for ninth bid round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-IX) the Association of Oil and Gas Operators (AOGO) and a Canadian Oil and Gas Exploration and Production (E & P) Company operating in India had represented that an independent regulator for upstream sector may be appointed.

(c) and (d) The regulation of hydrocarbon resources is carried out by the Government through the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959. The grant of licenses and leases for exploration, development and production of Petroleum in India is awarded in a transparent manner under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and Coal Bed Methane Policy (CBM). These policies provide level playing field to National oil companies as well as private and foreign companies. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG) through its technical arm, Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), regulates and oversees the Exploration and Production (E & P) activity in the country.

Job training to rural youth under NRLM

1374. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is launching a scheme to provide job training to rural youth under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of youth expected to be benefited from this scheme and how this number was arrived at; and

(d) what are the different skills or trades that will be taught to the youth and the reasons for selecting these sets of skills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Projects for short term skill development/ training of rural youth Below Poverty Line (BPL) for their placement in entry level jobs in growing sectors of the economy, were being taken up since 2005-06, under the Special Project component of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). This initiative is proposed to be further strengthened under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). So far, 116 such projects have been sanctioned and these projects will cover more than 9 lakh rural BPL beneficiaries. As against this, till January, 2011, 2.67 lakh beneficiaries have been trained and about 2.03 lakh have been given placements. The major trades or skills covered in these projects include apparel, leather, retail, industrial trades, construction, security, facility management, hospitality, health-care, computer based accountancy, IT related services, Domestic BPO services, etc. This is a demand driven skill development programme with placement of rural BPL beneficiaries after training as the outcome. The target for coverage of beneficiaries and skills or trades to be imparted in these projects is determined by placement opportunities in that sector.

Release of second tranche of MGNREGS funds

1375. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conditions for release of the second tranche of MGNREGS funds include the progress with the construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras (BNRGSK);

(b) if so, what are the other conditions for release of the funds under the scheme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that involvement of private contractors in the construction of BNRGSKS is permitted when the construction involves the use of MGNREGS funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Action taken on construction of BNRGSK is one of the pre-requisite for release of the second installment of funds under the Act. States/districts have to spell out the action taken as per the guidelines in this regard.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based 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. As per prescribed norms, the States are required to submit district and month-wise projections as agreed to in the labour budget. First installment 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 installment, the States are required to submit their release proposals alongwith audit report and utilisation certificate showing utilisation of atleast 60% of the available resources. 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.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Audit and accountability of MGNREGS expenditure

1376. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no audit has been carried out at any level towards the funds released of Rs. 1.08 lakh crore to States under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since February, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the principle and method adopted by Government to release the fund and its accountability over its expenditure occurred under the MGNREGS, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir. Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Financial Audit is mandatory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 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. As per prescribed norms, the States are required to submit

district and month-wise projections as agreed to in the labour budget. First installment 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 installment, the States are required to submit their release proposals in prescribed format alongwith Audit Report of the Chartered Accountant and Utilisation Certificate showing utilisation of atleast 60% of the available funds.

**Construction of mini-sewage plant in every village of the
country**

†1377. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is formulating any scheme to

construct one mini-sewage treatment plant in every village of the country including Maharashtra;

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

(c) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is an integral component of TSC with a provision for expenditure up to 10% of the project outlay. Under this component activities like common compost pits, low cost drainage, soakage channels/ pits, reuse of waste water, system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. may be taken up. However, there is no provision for construction of mini sewage treatment plant in villages under the programme including Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Utilization of funds allocated under MGNREGS

1378. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about Rs. 40,000 crore was sanctioned for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for 2010-11;

(b) if so, whether the spending of this amount is

proportionate, so far and the details of the amount spent upto the month of December, 2010 with respect of different States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Budget provision of Rs. 40,100 crore has been made for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for the year 2010-11.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based legislation. Funds are released to the States based on labour demand arising at the field level. Central Government had released a sum of Rs. 30,002.00 crore to the States/UTs up to 31.12.2010. States are required to submit their labour budgets based on physical and financial performance of the State in the previous financial year. Central Government releases funds to the States as per the projections made in the approved labour budget. First installment 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 installment, the States are required to submit their release proposals along with utilization certificates showing utilization of atleast 60% of the available resources. Funds can be released to the States/UTs out of the budget allocation made for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for a year upto 31st March.

Use of machines in MGNREGS

†1379. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several complaints have been received regarding use of machines instead of labourers under 'MGNREGS' throughout the country;

(b) whether it is also fact that due to large scale use of machines, the right of employment to labourers is being violated; and

(c) if so, the details of the complaints and the action being taken to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received complaints regarding use of machinery in different States under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(b) Para 12 of Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that as far as practicable, a task funded under the Scheme shall be performed by using manual labour and not machines. Therefore, use of machinery constitutes violation of the Act.

(c) A total of 98 complaints regarding use of machinery under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA have so far been received. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned States for taking appropriate action as per law. States have been instructed to strictly follow the provisions of the Act during its implementation.

Unemployment allowance due under MGNREGS

1380. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the percentage of labourers who were provided job and those not provided jobs under MGNREGS, State-wise;

(b) the details of unemployment allowance due as on date under MGNREGS, State-wise with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) whether in most of the districts of U.P., workers have neither been paid unemployment allowance nor they were provided job opportunity;

(d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(e) whether in some districts of U.P. only 2 per cent workers were provided job opportunity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, employment is provided on demand. A job seeker has to apply for work by giving an application either in the Gram Panchayat or to the Programme Officer. A household is the basic unit for providing employment under the Act. State-wise number of households provided employment during the current year (i.e. 2010-11, up to January, 11) is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) to (d) Under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, unemployment allowance becomes payable in case an applicant for employment is not provided such employment within 15 days of receipt of his application seeking employment or from the date on which employment has been sought in case of an advance application, whichever is later. Information received from various States regarding payment of un-employment allowance is given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) and (f) No, Sir. As given in reply to part (a) above, employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is provided on demand. As per reports available through MIS, a total of 57,70,897 households demanded employment out of which 57,09,804 households were provided employment up to January, 2011.

Statement-I

State-wise number of households provided employment during the

current year

Sl. No.	States	No.of households provided employment during current year upto Jan., 2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5916482

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR
3.	Assam	1201993
4.	Bihar	1343864
5.	Chhattisgarh	2224681
6.	Gujarat	862629
7.	Haryana	162563
8.	Himachal Pradesh	348032
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	64996
10.	Jharkhand	1534316
11.	Karnataka	1064689
12.	Kerala	979237
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3188736
14.	Maharashtra	330879
15.	Manipur	69518
16.	Meghalaya	200346
17.	Mizoram	115873
18.	Nagaland	274586
19.	Orissa	1645222
20.	Punjab	218172
21.	Rajasthan	4873889
22.	Sikkim	37183
23.	Tamil Nadu	5740852
24.	Tripura	541631
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5709804
26.	Uttaranchal	335231
27.	West Bengal	4601546

1	2	3
28	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2066
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR
30.	Daman and Diu	NR
31.	Goa	8239
32.	Lakshadweep	2107
33.	Pondicherry	36842
34.	Chandigarh	NR
TOTAL :		43636204

Statement-II

Details for payment of un-employment allowances

Sl.No.	Name of State	Details of Unemployment allowance paid
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	During 2006-07, In Badwani district, 1574 applicants were paid a sum of Rs. 4,75,386 as unemployment allowance
2.	Orissa	A total of 543 job seekers have been paid Rs. 1,03,462 as unemployment allowance in three districts viz. Nawarangpur, Kalahandi and Bolangir.
3.	Karnataka	679 applicants have been paid Rs. 1, 68,068 as unemployment allowance in 8 Gram Panchayats of Raichur district.
4.	West Bengal	Eight job card holders in South 24-Parganas district of the State have been paid 14 days unemployment allowance each in 2007-08.
5	Kerala	An amount of Rs. 1063 was sanctioned to a job seeker (Sri A.P. Vimlan, Ajnailikkal House, Padichira P.O.,

Pulpally, Wayanad district) as
unemployment allowance for 32 days
during the year 2006-07

1	2	3
6.	Tripura	Unemployment allowance has been paid by the Government of Tripura during the year 2008-09 upto 31st December, 2008 to 51 registered job seeker.
7.	Jharkhand	Unemployment allowance of Rs. 138330.00 paid to 78 workers of Jerua and Kope villages in Latehar district of Jharkhand.
8.	Maharashtra	Unemployment allowance has been paid in Bhandara district in November, 2007. Rs. 2,72,272 were paid to 1144 labours
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Unemployment allowance amounting to Rs. 1194990 has been paid to 384 applicants in 15 villages of Mishrikh block and Rs. 304350 to 442 applicants in 10 villages of Pisanva block under Sitapur district.

Bio-diesel programme in Bihar

1381. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar has submitted any proposal for bio-diesel programme in the State;

(b) if so, the status of this proposal;

(c) whether Government has made any study to assess the positive and negative impact of bio-diesel plants on food security and agricultural land; and

(d) if so, what is the outcome and action taken in this case so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Minister, Rural Development

Department, Bihar Government wrote a letter to the Ministry of Rural Development in 2007 proposing for raising nurseries of Jatropha plants and setting up an exhibition-cum-training institute. Financial assistance of Rs. 1 crore for raising Jatropha nurseries in the State of Bihar were sanctioned by the Ministry during the year 2006-07 in two districts namely Banka and Jamui.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Rural Development has not made any study so far in this regard. However, as per National Policy on Biofuels, only non-food feed stocks will be

raised on degraded or wastelands that are not suited for agriculture, thus avoiding a possible conflict of fuel vs. food security.

Surveillance of water quality in rural areas

1382. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that water quality surveillance and monitoring should be given top most priority by the Ministry for the rural areas so as to ensure prevention and control of water borne diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and for next three years, State-wise, specially for Jharkhand, district-wise and block-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) The National Rural Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme (NRWQMSP) was launched in 2006 with the objectives of generating awareness about the need for water quality monitoring and surveillance at village level, training of grassroot workers for testing of water samples and provision of field test kits to Panchayats for testing. From 1.4.2009, NRWQMSP was subsumed in the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) of drinking water sources is provided 100% financial assistance by the Centre to States under the 5% Support Component of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Details of the funds released under National Rural Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme upto 2008-09 and under the 5% Support Component of NRDWP to various States from 2009-10 is given in Statement-I (See below). Up to 85% of the funds under NRDWP can be utilized by the States for addressing coverage, sustainability and quality of rural drinking water supply. For Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme, five grass-

root workers in each Gram Panchayat are required to be trained for bacteriological and chemical testing. These workers are also provided with Field Test Kits for conducting tests for contamination of water. The district-wise details of persons trained. Field Test Kits (FTK) purchased, sanitary surveys carried out and the FTK testing details in respect of Jharkhand during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-II (See below). For 2011-12, States are required to include details of WQMS activities targeted under the Support component in the NRDWP Annual Action Plan.

Statement-I

*(A) Funds released under Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance
Programme during 2007-08 and 2008-09*

			Rs. in lakh
Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	706.21	161.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58.50	0.00
3.	Assam	154.88	83.34
4.	Bihar	376.01	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	304.56	0.00
6.	Goa	6.56	0.00
7.	Gujarat	390.69	106.08
8.	Haryana	220.61	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	102.37	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	217.04	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.07	0.00
12.	Karnataka	276.59	0.00
13.	Kerala	88.31	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	701.15	242.69
15.	Maharashtra	806.09	0.00
16.	Manipur	5.19	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	30.45	0.00
18.	Mizoram	5.06	0.00
19.	Nagaland	1.98	0.00
20.	Orissa	288.91	0.00
21.	Punjab	290.33	0.00

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	349.11	0.00
23.	Sikkim	5.33	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	478.11	171.38
25.	Tripura	70.09	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	251.99	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1035.99	0.00
28.	West Bengal	467.36	0.00
29.	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00
30.	D&N Haveli	1.78	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.63	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	1.85	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.39	0.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.41	0.00
TOTAL :		7819.98	765.26

*(B) State wise release position of support under fund NRDWP
during 2009-10 as on 31.03.2010*

Sl.No.	Name	of	State
2009-10			
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	300	
2.	Bihar	300	
3.	Chhattisgarh	110.49	
4.	Goa	100	
5.	Gujarat	524.76	

1	2	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	138.52
8.	J&K	300
9.	Jharkhand	149.29
10.	Karnataka	300
11.	Kerala	152.77
12.	Madhya Pradesh	300
13.	Maharashtra	300
14.	Orissa	187.13
15.	Punjab	100
16.	Rajasthan	300
17.	Tamil Nadu	247.93
18.	Uttaranchal	126.16
19.	Uttar Pradesh	300
20.	West Bengal	298.71
21.	A & N Islands	
22.	Chandigarh	
23.	D & N Haveli	
24.	Daman and Diu	
25.	Delhi	
26.	Lakshadweep	
27.	Pondicherry	
SUB TOTAL (A):		4,635.76
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	180
29.	Assam	300
30.	Manipur	100

1	2	3
31.	Meghalaya	100
32.	Mizoram	100
33.	Nagaland	100
34.	Sikkim	100
35.	Tripura	100
SUB TOTAL (B):		1,080.00
TOTAL (A) + (B):		5,715.76

*(C) State wise release position for Support fund under during
2010-11 as on 28.2.2011*

Sl.No.	Name	of	State
	2010-11		
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,227.55	
2.	Bihar	853.65	
3.	Chhattisgarh	325.68	
4.	Goa		
5.	Gujarat	1,356.68	
6.	Haryana	584.23	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	334.28	
8.	J & K		
9.	Jharkhand		
10.	Karnataka	1,612.30	
11.	Kerala	360.7	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	997.6	
13.	Maharashtra	1,833.18	

1	2	3
15.	Punjab	205.53
16.	Rajasthan	2,913.60
17.	Tamil Nadu	792.28
18.	Uttaranchal	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2,247.80
20.	West Bengal	1,045.08
21.	A & N Islands	
22.	Chandigarh	
23.	D & N Haveli	
24.	Daman & Diu	
25.	Delhi	
26.	Lakshadweep	
27.	Pondicherry	
SUB TOTAL (A) :		17,202.34
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	308.37
29.	Assam	1,032.03
30.	Manipur	136.52
31.	Meghalaya	157.08
32.	Mizoram	89.28
33.	Nagaland	198.77
34.	Sikkim	65.6
35.	Tripura	134.7
SUB TOTAL (B) :		2,122.35
TOTAL (A) + (B) :		19,324.09

Statement-II

District-wise details of persons trained FTK purchased and FTK testing

*All Amount In lakhs

(A) Financial Year : 2007-2008 Reporting Month : All Months

Sl. No.	District Name	Persons Trained				Kits Purchased		Sanitary Surveys	FTK Testing Details		
		District Offi	Block Offi	GRWs	Total	Chemical	Bacteri		Total Sources	Sources Tested	Contam Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bokaro	3	40	0	43	19	0	48	8636	0	0
2.	Chatra	4	25	0	29	23	0	14	4125	1	0
3.	Deoghar	4	0	0	4	19	0	0	5459	0	0
4.	Dhanbad	6	0	0	6	19	0	0	11485	0	0
5.	Dumka	5	43	0	48	23	0	0	6509	0	0
6.	Garhwa	4	16	0	20	33	2	4	4509	0	0
7.	Giridih	4	60	0	64	27	0	1	6621	0	0
8.	Godda	4	40	0	44	19	0	0	11283	0	0
9.	Gumla	2	71	0	73	25	0	0	14216	0	0
10.	Hazaribag	3	0	0	3	25	0	0	4670	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Jamtara	3	0	0	3	11	0	0	2469	0	0
12.	Khuti	2	0	0	2	5	0	30	4052	0	0
13.	Koderma	4	2	0	6	41	3584	0	4713	0	0
14.	Latehar	4	0	0	4	17	0	9	1477	0	0
15.	Lohardaga	2	0	0	2	14	0	0	1807	0	0
16.	Pakur	3	30	0	33	16	4004	0	7884	0	0
17.	Palamu	2	62	0	64	28	1	0	4353	1	1
18.	Paschim Singhbhum	5	73	5	83	152	257	2	4974	0	0
19.	Purbi Singhbhum	7	0	0	7	21	0	0	3127	0	0
20.	Ramgarh	1	0	0	1	10	0	0	5620	0	0
21.	Ranchi	6	0	0	6	32	142	0	24194	0	0
22.	Sahibganj	5	45	0	50	143	5490	0	3545	0	0
23.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	2	29	0	31	19	0	295	16016	0	0
24.	Simdega	3	36	0	39	97	0	0	4028	0	0
TOTAL:		88	572	5	665	838	13480	403	165772	2	1

All Amount In lakhs

(B) Financial Year : 2008-2009 Reporting Month : All Months

Sl. No.	District Name	Persons Trained				Kits Purchased		Sanitary Surveys	FTK Testing Details		
		District Offi	Block Offi	GRWs	Total	Chemical	Bacteri		Total Sources	Sources Tested	Contam Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bokaro	0	0	308	308	63	8800	48	8636	3	0
2.	Chatra	0	25	0	25	24	200	14	41251	0	0
3.	Deoghar	0	35	0	35	19	0	D	5459	5	0
4.	Dhanbad	0	40	11881	1228	229	15578	0	11485	583	4
5.	Dumka	0	0	74	74	37	2380	0	6509	0	0
6.	Garhwa		70	0	70	188	16430	4	4509	21	1
7.	Giridih	0	60	1795	1355	131	12373	1	6621	0	0
8.	Godda	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	11283	0	
9.	Gumla	0	0	0	0	135	10205	0	14216	0	0
10.	Hazaribagh	0	46	0	46	26	1	0	4670	1	0
11.	Jamtara	0	24	0	24	11	0	0	2469	0	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

12. Khuti	0	30	0	30	5	0	30	4052	0	0
13. Koderma	0	30	0	30	71	7580	0	4713	0	0
14. Latehar	0	23	0	23	17	0	9	1477	0	0
15. Lohardaga	0	30	0	30	53	0	0	1807	0	0
16. Pakur	0	0	169	169	107	10251	0	7884	0	0
17. Palamu	0	0	0	0	25	1	n	4353	0	0
18. Paschim Singhbhum	0	75	0	75	170	21734		4974	0	0
19. Purbi Singhbhum	0	45	34	79	31	691	0	3127	0	0
20. Ramgarh	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	5620	390	0
21. Ranchi	0	70	0	70	48	2422	0	24194	0	0
22. Sahibganj	0	0	0	0	22	5870	0	3545	6	6
23. Sareikela and Kharsawan	0	0	0	0	19	0	295	16015	10	3
24. Simdega		0	0	0	97	0	0	4028	0	0
TOTAL:	0	603	3568	4171	1560	116616	403	165772	1001	14

All Amount In lakhs

(C) Financial Year : 2009-2010 Reporting Month : All Months

Sl. No.	District Name	Persons Trained				Kits Purchased		Sanitary Surveys	FTK Testing Details		
		District Offi	Block Offi	GRWs	Total	Chemical	Bacteri		Total Sources	Sources Tested	Contam Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bokaro	0	0	710	7101	54	7128	48	8636	60	4
2.	Chatra	0	0	525	525	175	243441	14	4125	2545	182
3.	Deoghar	0	0	270	270	19	0	0	5459	204	4
4.	Dhanbad	0	0	497	497j	19	0	0	11485	1276i	28
5.	Dumka	0	0	726	726	27	296	0	6509	252	7
6.	Garhwa	0	0	779	779	31	0	4	4509	20	0
7.	Giridhi	0	0	0	0	42	1085	1	6621	0	0
8.	Godda	0	0	766	766	19	0	0	11283	0	0
9.	Gumla	0	0	628	628	25	0	0	14216	21	19
10.	Hazaribagh	0	0	1182	1182	31	415	0	4670	2	0
11.	Jamtara	0	0	590	590	11	0	0	2469	0	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

12. Khuti	0	0	300	300	6	0	30	4052	30	0
13. Koderma	0	0	540	540	13	0	0	4713	312	53
14. Latehar	0	0	431	431	89	13604	9	1477	0	0
15. Lohardaga	0	42	426	468	18	8	0	1807	95	161
16. Pakur	0	0	55	55	15	0	0	7884	213	9
17. Palamu	0	0	260	260	271	0	0	4353	6	0
18. Paschim Singhbhum	0	0	680	680	88	8750	2	4974	1	0
19. Purbi Singhbhum	0	0	52	52	22	0	0	3127	5	0
20. Ramgarh	0	16	715	731	153	16302	0	5620	783	0
21. Ranchi	0	70	780	850	53	3516	0	24194	89	0
22. Sahibganj	0	0	741	741	21	0	0	3545	193	158
23. Sareikela and Kharsawan	0	60	775	835	126	10700	295	16016	8129	663
24. Simdega	0	0	402	402	147	4901	0	4028	43	43
TOTAL:	0	188	12830	13018	1231	91049	403	165772	14279	1186

All Amount In lakhs

(D) Financial Year : 2010-2011 Reporting Month : All Months

Sl. No.	District Name	Persons Trained				Kits Purchased		Sanitary Surveys	FTK Testing Details		
		District Offi	Block Offi	GRWs	Total	Chemical	Bacteri		Total Sources	Sources Tested	Contam Sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bokaro	0	0	0	0	19	0	48	8636	2	0
2.	Chatra	0	0	0	0	23	0	14	4125	73	8
3.	Deoghar	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	5459	0	0
4.	Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	11185	17	0
5.	Dumka	0	0	0	01	23	0	01	6509	2	0
6.	Garhwa	0	0	0	0	31	0	4	4509	0	0
7.	Giridih	0	0	0	0	27	0	1	6021	1	0
8.	Godda	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	11283	0	0
9.	Gumla	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	14216	0	0
10.	Hazaribag	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	4670	0	0
11.	Jamtara	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	2469	0	0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

12. Khuti	0	0	0	0	5	0	30	4052	0	0
13. Koderma	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	4713	12	10
14. Latehar	0	0	0	0	17	0	9	1177	3	0
15. Lohardaga	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	1807	0	0
16. Pakur	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	7884	6	0
17. Palamu	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	4353	0	0
18. Paschim Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	33	0	2	4974	0	0
19. Purbi Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	3127	0	0
20. Ramgarh	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	5620	859	0
21. Ranchi	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	24196	0	0
22. Sahibganj	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	3545	0	0
23. Sareikela and Kharsawan	0	0	0	0	19	0	295	16016	5	1
24. Simdega	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	4028	0	0
TOTAL :	0	0	0	0	563	0	403	165774	977	19

Central assistance to States under NSAP

1383. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provides Central assistance under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to various States;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance allocated and released to various States under the programme during the current Five Year Plan period, year-wise;

(c) the details of the guidelines issued to the States for implementation of programme and the names of the schemes which come under the programme;

(d) the names of the States found violating such guidelines during the said period and the action taken by the Central Government against such States; and

(e) the extent to which the said programme has been able to obtain its objectives so far in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) allocated and released to various States under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the current Five Year Plan period year-wise is given in Statement (See below).

(c) NSAP presently comprises of five schemes namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), NFBS and Annapurna. IGNOAPS guidelines were issued in 2007, IGNWPS and IGNDPS guidelines in 2009, National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) guidelines in 1998 and Annapurna guidelines in 2000.

(d) States have been given flexibility in implementation of the schemes after transfer of NSAP to State Plan in 2002-03. Complaints/grievances received are forwarded to the States for verification. Central assistance is limited to the estimated number of beneficiaries who fulfill the eligibility criteria of the schemes under NSAP.

(e) As per the reports received from the States, 169 lakh beneficiaries are covered under IGNOAPS as compared to the estimated 189 lakh beneficiaries, 32 lakh beneficiaries under IGNWPS as compared to the estimated number of 45 lakh beneficiaries, 7.34 lakh beneficiaries under IGNDPS as compared to the estimated number of 15 lakh beneficiaries.

Statement

Details of the ACA allocated and released to various States under NSAP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20232.26	20232.26	28989.21	28989.21	36443.00	36443.00	39667.00	39667.00
2.	Bihar	25909.42	25909.42	49996.41	49996.41	59776.00	59776.00	56002.00	56002.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	11090.26	11090.26	13408.63	13408.63	15577.00	15577.00	17952.00	17952.00
4.	Goa	136.36	136.36	156.75	156.75	196.00	196.00	84.00	84.00
5.	Gujarat	2468.01	2468.01	2568.67	2568.67	7262.00	7262.00	5871.00	5871.00
6.	Haryana	2982.65	2982.65	4127.50	4127.50	3532.00	3532.00	5324.00	5324.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2290.41	2290.41	1989.31	1989.31	2179.00	2179.00	2828.00	2828.00
8.	J&K	1863.99	1863.99	2042.75	2042.75	3322.00	3322.00	2564.00	2564.00
9.	Jharkhand	14180.12	14180.12	20983.60	20983.60	23606.00	23606.00	18166.00	18166.00
10.	Karnataka	21176.47	21176.47	22850.20	22850.20	31261.00	31261.00	32296.00	32296.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Kerala		7497.36	7497.36	5779.21	5779.21	5943.00	5943.00	6615.00	4505.00
12. Madhya Pradesh		24397.63	24397.63	43592.42	43592.42	29747.00	29747.00	34686.00	34686.00
13. Maharashtra		20199.06	20199.06	31332.25	31332.25	41540.00	41540.00	28573.00	28573.00
14. Orissa		18479.38	18479.38	20802.81	20802.81	22043.00	22043.00	37288.00	37288.00
15. Punjab		1229.47	1229.47	4792.37	4792.37	3769.00	3769.00	4845.00	4845.00
16. Rajasthan		15959.34	15959.34	14316.14	14316.14	15259.00	15259.00	14507.00	14507.00
17. Tamil Nadu		18479.19	18479.19	32070.19	32070.19	28618.00	28618.00	22876.00	22876.00
18. Uttar Pradesh		33106.56	33106.56	84300.35	84300.35	112302.00	112302.00	110319.00	110319.00
19. Uttarakhand		1841.90	1841.90	4720.53	4720.53	4745.00	4745.00	4562.00	4562.00
20. West Bengal		17012.92	17012.92	27842.45	27842.45	37384.00	37384.00	39407.00	39407.00
21. Arunachal Pradesh		390.85	390.85	488.02	488.02	365.00	365.00	285.00	285.00
22. Assam		16872.45	16872.45	17941.11	17941.11	17265.00	17265.00	16787.00	11718.00
23. Manipur		2082.48	2082.48	2051.86	2051.86	2213.00	2213.00	1664.00	1126.00
24. Meghalaya		950.23	950.23	1866.47	1866.47	830.00	830.00	1126.00	1664.00
25. Mizoram		429.71	429.71	602.20	602.20	578.00	578.00	750.00	750.00
26. Nagaland		789.22	789.22	835.15	835.15	691.00	691.00	1164.00	888.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Sikkim	441.39	441.39	437.90	437.90	530.00	530.00	422.00	422.00
28	Tripura	2648.32	2648.32	3339.35	3339.35	3948.00	3948.00	4370.00	4370.00
29	A&N Islands	16.85	12.63	25.00	25.00	39.00	39.00	75.00	75.00
30	Chandigarh	186.54	30.91	181.00	181.00	284.00	212.66	145.00	145.00
31	D&N Haveli	41.67	30.00	61.00	61.00	96.00	96.00	215.00	215.00
32	Daman and Diu	9.93	6.69	13.00	13.00	20.00	16.08	17.00	17.00
33	NCT Delhi	3640.00	3640.00	5327.00	5327.00	8371.00	3995.98	3998.00	2999.00
34	Lakshadweep	0.77	0.57	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	11.00	11.00
35	Pondicherry	115.00	115.00	168.00	168.00	264.00	264.00	739.00	554.00
TOTAL:		289148.17	288973.21	450000.00	450000.00	520000.00	515549.72	516200.00	507561.00

Contamination of ground water in Karnataka

1384. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in quite a large number of villages in Karnataka, the ground water is contaminated with fluoride, iron and salinity which is used by their inhabitants for drinking and other purposes;

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

(c) the details of remedial measures Central and State Governments have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Out of a total 59, 203 rural habitations in Karnataka, 8102 rural habitations (*i.e.* 13.7%) are reported as having drinking water sources contaminated with fluoride, iron and salinity and remaining to be covered with safe drinking water as on 1.4.2010 as per the on-line Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS) of this Department. The number of habitations, district-wise and contamination-wise (fluoride, iron and salinity), in the State of Karnataka, as on 1.04.2010, is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. This Department supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), for providing safe drinking water to the rural areas of the country. Upto 85% of the funds under

NRDWP can be used by the States, for addressing coverage and quality. The State

has been advised to prioritise the coverage of remaining quality affected habitations

in the Annual Plan discussions. The State has targeted to cover 4002 quality affected habitations with schemes for provision for safe drinking water in 2010-11. During the year 2010-2011, an amount of Rs. 644.92 crore has been allocated to the State Government of Karnataka under NRDWP, out of which Rs 593.58 crore has been released as on 28.02.2011.

Statement

District-wise and Contamination-wise number of habitations in the State of Karnataka as on 1.04.2010 as updated by the State on IMIS

Sl.No.	District Name	Fluoride	Iron
Salinity			
1	2	3	4
5			
1.	Bagalkot	80	30
2.	Bangalore Rural	0	34
			0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bangalore Urban	58	324	2
4.	Belgaum	63	245	13
5.	Bellary	357	5	17
6.	Bidar	7	0	3
7.	Bijapur	161	80	72
8.	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0
9.	Chik Ballapur	261	0	3
10.	Chikmagalur	1	155	2
11.	Chitradurga	212	228	88
12.	Dakshin Kannad	1	229	1
13.	Davangere	277	2	57
14.	Dharwad	2	38	6
15.	Gadag	50	0	1
16.	Gulbarga	59	0	0
17.	Hassan	79	33	59
18.	Haveri	18	0	0
19.	Kodagu	0	9	0
20.	Kolar	193	160	7
21.	Koppal	161	5	14
22.	Mandya	201	230	15
23.	Mysore	49	377	0
24.	Raichur	235	0	110
25.	Ramanagaram	99	31	5
26.	Shimoga	44	202	11
27.	Tumkur	411	1331	483
28.	Udupi	1	195	0

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Uttar Kannada	0	48	2
30.	Yadgir	4	27	1
TOTAL:		3084	4018	1000

Unutilization of funds released under SGSY

†1385. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of funds that remained unutilized every year out of funds released under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three financial years;

(b) the details of such proposed works which have not been commenced even after the release of funds or have been left incomplete after getting started;

(c) the corrective steps taken to utilize the unutilized funds under this head; and

(d) whether the incidents of negligence in pursuing the corrective steps by DRDA in some States have come to light?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The central allocation and releases under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is as under:-

Year	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Funds@	% Utilisation
2007-08	1702.24	1540.28	2394.17	82%
2008-09	2020.00	1989.60	3003.05	76%
2009-10	2051.54	1974.96	3495.65	80%

@ - includes Opening Balance + Central releases + State releases + Misc Receipts.

Amount that remains unutilized, out of the total available

funds is carried over to the next financial year and is adjusted against the central release to the concerned state during the next financial year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Ministry does not maintain any details of records on works taken up by the States. However the target and achievement of Swarozgaris assisted with credit linked subsidy during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Target	Achievement
2007-08	1352745	1699295
2008-09	1762670	1861875
2009-10	1822482	2085177

(c) and (d) As per the existing financial norms, funds are released to states in two instalments. The second instalment is not released unless the state has utilized 60% of available funds. Moreover, cuts are applied if the proposal for release of second instalment is not submitted to the Ministry within the prescribed time limits and also if the states has opening balance above permissible limits. These financial norms act as disincentives for low utilization of funds by states. In addition, the Ministry monitors expenditures at state level through on-line monthly progress reports and the states are repeatedly encouraged to ensure proper and timely utilization of funds through meetings of Performance Review Committee and monthly feedback on performance indicators to States.

Funds for modernisation of land records

†1386. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

SHRI BRIJALAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds required for modernization of land records has not been disbursed during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether cost escalation has taken place in targeted works due to delay in disbursement of funds; and

(d) if so, the manner in which cost escalation would be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) No Sir, funds for modernization of land records have been released during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. During 2007-08, funds amounting to Rs.41.24 crore and Rs.103.22 crore were released to the States/UTs under the Centrally-sponsored schemes of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) respectively. During 2008-09,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

these two schemes were merged in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) by combining their key components and rationalizing them into one integrated and enhanced scheme.

The activities being supported under the NLRMP, *inter-alia*, include computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of registration, training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries, connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices and modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level.

During 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (as on 28.02.2011) funds to the tune of Rs. 188.76 crore, Rs.195.44 crore and Rs. 101.39 crore have been released to the States/UTs under the NLRMP. Thus, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, so far, funds amounting to Rs.630.05 crore have been released to the States/UTs for modernization of land records.

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

(c) and (d) There is no cost escalation in targeted works due to delay in disbursement of funds.

Release of SGSY funds to West Bengal

1387. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of swarozgaris assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned and released for SGSY in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether the State has requested for release of additional amount; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The total no. of swarozgaris assisted, central allocation and central releases under Swarnjayanti Gram

Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during
2007-08 to 2009-10, in West Bengal, is given in Statement (See
below)

(c) and (d) The state did not request for any additional fund during the said period. As per the current practice, any savings in the allocation at the Central level is again redistributed to all the States on the basis of poverty ratio and any savings within the State allocation is re-distributed among the well performing districts in the State.

Statement

State-wise financial progress under the SGSY during 2007-08 to 2009-10 in West Bengal

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	District	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total No. of Swarozgaris assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total No. of Swarozgaris assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total No. of Swarozgaris assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	24 Paraganas (North)	835.66	645.38	2569	987.92	1051.78	2921	1010.25	559.83	3642
2.	24 Paraganas (South)	1041.75	520.87	1900	1231.55	615.78	699	947.97	511.94	1384
3.	Bankura	611.08	411.71	166	722.42	769.11	478	801.28	467.39	741
4.	Birbhum	641.31	620.35	2685	758.16	807.16	3070	743.15	492.86	4693
5.	Burdwan	645.05	645.05	3257	762.58	811.87	5815	1057.30	1114.56	7723
6.	Cooch Behar	586.72	586.69	2675	693.61	738.44	5635	755.61	796.53	5829
7.	Darjeeling	140.01	100.29	99	165.53	58.47	690	178.52	130.67	260

8.	Hooghly	525.21	501.12	889	620.90	655.54	796	704.41	620.26	936
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Howrah	418.11	418.11	4617	494.28	526.23	4939	485.75	512.06	4917
10..	Jalpaiguri	579.45	579.45	410	685.03	616.53	1746	704.41	742.56	
	2210									
11.	Malda	586.61	586.61	22	693.49	738.31	389	725.16	401.85	395
12.	Midnapore (Paschim)	934.10	934.07	4548	1104.29	1175.67	3884	1062.84	1120.4	6580
13.	Midnapore (Purba)	506.79	499.28	349	599.13	637.86	822	1277.34	1346.51	4184
14	Murshidabad	1252.81	1037.85	2404	1481.07	1576.8	5786	693.33	730.88	607
15	Nadia	716.05	651.75	5111	846.51	846.51	4016	921.68	745.76	9836
16	North Dinajpur	470.08	235.04	365	555.73	277.87	175	466.37	293.72	1067
17	Purulia	529.91	529.91	0	626.46	666.95	1170	736.23	702.48	2512
18	Siliguri	86.55	86.55	363	102.32	108.93	407	127.32	134.22	406
19	South Dinajpur	307.48	306.05	1122	363.50	387	3727	440.08	439.2	5170
	TOTAL:	11414.72	9896.13	33551	13494.48	13066.81	47165	13839.00	11863.68	63092

Reconstitution of CEGC

1388. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC), a statutory body under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the details of the members in the new CEGC body and their political party/institution affiliation;

(c) whether the prescribed rule under section 10 (3) (d) of the MGNREGS has been followed in selecting the non-official members of the council; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) has been constituted under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. However, term of some of its members has ended and filling up of the vacancies is under consideration.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Section 10(3) (d) of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been followed whenever CEGC has been constituted. The relevant provision is as under:

“not more than fifteen non-official members representing Panchayati Raj Institutions, organisations of workers and disadvantaged groups:

Provided that such non-official members shall include two chairpersons of District Panchayats nominated by the Central Government by rotation for a period of one year at a time:

Provided further that not less than one third of the non-official members nominated under this clause shall be women:

Provided also that not less than one third of the non-official members shall be belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes and minorities.”

Increase in allocation under MGNREGS to better performing States

1389. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will come forward to increase its allocation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to State Governments which are successfully implementing the scheme;

(b) if so, whether Government will also propose to increase the wages and the number of working days under this programme to make the scheme more beneficial and effective; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based legislation and not an allocation based programme. Central Government releases funds to the States as per the projections made in the approved labour budget for the year. First installment 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 installment, the States are required to submit their release proposals in prescribed format alongwith Audit Report of the Chartered Accountant and Utilisation Certificate showing utilisation of atleast 60% of the available funds. In case a State needs more funds, it may submit a revised labour budget and accordingly demand more funds to meet the labour demand.

(b) and (c) The Government has enhanced the wages for unskilled manual workers under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. However, there is no proposal, at present, to increase the number of working days under the Act.

Failure in delivery system of MGNREGS

1390. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable failure in the delivery system of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The shortcomings in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA as noticed during its monitoring are due to the following reasons:

- (i) Lack of awareness among rural population about their legal rights under the Act leading to lesser number of households demanding work as compared with the total population of an area.
- (ii) Lack of dedicated staff in the Gram Panchayats who have been assigned a pivotal role in the implementation of the Act leading to improper records keeping.

- (iii) Inadequate technical/non technical staff with the implementing authorities resulting in delayed measurement of works leading to delayed payments to the workers.
- (iv) Lack of banking/postal infrastructure in remote areas also leading to delay in payments to the workers.
- (v) Lack of internet connectivity resulting in delayed reporting on MIS by the States.

To rectify the shortcomings, the Ministry has taken the following steps:

- (a) Awareness generation through intensive IEC activities using print as well as electronic media have been taken up.
- (b) States have been asked to deploy adequate dedicated staff (both technical and non-technical) with the implementing authorities. Administrative expenses had been enhanced to 6% for meeting the expenditure towards salary of such dedicated staff. Instructions have been issued to the States to fully utilize the funds provided for the purpose.
- (c) In areas not served by banks/post offices, use of rural ATMs, hand held devices, smart cards and business correspondent models for disbursement of wages have been initiated.
- (d) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK) at Gram Panchayat and Block level has been included as a permissible activity under MGNREGA. BNRGSK will function as a knowledge resource centre to facilitate operation of ICT based NREGS MIS.

Special funds for development of hilly rural areas

1391. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that some rural areas in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, have remained neglected for several years and are still out of sight;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to set-up a special fund for promoting development activities in such neglected rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of rural development programmes/schemes. These schemes are implemented through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in rural areas including hilly areas of the

Himachal Pradesh. The Ministry have no specific information to substantiate that some rural areas of the hilly states like Himachal Pradesh have remained backward.

(b) and (c) The funds under various rural development programmes are allocated and released as per the programme guidelines. There is no proposal to set-up a special fund for promoting development activities in these areas.

**Proposals for sanctioning of linkroads in Himachal Pradesh
under PMGSY**

†1392. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Prime Minister's Office regarding Bakholi-Nandla, Todsa-Gumana and Amboi-Gumana link roads in the Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken by the Ministry thereon and whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for sanctioning these link roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 'Rural Road' is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention to improve rural infrastructure by way of constructing All weather roads. The project proposals under PMGSY are submitted by the State Government based on the Core Network. As such, the instant reference was forwarded to State Government to examine the proposal as per programme guidelines.

**Impact of escalation of cost of raw materials on rural road
projects**

1393. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increase in prices of various raw materials required for development of the rural roads, the implementation of Bharat Nirman Programme has been adversely affected in various States particularly in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government permits States to revise the estimated cost of various projects in order to accommodate increase in prices;

(d) if so, the number of cases in which various States have revised the estimated cost of various projects during 2009-10 and 2010-11 so far; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details of the cost of such projects increased/decreased due to such revisions during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Rural Roads are a State subject and PMGSY is a one-time Central intervention. The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the road works under PMGSY are prepared by the State Governments on the basis of prevailing Annual State Schedule of Rates and it is expected that on average the tendered value would approximate the estimated value. In case the value of tenders received is above the estimate that has been cleared by the Ministry, the difference (tender premium) pooled for the entire State for the works in a phase/batch is to be borne by the State Government. Also, all costs due to time overrun, arbitration or judicial award are to be borne by the State Government.

Employment provided in Karnataka under MGNREGS

1394. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households which were provided employment in Karnataka under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) since its inception;

(b) the share of SCs, STs and women in total employment generated in the State; and

(c) what steps Government has taken to improve the availability of work under MGNREGS in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The requisite details in respect of Karnataka State are as under:

Year	No. of households provided employment	Persondays of employment generated (in lakh)			
		Total	SC	ST	Women
2006-07	545185	222.01	73.37	45.18	112.24
2007-08	549994	197.78	59.79	37.94	99.42
2008-09	896212	287.64	79.89	39.91	145.03
2009-10	3535281	2003.43	334.64	171.77	737.07
2010-11	1064689	431.32	71.87	44.62	197.66

(upto Jan., 11)

(c) With a view to improve the availability of work under MGNREGS, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Works as stipulated in para 1(iv) of Schedule-I of the Act have been allowed on the individual lands owned by small and marginal farmers also.
- (ii) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra at village and block level has been included as a permissible activity under the Act.
- (iii) Joint convergence guidelines for convergence of rural development programmes of Ministries of Environment and Forests, Agriculture; Water Resources; Department of Land Resources; SGSY and PMGSY programmes of Department of Rural Development with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA have been issued.

Status of proposals under Central Rural Sanitation Programme

†1395. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is operating a Central Rural Sanitation Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of amount given to States under the programme during the last three years;

(c) whether any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is pending before the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the latest position of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was started in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas. It was a supply driven, subsidy and infrastructure oriented programme. The experience of community-driven, awareness-generating campaign based programmes in some states and the results of evaluation of CRSP, led to the formulation of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 1999. The TSC is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. It is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. A project proposal emanates from the district and is forwarded by

the State Government to the Government of India. Projects under TSC have been sanctioned to 607 districts of the country. Details of the funds released to States during the last three financial years and the current year State-wise and year-wise is given in Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*The funds released to States under Total Sanitation Campaign
during the
last three financial years and the current year*

S. No.	Name of State	Release figures during the year (Rs. in lakh)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as of 28.02.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	967.93	1391.81	11078.44	13880.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	1530.16	404.97	119.26
3.	Assam	4265.53	8310.66	6729.81	9437.36
4.	Bihar	9669.88	7150.57	9046.69	11259.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	5235.81	1144.14	5018.42	5479.58
6.	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	37.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	8793.37	978.81	3036.91	4692.36
9.	Haryana	2801.42	1069.09	718.15	605.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1033.94	679.70	1116.80	1506.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1791.20	1115.82	332.90	1327.58
12.	Jharkhand	1940.40	3188.20	3941.66	5466.98
13.	Karnataka	1627.97	3176.18	5571.01	4458.66
14.	Kerala	2935.82	388.99	975.45	1171.30
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6941.60	9767.83	9987.49	14402.60
16.	Maharashtra	8150.40	3526.29	9894.06	12911.70
17.	Manipur	748.44	99.83	1177.54	80.30
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	578.30	1378.78	3105.23
19.	Mizoram	182.84	679.15	412.98	0.00
20.	Nagaland	190.05	99.78	1059.26	1229.45
21.	Orissa	5932.53	7204.33	5031.55	6300.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
22. Puducherry		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Punjab		0.00	223.18	116.02	285.96
24. Rajasthan		3236.71	2516.85	4352.64	2789.81
25. Sikkim		1.22	254.86	0.00	112.86
26. Tamil Nadu		2551.08	473.31	6166.18	7593.28
27. Tripura		938.26	158.76	836.66	339.62
28. Uttar Pradesh		15553.41	38139.95	11504.86	22594.00
29. Uttarakhand		668.15	861.89	773.98	874.82
30. West Bengal		10194.39	3047.06	3246.76	8327.50

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED QUESTIONS
SET FOR THE 7TH MARCH, 2011***

Written Answers to Starred Questions

Award of broadcasting rights for CWG

*141. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the Shunglu Committee Report, which has found irregularities in the award of broadcasting rights for the Commonwealth Games (CWG) by Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against the erring officials of Prasar Bharati for allegedly causing loss of Rs. 135 crore to the exchequer in awarding the broadcasting rights for CWG held in October, 2010 to a British firm?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) The High Level Committee (HLC) constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games Delhi, 2010 has submitted its First Report on Host Broadcasting to the Government on 29.01.2011.

(b) and (c) First Report on Host Broadcasting is available on the website www.india.gov.in. In its findings the High Level Committee has concluded that "action/inaction are strongly suggestive of collusion between CEO Prasar Bharati and DG:Doordarshan and the service provider(s), SIS LIVE/ZOOM Communications. Following are the recommendations and the action

taken:

*The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Monday, 7th March, 2011 was adjourned on account of demise of Shri Arjun Singh. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, the 8th March, 2011.

Recommendations made in Chapter 6 of First Report of HLC	Action Taken
1	2
<p>6.1 The Value of services provided in Production and Coverage contract are estimated at below ` 100 crore. Certain other expenditures have been incurred contrary to the contract. These are to be viewed in the context of Rs. 147.60 crore (60% of contract price) paid by Prasar Bharati upto October'2010 and the need to recover the 'excess' amount from M/s. SIS Live.</p>	<p>Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has been directed to review the claims made by M/s. SIS Live jointly with Prasar Bharati and in consultation with their financial advisers to ensure that there is no over-payment. In the event of any over-payment having been made, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has been directed to take appropriate action for recovery, after seeking due legal advice. Accordingly Prasar Bharati has been directed to furnish complete details to the Ministry so that an appropriate decision can be taken in this regard.</p>
<p>6.2 The relationship between Government and Prasar Bharati, in matters where Government has a role to play, and that between the Executive and the Board of Prasar Bharati need to be redefined.</p>	<p>Terms of reference of the existing Group of Ministers (GOM) on Prasar Bharati have been modified to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) look into the issue of relationship between the Government and the Prasar Bharati as also between the Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati and the Board of the Prasar Bharati; and (ii) examine the existing governance structure, in particular, the oversight mechanism put in place by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for host broadcasting arrangements and recommend measures that could be put in place for appropriately strengthening the governance structure. <p>The GOM has been directed to expedite its work so that necessary corrective administrative and legislative measures</p>

	could be put in place at the earliest.
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1	2
6.3 Government may decide on action against the then CEO, Prasara Bharati (Shri B.S. Lalli) and Director General (Doordarshan) (Ms. Aruna Sharma, IAS) and others who acted in concert with them for providing undue gain to SIS Live/ZOOM Communications Ltd.	<p>Director General, Doordarshan has been reverted to her parent cadre following the expiry of her tenure on 19.2.2011. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has sought the explanation of Shri B.S. Lalli, CEO, Prasara Bharati (under suspension) and Ms. Aruna Sharma, the then</p> <p>DG:Doordarshan on each of the allegations made against them in the report of the Committee. Further action will be initiated by the Ministry after receipt and examination of their explanations.</p>
6.4 Certain action seem to attract penal provision under the Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act. This aspect also needs to be separately investigated.	<p>A copy of the report was referred to Central Bureau of Investigation through the Department of Personnel and Training for further action as deemed appropriate. CBI has since been permitted by the Ministry under Section 6(A) of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946 for registration of a regular case and initiation of criminal investigation against Shri B.S. Lalli under Section 120-B r/w 420 IPC r/w 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.</p> <p>As regards the then DG:DD a view will be expeditiously taken after completion of the examination of her suo motu comments on the HLC report as also her response to the explanation sought by the Ministry.</p>

Illegal broadcast of foreign channels

*142. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided to amend the laws covering illegal broadcast of foreign channels, such as Press TV, Peace TV and Q TV;

(b) if so, whether illegal broadcast of foreign channels has generated serious concerns among security agencies;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to take firm steps to crack down on such illegal channels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) to (d) The Ministry is in the process of bringing about certain amendments in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 (hereinafter referred to as "Cable Act") to address the problem of illegal broadcast of foreign channels. The issue of carriage of illegal satellite TV channels by cable operators has been a matter of concern for the Government for quite some time. Security agencies had identified a list of 25 such channels and observed that the contents of some of these channels are not conducive to the security environment in the country and pose a potential security hazard. The matter was accordingly considered by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) which deliberated on the various options for curbing this problem. Since the action against cable operators who are indulging in illegal transmission of channels is to be taken by the Authorized Officers of the State Governments as per the Cable Act, it was felt by CoS that there is an imperative need to make the provisions in the Cable Act more stringent and deterrent to prevent illegal carriage. Accordingly, the CoS suggested incorporating amendments in the Act which include making the existing penal provisions more stringent by making transmission of illegal channels a cognizable offence and enhancing existing financial penalties in the Act to discourage cable operators from transmitting illegal channels. It is proposed to introduce a Bill to this effect in Parliament, after the approval of the Cabinet.

Further, for better enforcement of the Cable Act, the Ministry has circulated detailed guidelines to the States for setting up of State and District level Monitoring Committees to monitor- the content transmitted by cable operators. These Committees, comprising various cross sections of the society, are intended to aid and advise the Authorized Officers to ensure compliance of the provisions of the Cable Act and the Rules thereunder. The Ministry has been following up with the State Government for constitution of these Committees. As of now, only 10 States/UTs have formed the State level Committees, and District level Committees have been constituted in 110 districts out of 626 districts in the country.

Preparation of new CPI

†*143. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Consumer Price Index (CPI) is being prepared by Government;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the additional benefits this system is estimated to yield; and

(c) the extent of representation each factor would be given in the new CPI and the basis thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Yes Sir. The Central Statistics Office has released a new series of Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers on base 2010 =100 for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural and urban areas and also combined (rural plus urban) for the month of January, 2011 on 18th February, 2011.

(b) CPIs for Industrial Workers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers give change in price levels of goods and services consumed by these population segments. The new series is broad based and covers the entire rural and urban population. Therefore, the new series would better reflect change in prices paid by the entire population.

(c) Consumption patterns used for new CPI have been derived from the results of the 'Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office during 2004-05. All India weights for rural, urban and combined are given in Statement (See below). Prices of specified consumption items are collected every month from 1181 selected villages covering all the districts for CPI (Rural) and from 310 selected towns which include all State/UT capitals for CPI (Urban). Food group weights in all-India CPI (rural), CPI (urban) and CPI (combined) are 59.31%, 37.15% and 49.71% respectively. Remaining weights are for non-food groups i.e., housing, fuel and light, clothing and footwear and miscellaneous group.

Statement

New series of CPI-All India weights

Sub group/group	Rural	Urban	Combined (Rural+Urban)
1	2	3	4
Cereals and products	19.08	8.73	14.59
Pulses and products	3.25	1.87	2.65

Milk and milk products	8.59	6.61	7.73
Oils and fats	4.67	2.89	3.90
Egg, fish and meat	3.38	2.26	2.89
Vegetables	6.57	3.96	5.44
Fruits	1.90	1.88	1.89

1	2	3	4
Sugar etc.	2.41	1.26	1.91
Condiments and spices	2.13	1.16	1.71
Non- alcoholic beverages	2.04	2.02	2.03
Prepared meals etc.	2.57	3.17	2.83
Pan, tobacco and Intoxicants	2.73	1.35	2.13
Food, beverages and tobacco	59.31	37.15	49.71
Fuel and light	10.42	8.40	9.49
Clothing and bedding	4.60	3.34	4.05
Footwear	0.77	0.57	0.68
Clothing, bedding and footwear	4.73	5.36	3.91
Housing		22.53	9.77
Education	2.71	4.18	3.35
Medical care	6.72	4.34	5.69
Recreation and amusement	1.00	1.99	1.43
Transport and communication	5.83	9.84	7.57
Personal care and effects	3.05	2.74	2.92
Household requisites	4.48	3.92	4.30
Others	1.12	0.99	1.06
Miscellaneous	24.91	28.00	26.31
ALL GROUPS	100.00	100.00	100.00

Electoral reforms

*144. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that elections have become a source of corruption and malpractices;

(b) whether Government is also aware that apart from money power, caste power and muscle power are also unscrupulously used to win elections; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken for radical electoral reforms?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Though there is no specific data available to indicate that the elections have become a source of corruption and malpractices, yet the Government and the Election Commission of India are concerned about the influence of money, caste and muscle power in elections in recent times. The Election Commission has taken various measures to control influence of money power in elections. These measures were implemented in the recently held General Election to the Legislative Assembly of Bihar, 2010, and simultaneous by-election to Banka Lok Sabha Constituency. The Election Commission has stated that the Commission has decided to implement the same mechanism with greater thrust in the forthcoming General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Assam, Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. Considering the impact of the monitoring mechanism of Election Expenditure as reflected in the feedbacks in the Bihar Assembly Election, 2010, the Election Commission stated that the Commission has decided to implement the same mechanism with greater thrust in the forthcoming General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Assam, Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry taking into consideration the state specific requirements in dealing with the menace of money power.

With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee has been constituted on 1st October, 2010 to recommend to the government concrete ways in which our electoral system can be strengthened. The Legislative Department in co-sponsorship with the Election Commission of India conducted six regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Bengaluru, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. A National Consultation is also proposed to be held at New Delhi. On the basis of the inputs received or as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

Impact of inflation on sugar export

*145. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of sugar is being affected by the inflationary tendencies of food commodities;

(b) if so, the present sugar stock in the country *vis-a-vis* its demand; and

(c) the future prospects of sugar export in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Based on initial prospects of high production of

sugar during current sugar season, the Government decided to allow export of 5 lac tons of sugar under Open General License (OGL), However, in view of inflationary trends in food items, it was decided to further assess the sugar supply and demand situation in greater detail and the proposed export of sugar has been put on hold.

(b) Provisionally estimated sugar stocks in the country by end of January, 2011 was about 82 lac tons.

(c) Future prospects of sugar exports depend upon many factors viz. current as well as future production and demand of sugar in the country, global production, international prices of sugar, market expectations, etc.

Norms for Targeted Public Distribution System

*146. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) for making allocation of foodgrains to the States;

(b) whether the State Governments are satisfied with the norms; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a huge variation in the poverty (BPL, etc.) estimates of the Planning Commission and other Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per 1993-94 poverty estimates, the percentage of population living below poverty line at all India level is 36%.

As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

families. Allocation of foodgrains to these 6.52 crore BPL families, including AAY families, are made @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the central pool and the past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families ranges between 10 and 35 kg per family per month.

Some State Governments have issued larger number of BPL ration cards. A few State Governments have also made requests for increasing the accepted number of BPL families

under TPDS. Government of India, however, has been adopting uniform criteria across all States/UTs. Hence, the request from these States/UTs for increasing the accepted number of BPL families could not be agreed to.

Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group to review the methodology of estimation of poverty under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar. The Expert Group has, *inter-alia*, estimated the All-India poverty headcount ratio for 2004-05 at 37.2%.

In addition to poverty estimates of the Planning Commission, some other agencies have also given their estimates on poverty. Ministry of Rural Development had appointed an Expert Group to suggest methodology for conducting the next BPL census in rural areas. In the report submitted by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena, it is, *inter-alia*, mentioned that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be revised upwards to at least 50%. However, the terms of reference of the Expert Group to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the BPL Census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan does not include estimation of poverty. Besides, National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arjun K. Sengupta, in its Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector has indicated that in 2004-05, the Extremely Poor constituted 6.4 percent, the Poor 15.4 percent, the Marginally Poor 19.0 percent. These three constituted 41 percent of the population. If the vulnerable are added to this group, the total accounts for 77 percent of the population.

CIL venture in South Africa

*147. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently asked South Africa to consider giving more mineral assets to the Coal India Limited (CIL), in view of its growing coal requirement to fire its thermal power turbines;

(b) if so, the response of the South African Government/firms in this regard; and

(c) whether the demand-supply gap of coal is increasing day by day and to what extent CIL's efforts to acquire coal mines in foreign countries are going to bridge the gap between demand and supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) During the visit of the official Indian delegation led by the Minister of Coal to South Africa in January, 2011, various issues relating to improvement of bilateral relations between India and South Africa, in the field of coal sector, were discussed. During this visit, the South African

Government was informed that Coal India Limited (CIL) is interested in coal properties in South Africa and both the countries could consider setting up joint ventures in this area. However, the formal response of South African Government in this regard is yet to be received.

(c) The demand of coal, as a fuel for the projected capacity addition of power generation and long term demand of the Steel and other sectors has continuously been increasing over the years. Coal India Limited (CIL) is also looking at various alternatives like acquisition of coal assets abroad as well as long term off-take agreements with coal producers. Apart from allocation of two coal blocks by the Government of Mozambique, no other mines have, however, so far been acquired by CIL abroad. It would as such not be possible at this stage to estimate the extent to which the demand-supply gap -could be bridged through this initiative.

Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project

*148. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to halt construction work of Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project in the North-Eastern Region (NER) after public protest;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken in this matter;

(d) whether construction of more big/small dams by the Central Government is in the pipeline in NER; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, along with their capacity?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Government has not decided to halt the construction work of Lower Subansiri Hydroelectric Project (2000 MW).

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

(d) and (e) As on date, four Hydroelectric Projects (above 25 MW capacity) viz. Lower Subansiri hydro-electric project (2000 MW), Kameng (600 MW), Pare (110 MW) and Tuirial (60 MW) are under

construction in Central Sector in North Eastern Region (NER) including Sikkim. Details of these four projects are given in Statement-I

(See below). In addition, 14 hydro-electric projects (above 25 MW) with an aggregate capacity of 9307 MW in Central Sector in NER including Sikkim are in the pipeline and are presently under clearances/Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage. Details of these projects, State-wise, are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Details of Hydro Electric Projects under construction in Central
Sector in North Eastern Region including Sikkim for Benefits
during Eleventh Plan
and beyond*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/State/Executing Agency/Installed Capacity/Location	Anticipated commissioning schedule
A. ARUNACHAL PRADESH		
1.	Subansiri Lower HEP Ar. Pradesh/Assam NHPC Ltd./ 8x250= 2000 MW Distt.- Lower Subansiri/Dhemaji	2013-15
2.	Kameng HEP Ar. Pradesh NEEPCO/4x150= 600 MW Distt.-West Kameng	2016-17
3.	Pare HEP Ar. Pradesh NEEPCO/2x55 =110 MW Distt.- Papum Pare	2013-14
B. MIZORAM		
4	Tuirial Mizoram NEEPCO/2x30=60 MW Distt.- Aizwal	2013-14

Statement-II

*Details of Hydro Electric Projects in the pipeline in Central
Sector in North Eastern Region and Sikkim (Above 25 MW Capacity)*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Agency	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1.	Dibang	Dibang	NHPC	3000
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Tawang-I	Tawang	NHPC	600
3.	Tawang-II	Tawang	NHPC	800
4.	Kameng-I (Bhareli-I)	Kameng	NEEPCO	330
			SUB TOTAL	4730
MANIPUR				
1	Tipaimukh	Barak	JV of NHPC, SJVNL & Government of Manipur	1500
2	Loktak D/s	Barak	JV of NHPC & Government of Manipur	66
			SUB TOTAL	1566
MEGHALAYA				
1	Mawphu St. 11	Umiew	NEEPCO	85
			SUB TOTAL	85
MIZORAM				
1	Kolodyne-II	Kolodyne	NTPC	460
2	Tuivai	-	NEEPCO	210
3	Lungreng	Tyao	NEEPCO	815
4	Chhimtuipui (Boinu)	Boinu	NEEPCO	635
5	Mat (Mat-Sekawi)	Mat	NEEPCO	76
			SUB TOTAL	2196
GRAND TOTAL (N.E. REGION)				8577
SIKKIM				
1	Teesta-IV	Teesta	NHPC	520
2	Lachen	Teesta	NHPC	210
			SUB TOTAL	730
GRAND TOTAL (N.E. REGION + SIKKIM)				9307

Status of power reforms programmes

†*149. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Government's financial and technical assistance schemes for power reforms programmes of the States;

(b) the performance in accordance with better management and reforms, State-wise;

(c) the status of the States in the context of their transmission losses as compared to the national average; and

(d) the assistance being provided by Government to States to tackle the problems, such as jamming of electronic meter readers by remote?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

(R-APDRP) was launched by the Ministry of Power in July, 2008 as a Central Sector Scheme for improving the urban power distribution sector in the country. The focus of R-APDRP Scheme is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) loss reduction. The projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts: Part-A & Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to the establishment of an IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact and verifiable AT&C losses in towns where the scheme is being implemented. Part-B of the scheme is for actual up-gradation and strengthening of the sub-transmission and distribution system. The focus of Part-B is on real AT&C loss reduction which is to be maintained on a sustainable basis.

The present status of the R-APDRP scheme is given below:

- Under Part-A (IT) of the scheme, a loan of Rs. 5177 crores has been sanctioned for funding of all eligible 1401 schemes in 29 states/UTs and an amount of Rs. 1475 crores has already been disbursed.
- Under Part-B of R-APDRP, schemes worth Rs. 14854 crores have been sanctioned for 775 out of 1100 eligible towns and an amount of Rs. 1781 crores has already been disbursed.
- Under Part-A (SCADA), a loan amount of Rs. 472 crores has

been sanctioned for funding of SCADA schemes in 18 of 60 eligible towns and an amount of Rs. 100 crores has already been disbursed.

Since, the R-APDRP is still under implementation, the benefits of technology enhancement and the total estimated energy savings achieved as a result thereof will

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

be known only after the completion of the projects. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT&C losses will be reduced to 15% in the project areas.

(c) States/UT-wise Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses for the years 2006-07, 2007-03 and 2008-09 as contained in the 7th 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities' published by Power Finance Corporation are given in Statement (See below). The AT&C losses at National level in respect of the utilities selling electricity directly to consumers is 28.44% (2008-09).

(d) Distribution of Power is a State matter and action for preventing jamming of electronic meters is to be taken by the States. However, under R-APDRP programme financial assistance is provided to state power utilities as follows:

- Under Part-A of R-APDRP, projects for establishment of IT enabled base line data and IT application system for energy accounting/auditing, GIS, consumer indexing, AMR (Automatic Meter Reading) on feeders and DTs (Distribution Transformers), Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) and IT based consumer service centers. It will enable utilities to locate technical and commercial loss pockets at feeder and DT (Distribution Transformer) level, which may be plugged by utilities through technical and administrative interventions.
- Under Part-B, Automatic Meter Reading instruments (AMRs) are being provided for HT (High Tension i.e. > 11KV lines) consumers. In addition strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system is also envisaged under Part-B

Statement

AT&C Losses (%) for Utilities selling directly to consumers

Region	State	Utility	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	43.99	47.38	34.37
	Bihar total		43.99	47.38	34.37
	Jharkhand	JSEB	54.41	58.17	59.00
	Jharkhand total		54.41	58.17	59.00
	Orissa	CESCO	42.54	46.05	37.67

NESCO	36.22	34.58	38.90
SESCO	41.72	48.15	50.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
		WESCO	39.71	41.20	37.57
	Orissa total		39.90	41.68	39.43
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	61.43	51.32	56.86
	Sikkim total		61.43	51.32	56.86
	West Bengal	WBSEB	30.66		
		WBSEDCL		22.70	22.73
	West Bengal total			30.66	22.70
	22.73				
EASTERN TOTAL			39.12	37.76	35.51
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	57.96	61.59	
	60.15				
	Arunachal Pradesh total		57.96	61.59	60.15
	Assam	CAEDCL	42.55	42.96	33.53
		LAEDCL	31.24	28.71	14.14
		UAEDCL	38.67	36.02	17.02
	Assam total		36.64	35,18	20.32
	Manipur	Manipur PD	79.69	79.39	81.01
	Manipur total		79.69	79.39	81.01
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	39.08	39,45	43.37
	Meghalaya total		39.08	39.45	43.37
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	31.71	28.31	41.01
	Mizoram total		31.71	28.31	41.01
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	48.01	44.08	48.69
	Nagaland total		48.01	44,08	48.69
	Tripura	TSECL	29.19	30.16	31.98
	Tripura total		29.19	30,16	31.98
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL			40.56	40.06	35.96

Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	32.94	37.10	20.59
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1	2	3	4	5	6
		BSES Yamuna	43.24	47.31	13.73
		NDPL	28.52	31.20	17.80
	Delhi total		34.32	37.96	17.97
	Haryana	DHBVNL	22.13	31.78	32.60
		UHBVNL	29.00	34.22	34.00
	Haryana total		25.60	33.02	33.29
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	13.47	17.15	12.85
	Himachal Pradesh total			13.47	17.15
	Jammu and Kashmir	J&K PDD	64.68	71.92	69.05
	Jammu and Kashmir total		64.68	71.92	69.05
	Punjab	PSEB	22.54	19.10	18.96
	Punjab total		22.54	19.10	18.96
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	39.21	35.71	30.21
		JDVVNL	33.60	33.13	30.19
		JVVNL	34.38	30.60	28.45
	Rajasthan total		35.74	33.02	29.52
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	46.16	64.08	45.95
		MVVN	36.50	39.63	44.99
		Pash VVN	31.23	30.99	26.63
		Poorv VVN	64.67	11.53	49.95
		KESCO	52.02	56.12	41.84
	Uttar Pradesh total		44.25	37.10	40.32
	Uttarakhand	Ut PCL	35.54	38.32	35.37
	Uttarakhand total		35.54	38.32	35.37
NORTHERN TOTAL			34.56	33.28	31.19
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	18.32	19.23	14.24
		APEPDCL	12.09	7.46	10.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
		APNPDCL	23.28	11.92	14.37
		APSPDCL	17.47	20.02	11.36
	Andhra Pradesh total 12.99			17.88	16.19
	Karnataka	BESCOM	28.39	26.60	19.17
		CHESCOM	38.01	37.65	25.17
		GESCOM	47.41	41.25	38.80
		HESCOM	38.16	40.70	36.60
		MESCOM	12.08	21.66	17.75
	Karnataka total		32.76	32.13	25.68
	Kerala	KSEB	23.34	21.52	21.61
	Kerala total		23.34	21.52	21.61
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	16.21	16.19	15.33
	Tamil Nadu total		16.21	16.19	15.33
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	17.45	18.69	18.47
	Puducherry total		17.4	18.69	18.47
SOUTHERN TOTAL		21.20	20.27	17.42	
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	29.26	30.89	32.45
	Chhattisgarh Total		29.26	30.89	32.45
	Goa	Goa PD	16.89	13.12	17.17
	Goa total		16.89	13.12	17.17
	Gujarat	DGVCL	16.45	15.23	16.17
		MGVCL	15.23	17.17	14.98
		PGVCL	35.75	32.74	31.78
		UGVCL	15.93	17.23	16.31
	Gujarat total		23.60	22.81	22.05
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	54.37	54.43	83.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	36.12	41.35	44.55
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	48.30	45.00	57.05
	Madhya Pradesh total		45.67	46.78	61.05
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	34.59	31.32	31.19
	Maharashtra total			34.59	31.32
	31.19				
WESTERN TOTAL			33.15	31.83	34.32
GRAND TOTAL			30.62	29.58	28.44

Note: AT&C losses for Sikkim PD (for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09), MeSEB & APSPDCL (for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08) include transmission losses since the figure for transmission losses not available.

Note: Collection efficiency for JSEB for the year 2008-09 assumed same as that for the year 2007-08 in the absence of data

Source: PFC)

Reopening of closed coal projects

†*150. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether closed coal projects have been reconsidered in the meeting of Group of Ministers;

(b) if so, the projects which have been cleared and the States where these are located; and

(c) the reasons for not clearing the other projects?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Coal had moved a note for the consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI) on the need for making available more coal bearing areas for enhancing coal production in view of the situation arising out of the stand taken by the

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) consequent to categorizing the forest areas into "Go" and "No-Go" areas and also the issue of embargo on projects in areas with a high Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) score. While considering the above

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

note, CCI in its meeting held on 13.01.2011 directed that all pertinent issues may in the first instance be considered by Group of Ministers (GoM). Further it had directed that the GoM will consider all issues relating to reconciliation of environmental concerns emanating from various developmental activities including those related to infrastructure and mining, and finalize its recommendations within two months, including the following:

- (i) The efficacy and legality of existing forest clearance norms and procedures being followed.
- (ii) Environment clearance in respect of projects located in areas with high comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index; and
- (iii) The steps to be taken to ensure that better quality forests are regenerated in a time-bound manner after mining operations get over.

The first meeting of the GoM was held on 17.02.2011 and the GoM has not finalized its recommendations.

Akashvani Bhavan as 'Heritage Bhavan'

*151. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to convert Akashvani Bhavan into a 'Heritage Bhavan'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) As per Urban Development Department (Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi) Gazette Notification dated 1st October, 2009 issued in exercise of powers conferred by Bye-laws 23.1 and 23.5 of the Delhi Building Bye-laws, 1983 read with sub-section (17) of Section 2 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, All India Radio Building and Campus at Sansad Marg, New Delhi has been notified as one of the 70 Buildings/ Precincts declared as heritage building under Grade-II Category.

98th Indian Science Congress

*152. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had organised the 98th Indian Science Congress recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions arrived thereat, so far?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Indian Science Congress, since 1914, has been organized by the Indian

Science Congress Association (ISCA), which is an autonomous professional body.

ISCA organized the 98th Session of the Indian Science Congress from 3rd to 7th of January, 2011 at Chennai. No governmental decision is arrived at in Indian Science Congress.

However, at the 98th Session of the Indian Science Congress, the focal theme was 'Quality Education and Excellence in Scientific Research in Indian Universities'. It was attended by about 8000 scientists, students and policy makers. It was also attended by 6 Nobel Laureates including Professor Amartya Sen and Professor V. Ramakrishnan. The Session was well-organized into plenary sessions on well-defined themes, special lectures, policy discussions, exhibitions, etc. The topics of discussions and presentations ranged from the frontiers of modern science to science for national development to policy issues affecting the Science and Technology sector of the country, for example-

- (i) chemistry of future;
- (ii) nano materials and nanotechnology
- (iii) recent advances in asthma research;
- (iv) environmental technology;
- (v) biodiversity;
- (vi) issues of climate change;
- (vii) drug development from discovery to market;
- (viii) science and challenges of energy security;
- (ix) strategic electronic sector;
- (x) agriculture, biotechnology, food and nutrition security;
- (xi) perspectives in human health in modern society;
- (xii) science policy-agenda for next five years;
- (xiii) challenges of maintaining quality education;
- (xiv) enhancing academia-industry interaction; etc.

Some of the recommendations made in the Science Congress were:

- Need to create an innovation eco-system so that innovation becomes a way

of life in our knowledge institutions. India should become an Innovation Hot Spot.

- Development of climate resilient agriculture for food security of India should receive attention.

- Scientific knowledge should be used for sustainable development. For clean, ecofriendly and green technologies, there is a need of integrated management strategies involving all concerned sections of the society.
- Governments, regulators and operators should look for innovative ways of promoting community access to empower people in rural areas to join the rest of the virtual (cyber) world.
- Special attention is to be given to the growth and development of university system. Universities have to be more hospitable to creativity and genius, and less captive to bureaucracy and procedure. They should be more open to talent and to the challenge of established ideas.
- There is a need for scientists to step beyond their discipline and at least guide the social discourse on the ethical aspects related to use of scientific knowledge.
- The year 2012-13 will be centenary year of the Indian Science Congress. It should be designated as the 'Year of Science in India'. This "Year of Science in India" should unleash the energies of young scientists and inspire a new generation of Indians to enter the world of science, cross new horizons, explore new possibilities.
- The birthday of the legendary Indian mathematician, Srinivasa Ramanujan, which falls on December 22, should be declared as National Mathematics Day.

Setting up of hybrid power plants

*153. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to hold global bidding this year to develop and set up power plants that use a mix of solar and fossil fuels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes a demonstration of solar-thermal hybrid plants that would be allowed to use a mix of solar and natural gas or other fossil fuels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):
(a) to (d) No final decision has been taken as yet on technology configurations of the hybrid/demonstration project using a mix of solar and fissile fuel and to hold global bidding for these projects.

Early warning system for prevention of frauds

*154. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing an early warning system, a software that will help analyze and detect misconduct or fraud at an early stage to prevent recurrence of corporate frauds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this effective technology would cover all the Indian companies and provide online access to public on all documents filed by the companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has developed an 'Early Warning System' to help in detecting fraud at an early state. In the process of development of Early Warning System (EWS), the Ministry has identified 10 Risk Parameters which can be run on the data available with the MCA.

(c) and (d) This system covers all companies whose paid up capital exceeds Rs 5 crore. The documents filed by a company with the MCA as part of its records are available for inspection by public under Section 610 of the Companies Act, 1956 on payment of fees.

Survey on impact of DD in the Middle East

*155. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan has conducted a survey on the reach and impact of DD India in the Middle East;

(b) if so, the cost of the survey;

(c) whether the survey report was considered by the Prasar Bharati Board for further action and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether, while the previous report remained unattended, the Prasar Bharati is embarking on a similar exercise again; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that a survey was conducted on Reach and Impact of DD India in 2006-07 in seven countries of Middle East i.e. Bahrain, UAE, Oman, Kuwait, Yemen, Qatar and Saudi Arabia. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh was spent on the survey.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that based on the

recommendations of the study, DD India (International) Channel is being revamped.

(d) and (e) Prasar Bharati has informed that the Study in the seven Middle East countries was for a specific reason to make recommendations on the future strategy to expand the reception and distribution of the channel in those countries. Accordingly, letters

were issued to the Indian Embassies to identify potential distributors in the Middle East countries based on the report. A fresh Global tender has also been floated to find out Reach and Impact of DD India channel in eight countries in different regions of the world, wherever NRIs/PIOs are more in number.

Augmentation of foodgrain storage capacity

*156. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has asked the Ministry to augment storage capacity of foodgrains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The EGoM has directed to expeditiously take up construction of storage capacities under the Guarantee Scheme of FCI. The Government formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee of ten years to the private entrepreneurs for assured hiring. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four month's requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required. A covered capacity of about 150 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. The state-wise capacities to be created under the scheme are at given in Statement (See below). Out of this tenders have already been finalized for 16.06 lakh tonnes so far, for creation of capacity by the private entrepreneurs. Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) are also constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme.

Statement

Details of Storage Capacity approved by HLC (including 20 lakh tonnes capacity transferred from Punjab)

As on 28.9.2010 Figures in MTs

Sl. No.	State	Capacity approved by HLC	Nodal agency	Capacity Transferred out of Punjab	Total
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(order dated
27.7.2010)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,27,000	CWC/RWC	3,29,000	5,56,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bihar	3,00,000	CWC/SWC		3,00,000
3.	Chhattisgarh	5,000	CWC		5,000
4.	Gujarat	45,000	CWC	3,07,000	3,52,000
5.	Haryana	38,80,000	Hafed		38,80,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,42,550	Himfed		1,42,550
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,61,690	FCI		3,61,690
8.	Jharkhand	1,75,000	CWC/SWC		1,75,000
9.	Karnataka	2,05,000	CWC/SWC	4,31,000	6,36,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,40,000	MPWLC	2,95,000	4,35,000
11.	Kerala	15,000	CWC		15,000
12.	Maharashtra***	99,500	CWC/SWC	7,15,000	8,14,500
13.	Orissa (DCP)	3,00,000	CWC/SWC		3,00,000
14.	Punjab*	51,25,000	Pungrain		51,25,000
15.	Rajasthan		CWC/SWC	2,60,000	2,60,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	3,45,000	FCI		3,45,000
17.	Uttarakhand	25,000	FCI		25,000
18.	Uttar Pradesh	15,33,000	SWC	11,48,000	26,81,000
19.	West Bengal (DCP)	1,56,600	SWC		1,56,600
TOTAL**		1,30,80,340		34,85,000	1,65,65,340

*HLC had sanctioned 71.25 lakhs to Punjab. GoI vide letter dated 27.07.2010 has transferred 20 lakh tonnes to other states.

**Out of 35 lakh tonnes capacity only 20 lakh tonnes will be taken up on first come first serve basis and balance 15 lakh tonnes will not be taken up.

***A capacity of 15000 MT has not been considered for approval at Gondia (Maharashtra).

Pending court cases

*157. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending with the High Courts and the Supreme Court during the last three calendar years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) A Statement is enclosed (See below).

(b) In order to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases in Courts, Government has taken a number of measures as mentioned below:

(i) The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission to provide a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to the States for improving the justice delivery system in the country over a five year period 2010-15.

A grant of Rs. 1000 crore has already been released to the States during the year 2010-11. With the help of these grants, the States can, *inter-alia*, set up morning/evening/shift/special magistrates' courts, appoint court managers, establish ADR centres and provide training to mediators/conciliators, organise more Lok Adalats to reduce pendencies. The grants also provide for training of judicial officers, strengthening of State Judicial Academies, training of public prosecutors and maintainance of heritage court buildings.

(ii) In order to modernise the judicial infrastructure, Government is implementing a Central Sector Scheme (E-Courts Project) for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts in the country and upgradation of ICT infrastructure in superior courts at an estimated cost of Rs. 935 crore.

(iii) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been notified and brought into force w.e.f. 2nd October, 2009 to provide for speedy justice to common man at grassroots level. Government provides financial assistance to the States for setting up and operation of Gram Nyayalayas. 144 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified out of which 47 are operational.

- (iv) The Government has decided, in principle, to set up a 'National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms' with the objective of reducing pendency of cases in courts.
- (v) Fast Track Courts were set-up to expedite disposal of long pending sessions cases and the cases of undertrial prisoners. As per the information received, 32.06 lakh cases have been disposed of by these courts since inception.
- (vi) To augment the resources of the State Governments for provision of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance is provided to the

States/UTs for construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for Judges/Judicial Officers. The outlay for this Scheme for the Eleventh Plan Period (2007-12) is Rs. 701.08 crore against which an amount of Rs. 411.97 crore has been released to the State Governments during last three financial years.

Statement

Number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts

Sl. No.	Name of the Courts	As on 31.12.10	As on 31.12.08	As on 31.12.09
	Supreme Court	49819	55791	54562
Sl. No.	Name of the High Courts	As on 30.06.10	As on 31.12.08	As on 31.12.09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	911858	950864	969932
2.	Andhra Pradesh	169214	187050	194000
3.	Bombay	336080	338183	344477
4.	Calcutta	300473	319846	329580
5.	Chhattisgarh	66729	60418	57165
6.	Delhi	70003	61277	61807
7.	Gujarat	104814	99930	95350
8.	Guahati	62110	59336	60116
9.	Himachal Pradesh	34638	51643	49582
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48827	55588	63520
11.	Jharkhand	53364	55206	56295
12.	Karnataka	109993	172302	197701
13.	Kerala	110532	113426	117282
14.	Madras	451496	431390	448178
15.	Madhya Pradesh	183024	196921	209383

16. Orissa	240909	259918	267162
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1	2	3	4	5
17. Patna		119863	128907	127745
18. Punjab and Haryana		252324	243782	242829
19. Rajasthan		229934	259187	272936
20. Sikkim		83	85	79
21. Uttarakhand		17822	31578	18612
TOTAL		3874090	4076837	4183731

Source: (i) Supreme Court: From the website of the Supreme Court.

(ii) High Courts: From the reports received from respective High Courts.

Production of sugar

†*158. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of sugar in the country is expected to be higher than its demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of this, Government has decided to do away with the system of zero import duty on import of sugar;

(d) whether the year 2008-09 had witnessed an extremely low sugar production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Provisionally estimated domestic production and demand of sugar during the current sugar season (2010-11) are about 245 lac tons and 220-225 lac tons, respectively.

(c) There is no import duty levied on import of raw and white/refined sugar upto 31.03.2011.

(d) and (e) The production of sugar in the sugar season 2008-09 was about 147 lac tons, which is quite low when compared with figures of other years.

Steering committee for upstream storage projects on Yamuna

*159. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES

be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that for the construction of upstream water storages on the river Yamuna, a steering committee was constituted by Government to expedite the work;

(b) whether the steering committee has finalised any road map to give final recommendations to start work on these projects;

(c) whether one of the water storage projects, i.e. Renuka Dam, Government of Haryana has already deposited part of its share of Rs. 25 crore; and

(d) if so, whether other beneficiary States have been asked to deposit their part of share amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Steering Committee was constituted on 22.05.2006 to formulate a strategy to expedite the works on the storage projects in the upper reaches of river Yamuna namely Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar Vyasi. The Steering Committee has reviewed the status of clearance in respect of Renuka Dam and the submission of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Kishau and Lakhwar Vyasi projects setting timelines for their submission. The Committee has impressed upon the co-basin States the need to make concerted efforts to arrive at an agreement on the sharing of benefits and costs early, and requested the Upper Yamuna River Board to finalize the draft agreement for the construction of the projects, in consultation with Central Water Commission and co-basin States.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Haryana has deposited Rs. 25 crore with the Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. in respect of Renuka Dam.

(d) While the Committee discussed Renuka Project at its last meeting in 2009, it had been agreed that the beneficiary States might deposit funds tentatively with the project authority for construction of the projects, subject to adjustment of their shares of cost in the project as per agreement, to be arrived at, on the sharing of costs and benefits. However, the States shall not claim any right on the benefits "to be accrued from the project on the basis of such tentative funding made by them. However, Renuka Project has been declared a national project entitled to 90% Central funding.

Revamping judicial system

*160. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to revamp the judicial system in the country; and

(b) whether Government proposes any new and transparent methods for the recruitment of judges and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a)
The Government is taking various initiatives to improve justice delivery system in the country. These are as under:

(1) The Government has 'in principle' approved setting up of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The National Mission would help implementing the two major goals of

(i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system

(ii) enhancing accountability at all levels through structural changes and setting performance standards and facilitating enhancement of capacities for achieving such performance standards.

(2) With the objective of improving justice delivery, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to be utilized over a period of five years up to 2010-2015. This grant is aimed at providing support to improve judicial outcomes, and is allocated for the initiatives such as (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each State to facilitate such training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings.

(3) The Government is implementing a central sector scheme for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the

ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, at a cost of Rs. 935 crore for the first phase which will connect 14,229 courts in the country including video conferencing facilities. In the subsequent phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to take place. The Project output would be beneficial to both improving court process and rendering citizen centric services. Automation of case flow would cover case scrutiny, registration, court proceedings and electronic monitoring of all court-wise case pendency and performance assessment of Judges. In terms of citizen centric services, online availability of

case status, copies of orders and judgments, cause list and eventually e-filing of cases will be available. This project will also achieve one of the important goals of the Vision Document 2009, namely, the creation of National Arrears Grid, with the last mile connectivity up to Taluqa courts. The complete coverage of the 14,249 courts in terms of hardware and software will be achieved by March, 2014 and the largest number of courts (12,000) will be covered by March, 2012. Re-engineering of the process in the courts is the ultimate aim for speeding justice delivery and this activity is also to start this year.

- (4) Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to common man. Under the scheme, the Government provides non recurring grant for creation of infrastructure and also recurring grant on annual basis. Rs. 20.92 crore have been provided to the States so far under this scheme.
- (5) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments. The central grant is released with a rider that the State Governments would contribute at least the matching share. An amount of Rs. 412 crore has been released to the State Governments during the last three years. Central Grant for construction of High Court buildings is considered by the Planning Commission on 30:70 basis under Additional Central Assistance scheme.
- (6) The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010, which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 1st December, 2010, seeks to repeal the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, while retaining its basic features and aims to achieve the objectives of creating a statutory mechanism for enquiring into individual complaints against Judges of the High

Courts and the Supreme Court and recommending appropriate action, enabling declaration of assets and liabilities of Judges and laying down the judicial standards to be followed by the Judges. All these measures will increase accountability of Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court thereby further strengthening the independence of the judiciary. The Bill has been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee.

- (7) A Bill namely, The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 25th August, 2010 to increase the retirement age of Judges of the High Courts from 62 years to 65 years.

(b) The existing procedure for appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts is based on the Supreme Court Judgment dated October 6, 1993 in the case of Supreme Court Advocates on Record and Anr. vs. Union of India, and the Advisory Opinion of the Supreme Court dated October 28, 1998. The procedure has been debated in various fora and there have been demands to change the same. However, there is, at present, no specific proposal to bring about any change in the present system of appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Accidents in coal mines

†1086. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of accidents have decreased in the coal mines of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of accidents occurred during the last three years and the number of people killed therein;

(c) whether Government is taking any measures for the security of workers/labourers working in these coal mines;

(d) whether all the large coal mines of the country have a team of doctors along with ambulance facility for emergency; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) As reported by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, while the number of accidents, including both Fatal and Serious accidents in Coal mines in the country has shown a decreasing trend since the last three years, however the number of fatalities has increased on account of one major accident in 2010. Details are given below:

Details of number of accidents occurred and person killed in coal mines during the last three year (2008-2010)

Year	Total No. of Accidents	Fatalities
2008	766	93
2009*	708	93

2010*

543

124

*Provisional

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir. Elaborate provision for safety and protection of health of mine workers have been made in the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. As per Section 18 of the Mines Act, 1952 the Owner, Agent and Manager are responsible for compliance with the provisions of this Act, Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. Officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) make periodic inspections of the mines to oversee compliance and issue violation letters in case of non-compliance and DGMS ensures implementation of the provisions of these statutes.

(d) and (e) a Coal Companies are extending medical facilities to their employees and there families through their medical establishment from the dispensary level to the Central and Apex Hospitals in different parts of the coalfields.

Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries are having 86 Hospitals with 5,835 Beds, 423 dispensaries, 634 Ambulances and 1474 Doctors including Specialists to provide medical services to their employees.

The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) has got a large and well equipped organization of medical services, in the entire coal belt area. SCCL is having 7 Hospitals with 845 Beds, 25 dispensaries, 28 (3 from SCCL and 25 by outsourcing) Ambulances and 198 Doctors (126 General Duty Medical Officers + 62 Specialist +10 Administration) to assist the Chief of Medical Services. Further, SCCL has got a "referral" agreement with a large number of super specialty hospitals in Hyderabad city, so that necessary further treatment can be obtained for its employees and their families.

Allocation of fund for CSR activities

1087. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) earmarks 5 per cent of its retained earnings subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- per tonne of coal production for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities;

(b) if so, the amount for CSR earmarked during the last three

years in eight fully owned subsidiary companies of CIL;

(c) the details of amount spent during the above years, subsidiary-wise and activity-wise; and

(d) the nodal agencies, if any, through which the above amount was spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy has been implemented from 2010-11 in Coal India Ltd. (CIL). Based on the CSR Policy, 5 per cent of the retained earnings of the previous year subject to a minimum Rs.5/- per tonne of coal production in the previous year has been earmarked for CSR activities by CIL.

Prior to the above CSR Policy of CIL, a Policy for Community and Peripheral Development was operative in CIL and its subsidiary coal companies, where funds were allocated based on Rs.1/- per tonne of coal production for implementation of the Community/Peripheral Development activities.

(b) and (c) The details of amount earmarked and spent on account of Community and peripheral development activities, subsidiary-wise during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Company	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
	Amount Allocated	Actual	Amount Allocated	Actual	Amount Allocated	Actual
ECL	2.00	0.87	2.40	2.39	2.25	2.49
BCCL	2.40	1.86	2.52	2.16	2.75	1.70
CCL	4.92	3.46	7.17	4.50	8.00.	7.86
WCL	4.32	3.51	4.35	3.47	4.47	2.88
SECL	8.85	7.35	9.38	11.64	10.01	7.43
MCL	9.47	9.80	8.80	4.90	9.60	14.32
NCL	4.92	3.18	4.16	2.01	6.23	2.35
NEC	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.50	0.51
TOTAL	37.00	30.15	38.90	31.19	43.81	39.54

The above amount was allocated and spent in and around the mining areas for the benefit of villagers and community at large. The works include development of community infrastructure like school buildings, community hall, village roads, wells, tube wells, school furniture, Mahila Mandal, Sports and Cultural activities, Medical Camps etc.

(d) The works undertaken for implementing Community/Peripheral Development activities during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-2010 were done either departmentally or through the District Collector or through the process of tendering

Coal reserves in Jharkhand

1088. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal reserves in Jharkhand allocated to

private and public enterprises, indicating the estimated coal reserves so linked and year of allocation in each case;

(b) the details of projects and its objectives considered by Government for approving of these allocations to respective parties;

(c) whether any review of the cases of coal linkages *vis-a-vis* status of fulfilment of the stated objectives in respective cases have been carried out;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of applications for grant of linkages for coal reserves in Jharkhand pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The details of coal blocks allocated to various public and private sector companies along with the geological reserves, year of allocation and end use project in the State of Jharkhand is given in Statement-I (See below). Allocation of coal blocks are made on the specific requests received from the allocatee companies. In case of captive allocation, the coal blocks are allocated for meeting the coal requirement of the associated/linked end use project. In case of coal blocks allocated for commercial mining to the State PSUs of Jharkhand, the State PSUs are free to sell coal to the consumers in the State.

(c) During the meeting of the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) held on 22/23rd October, 2008, the Committee, *inter-alia*, reviewed the status of linkages issued to Captive Power Plants where neither plants have been commissioned nor Fuel Supply Agreements concluded with the coal companies for supply of coal. The Committee had recommended cancellation of linkages of those cases, where it felt that the linkage holder has not set up the project or where the progress in setting up the project was not satisfactory. However, while approving the minutes of the meeting, the Competent Authority had directed that these cases may be revisited for further review. Coal India Limited was accordingly directed to review these cases and to send their comprehensive status and recommendations to the Ministry. Out of such review cases, there were 25 cases, where linkage holder did not respond to the letters of the concerned coal companies seeking status of this project or where a coal block has been allocated for the project for which linkage had been granted. It was, therefore, decided to cancel these linkages with immediate effect. However, if the project developer desires to app again for seeking fresh Letter of Assurance for his project, as per provisions of New Coal

distribution Policy, he may do so as per the prescribed procedure. A list of cases where cancellation of linkages have been approved is given in Statement-II (See below). It may be seen that no coal linkage was cancelled for Jharkhand based units.

(d) and (e) Details of application for grant of coal linkage received from units in Jharkhand pending with Ministry of Coal is given below:-

Sl. No.	Thermal Power Plants (TPPs)/ Independent Power Producers (IPPs)	Captive Power Plants (CPPs)	Sponge Iron Plants	Cement Plants
1.	27	17	53	5

Statement-I

The details of coal blocks allocated to various companies, the year of allocation and end use project in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Block	Name of the party	Date of Allotment	G- Govt. P- Pvt.	End -Use	Geological Reserves- In Million Tonnes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tasra	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	26.02.1996	G	Sponge Iron	285
2.	Brahmadiha Open cast Iron & Steel	2.215 Castron Technologies Ltd.	01.09.1999			P
3.	Pachwara Central	Punjab State Electricity Board	28.12.2001	G	Power	562
4.	Tokisud North	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	07.01.2002	P	Power	92.3
5.	Kauthia	Usha Martin Ltd.	29.09.2003	P	Sponge Iron	29.76
6.	Badam	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	03.11.2003	G	Power	144.63
7.	Pakri-Barwadih	National Thermal Power Corporation	11.10.2004	G	Power	1600
8.	Pachwara North	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited	26.04.2005	G	Power	125.71
9.	Moitra	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	13.05.2005	P	Sponge Iron	215.78

10.	Brinda	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	P	Sponge Iron	34.72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Sasai	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	P	Sponge Iron	26.35
12.	Meral	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	26.05.2005	P	Sponge Iron	17.05
13.	Parbatpur-Central	Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	07.07.2005	P	Pig Iron	231.22
14.	Lalgarh (North)	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	08.07.2005	P	Pig Iron	30
15.	Kotre - Basantpur	TISCO	11.08.2005	P	Pig Iron	148.4
16.	Pachmo	TISCO	11.08.2005	P	Pig Iron	101.99
17.	Lohari	Usha Martin	24.08.2005	P	Sponge Iron	9.99
18.	Chitarpur	Corporate Ispat Ltd.	02.09.2005	P	Sponge Iron	212.0 1
19.	Mahal	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	09.12.2005	G	Sponge Iron	1098.5
20.	North Dhadu	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	P	Sponge Iron	
		Pavanjay Steel and Power Generation Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	P	Sponge Iron	
		Electrosteel Castings Ltd.	13.01.2006	P	Sponge Iron	923.94
		Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	13.01.2006	P	Sponge Iron	
21.	Gondulpara	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	13.01.2006	G	Power	140

Damodar Valley Corporation			13.01.2006	G	Power	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Dumri	Nilachal Iron and Power Generation	13.01.2006	P	Sponge Iron	18
		Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	13.01.2006	P	Sponge Iron	
23.	Talaipali	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.2006	G	Power	965
24.	Kerandari	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.2006	G	Power	229
25.	Chatti Bariatu	National Thermal Power Corporation	25.01.2006	G	Power	243
26.	Brahmini	NTPC +CIL JV	25.01.2006	G	Power	1900
27.	Chichro Patsimal	NTPC +CIL JV	25.01.2006	G	Power	356
28.	Sugia Closed mine	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	G	Commercial	2
29.	Rauta Closed mine	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	G	Commercial	1
30.	Burakhap small patch Commercial	2.5	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	30.01.2006	G	
31.	Bundu	Rungta Mines Limited	25.04.2006	P	Sponge Iron	102.52
32.	Gomia	MMTC	02.08.2006	G	Commercial	355
33.	Pindra-Debipur-	Jharkhand State Mineral Development	02.08.2006	G	Commercial	110

Khaowatand		Corporation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Saria Koiyatand	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	02.08.2006	G	Commercial	202
35.	Rajbar E&D	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	02.08.2006	G	Power	385
36.	Banhardih	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	02.08.2006	G	Power	400
37.	Latehar	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	02.08.2006	G	Commercial	220
38.	Chakla	Essar Power Generation Ltd.	20.02.2007	P	Power	83.05
39.	Jitpur	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	20.02.2007	P	Power	81.09
40.	Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	11.04.2007	G	Steel	108.8
41.	Chhati Bariatu South Power	354 National Thermal Power Corporation			25.07.2007	G
42.	Saharpur Jamarpani	Damodar Valley Corporation	25.07.2007	G	Power	600
43.	Urma Paharitora	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	25.07.2007	G	Power	437
		Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam	25.07.2007	G	Power	263
44.	Patratu	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	G	Commercial	450
45.	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	25.07.2007	G	Commercial	133
46.	Kerandari BC	Power Finance Corporation Tilaiya	20.07.2007	P	Power	972

UMPP Jharkhand						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Tubed	Hindalco Industries	01.08.2007	P	Power	189
		Tata Power Ltd.	01.08.2007	P	Power	
48.	Ashok Karkatta	Essar Power Ltd. Central	06.11.2007	P	Power	110
49.	Patal East	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	06.11.2007	P	Power	200
50.	Seregarha	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	09.01.2008	P	Power	83.33
		GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	09.01.2008	P	Power	66.67
51.	Mahuagarhi	CESC Ltd.	09.01.2008	P	Power	110
		Jas Infracture Capital Pvt. Ltd.	09.01.2008	P	Power	
52.	Amarkonda	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. Murgadangal	17.01.2008	P	Power	205
		Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	17.01.2008	P	Power	205
53.	Jogeshwar and Khas	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Jogeshwar Corporation Ltd.	11.04.2008	G	Commercial	84.03
54.	Choritand Tailiaya	Rungta Mines Limited	14.05.2008	P	Sponge Iron	18.7
		Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	14.05.2008	P	Sponge Iron	8.72

55.	Rohne	JSW Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	P	Sponge Iron	172.53
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	05.06.2008	P	Sponge Iron	60.23
		Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	05.06.2008	P	Sponge Iron	17.23
56.	Macherkunda	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	05.08.2008	P	Sponge Iron	23.86
57.	Tenughat-Jhirki	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	10.09.2008	G	Steel	215.756
58.	Rajhara North	Mukurid Limited (Central & Eastern)	20.11.2008	P	Steel	10.05
		Vini Iron and Steel Udyog Limited	20.11.2008	P	Steel	7.04
59.	Mednirai	Rungta Mines Limited	28.05.2009	P	Power	8.83
		Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	28.05.2009	P	Sponge Iron	
60.	Ganeshpur	Tata Steel Ltd.	28.05.2009	P	Power	137.88
		Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.	28.05.2009	P	Power	
61.	Mourya	Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPV of JSEB)	26.06.2009	G	Power	225.35

Statement-II

Letter regarding cancellation of linkage of captive power plants

No 23011/51/2009-CPD

Government of India

Ministry of Coal

Dated the 13th July, 2009

To

All concerned Captive Power Plants (List at Annexure)

Sub: Cancellation of linkages of Captive Power Plants where the plants have neither been commissioned nor Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) have been concluded.

Sir,

The Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) in its meeting held on 22/23 October, 2008 *inter-alia* reviewed the status of linkage issued to CPPs where neither the plants have been commissioned nor the FSAs have been concluded with the concerned coal company. Thereafter, the Committee had recommended cancellation of linkages where the Committee felt the Linkage Holder has not set up the project or where the progress in setting up the project was not satisfactory- Minutes of the meeting has been placed on MOC's website (www.coal.nic.in). However, while approving the minutes of the said meeting, Competent Authority had desired that these cases may be re-visited for further review and necessary action. Keeping in view the directions of the Competent Authority CIL was advised to obtain the present status of setting up of the project in those cases and to send their comments in all such cases. Based on the report dated 7.5.2009 received from CIL, Competent Authority has now approved that linkages in respect of 25 CPPs, list of which is given in Statement-III may be cancelled.

3. No representation for reconsidering the cancellation of linkage will be considered by the Ministry. However, if the project developer wish to apply for seeking fresh Letter of Assurance for their project as per the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy they may do so as per the prescribed procedure.

Yours faithfully

(G. Srinivasan)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to

1. Dr. A.K. Sarkar, Director (Mktg.), CIL, 15, Park Street Kolkata
2. Shri M.L. Gupta, GM (S&M), CIL Scope Complex New Delhi

3. Shri A.C. Verma, GM (Commercial), CIL, 15 Park Street, Kolkata
4. Shri Puneet K. Goei, Director. Ministry of Power. Shram Shakti Bhavan. New Delhi
5. Shri MS Pun Director. CLA, R K Puram. New Delhi

Copy also to: Director, NIC, Ministry of Coal with a request to place this letter alongwith its enclosure on the website of the Ministry for information of all concerned.

Statement-III

A list of cases where cancellation of linkages have been approved

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity (MW)	Qty. (in mtpa)	Coal Co.	Grade	Reference of Ministry of Coal linkage order and date	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Neo Metallica Ltd. 28.7.2006	50	0.220	ECL	D/E	23021/105/2005-CPD	dt.
2.	Brahmi Impex Pvt. Ltd. 20.9.2006	50	0.115	ECL	D/E	23021/115/2006-CPD	dt.
3.	Shyam Steel Industries 3.10.2006	50	0.115	ECL	D/E	23021/110/2006-CPD	dt.
4.	Rohit Ferro Tech Ltd. 28.7.2006	30	0.138	ECL	D/E	23021/102/2005-CPD	dt.
5.	Howrah Gases Ltd. 28.7.2006	12	0.055	ECL	O/E	23021/104/2006-CPD	dt.
6.	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.	23	0.125	CCL	E/F	23021/156/2004-CPD	dt. 6.7.2005
7.	SRF Ltd.	4.7	0.060	CCL	E	23021/111/2005-CPD	dt. 28.7.2006 Out of 12 MW for which linkage was granted, 7.3 MW commissioned and drawing coal

8. Sunil Sponge Pvt. Ltd. 28.7.2006	16	0.094	SECL	F	23021/134/2006-CPD	dt.
9. Devi Iron and Power Pvt. Ltd. 28.7.2006		24	0.141	SECL	F 23021/83/2006-CPD	dt.
10. Shivalaya Ispat and Power 28.7.2006	16	0.094 Pvt. Ltd.	SECL	F	23021/108/2006-CPD	dt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Rameshwar am Steel and 28.7.2006	12	0.071 Power Pvt. Ltd.	SECL	F	23021/120/2006-CPD	dt.
12. Shri Shyam Ispat India 28.7.2006	12	0.071 Pvt. Ltd.	SECL	F	23021/140/2006-CPD	dt.
13. MSP Steel and Power Ltd.	16	0.094	SECL	F	23021/111/2006-CPD	dt 2.8.2006 Out of 24 MW for which linkage was granted, 8 MW commissioned and drawing coal
14. Vandana JMG Power and Steel Ltd.	12	0.077	SECL	E/F	23014/9/2004-CPD	dt. 17.12.2004
15. Agarwai Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	16	0.094	SECL	F	23021/97/2005-CPD	dt. 28.7.2006
16. NR Sponge Pvt. Ltd.	12	0 071	SECL	F	23021/87/2005-CPD	dt. 28.7.2006
17. DSM Sugar, Rauzagaon	27	0.120	SECL	E/F	23021/157/2004-CPD	dt. 7.7.2006

18. Shyam Ferro Alloys	25	0.137	MCL	F	23021/57/2004-CPD dt. 18.7.2005	
19. Aarti Steel Ltd.	40	0.023	MCL	F	23021/74/2004-CPD dt. 5.7.2005 Out of 80 MW for which linkage was granted, 40 MW commissioned and drawing coal	
20. K.R. Alloys Ltd.	25	0.169	MCL	F	23014/9/2004-CPD dt. 17.12.2004	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. OCL Iron and Steel Ltd.	8	0.047	MCL	F	23021/79/2005-CPD dt. 28.7.2006 Out Of 14 MW for which linkage was granted, 6 MW commissioned and drawing coal	
22. Birdal Sponge Ltd.	8	6.047	MCL	F	23021/27/2005-CPD dt. 28.7.2006 Out Of 12 MW for which linkage was granted, 4 MW commissioned and drawing coal	
23. L & T	60	0.570	MCL	Not indicated in order	47011/11/96-CPA dt. 11.12.1996	
24. GMR Technologies and	16	0.036	MCL	B/C/D	4701T/14/2002-CPAM	dl.

					26.6.2002	
Industries Ltd. A P						
25. Hindalco Industries	725	3.060	MCL	Not	47011/11/2001-CPAWI 8.10.2001	dt.
				indicated in order		

Illegal mining

1089. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal bearing States in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the coal bearing States have not framed rules under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, which is adversely affecting in containing illegal mining;

(c) if so, the details of such States and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that only a few thousands tonnes of coal which is being illegally mined, has been seized during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The details of coal bearing States are as under:-

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. West Bengal | 7. Chhattisgarh |
| 2. Jharkhand | 8. Assam |
| 3. Uttar Pradesh | 9. Andhra Pradesh |
| 4. Madhya Pradesh | 10. Arunachal Pradesh |
| 5. Maharashtra | 11. Meghalaya |
| 6. Orissa | |

(b) and (c) Ministry of Coal does not have information regarding the details of coal bearing states who have not framed rules under Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. However, Ministry of Coal has been urging all the Coal producing States by writing to their Chief Secretaries from time to time, to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing of suitable Rules, if not already done, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of District authorities in curbing such illegal activities and instruct their

State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action.

(d) and (e) Illegal mining of coal is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. It is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen on account of illegal mining of coal. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law order authorities of the concerned State Government, the quantity of Coal seized during the last three years are given below :

(Quantity in tonnes)			
Company	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	2497.00	6529.00	8161.00
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	131.00	2050.96	2131.18
Central Coalfields Ltd.	429.90	93.00	30.00
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Western Coalfields Ltd.	41.00	11.00	0.00
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	40.00	0.00	0.00
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
North Eastern Coalfields	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coal India Ltd.	3138.90	8683.96	10322.18

Compensation to killed and seriously injured coal mine workers

1090. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mine workers who lost their lives in mining operations in the country during 2010;

(b) the number of such workers who were seriously injured during the said year; and

(c) the number of cases in which due compensation has so far been paid to the next of kin of those killed and to those seriously injured during the year, with the nature of compensation paid and by when all the cases for compensation are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) 124 coal mine workers had lost their lives and 468 coal mine workers were seriously injured in mining operations in the country during the year 2010.

(c) Respective mine managements give compensation and the amount of compensation is determined under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. The details of nature of compensation paid to the next of kin in cases of fatal accident / serious injuries

are as under:

In case of fatality, the following compensation, relief etc. are being provided by the coal companies to the next of kin of the employee who dies in any mine accidents arising out of and in the course of employment:

1. Payment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

2. Employment is offered to the eligible kin of the deceased. In case there is no eligible person for employment, monetary compensation per month is paid to the family of the deceased.

3. Special Relief/*Ex-gratia* package of Rs. 5 lakhs, which is in addition to the amount payable under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 for departmental employees.

4. Immediate payment for funeral expenses and transport etc. to the family of the deceased.

5. Monetary benefits under Life Cover Scheme (LCS)

6. Gratuity on the basis of the length of service, P.F. as per Coal Mines Provident Fund (CMPF) rule, encashment of Earned Leave and Payment of Pension as per Coal Mines Pension Scheme (CMPS), 1998 are paid in addition to the above compensations.

In case of serious bodily injuries, compensation is paid to serious bodily injured persons involved with permanent disabilities under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 after assessment of percentage of permanent disability by an approved Medical Board. Wages are paid to the person, who is injured while on duty, for the period of absence from his duty due to injury.

For the year 2010, Coal India Limited had paid the compensation to the next of kin of the deceased in all except four cases (one each in ECL, BCCL, NCL & NEC) where due compensation as per Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is under process of payment. The Singarani Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) has paid the compensation to the next of kin of the deceased in all the cases.

Maharatna status for CIL

1091. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to confer Maharatna status on the Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) if so, the criterion for conferring the status;

(c) whether this is likely to improve the financial performance of company; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) A proposal in this regard has been received from Coal India Limited and the same

is under consideration at present, in consultation with Department of Public Enterprises. The following eligibility criteria have been laid down for grant of Maharatna status to any of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs):

The CPSE should:

- (i) Have Navratna status;
- (ii) Be listed on the Indian stock exchange, with the minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations;
- (iii) Have an average annual turnover during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 25,000 crore;
- (iv) Have an average annual net worth during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 15,000 crore;
- (v) Have an average annual net profit after tax during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 5,000 crore;
- (vi) Have significant global presence or international operations.

(c) and (d) A CPSE, conferred with the Maharatna status would have greater delegation of financial and operational powers to its Board of Directors so as to further expand its operations, and improve its financial performance, especially in global markets. The Board of Directors of such Maharatna CPSE shall also have the powers for mergers and acquisitions, subject to certain conditions.

Production of coal

1092. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our domestic production of coal continues to fall short of the target due to hurdles such as environmental clearances, land acquisition problems and low investments;

(b) if so, the details of production and targeted production during the last three years; and

(c) the projects being held up for various reasons and the

steps being taken to clear the hurdles and to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The coal production targets (as per Annual Plan) as well as actual production during the last three years are given as under:-

(in million tones)

Year	Target (BE)	Actual
2007-08	460.50	457.08
2008-09	497.29	492.76
2009-10	532.33	532.06*

* = Provisional

The shortfall in achieving the coal production targets, *inter-alia*, is primarily due to problems in land acquisition and associated R&R problems and delay in environment and forestry clearance.

(c) As far as CIL is concerned, out of 41 projects (costing more than Rs. 20 crs.) running behind schedule, 10 projects are delayed for want of forestry clearance, 1 project is delayed due to non-availability of environmental clearance, 14 projects are delayed due to problems in land acquisition and associated R&R problems, 9 projects are delayed due to lack of participation in bids, 2 projects are delayed due to adverse geological conditions and 5 projects due to reasons like delay in shaft sinking activity, delay in supply of equipment, delay by contractor etc. In addition to the above, 5 major projects of Tenth plan, with an aggregate ultimate capacity of 35 MT could not be taken up for want of Forestry clearance.

With a view to overcome these problems, CIL has taken the following steps:-

- (a) Vigorous follow up action with land acquisition officials of State Governments, to expedite acquisition proceedings.
- (b) Regular meetings with State Authorities viz. Land Revenue Commissioner, LR Secretary to sort out acute problems.
- (c) Forest Officials are contacted on regular basis at District and Tehsil level to fulfil the requirement and queries. Periodical contacts are done with the Regional Office of MOEF/MOEF, New Delhi for expediting clearance of the forestry proposals.
- (d) Discussions are held with the land owners/villagers for

selection of rehabilitation site and also to persuade them to shift to the rehabilitation site.

Allocation of coal blocks in NER

1093. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for allocation of coal blocks in the North Eastern Region during the last three years;

(b) the proposals cleared during the above period, State-wise and those pending at present; and

(c) by when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) During the last three years, the Government have not identified and earmarked coal blocks for allocation. Hence no applications were invited by the Government. However, requests from State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam, Sikkim and Mizoram have been received.

As there were no coal blocks available for allocation, the requests of State Governments could not be entertained.

(c) Allocation of coal blocks is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation.

Exploitation of lignite mines of Puducherry

1094. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lignite reserve at Bahur, Puducherry could not be exploited;

(b) if so, the amount of lignite lying there;

(c) the steps Government is taking to get lignite from there;

(d) by when it would start functioning;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the details about the owner of these mines' land;

(g) whether Government is planning to return the land to the private owners, after completion of digging work;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor;

(i) whether Government would consider policy to return the land to owners; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated geological reserves available in Bahur lignite field is about 600 million tonnes of which about 400 million tonnes occur in Puducherry State.

(c) to (e) It is very difficult to exploit the lignite reserves

at Bahur, Puducherry due to the following reasons:

- (i) The area is densely populated with a number of educational institutions and small industries.
- (ii) The area is under intensive cultivation having number of lakes and canals.

- (iii) The area of lignite deposit occurs very near the Bay of Bengal and lignite seams extend below the sea bed.
- (iv) The lignite seams are associated with a number of ground water aquifers above and below. This will require depressurisation for safe mining and this may lead to salt water intrusion into the aquifer from the sea.
- (f) The block has not been allocated for exploitation so far.
- (g) to (j) Do not arise in view of answer given in part (f) of the question.

Import of coal by CIL

†1095. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the only public sector coal company, the Coal India Limited producing coal in the country, would import coal from foreign countries to meet the demands of coal;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the consumers of coal would have to pay high (extra) price for coal under this system; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for considering such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) As per the import policy of the Government, coal is placed under Open General License (OGL) and can be imported by any entity in the country on payment of applicable import duties from the sources of their choice and there is no restriction for trading of imported coal in the country.

Phased extraction of coal from prohibited areas

1096. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has turned down the Planning Commission's recommendation to allow phased extraction of coal from prohibited areas;
- (b) if so, the details of the recommendation and the reasons for such a decline; and
- (c) how the above refusal by the Ministry would impact the power generation in the country in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU

PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of answer given in part (a) of the question.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy for granting mining rights

†1097. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the Chief Ministers who have opposed the policy for grant of right to purchase and sell mines on first come first served basis and their suggestions in this regard;

(b) whether Government is considering to adopt the policy of competitive bidding so that more and more bidders can participate in it;

(c) whether Government would consider to give priority to those companies at the time of allocating mines in tribal areas who would give maximum amount for the development of local area; and

(d) if so, by when a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There is no policy in force/under consideration in the Ministry for grant of right to purchase and sell mines on first come first served basis in respect of coal and lignite. Hence the question of opposition of such a policy by the Chief Ministers does not arise.

(b) With a view to bringing more transparency, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010 regarding introduction of competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use, has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament and it has been notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 9th September, 2010. The Amendment Act seeks to provide for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of an area containing coal and lignite through auction by competitive bidding, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed. This, would however, not be applicable in the following cases:-

- where such area is considered for allocation to a Government company or corporation for mining or such other specified end use;
- where such area is considered for allocation to a company or corporation that has been awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff (including Ultra/Mega Power Projects).

(c) There is no such proposal to give priority to those

companies at the time of allocating mines in tribal areas who would give maximum amount for the development of local area.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply given at (c) above.

Grant of mining lease in Chhattisgarh

†1098. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the land in acres given on lease during the last seven years by the Chhattisgarh Government;

(b) the persons who have been granted mining lease; and

(c) whether most of the mining leases have been granted in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government of Chhattisgarh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Diversion of foodgrains to neighbouring countries

†1099. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's foodgrains are now diverted to Bangladesh via Nepal;

(b) whether the diversion is done to the neighbouring countries from the quota of BPL, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Annapurna and other schemes;

(c) if so, whether Government has fixed any accountability in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (d) To prevent smuggling of foodgrains and other items from India to Nepal and Bangladesh, the Customs (Department of Revenue) and Security Forces are deployed at the borders.

There have been some reports and incidents of smuggling of Indian foodgrains across the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders.

However, no instance of foodgrains belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), or other schemes being diverted to Bangladesh via Nepal has been reported by these agencies.

Storage capacity for foodgrains

†1100. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the availability of godowns alongwith the storage capacity
for safe
storage of foodgrains in view of the projection of good harvest of
foodgrains in 2010-11;

(b) the number of godowns available for storing new harvest
out of the available godowns;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any storages have been built to store foodgrains during the last three years;

(d) if so, the present storage capacity of these godowns; and

(e) the quantum of foodgrains got spoiled during the last three years and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) As on 31.01.2011 the Food Corporation of India (FCI) is having a total storage capacity of 311.20 lakh MTs both owned and hired from different agencies including Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP). The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below). The General Managers (Region) of FCI have also been given full powers for hiring of private godowns for short term usage.

(b) The details of number of godowns available with FCI both owned and hired from different agencies including Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) capacities are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The details of storage capacity created by the FCI during the last three years are as under:-

(Figures in MTs)

Year	Total Storage Capacity Created
2007-08	17090
2008-09	2500
2009-10	9170

(e) The details of quantum of foodgrains got spoiled during the last three years and the cost thereof are as under:-

Year	Quantity of Accrual of Non-issuable Foodgrains (in LMTs)	Approx. value (in Rs. crore)*
2007-08	0.34	22.33
2008-09	0.20	13.03
2009-10	0.07	3.63
2010-11	0.06	2.92

*Value of non-issuable stock has been calculated on the basis of Feed-I category of Wheat, Rice and Coarsegrains @75% of Central

Issue Price for APL families (CIP for APL for Wheat is Rs. 610/- per qtl., Rice Gr. A is Rs. 830/- per qtl. and Coarse grains is Rs. 450/- per qtl.)

Statement-I

The State-wise storage capacity with F.C.I. as on 31.01.2011

(Fig. in Lac Tonnes)

Zone	Sl. No.	Region/U.T.	FCI owned	State Govt.	CWC	Hired SWC	Private Parties	Total Hired	Total covered	owned	Hired	Total	Total	Held	Utilization effective (%age) as	Storage capacity on per region	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
East	1.	Bihar	3.66	0.03	0.80	1.02	0.47	2.32	5.98	1.00	0.00	1.00	6.98	3.73	53.00	6.28	59
	2.	Jharkhand	0.66	0.03	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.61	1.27	0.05	0.00	0.05	1.32	1.21	92.00	1 32	92
	3.	Orissa	3.02	0.00	0.80	2.37	0.15	3.32	6.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.34	2.34	37.00	6.34	37
	4.	West Bengal	8.59	0.19	0.87	0.00	0.87	1.93	10.52	0.51	0.00	0.51	11.03	4.71	43.00		
	5.	Sikkim	0.10	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.10	91.00		
	TOTAL (E. ZONE)		16.03	0.26	2.66	3.58	1.69	8.19	24.22	1.56	0.00	1.56	25.78	12.09	47.00	24.37	50

N.E.	6.	Assam	2.07	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.37	0.71	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78	1.31	47.00	2.72	48
	7.	Arunachal Pd.	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.07	32.00	0.22	32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	8.	Meghalaya	0.14	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.12	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.04	15.00	0.26	15
	9.	Mizoram	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.08	35.00	0.23	35
	10.	Tripura	0.29	0.05	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.22	42.00	0.52	42
	11.	Manipur	0.20	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.04	19.00	0.21	19
	12.	Nagaland	0.20	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.27	82.00	0.33	82
	TOTAL (N.E.Z)		3.30	0.11	0.61	0.16	0.37	1.25	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	2.03	45.00	4.49	45
North	13.	Delhi	3.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.36	0.31	0.00	0.31	3.67	1.80	49.00	2.86	63
	14.	Haryana	7.68	4.03	3.03	5.46	2.53	15.05	22.73	3.33	0.11	3.44	26.17	21.08	81.00	26.17	81
	15.	Himachal Pd.	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.10	40.00	0.25	40
	16.	J&K	1.03	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.18	1.21	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.31	0.78	60.00	1.12	70
	17.	Punjab	21.17	0.57	4.52	38.08	4.11	47.28	68.45	7.14	3.28	10.42	78.87	56.00	71.00		
	18.	Chandigarh	1.07	0.20	0.83	1.18	0.00	2.21	3.28	0.17	0.15	0.32	3.60	2.26	63.00		
	19.	Rajasthan	7.06	0.00	1.69	3.38	1.94	7.01	14.07	1.85	1.47	3.32	17.39	16.75	96.00	17.25	97
	20.	Uttar Pradesh	14.95	0.07	4.11	9.98	0.22	14.38	29.33	5.19	0.00	5.19	34.52	22.55	65.00	32.29	70
	21.	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.27	0.48	0.59	0.05	1.39	2.05	0.21	0.11	0.32	2.37	1.78	75.00	2.31	77

		TOTAL (N.Z.)	57.12	5.35	14.71	58.67	8.88	87.61	144.73	18.30	5.12	23.42	168.15	123.10	73.00	164.72	75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
South	22. Andhra Pradesh	12.66	0.00	6.88	18.95	2.10	27.93	40.59	262	0.00	2.62	43.21	35.07	81.00			
	23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	71.00			
	24. Kerala	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17	0.20	0.00	0.20	5.37	3.69	69.00	5.33	69	
	25. Karnataka	3.78	0.00	1.56	1.62	0.25	3.43	7.21	1.16	0.00	1.16	8.37	6.96	83.00	8.37	83	
	26. Tamil Nadu	5.80	0.00	2.35	0.51	0.57	3.43	9.23	0.62	0.00	0.62	9.85	6.66	68.00			
	27. Puducherry	0.44	0.00	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.57	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.62	0.49	79.00			
TOTAL (S.Z.)		27.92	0.00	10.87	21.13	2.92	34.92	62.84	4.65	0.00	4.65	67.49	52.92	78.00	58.16	91	
West	28. Gujarat	5.00	0.14	1.60	0.00	0.00	1.74	6.74	0.27	0.00	0.27	7.01	5.82	83.00	6.94	84	
	29. Maharashtra	11.90	0.00	2.58	3.10	2.46	8.14	20.04	1.12	0.00	1.12	21.16	13.08	62.00			
	30. Goa	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.11	73.00			
	31. Madhya Pradesh	337	0.13	1.36	1.06	1.99	4 54	7.91	0.36	0.00	0.36	8.27	6.21	75.00	8 14	76	
	32 Chhattisgarh	5.12	0.06	0.74	2.49	0.23	3.52	8.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.64	8.02	93.00	864	93	
TOTAL (W.Z.)		25.54	0.33	6.28	6.65	4.68	17.94	43.48	1.75	0.00	1.75	45.23	33.24	73.00	41.60	80	
GRAND TOTAL		129.91	6.05	35.13	90.19	18.54	149.91	279.82	26.26	5.12	31.38	311.20	223.38	72.00	293.34	76	

Effective Capacity - Capacity available with FCI for storage of foodgrains, as reported by the Regions

Statement-II

The State-wise number of depot (owned and hired/covered and CAP) available with FCI as on 30.9.2010

(Fig. in lakh Tonnes)

Name of the Region/U.T.	FCI Grand owned	Covered Hired From					Total	Total	CAP owned	Hired	Total
		State Govt.	CWC	SWC	Private Parties	Hired					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bihar	14	1	9	17	10	37	51	6	0	6	57
Jharkhand	6	1	2	8	2	13	19	1	0	1	20
Orissa	23	0	10	35	1	46	69	0	0	0	69
West Bengal	23	2	9	0	7	18	41	8	0	8	49
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL OF E.Z.	67	5	30	60	20	115	182	15	0	15	197
Assam	17	0	3	3	10	16	33	0	0	0	33

Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	8	12	0	0	0	12
Meghalaya	3	0	1	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mizoram	5	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
Tripura	4	2	1	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	7
Manipur	3	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	5
Nagaland	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5
TOTAL OF NEZ	40	13	6	5	10	34	74	0	0	0	74
Delhi	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	4	10
Haryana	35	33	24	47	9	113	148	29	3	32	180
Himachal Pradesh	6	8	3	0	0	11	17	0	0	0	17
Jammu and Kashmir	16	2	0	0	5	7	23	0	0	0	23
Punjab	108	13	16	92	21	142	250	91	25	116	366
Chandigarh	9	3	6	8	0	17	26	9	2	11	37
Rajasthan	36	2	21	70	21	114	150	21	29	50	200
Uttar Pradesh	52	2	20	36	5	63	115	33	3	36	151
Uttaranchal	5	3	5	6	1	15	20	2	3	5	25

TOTAL OF N.Z.	273	66	95	259	62	482	755	189	65	254	1009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	34	3	39	115	9	166	200	13	0	13	213
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kerala	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	5	28
Karnataka	21	1	22	37	1	61	82	9	0	9	91
Tamil Nadu	11	0	8	8		19	30	3	0	3	33
Puducherry	4	0	1	0	0	1	5	3	0	3	8
TOTAL OF S.Z.	94	4	70	160	13	247	341	33	0	33	374
Gujarat	15	2	11	0	0	13	28	5	0	5	33
Maharashtra	17	0	17	29	12	58	75	5	1	6	81
Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	23	6	11	30	46	93	116	6	0	6	122
Chhattisgarh	20	2	9	25	2	38	58	0	0	0	58
TOTAL OF W.Z.	76	10	48	84	60	202	278	16	1	17	295
Grand Total	550	98	249	568	165	1080	1630	253	66	319	1949

Implementation of PDS

1101. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the universal Public Distribution System has been successfully implemented in States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) why the Central Government is not taking steps to implement it all over the country as a measure to ensure food security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of Central Government and State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. The Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for lifting and distributing the allocated foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over distribution of allocated foodgrains to eligible card holders through the Fair Price Shops (FPSs) are of the State/UT Governments.

For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and UTs under TPDS, Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of BPL families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less.

As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families. Allocation of foodgrains to

these 6.52 crore BPL families, including AAY families, are made @ 35 kg. per family per month. Allocation of foodgrains to Above Poverty Line (APL) families are made depending upon the availability of-foodgrains in the central pool and the past offtake. Presently, the allocation of foodgrains to APL families ranges between 10 and 35 kg per family per month.

As a measure to ensure food security, in addition to allocation of foodgrains under TPDS, the Government makes allocations of foodgrains under other Welfare Schemes such as Midday Meal Scheme and Wheat based Nutrition Programme also. Further, this Department has been making additional allocation of foodgrains to the State

Governments/Union Territories Administrations in case of emergencies like floods, droughts, etc. Additional allocation of foodgrains has also been made from time to time depending upon the availability of stocks and requirement/requests received from States/UTs.

While the Government of India makes allocation of foodgrains @ 35 kg per family per month to States/UTs, some State Governments/UT Administrations follow their own pattern of distribution to beneficiaries. Besides, some State/UT Governments have also reported the issue of ration cards in excess of accepted number of BPL families.

Targeted Public Distribution System was introduced in June, 1997 with a view to target the poor sections of the society, as against the earlier Universal Public Distribution System.

Non-issuance of ration cards

1102. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of families in the country, particularly in cities like Delhi, are without any ration cards and new ration cards to such families have not been issued for over a decade inspite of assurances given from time to time; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments/U.T. administrations to ensure that such families are issued ration cards within a reasonable time, so that they are not deprived of the benefit available under the Public Distribution System?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational

responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

In terms of the PDS (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of BPL and AAY families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The exercise of deletion of bogus/ineligible cards and inclusion of eligible families is a continuous process and State Governments are to periodically carry out the same.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous review of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards. Instructions were also issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. As a result of implementation of this Action Plan, 26 State/UT Governments have reported by 31.01.2011, deletion of 208.57 lakhs bogus/ineligible ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus card holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards.

Black marketing of ration stock

1103. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state the details of the mechanism in place to bring to book ration shopkeepers who sell their stock in the black market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government is responsible for procurement, allocation and transportation of foodgrains upto the designated depots of the Food Corporation of India. The operational responsibilities for allocation of foodgrains within the States/UTs, identification of eligible Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, issuance of ration cards to them and supervision over and monitoring of functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) rest with the concerned State/UT Governments.

In order to maintain supplies and securing availability and distribution of essential commodities, Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 has been notified on August 31, 2001 which mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required action to ensure smooth functioning of TPDS. As provided under the said Order, the State and UT Governments are responsible for implementing TPDS and competent to take action against those indulging in malpractices in TPDS by invoking provisions of

clauses 8 & 9 of the said Order. An offence committed in violation of the provisions of this Order is liable for penal action under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. State/UT Governments are also required to take action under Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Government has also issued instructions to States/Union Territories to strengthen functioning of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) by improving monitoring mechanism and vigilance, increased transparency in functioning of TPDS, use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools and improving the efficiency of Fair Price Shop operations.

Additional storage space for foodgrains

1104. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target of creating additional storage space for 150 lakh tonnes for the future crops;

(b) if so, the additional storage capacity created so far, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for very slow pace of creating additional storage capacity for foodgrains; and

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government for storage of wheat during the current rabi season and also to prevent damage of bumper wheat crop during the next monsoon season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has set a target for creation of additional covered storage space of about 150 lakh tonnes for foodgrains in the country under the Guarantee scheme of FCI. The State-wise details of capacities sanctioned under the scheme are [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to SQ No. 156 part (a) and (b)]. Out of this tenders have already been finalized for 16.06 lakh tonnes so far, for creation of capacity by the private entrepreneurs. Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) are also constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme.

As on 20.2.2011, storage capacity of 1.13 lakh tonnes has been created under the Scheme. The additional storage capacity created so far, State-wise is as follows:-

State	Capacity Created (in MTs)
Chhattisgarh	5,000
Haryana	27,500
Maharashtra	20,020
Punjab	60,800

TOTAL	1,13,320
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(c) and (d) The guarantee scheme for Construction of Godowns for FCI has taken some time, as detailed analyses of requirements were to be done both at State level and by FCI. Comprehensive documents had also to be prepared for tenders and agreements with

the private entrepreneurs, besides the time required for the two bid tendering process . However, for short term usage and storage of wheat during the current Rabi season, the General Managers (Region) of FCI have been given full powers for hiring of private godowns

Price rise of essential food articles

1105. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of essential food articles have been on the rise continuously;

(b) if so, the measures taken to control the situation;

(c) whether Government considers the universalisation of PDS as a control measure; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Over the year, the retail prices of essential food articles in the case of pulses such as tur dal, moong dal, masoor dal, sugar, potato, onion are lower than last year however, that of rice, wheat, pulses such as gram dal and urad dal, edible oils such as mustard oil, groundnut oil and vanaspati increased as observed in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Details are given in Statement-I (See below).

The increase in prices of the rice and wheat can be attributed partly due to the increase in MSP. The rise in prices of gram dal and urad dal and edible oil has been due to the hardening of international prices and demand supply mismatch due to which import is resorted to.

Government has taken several fiscal and administrative measures to contain the food inflation as briefly listed in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) There have been demands for universalisation of Public Distribution System. However, Government is not considering to introduce Universal Public Distribution System as the focus on very poor will get diluted. It would require procurement of huge quantities of wheat and rice which would result in less

availability of foodgrains in the open market. Or, if the same quantity of foodgrains is distributed equally among all, then the scale of issue will have to be reduced. Further, in order to manage the level of food subsidy, the issue prices of rice and wheat may have to be increased substantially from the present Central Issue Prices (CIPs) which have not been revised during the last eight to ten years.

Statement-I*Daily Retail Prices Along With % Variation Of Essential
Commodities*

(Rs. per kg.)

Commodity/Centre	Current Date 15/02/2011	1 Year Back 15/02/2010	% Variation over 1 Year
1	2	3	4
Rice			
Delhi	23	23	0
Mumbai	20	19	5.26
Kolkata	20	18	11.11
Chennai	22	22	0
Wheat			
Delhi	15.5	15	3.33
Mumbai	21	20	5
Kolkata	NR	NT	NT
Chennai	24	22	9.09
Atta			
Delhi	17	17	0
Mumbai	24	21	14.29
Kolkata	17	17	0
Chennai	23	23	0
Gram Dal			
Delhi	38	37	2.70
Mumbai	39	37	5.41
Kolkata	38	35	8.57
Chennai	38	33	15.15
Tur Dal			
Delhi	74	77	-3.90

1	2	3	4
Mumbai	66	70	-5.71
Kolkata	64	78	-17.95
Chennai	70	70	0
Urad Dal			
Delhi	76	69	10.14
Mumbai	77	70	10
Kolkata	60	62	-3.23
Chennai	68	70	-2.86
Moong Dal			
Delhi	72	79	-8.86
Mumbai	77	88	-12.5
Kolkata	75	85	-11.76
Chennai	70	80	-12.5
Masoor Dal			
Delhi	55	60	-8.33
Mumbai	57	52	9.62
Kolkata	48	58	-17.24
Chennai	50	NR	NR
Sugar			
Delhi	33	43	-23.26
Mumbai	32	43	-25.58
Kolkata	32	41	-21.95
Chennai	31	42	-26.19
Groundnut oil			
Delhi	132	112	17.86
Mumbai	85	100	-15
Kolkata	120	95	26.32

1	2	3	4
Chennai	82	75	9.33
Mustard oil			
Delhi	79	70	12.86
Mumbai	84	75	12
Kolkata	70	62	12.90
Chennai	79	72	9.72
Vanaspati			
Delhi	77	57	35.09
Mumbai	77	56	37.5
Kolkata	65	38	71.05
Chennai	75	54	38.89
Tea (Loose)			
Delhi	150	157	-4.46
Mumbai	188	165	13.94
Kolkata	100	100	0
Chennai	260	340	-23.53
Salt (Packed)			
Delhi	14	12	16.67
Mumbai	14	12	16.67
Kolkata	8	8	0
Chennai	14	12	16.67
Potato			
Delhi	7	9	-22.22
Mumbai	15	13	15.38
Kolkata	5	5	0
Chennai	11.5	12	-4.17

1	2	3	4
Onion			
Delhi	18	24	-25
Mumbai	18	18	0
Kolkata	15	24	-37.5
Chennai	13.75	16	-14.06
Milk			
Delhi	25	22	13.64
Mumbai	28	23	21.74
Kolkata	21	21	0
Chennai	20.5	20.5	0

Source: State/UTs Civil Supplies Department

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities are listed below:

(A) Short term Measures:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, onion, pulses, edible oils (crude) and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- (ii) Duty under Tariff Rate Quota for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year.
- (iii) Import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to NDDB during 2010-11.
- (iv) Allowed import of raw sugar and white/refined sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 31.3.2011.

2. Administrative Measures

- (i) Removed levy obligation in respect of all imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year).
- (iii) Export of edible oils permitted in branded consumer packs of up to 5 kgs subject to a limit of 10,000 tonnes for one year.
- (iv) Effected no change in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;
- (v) Extended stock limit orders in the case of pulses, paddy and rice, edible oil, edible oilseeds and sugar.
- (vi) Used Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion (averaging at \$1200 per tonne for December, 2010) and basmati rice (\$900 PMT);
- (vii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg. for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (viii) Suspension of Futures trading in Rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 continues during 2010-11. Futures trading in sugar were suspended w.e.f. 27.5.2009 upto 30.9.2010.
- (ix) Proportion of sugar production requisitioned as levy sugar was increased from 10 to 20% for 2009-10 sugar seasons. However, for 2010-11 sugar season, the levy obligation has been reduced to 10%.
- (x) For the month of January, 2011, 17.00 lac tons of non levy sugar have been made available which includes 16.56 lac tons of normal non-levy sugar and 0.44 lac tons of sugar processed from imported raw sugar. Besides, levy sugar quota of 2.18 lac tons also been released. Thus, for the month of January, 2011, 19.18 lac tons of sugar have been

made available

- (xi) An additional allocation of wheat/rice @10 kg/family/month of January and February, 2010 was made to the accepted number of AAY, BPL and APL ration cards. This is in addition to existing allocation while wheat was allocated at MSP price of Rs. 10800 per tonnes; rice was allotted at MSP derived price of Rs. 15373.10 per tonne for Grade. A.
- (xii) Specific *ad hoc* additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting

up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

- (xiii) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (xiv) 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have also been allocated in September, 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September, 2010
- (xv) Further 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June, 2011.
- (xvi) An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tones of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June, 2011.
- (xvii) In addition allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS interventions
- (xviii) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (xix) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.
- (xx) Experimented with popularization of Yellow Peas through sale in the Retail Outlets of NAFED, Kendriya Bhandar, NCCF and Mother Dairy in Delhi.
- (xxi) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported

edible oils through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs.15/- kg for distribution to ration card holders @ 1 kg per ration card per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.

(xxii) Export of Onion (all varieties) including Bangalore rose onions and Krishnapuram onions fresh or chilled, frozen, provisionally prepared or dried but excluding onion cut, sliced or broken in powder form is

not permitted w.e.f. 22nd December, 2010. The ban on export of Onions lifted w.e.f. 18th February, 2011.

- (xxiii) Full exemption from basic custom duty has been provided to onions and shallots with effect from 21st December, 2010. Consequently, these items would also be exempt from special additional duty of 4%, education cess and secondary and higher education cess. The exemption is open ended and does not carry a validity clause prescribing a terminal date.
- (xxiv) NAFED and NCCF are selling Onion at reduced prices from their retail outlets in Delhi
- (xxv) Review of the price situation and steps taken by State Governments was done through video conference with Chief Secretaries of all states. Several State Governments have been intervening in the market through co-operatives/farmer's markets.
- (xxvi) Reimbursement of losses to NAFED/NCCF on sales of onion, with a cap on the losses at 30% of landed cost for a period of one month up to 31.1.2011. Both agencies will continue to procure onions and sell in Delhi and other centres without any subsidy beyond 31.1.2011.
- (xxvii) A Conference of CMs was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements. As a follow up, a Core Group of some CMs and concerned Central Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 08.04.2010 and recommended *inter-alia* setting up of a Working Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its Members) to suggest strategies plan of action for reducing the gap between farmgate and retail prices and recommend measures for amendment and better implementation of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These include the improvement of distributional efficiency,

reducing intermediation costs, promoting State intervention for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of Statutory provisions with a view to meeting both short and long term goals.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

Forward trading and betting in food items

†1106. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether forward trading and betting in food items is a major reason for rising inflation;

(b) whether it has caused rise in the trend of hoarding and black marketing in the market;

(c) if so, the States that have taken effective action to check forward trading and have taken action against bookies, hoarders and black marketeers in public interest as a result of which items related to hoarding and black marketing have been confiscated;

(d) whether such profiteers have been punished; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Sir. The rises in prices are caused by demand and supply imbalances.

(b) No Sir. Both hoarding and black marketing are a phenomenon of the physical markets due to supply shortages and it has nothing to do with futures trading.

(c) to (e) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of both "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" and "The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980", to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

In order to check price rise including hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities the Government of India has in continuum taken the following steps recently-

(i) It is felt that the State Governments have a major role in

checking prices of essential commodities by curbing malpractices, profiteering and hoarding through a set of administrative and regulatory measures.

- (ii) In January, 2011 Video Conferences were held with the officers of all States/UTs reiterating the need for enforcement of the provisions of EC Act and PBM Act to curb malpractices and provide adequate supplies of essential

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

commodities at affordable prices and if required use State intervention and facilitate alternate arrangements for augmenting supplies of essential commodities.

- (iii) Hon'ble Minister (T/C), (Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) has also written to Chief Ministers of all States/UTs on this issue vide letter dt. 04.02.2011
- (iv) Hon'ble Minister (I/C), (CAF&PD) has convened a meeting of the Ministers of Food/PD/Consumer Affairs of South Zone on 03.02.2011 at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), for North Zone (on 07.02.2011 at New Delhi), East Zone (on 14.02.2011 at Kolkatta) and West Zone (on 17.02.2011 at Mumbai) *inter-alia*, to control rise in prices and ensure adequate availability of essential commodities at affordable prices for consumers. It has also been reiterated that State Governments have a major role in checking the prices of Essential Commodities by curbing malpractices and hoarding through the administrative measures by using the aforesaid legislative measures effectively.
- (v) To enable the State Governments/UT Administrations to take effective action for undertaking de-hoarding operations under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, it was decided to enable State Governments to impose stockholding limits by keeping in abeyance some provisions of the Central Order dated 15.02.2002 in respect of edible oils, edible oilseeds, and sugar for the period upto 31.03.2011 and pulses, rice and paddy for the period upto 30.9.2011.
- (vi) The details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during the year 2010 as reported by State Governments/UT Administrations are given in Statement (See below).
- (vii) The State Governments/UT Administrations are empowered to detain such persons under the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, whose activities are found to be prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community Details of detention orders

issued under the said Act and as reported to the Central Government by the State Governments/UT Administrations during the year 2010 are given below:-

Name of the State	2010
1	2
Gujarat	79

1	2
Tamil Nadu	120
Orissa	02
Maharashtra	02
Andhra Pradesh	01
Chhattisgarh	01
TOTAL	205

Statement

Details of the raids conducted, value of goods confiscated and persons booked for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, during 2010

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)	Reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10253	NIL	NIL	NIL	144 96	Dec.-A
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	May
3.	Assam	332	29	20	10	NIL	Aug.-B
4.	Bihar	65	24	NIL	NIL	NIL	Oct.-C
5.	Chhattisgarh	211	1	18	14	757.58	August-D
6.	Delhi	66	15	28	4	NIL	Dec.
7.	Goa	82	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Dec.-E
8.	Gujarat	30296	139	88	17	428.99	Dec.
9.	Haryana	167	49	5	NIL	361 62	Oct.
10.	Himachal Pradesh	22353	NIL	NIL	NIL	11.62	Nov.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Jammu and Kashmir							Not Reported
12. Jharkhand							Not Reported
13. Karnataka	2016	138	NIL	2	317.78	Oct.	
14. Kerala	26603	33	22	3	21.931	Dec.	
15. Madhya Pradesh							Not Reported
16. Maharashtra	1820	2717	1543	NIL	1139.46	Nov.	
17. Manipur	9	5	5	5	0.47	Dec.	
18. Meghalaya	64	7	6	3	0.91	Nov.	
19. Mizoram	84	NIL	NIL	NIL	Oil	Nov.-F	
20. Nagaland	2	26	NIL	NIL	0.39	Sept.	
21. Orissa	60155	6	258	NIL	5.29	Nov.-G	
22. Punjab	213	21	13	9	1.27	Dec.	
23. Rajasthan							Not Reported
24. Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Dec.	
25. Tamil Nadu	18894	6995	1257	43	708.69	Dec.	
26. Tripura	245	7	7	NIL	7 07	Oct.	
27. Uttarakhand							Not Reported
28. Uttar Pradesh	29723	558	1211	NIL	6262.85	Sept.	
29. West Bengal	222	100	20	NIL	281.41	Dec.	
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	193	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Sept.	
31. Chandigarh	10	9	NIL	NIL	9.16	Oct.-H	
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	NIL	NIL	35	Dec.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33. Daman and Diu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	July-I
34. Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Dec.-J
35. Puducherry	635	26	38	51	4.18		Oct.
TOTAL	204783	10906	4539	161	10500.7		

A - Except Sept., 2010

B - Except Feb., Apr., May, 2010

C - Except Mar., 2010

D - Except Jan., Feb., June and July, 2010

E - Except Nov., 2010

F - Except July and Aug., 2010

G - Except Oct., 2010

H - Except Aug., 2010

I - Only July, 2010

J - Except July, Sept., Oct., Nov., 2010 Updated as on
23.02.2011

Hoarding of essential commodities

1107. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently raided the storage facilities of the private companies/traders, with regard to the stocks of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice that a large number of companies are hoarding huge stocks of essential commodities, leading to spurt in prices during the last one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments/ Union Territories.

The State Governments/UT Administrations have been delegated powers to take necessary action under the provisions of "The Essential Commodities Act, 1955" to prevent hoarding of essential commodities. The number of raids conducted, number of persons prosecuted, number of persons convicted and value

of goods confiscated for violation of rules under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during the year 2010 as reported by State Governments/UTs are as under:

Year	No. of raids	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated
	(in Rs. lakhs)				
2010 (updated as on 23.02.2011)	204783	10906	4539	161	10500.7

(c) and (d) No specific information has been reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations regarding hoarding of huge stocks of essential commodities by companies.

FCI godowns

1108. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of godowns including open godowns owned by FCI in different States; and

(b) whether these godowns meet our requirements and if not, how Government proposes to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The statement showing region-wise/state-wise number of godowns with FCI both owned and hired from different agencies including Covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) as on 30.9.2010 is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to USQ 1100 part (b)].

(b) To substantially reduce CAP storage capacity, the Government has formulated a Guarantee Scheme for construction of godowns for FCI as well as for the States undertaking Decentralized Procurement of foodgrains, through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs). For the consuming areas, storage

capacity is to be created to meet four month's requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required. Approval has been given for creation of covered storage capacity of about 150 lakh tonnes under the scheme through private entrepreneurs,

CWC and SWCs in 19 States. Out of this tenders have already been finalized for 16.06 lakh tonnes so far, for creation of capacity by the private entrepreneurs.

CWC and SWCs are also constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme.

Further, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has sanctioned Rs. 149 crores for construction of storage godowns by FCI and the State Governments to which funds are released as grants-in-aid. This is likely to result in the construction of about 1.88 lakh tonnes of storage capacity. The General Managers (Region) of FCI have also been given full powers for hiring of private godowns for short term usage.

Urban food security scenario

1109. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the World Food Programme of the United Nations and the Swaminathan Research Foundation, it has been indicated that the urban food security situation in the country has worsened and PDS has failed to achieve its objectives;

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

(c) the steps taken to revamp PDS and to improve the food security situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Report on the State of Food Insecurity in Urban India, published by the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and the World Food Programme in 2010, has studied the situation of India and its major States with regard to urban food security by looking at the aspects of availability, access and absorption. Using indicators that relate to food access, food absorption and nutritional outcomes, six variants of a composite index of food and nutrition insecurity for

the urban areas of the major States were constructed. It has been indicated in the report that it is clear that no matter which variant of the overall index of urban food insecurity for urban India as a whole is considered, there has been an improvement in the situation.

As per the Report, the Public Distribution System (PDS) has been an extremely important instrument of food security in India. It also, *inter-alia*, mentions that it is important to improve the functioning of PDS, which is far from satisfactory in many respects.

With a view to specifically target poor sections of society for distribution of subsidized foodgrains (rice, wheat and coarse grains) and sugar, Targeted Public Distribution System

(TPDS) was launched in 1997. Under TPDS, foodgrains @ 35 kg. per family per month are allocated to States/Union Territories for 6.52 crore accepted number of BPL/AAY families for distribution at subsidized prices through Fair Price Shops. Depending upon their availability in Central pool and past offtake, foodgrains are also allocated to Above Poverty Line (APL) families. Presently, the allocations for APL category range between 10 and 35 kg. foodgrains per family per month.

In addition to allocation of foodgrains under TPDS, the Government makes allocation of foodgrains under other Welfare Schemes such as Midday Meal Scheme and Wheat-based Nutrition Programme also. Further, this Department has been making additional allocation of foodgrains to the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations in case of emergencies like floods, droughts, etc. Additional allocation of foodgrains has also been made from time to time depending upon the availability of stocks and requirement/requests received from States/UTs.

Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001 mandates the State and UT Governments to carry out all required actions to ensure smooth functioning of the TPDS.

Strengthening and streamlining of TPDS is a continuous process. To improve functioning of TPDS, Government has been regularly requesting State/UT Governments for continuous review of lists of BPL and AAY families, ensuring timely availability of foodgrains at FPSs, bringing about greater transparency in functioning of TPDS, improved monitoring and vigilance at all levels and introduction of new technologies such as Computerization of TPDS operations at various levels.

Loss of foodgrains in transit and storage

1110. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large quantum of foodgrains are lost/damaged during the transit and the storage;

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

(c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the loss;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to check such losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The details of storage and transit losses (Wheat and Rice) during last three years are as under:-

Storage losses

Quantity in lakh MT

Year	Qty. issued	Qty. loss	%age
2007-08*	655.89	1.39	0.21
2008-09*	620.17	0.58	0.10
2009-10#	490.57	1.32	0.27

*Audited

#Provisional

Transit losses

Quantity in lakh MT

Year	Qty. Moved	Qty. loss	%age
2007-08*	312.03	1.21	0.39
2008-09*	303.84	1.06	0.35
2009-10#	283.59	1.36	0.48

*Audited

#Provisional

The reasons for storage and transit losses are due to:

Storage Losses

- (i) Loss of moisture.
- (ii) Prolonged storage.
- (iii) Bleedings/spillage of grain from gunny bags.
- (iv) Bird/Rodent trouble in storage complexes.
- (v) Sliding down/deterioration of stocks.
- (vi) Fungus/infestation of stocks.

Transit Losses

- (i) Driage of moisture during long transit.
- (ii) Multiple handling.
- (iii) Use of hooks during handling.

(iv) Weak texture of gunnies and bursting of bags.

(v) Spillage through wagon holes/cleavages and flap doors.

(vi) Loss at transshipment points.

(vii) Different modes of weighment.

(c) and (d) No such study has been conducted. However, when storage and transit losses occur, investigations are carried out and the delinquent officials are proceeded against.

The steps taken to reduce storage and transit losses are as under:-

(i) Barbed wire fencing of the boundary walls, provision of street lights for illumination of godowns and proper locking of the sheds are taken to secure the godowns.

(ii) Security staff of FCI as well as other Agencies like Home Guards, Special Police Officers are deployed for safety of the stocks.

(iii) Security Inspections as well as surprise checks of the Depots, destination/dispatch centers are conducted from time to time to detect and plug security lapses.

(iv) Periodical prophylactic and curative treatment of stocks, are carried out.

(v) The principle of First in First out (FIFO) is followed to avoid storage of foodgrains for a long duration.

(vi) Undertaking pre-monsoon fumigation.

(vii) Improvement of dunnage material.

(viii) Ensuring proper quality checking of foodgrains at the time of procurement.

(ix) Adoption of 50 kg. packing to avoid use of hooks.

(x) Double line machine stitching of bags.

(xi) Inspection, monitoring and calibration of weigh-bridges.

(xii) Movement of foodgrains from one place to another is done normally through covered wagons.

(xiii) Loading of standardized bags and leaving 18 inches space near the flap doors.

(xiv) Proper weighment and accounting at the time of receipt and issue.

Ending of forward trading in food articles

1111. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Central trade unions had appealed to the Central Government to put an end to forward trading system in food articles including vegetables that is a main source of price rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is actively considering to take any measure towards that end;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) to (e) As per the information with the Government, no one has furnished any evidence of forward trading being responsible for or main source of, price rise. On the contrary, there have been many studies including by the Abhijit Sen Committee Report (April, 2008) and RBI (Annual Report 2009-10) Report which clearly state that there is no evidence of price rise in food items being linked to forward trading. The RBI has ascribed the price rise mainly to structural constraints on the supply side and rising demand on the other. Therefore, the Government is not considering to ban forward trading system in food articles including vegetables.

Sugar-related issues

1112. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Indian sugar manufacturing industries;

(b) whether Government is reconsidering its decision to allow 5,00,000 tonne sugar export;

(c) if so, Government's response thereto;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is a possibility of sugar output for 2010-11 falling short to the desired estimates in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for

controlling sugar prices and shortages in the country in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) There are 657 installed sugar factories in the country as on 28.02.2011. Out of them 512 have been reported working in the current 2010-11 sugar season.

(b) and (c) The Government had decided to allow export of 5 lac tonnes of sugar under Open General License (OGL) so that advantage of favorable international prices could be taken. However, later, it was decided to re-examine the issue for its implication on inflation of food items. Final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

(d) and (e) Production of sugar depends upon several factors viz. sugarcane production in the season, drawal rate (percentage of cane supply available to sugar factories for production of sugar), quality of sugarcane, recovery percentage, etc. The production of sugar in the current sugar season is provisionally estimated at 245 lac tonnes. Presently crushing in current sugar is going on. At this stage, therefore, it is not clear whether production will fall short of or exceed 245 lac tonnes. To moderate sugar prices and shortage of sugar in the country, the Government has already taken a slew of measures which, *inter-alia*, include duty-free import of raw and white/refined sugar upto 31.03.2011, imposition of stockholding and turnover limits on sugar/khandsari sugar upto 31.03.2011 and stock limit on bulk consumers of sugar upto 13.08.2011, etc.

Stock maintenance of food items

†1113. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the rules framed by the Central or State Governments for proper stock maintenance system for food items to check rising prices of food items;

(b) whether any proposal to change the existing rules/laws regarding import of food items is under consideration;

(c) whether there is scarcity of food items due to calamity or bad weather damaging the crops and the details of methodology adopted to estimate such loss; and

(d) the details of the arrangement with Government to fix buffer stock of food items so that their sufficient availability may be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Buffer stocks of foodgrains to be maintained in the Central Pool are fixed taking into consideration the requirement of foodgrains during a particular quarter, procurement season, lean periods, offtake in the preceding years and other relevant factors. As per the present Buffer Stocking Policy, certain minimum stocks of foodgrains are to be maintained by FCI/State Agencies in the Central Pool on the first day of each quarter. The Government does not maintain stock of sugar. The stock of sugar is maintained by the sugar mills.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Buffer Stocking Policy is reviewed from time to time, normally after every five years. The existing norms were revised with effect from April, 2005. The existing stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool are adequate to meet the requirements under TPDS and other Welfare Schemes as per existing levels of allocations.

(c) As per the 2nd Advance Estimates released by Ministry of Agriculture, the production of foodgrains for 2010-11 is estimated to be 232.07 million tonnes, as compared to last year at 218.11 million tonnes. The estimated wheat production during 2010-11 is 81.47 million tonnes, which is marginally higher than the last year's production at 80.80 million tonnes. The estimated rice production during 2010-11 is 94.01 million tonnes as against 89.09 million tonnes last year. In the case of Pulses, the production is estimated at 16.51 million tonnes as against the final estimates of 14.66 million tonnes in 2009-10. There is no estimate of any losses in view of the above.

(d) Buffer stock of rice and wheat is maintained by the Central Government. Allocation of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is made for Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission projected on the population estimates of Registrar General of India as on 10.3.2000, or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued by the State Governments, whichever is less. Accordingly, allocations of foodgrains for BPL and AAY categories are made @ 35 kg per family per month for all accepted 6.25 crore families in the country. Allocations under Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of stocks of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. Presently, these allocations range between 10 kg. and 35 kg. per family per month in different States/UTs.

The details of minimum buffer norms fixed and the actual stock position of wheat and rice in the Central Pool during the past two years 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement (See below). In the case of pulses there is no procurement and pulses are not stored by the Government.

Statement

Details of minimum buffer norms fixed and the actual stock position of wheat and rice in the Central Pool during the past three years 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Date	Wheat		Rice	
	Buffer norm	Actual stock	Buffer norm	Actual stock
1	2	3	4	5
1.1.2008	82	77.12	118	114.75

1	2	3	4	5
1.4.2008	40	58.03	122	138.35
1.7.2008	201#	249.12	98	112.49
1.10.2008	140	220.25	52	78.63
1.1.2009	112	182.12	138^	175.76
1.4.2009	70	134.29	142	216.04
1.7.2009	201	329.22	118	196.16
1.10.2009	140	284.57	72	153.49
1.1.2010	112	230.92	138	243.53
1.4.2010	70	161.25	142	267.13
1.7.2010	201	335.84	118	242.%
1.10.2010	140	277.77	72	184.44
1.1.2011	112	215.40	138	255.80
1.2.2011		193.73		278.02

Source: Department of Food and PD

Note : # Buffer norms for wheat include Strategic reserve of 30 lakh tonnes from 1.7.20008 onwards

^Buffer norms for rice include Strategic reserve of 20 lakh tonnes from 1.1.2009 onwards.

Distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops

1114. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Kerala Government for distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops; and

(b) if so, the steps taken on the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The State Government of Kerala submitted a proposal requiring financial assistance of Central Government for distribution of commodities

like pulses, spices, etc. i.e. non- Public Distribution System (PDS) items to ration card holders irrespective of Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) categorization through Fair Price Shops on pilot basis in Ernakulam District.

As there is no scheme at present in Department of Food and Public Distribution to give financial assistance for the proposed scheme, the State Government of Kerala was informed accordingly.

False billing and anti-consumer practices

1115. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has noticed about the large scale false billing and other anti-consumer practices by company outlets and authorized maintenance centres;

(b) if so, whether the remedial measures has been taken; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take any step to protect the interest of automobile consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the Consumer Protection Act consumers including automobile consumers can approach the Consumer Fora for redressal of their complaints regarding a defective product or deficiency in services. Further, Government of India has been taking steps to protect the interest of consumers. Some of the important measures undertaken are as under:

(i) A sustained multi-media campaign has been undertaken to create mass consumer awareness on wide ranging issues.

(ii) A National Consumer Helpline has been set up in association with the University of Delhi, which provides a toll free number 1800-11-4000 to advise consumers across the country.

(iii) A web based Consumer Online Resource and Empowerment (CORE) centre has been set up, which is being operated by the Consumer Coordination Council, a coalition of Consumer Organisation, to provide web based advice to consumers and assist in resolution of consumer grievances.

(iv) A Consumer Grievances and Redressal Cell was established by the Government to facilitate the consumers for redressal of their grievances without following legal procedure. The consumer also have the option to go to the District Forums, State Commissions or the National Consumers Disputes Redressal Commission, as the case may

be to get the redressal as per the law

Rottening of foodgrains in Punjab

1116. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50,000 tonnes of foodgrains are inadvertently rotting in Punjab, which was sufficient to feed 7.1 million persons for a month;

(b) if so, whether it is a sudden happening or indifferent attitude of the supervisory personnel at ware-housing sites; and

(c) whether the Supreme Court had advised Government to distribute such stocks amongst poverty-stricken persons rather than allow it being rotten in godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) As reported by FCI a quantity of 59174 tons of wheat is lying as non-issuable with State agencies of Punjab Government as on 1-3-2011. This includes non-issuable wheat of crop years from 2005-06 to 2010-11. Besides, a quantity of 9.9 tons non-issuable wheat of crop years 2009-10 and 2010-11 is also available in FCI godowns in Punjab as on 1-3-2011.

Non-issuable wheat has not suddenly accrued but it has accumulated over a period from 2005-06 to 2010-11. During this period State Govt, agencies of Punjab have procured 461 lakh tons of wheat for Central Pool and damaged/non-issuable wheat is 0.12% of the total procured wheat. In case of FCI godowns, 8.4 tons of damaged wheat is at Talwandi Sabbo Depot, for which action has been taken against delinquent staff. 1.5 ton damaged wheat available at Khanauri Depot is due to sinking of plinths for which recovery of Rs.24750/- has been made from the plinth owner.

(c) Hon'ble Supreme Court expressed concern on reports of damaged central pool foodgrains and suggested to Government to take some long term and short term measures. While adequate storage facilities be created in the long term, increase in quantum of food supplies to BPL population and distribution of foodgrains to deserving population at very low cost or no cost may be taken up in the short term. Government has taken steps accordingly.

Computerisation of PDS

1117. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning the computerisation of

Public Distribution System (PDS) as has been done in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the projected expenditure, State-wise; and

(c) whether any time frame has been fixed to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Department of Food and Public Distribution has initiated a scheme on "Computerization of Targeted Public Distribution System

operations" to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

In the first phase, the scheme has been approved to be implemented on pilot basis in three districts each of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh and Delhi with the outlay of Rs. 53.47 crore. First installment of Rs. 14.77 crore (Andhra Pradesh - Rs. 4.405 crore, Assam - Rs. 3.485 crore, Chhattisgarh - Rs. 4.085 crore and Delhi - Rs. 2.80 crore) has been released to the State Governments.

A Task Force headed by Director General, National Informatics Centre, set up on 9.8.2010, has submitted its report on Computerization of the Public Distribution System. The recommendations of the Task Force have been accepted by the Government. As per the recommendations of the Task Force, a Common Application Software will be developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC) and rolled out in the Pilot States by March, 2012. After assessment of the project on Computerization of TPDS operations, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for remaining States/UTs shall be taken up in December, 2012.

Export of sugar from current stock

1118. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to export 5 lakh tonnes of sugar from current stock;

(b) whether the Ministry received any representations from the industry for such export and if so, from which companies; and

(c) the reasons for the proposal not being followed up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The Government had received representations from Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories (NFCFSF) and Consortium of Indian Farmers Association (CIFA) for permitting export of sugar. In view of these requests, and initial assessment of sugar production during current sugar season, Government decided to allow export of 5 lac tons of sugar under Open General License (OGL) so that advantage of favourable international prices could be taken. No request from individual

company was received in this regard. However, later, it was decided to re-examine the issue for its implication on inflation of food items. Final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

Overflow in FCI godowns

1119. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 5.7 crore tonnes of foodgrains are over flowing in FCI godowns; and

(b) if so, the reasons Government has refused to distribute them at cheaper rates through PDS, which would have helped in bringing down the market prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. The stock of foodgrains in FCI godowns as on 31.01.2011 was 223.38 lakh tonnes. The storage capacity available with FCI both owned and hired, covered and Cover and Plinth (CAP) was 311.20 lakh tonnes as on 31.1.2011.

(b) Allocations of foodgrains are made @ 35 kg. per family per month for all 6.52 crore BPL families including 2.43 crore AAY families accepted for allocation under TPDS on the basis of 1993-94 poverty estimates of the Planning Commission and March, 2000 population estimates of the Registrar General of India or the number of families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by State/UT Governments, whichever is less.

The allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake. Presently, these allocations of foodgrains range between 10 kg and 35 kg per family per month in different States/UTs.

Requests have been received from time to time from different States/UTs for restoration of 2006-07 level of allocations/increased/ additional allocation of foodgrains. Considering these requests and availability of stocks in the Central Pool, Government has made the following additional allocations to States/UTs:

(i) 36.08 lakh tonne of foodgrains in January, 2010 at MSP based/derived prices for distribution to all AAY/BPL/APL families for two months.

(ii) 30.66 lakh tonne of foodgrains in May, 2010 for all

accepted number of BPL/AAY/APL families @ Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.

- (iii) 27.41 lakh tonne of foodgrains to 22 States/UTs on 2nd August, 2010 and 3.65 lakh tonne of foodgrains on 3rd August, 2010 to 5 NE States and 2 hill States for six months from August, 2010.
- (iv) 25.00 lakh tonne of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in September, 2010 for distribution for six months.
- (v) 25.00 lakh tonne of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in January, 2011 for distribution for six months.

- (vi) 25.00 lakh tonne of foodgrains for APL families @ Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice to all States/UTs in January, 2011 for distribution for six months.

Prices of sugar

1120. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to export sugar to help sugar companies benefit from high global prices of sugar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what would be the implications of this move on the domestic prices of sugar; and

(d) how this move would benefit the sugarcane growing farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government does not export sugar on its own account and no such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, the Government has presently allowed Advance Authorization holders who imported raw sugar during the period 21.09.2004 to 15.04.2008 and 17.02.2009 to 30.09.2009 on 'ton-to-ton' basis to export sugar so as to fulfill their balance export obligation. As regards export of sugar under Open General License (OGL), the Government is yet to take a final decision.

(c) and (d) The prices of sugar in the domestic market depend upon a number of factors viz., production, carried over stocks, demand, export, import, market sentiments, etc. However, export of sugar in small quantities may not have significant implication on domestic prices of sugar and sugarcane.

Private godowns for grains

†1121. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy to make private godowns for grains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of expenditure on keeping one quintal of grains in Government godown in one year;

(d) the amount of expenditure incurred by Government on keeping one quintal of grains in private godown; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the total quantity of wheat stored in the godowns of Government and the expenditure being incurred on their upkeep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The Government formulated a scheme for construction of storage godowns through private entrepreneurs. Under the scheme, the Food Corporation of India would now give a guarantee often years to the private entrepreneurs for assured hiring. For the consuming areas, storage capacity is to be created to meet four month's requirement of Public Distribution System (PDS) and other Welfare Schemes in a State. For the procurement areas, the highest stock levels in the last three years are considered to decide the storage capacity required. A covered capacity of about 150 lakh tonnes is to be created under the scheme through private entrepreneurs and Central and State Warehousing Corporations in 19 States. The state-wise capacities to be created under the scheme are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to S.Q. No. 156 parts (a) and (b)]. Out of this tenders have already been finalized for 16.06 lakh tonnes so far, for creation of capacity by the private entrepreneurs. Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) are also constructing 5.31 and 10.64 lakh tonnes respectively under the Scheme.

(c) and (d) The amount of expenditure incurred for storage of foodgrains agency-wise in the different types of godowns are at given in Statement (See below).

(e) The total quantity of wheat stored in FCI godowns both owned and hired as on 01.02.2011 is 82.63 lakh MT.

The total expenditure projected to be incurred during 2010-11 (RE) on the upkeep of foodgrains (wheat, rice and paddy) in the FCI owned godowns are as under:

Amount in Rs. crores			
	Owned covered	Owned CAP	Total
Stores and spares consumed	16.32	18.95	35.27
Statement			

The agency-wise expenditure for keeping grains in different types of godowns

Rate in Rs./Qtl. per annum	
2010-11 (RE)	
1	2
1. Covered	
(a) Owned	100.39

1	2
(b) Central Warehousing Corporation	81.66
(c) State Warehousing Corporations	81.66
(d) Private Parties	122.48
(e) Private Parties (Private Entrepreneurs	79.64
Guarantee Scheme)	
(f) State Govt.	139.24
2. Cover and Plinth (CAP)	
(a) Owned	54.69
(b) Hired	59.05
Weighted covered and CAP	90.63

Distribution of foodgrains to poors

†1122. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has directed to distribute rotting foodgrains among poor people;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's observations, the Government made a special adhoc allocation of a total of 25 lakh tons of foodgrains to all States/UTs in September, 2010 for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at BPL issue prices for 6 months. A further allocation of 25 lakh tons of foodgrains to all States/UTs has been made in January, 2011 for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue prices for 6 months.

Shortage in wheat production

1123. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of wheat is falling alarmingly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action taken by Government to meet the shortage and to check the rise in price of wheat *vis-a-vis* black-marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No, Sir. The production of wheat during the past three years and the current year has been as under:

(in Million Tonnes)

Crop Year	Production
2007-08	78.57
2008-09	80.68
2009-10	80.80
2010-11	81.47
(as per 2nd Advance Estimate of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation released on 9.2.2011)	

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to improve the availability of wheat in the country as well as to check the rise in prices include ban on export of wheat on private account since 9.2.2007 onwards, permitting import of wheat on private account at zero duty, non-revision of Central Issue Price (CIP) of wheat since 1.7.2002, allocation of additional quantities from time to time and release of additional stocks under Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS). Further, State Governments have been vested with powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 to prevent hoarding and blackmarketing of foodgrains.

Issue of BPL ration cards

1124. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether against 6.25 crore accepted number of BPL families, the State Governments have issued 11.12 crore BPL ration cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to finalise the actual number of BPL families in the country; and

(d) the steps taken to cancel BPL ration cards issued to ineligible persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) For allocation of foodgrains (wheat and rice) to States and Union Territories (UTs) under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Department of Food and Public Distribution uses the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families based on 1993-94 poverty estimates of Planning Commission and the population estimates of the Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2000 or the number of such families actually identified and ration cards issued to them by the State/UT Governments, whichever is less. As per these estimates, the number of BPL families is 6.52 crore, which includes about 2.44 crore Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families.

However, the State/UT Governments have reported (upto 31.01.2011) issue of 10.76 crore ration cards for BPL/AAY families. The higher number of BPL ration cards issued by them is due to improper targeting of the poor households and have inclusion as well as exclusion errors.

In terms of the Public Distribution System (Control) Order, 2001, State/UT Governments are to review the lists of BPL and AAY families every year for the purpose of deletion of ineligible families and inclusion of eligible families. The exercise of deletion of bogus/ineligible cards and inclusion of eligible families is a continuous process and State Governments are to periodically carry out the same.

In consultation with the State/UT Governments, a Nine Point Action Plan was evolved in 2006, which *inter-alia* includes continuous reviews of BPL/AAY lists and to eliminate bogus/ineligible ration cards. Instructions were also issued to all State/UT Governments to carry out an intensive campaign from October, 2009 to December, 2009 to review the existing lists of BPL/AAY families and eliminate ineligible/bogus ration cards. As a result of implementation of this Action Plan, 26 State/UT Governments have reported by 31.01.2011, deletion of 208.57 lakhs bogus/ineligible ration cards. Instructions have also been issued to all State/UT Governments to issue warning to the bogus card-holders, through advertisements in the newspapers, to surrender the bogus cards.

Ban on export of sugar

†1125. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has currently put a ban on export of sugar;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to this ban the prices of sugar have fallen steeply and as a result of this on the one hand sugarcane farmers are not getting reasonable price and on the other hand mill owners are incurring heavy losses; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, whether Government would consider lifting the ban imposed on export of sugar and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) Although there is no ban on export of sugar, release order is required from the Government for export of sugar except when sugar is exported on grain-to-grain basis under Advanced Authorization Scheme. The Government has presently allowed Advance Authorization holders who imported raw sugar during the period 21.09.2004 to 15.04.2008 and 17.02.2009 to 30.09.2009 on 'ton-to-ton' basis to export sugar so as to fulfil their balance export obligation.

The prices of sugar in the domestic market depend upon a number of factors viz., domestic and global production, carried over stocks, demand, export, import, market sentiments etc. As regards export of sugar under Open General License (OGL), Government is yet to take a final decision.

Difference between wholesale and retail price

†1126. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great difference between the prices of essential consumer items in the wholesale market and the retail market;

(b) if so, the average difference thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is also a huge difference between the price of produce and the sale price of wholesale market in the country; and

(d) if so, the average difference thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The average difference between the average retail and average wholesale prices across different centers of select essential commodities as on 1.3.2011 is as follows:

(i) Rice average difference Rs. 1.69 per kg.

(ii) Wheat average difference of Rs. 1.84 per kg.

(iii) Pulses in the range of Rs. 3.2 per kg. to Rs. 5.3 per

kg.

(iv) Edible oil in the range of Rs. 2.58 per kg. to Rs.6.52 per kg.

(v) Potato average difference of Rs. 2.34 per kg.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(vi) Onion average difference of Rs. 4.28 per kg.

(c) and (d) The table showing average difference between MSP and average wholesale prices of rice, wheat and pulses are given in Statement (See below). In the case of edible oils, MSP is given for oil seeds and hence is not strictly comparable with the average wholesale price of the corresponding edible oils.

Statement

Average difference in MSP and wholesale prices of rice, wheat and pulses

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	MSP	Wholesale Price	Variation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(col. 3-col. 2)
Rice/Paddy	1000 (Paddy)	1783 (Milled Rice)	783
Wheat	1100	1402	302
Gram	2100 (Whole)	3025 (Split)	925
Tur	3000 (Whole)	5819 (Split)	2819
Urad	2900 (Whole)	6122 (Split)	3222
Moong	3170 (Whole)	6501 (Split)	3331
Masoor	2250 (Whole)	4546 (Split)	2296

Source : MSP-D/o Agriculture and Cooperation, Price-State Civil Supplies Department

Funds for implementation of food security

†1127. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimates are found to be different on required amount for implementation of recommendations of the National Advisory Council on Food Security Bill in the country;

(b) if so, the estimates of the Council, the Rangarajan Committee and the Ministry thereof; and

(c) the reasons for this huge difference in the estimates?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) The National Advisory Council (NAC), in its recommendations made on 23.10.2010, have estimated an additional subsidy of Rs. 15,137 crore in the first phase and Rs. 23,231 crore in the final phase.

The Expert Committee on National Food Security Bill (NFSB) under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman of Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister, in its report submitted in January, 2011 has estimated the subsidy outgo as Rs. 83,000 crore in the first phase.

The Department of Food and Public Distribution has tentatively estimated the subsidy requirement as Rs. 1,06,819 crore in the initial phase.

The NAC has only indicated the additional subsidy requirement, whereas the other two estimates are of total subsidy. Further, the variation in estimates is also due to difference in assumptions of estimated entitled population, offtake, buffer carrying cost, among others.

Allocation of subsidized foodgrains

1128. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the subsidized foodgrains released by Government following the Supreme Court order in August, 2010 have failed to reach the targeted people;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure better allocation of the subsidized foodgrains; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) In pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's observations, the Government made a special adhoc allocation of a total of 25 lakh tonnes of

foodgrains to all States/Union Territories (UTs) in September, 2010 for distribution to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at BPL issue prices for 6 months. As on 3.3.2011, about 12.56 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been lifted by the States/UTs. A further allocation of 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made to all States/UTs in January, 2011 for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue prices for 6 months.

Lower offtake in some States could be on account of problems in absorption of the additional allocations due to additional subsidy being borne by them, short placement of stocks at some FCI depots, among others.

Several measures have been taken to increase and improve the offtake of allocations made under TPDS. The annual allocations of foodgrains are made to States/UTs at the beginning of the year. States/ UTs are allowed to lift allocated foodgrains in advance. Requests from States/ UTs for extension of validity period are also considered expeditiously. The issue of providing adequate rail rakes has also been taken up with Railways from time to time.

The responsibility for lifting of the allocated foodgrains and reaching it to the targeted beneficiaries lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Government of India has also been regularly reviewing the implementation of TPDS functioning including lifting of foodgrains by States/UTs by holding Conferences, review meetings and issuing advisories to States/ UTs.

Entitlement for subsidized foodgrains

1129. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the C. Rangarajan Committee on the proposed Food Security Bill favours legal entitlement of subsidized foodgrains to BPL only, rejecting the recommendations of the National Advisory Council (NAC) in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether the Committee has also recommended that the identification of the poor beneficiaries for the proposed benefits be done by the State Governments and not by the Central agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) The National

Advisory Council (NAC) has made certain recommendations on 23.10.2010, *inter-alia*, relating to legal entitlements of subsidized foodgrains for at least 75% of the population comprising the priority households and the general households.

The Expert Committee on National Food Security Bill (NFSB) under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman of Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister, in its report submitted in January, 2011 has recommended, *inter-alia*, entitlement of subsidized foodgrains to the priority households.

The Expert Committee has also recommended that socio-economic survey work for identification of the beneficiaries under the NFSB may be entrusted to the State Governments who are closest to the field situation and are best placed to carry out the actual identification. However, to ensure that the number of people identified in the entitled category is within the ceiling, the Central Government must indicate the cut-off numbers of rural and urban population percentage to the States.

All aspects of the proposed legislation, including its coverage, entitlement, etc., are under consideration of the Government.

Waiving of taxes on essential commodities

1130. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had appealed to the State Governments to waive different types of State level taxes against essential commodities in order to fight food inflation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of various State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have reviewed periodically the position regarding food inflation and had taken measures to contain inflation. One of the steps is to urge the State Governments to consider waiving mandi tax, octroi and other local levies which impede smooth movements of essential commodities. The Prime Minister in his speech at the 2nd Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries held on 04.02.2011 stated as follows:

"...there seems to be a strong case for waiving mandi taxes, octroi and local taxes, which impede the smooth movement of the essential commodities..."

A Conference of Chief Ministers (CMs) was held on 06.02.2010, which was presided over by the Prime Minister to consider measures

to insulate the poor and vulnerable from adverse price movements
As a follow up, a Core Group of some CMs and concerned Central
Ministers met under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister on
08.04.2010 and recommended, *inter-alia*, setting up of a Working
Group on Consumer Affairs (under the Chairmanship of CM Gujarat
with CMs of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra as its
Members). The terms of reference were reducing the gap between
farmgate and retail prices and better implementation and amendment
to Essential Commodities Act including suggestion of strategies/
plan of action *inter-alia* for increasing efficiency of
distribution

channels from farm to consumers; reducing intermediation cost and for reducing gap between farm gate and retail prices; promoting State interventions for retailing essential commodities at reasonable prices and enforcement of statutory provisions to improve availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices. The Working Group on Consumer Affairs has submitted its Report on 02.03.2011. One of the recommendations of the Working Group Report is as follows:

"...VAT rates can be kept at low level and if possible exemption can be given to the agriculture produce.

... APMC cess should be collected at a single point to avoid cascading impact on prices."

Besides the above measures, Government had conveyed to all the States and Union Territories, that 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 Standardization 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.

Government has also constituted a Committee of State Ministers, In-charge, Agriculture Marketing to promote market reforms in the country. The Committee has been consulting the States on market reforms issues, including the waiver of market fee on fruits and vegetables.

Cash to BPL families

†1131. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that keeping in view the shortcomings of Public Distribution System, the Bihar Government has sent a new proposal as an alternative model before the Central Government according to which it has been suggested to offer cash to BPL families instead of foodgrains and other items; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far on the said proposal and by when a final decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Proposal have been received from some States for direct disbursement of food subsidy in cash to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in lieu of foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). Based on those proposals, a draft scheme has been prepared to test the feasibility of this alternative

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

mode of transfer of food subsidy, which is under consideration of the Government.

The Government of Bihar has also suggested for direct transfer of food subsidy in cash on pilot basis in some districts under TPDS. Clarifications have been sought from Government of Bihar in the matter. Further action will be taken after receipt of their response.

Black marketing of foodgrains

†1132. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that during the period 2000-2007, the foodgrains received from Government ration under BPL, Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Jawaharlal Rozgar Yojana, Mid-Day-Meal and APL Scheme were illegally sold to other countries through black market via Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the factual report of SIT in this regard;

(c) the total quantity of foodgrains blackmarketed in the case; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (d) Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that as per preliminary investigation by Special Investigation Team (SIT), no instance of sale of foodgrains to other countries through black marketing has been noticed during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04.

For the period after March, 2004, as per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court dated 3.12.2010, the investigation is being carried out by various agencies i.e. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Economic Offences Wings (EOW), SIT and Food Cell, which is ongoing. The quantity of black marketing of foodgrains would be known only after completion of investigation by the various agencies.

Till date, Food Cell and EOW have submitted their investigation

reports in
respect of three districts and two districts respectively. These
reports are under consideration of the State Government. On the
basis of the reports of these
agencies, action is being taken by the various Departments against
their erring officials. Further action would be taken after
receipt of the investigation reports of the other agencies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ban on futures trading in sugar

1133. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Central Government to ban futures trading in sugar to control sugar prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of rice and wheat for BPL and APL families

1134. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which Government has released additional BPL and APL rice and wheat to the State Governments;

(b) whether they are different from the rates at which monthly foodgrain allocations were made earlier; and

(c) the price at which the allocated foodgrains are sold/distributed to the card holders belonging to BPL and APL categories by each State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The following special/additional allocations have been made for BPL and APL categories:

(i) 30.66 lakh tons of foodgrains in May, 2010 for all accepted number of BPL/AAY/APL families @ Rs.8.45 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg. for rice.

(ii) 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in September, 2010 for distribution for six months.

(iii) 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for BPL families at BPL prices to all States/UTs in January, 2011 for distribution for six months.

(iv) 25.00 lakh tons of foodgrains for APL families @ Rs.8.45

per kg. for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg. for rice to all States/UTs in January, 2011 for distribution for six months.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The regular allocations under TPDS are being made at the Central Issue Prices (CIP) for BPL and APL categories to State Government. The CIP in respect of wheat and rice is as follows:

			(Rs./kg.)
	AAY	BPL	APL
Wheat	2	4.15	6.10
Rice	3	5.65	8.30
			(Grade A)

Some of the State Governments are further subsidizing and the final rate may vary from State to State.

Annual allocation of rice for Kerala

1135. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the present annual quantity of rice allocation under BPL and APL categories to Kerala;

(b) whether Kerala Government has requested for restoration of allocated quantity of rice to the State from the present level to 1,13,000 MT; and

(c) whether Government would release the increased quantity as requested by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), allocations of foodgrains, including rice, are made to States/Union Territories, including Kerala @ 35kg per family per month for accepted number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) (including Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)) families. The allocation of foodgrains for Above Poverty Line (APL) category are made depending upon the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and past offtake.

During the current year, an allocation of 5.69 lakh tons of rice for BPL including AAY families and 5.80 lakh tons of rice to APL families in Kerala has been made apart from 0.84 lakh tons of wheat for BPL and 1.66 lakh tons of wheat to APL families. In addition, considering the request of the State Government from time to time, following special adhoc allocations have been made to Kerala:-

- (1) 105818 tons of rice and 48052 tons of wheat at the price of Rs.8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for all accepted number of families including APL under TPDS made on 19.5.2010.
- (2) 47210 tons of rice and 12374 tons of wheat allocated in September, 2010 for BPL families at BPL prices for distribution for six months.

(3) 47210 tons of rice and 12374 tons of wheat allocated in January, 2011 for BPL families at BPL prices for distribution for six months.

(4) 69158 tons of rice and 29735 tons of wheat allocated in January, 2011 @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution to APL families for six months.

(b) and (c) Government of Kerala has given representations for restoration of APL rice allocation to 2006-07 levels, i.e. 113420 tons per month. The higher allocation of foodgrains in 2006-07 was made due to surplus availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and lower offtake by the States. Considering the request and availability of stocks in the Central Pool, additional allocations of foodgrains, including rice, under APL category have been made to the State from time to time as indicated above.

Direct cash transfer in place of subsidized foodgrains

1136. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government planned to introduce direct cash transfers to beneficiaries of the Public Distribution System in place of subsidized foodgrains;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider evolving a monitoring mechanism in case of such cash transfers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) to (c) A draft scheme has been prepared to test the feasibility of cash transfer of food subsidy under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families and is under consideration of the Government.

As a part of the monitoring mechanism, State Governments concerned will take various measures such as elimination of bogus ration cards and preparation of data base of BPL/AAY families, etc.

Increase in foodgrain prices

†1137. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CONSUMER

AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of foodgrains have increased excessively during the last year;

(b) if so, the details of its increase during last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the efforts being made by Government to control the prices of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) The retail prices of foodgrains in the case of pulses such as tur dal, moong dal, masoor dal, have declined; however, that of rice, wheat, pulses such as gram dal and urad dal, increased over the last one year as indicated by the trends in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. The details of the retail prices of foodgrains over the last three years in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai along with their percentage variation is given in Statement-I (See below).

The increase in prices of the rice and wheat can be attributed partly due to the increase in MSP. The rise in prices of gram dal and urad dal has been due to the hardening of international prices and demand supply mismatch due to which import is resorted to.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to contain the price rise in essential commodities such as foodgrains are given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

*Daily retail prices alongwith % variation of foodgrains such as
Rice, Wheat, Atta and Pulses*

Commodity/ Centre	Current Date	One year back	Two years back	Three years back	%variation		
	15/02/2011	15/02/2010			One year back	Two years back	Three years back
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice							
Delhi	23	23	22	17.5	0	4.55	31.43
Mumbai	20	19	18	16.5	5.26	11.11	21.21
Kolkata	20	18	14	14	11.11	42.86	42.86
Chennai	22	22	18	16	0	22.22	37.5

Wheat

Delhi	15.5	15	13	13	3.33	19.23	19.23
Mumbai	21	20	16	15.5	5	31.25	35.48
Kolkata	NR	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chennai	24	22	18	17	9.09	33.33	41.18
Atta							
Delhi	17	17	15	14	0	13.33	21.43
Mumbai	24	21	17	16	14.29	41.18	50
Kolkata	17	17	15	14	0	13.33	21.43
Chennai	23	23	20	18	0	15	27.78
Gram Dal							
Delhi	38	37	35	34	2.70	8.57	11.76
Mumbai	39	37	34	37	5.41	14.71	5.41
Kolkata	38	35	35	36	8.57	8.57	5.56
Chennai	38	33	35	30	15.15	8.57	26.67
Tur Dal							
Delhi	74	77	51	41	-3.90	45.10	80.49
Mumbai	66	70	51	37	-5.71	29.41	78.38
Kolkata	64	78	47	36	-17.95	36.17	77.78
Chennai	70	70	56	36	0	25	94.44
Urad Dal							
Delhi	76	69	46	37	10.14	65.22	105.41
Mumbai	77	70	46	44	10	67.39	75.00
Kolkata	60	62	36	NR	-3.23	66.67	NR
Chennai	68	70	50	38	-2.86	36	78.95
Moong Dal							
Delhi	72	79	46	36	-8.86	56.52	100
Mumbai	77	88	47	37	-12.5	63.83	108.11
Kolkata	75	85	48	NR	-11.76	56.25	NR
Chennai	70	80	48	36	-12.5	45.83	94.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Masoor Dal							
Delhi	55	60	62	40	-8.33	-11.29	37.50
Mumbai	57	52	58	NR	9.62	-1.72	NR
Kolkata	48	58	55	NR	-17.24	-12.73	NR
Chennai	50	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Source : State civil supplies department.

Statement-II

Steps taken by the Government to contain price rise in essential Commodities such as foodgrains are listed below:

(A) Short term Measures:

1. Fiscal Measures

- (i) Reduced import duties to zero - for rice, wheat, pulses.

2. Administrative Measures

- (ii) Banned export of non-basmati rice and wheat until further orders and pulses (except Kabuli chana).
- (iii) Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- (iv) Specific adhoc additional allocation of 30.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for all cardholders on 19.5.2010 with validity for lifting up to 20.11.2010@ of Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice.
- (v) An additional allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for APL families at the prevailing APL CIP made on 2.8.2010. This is applicable initially for a period of six months to those States where APL allocations were below 15 kg per family per month.
- (vi) 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have also been allocated in September, 2010 to all States/UTs for distribution to BPL families at BPL issue price during six months period from September, 2010.
- (vii) Further 25 lakh tonnes of food grains have been allocated on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for BPL

families at BPL issue prices for distribution during January to June, 2011.

- (viii) An additional adhoc allocation of 25 lakh tones of foodgrains has been made on 6.1.2011 to all States/UTs for APL families @ Rs. 8.45 per kg for wheat and Rs. 11.85 per kg for rice for distribution during January to June, 2011.

- (ix) In addition allocation to State Governments are made under OMSS interventions.
- (x) Extended the current dispensation for PSUs to import pulses against reimbursement up to 15% of losses and service charge of 1.2% of cif value up to 31.3.2011.
- (xi) The Scheme for distribution of subsidized imported pulses through State Governments/UTs with subsidy of Rs 10/- kg for distribution to BPL families @ 1 kg per month. The Scheme is in force upto 31.03.2011.

(B) Medium Term Measures:

In the medium term, Government has taken initiatives such as the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) to improve production and productivity in agriculture.

Price rise of essential items

1138. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rise in prices of essential items including cereals, milk, etc. during the last one year, till January, 2011, month-wise and item-wise;

(b) whether food inflation have reached to alarming level of around 20 per cent during the last week of December, 2010;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for inability of Government to check the rising prices of essential items in spite of a continuous assurance by the Ministry to contain the price rise of food items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) The details of the retail prices of essential commodities including cereals, milk etc., during the last one year, till January, 2011, month-wise and item-wise in 4 metros viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai is given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) The WPI based food inflation rate (%) of primary food articles after having reached the peak of 22.93% for the week 22.6.2010 declined to 8.93% for the week ended 27.11.2010 and rose to 20.84% for the week ended 25.12.2010. The spurt in the food inflation (%) during December, 2010 was driven by increase in prices of some vegetables and fruits, milk and egg, meat and fish.

On account of immediate steps taken by the Government, the food inflation rate (%) declined to 10.39% for the week ended 19.2.2011.

A list of Government measures to contain the price rise of food items are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 1105 parts (a) and (b)]

Statement

*Month-end retail prices of essential items during the last one year till Jan. 2011,
month and item-wise*

Unit: (Rs./Kg.)

Centres/ Months	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rice													
Delhi	23	23	23	23	22	22	22	23	22.5	22.5	23	23	23
Mumbai	21	21	20	19	20	19	20	20	21	21	20	20	20
Kolkata	18	18	18	18	18	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Chennai	22	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	22	22	22	22
Wheat													
Delhi	16	15	16	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15.5
Mumbai	21	20	19	18	19	18	19	19	21	21	20	20	22
Kolkata	NT	NT	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	22	22	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	24	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Atta													
Delhi	18	17	16.5	16	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
Mumbai	21	21	19	18	17	18	19	21	25	24	20	24	21
Kolkata	17	17	16	14	15	16	16	16	15	16	17	17	17
Chennai	22	22	23	22	22	22	23	23.5	23	24	24	24	23
Gram Dal													
Delhi	38	36	33	33	34	34	34.5	35	35	35	35	35	35
Mumbai	37	37	34	33	32	34	34	34	38	38	38	38	40
Kolkata	38	34	34	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	35	38	38
Chennai	35	32	32	32	32	32	34	34	34	35	38	38	38
Tur Dal													
Delhi	84	73	68	75	71	72	71	70	70	68.5	68.5	69	70
Mumbai	75	70	64	66	67	66	65	65	70	70	71	68	72
Kolkata	84	65	62	65	65	63	62	58	58	56	55	56	65
Chennai	80	68	70	72	72	72	68	66.5	65	65	60	60	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Urad Dal													
Delhi	73	67	62.5	68	68	73	74	72	72.5	72.5	73.5	69	68
Mumbai	75	73	68	68	71	78	76	73	81	80	78	75	76
Kolkata	62	58	60	60	62	68	68	68	72	65	62	58	60
Chennai	76	68	68	70	78	80	78	78	78	72	72	70	68
Moong Dal													
Delhi	81	77	78	88	86	88	83.5	80	74	73	72	69	68
Mumbai	87	89	86	90	89	91	84	79	86	80	78	76	74
Kolkata	90	85	85	88	88	90	85	80	75	70	70	75	80
Chennai	85	80	85	90	94	90	78	77	72	65	65	68	72
Masoor Dal													
Delhi	62	59	55	58	58	57	55	54	54	54	54	54	54
Mumbai	55	53	53	52	51	52	51	51	58	57	57	56	57
Kolkata	61	58	52	50	50	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Chennai	NR	NR	50	50	52	50	48	45	46	48	46	46	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sugar													
Delhi	42.5	41	35	33	33	31	31	31	31	31	33	33	33
Mumbai	43	40	35	31	32	30	31	29	30	30	32	33	34
Kolkata	42	38	37	32	32	31	31	30	30	31	32	33	32
Chennai	42	40	33	31	30	29	29	28	28	28	32	32	31
Milk@													
Delhi	22	22	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25	25
Mumbai	23	23	24	26	25	26	26	26	28	28	27	28	27
Kolkata	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Chennai	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
Groundnut Oil													
Delhi	113	113	115	110	110	111	114	121	122	122	124	131	133
Mumbai	75	100	71	72	69	74	77	86	80	80	78	83	76
Kolkata	95	90	90	80	80	105	100	110	110	110	110	110	110
Chennai	75	75	73	73	79	80	88	90	90	90	88	82	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mustard Oil													
Delhi	71	70	66	66	66	66	68	71	71	68	70	75	79
Mumbai	72	75	66	65	60	66	68	72	80	80	73	82	77
Kolkata	62	62	60	60	60	58	60	65	65	66	66	69	70
Chennai	73	72	68	68	67	66	68	72	71	73	74	74	76
Vanaspati													
Delhi	57	57	55	55	55	55	57	63	60	62	67	71.5	77
Mumbai	56	56	50	53	54	54	55	57	65	65	68	68	75
Kolkata	38	40	38	40	42	47	49	53	54	55	58	60	62
Chennai	54	54	55	55	58	58	58	61	60	64	66	70	73
Soyaoil													
Delhi	58	56	60	60	58	58	64	66	66	66	75	77	83
Mumbai	52	62	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	52	52	52	50	50	49	50	55	54	54	62	64	68
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sunflower													
Delhi	68	66	71	75	70	70	77	79	79	79	97	108	110
Mumbai	65	65	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	65	65	58	58	58	58	58	65	62	70	80	85	85
Chennai	58	56	57	56	57	56	59	64	66	69	72	75	76
Palm Oil													
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mumbai	46	47	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	43	43	43	43	43	45	47	51	51	51	58	61	64
Chennai	42	41	42	41	43	43	45	49	48	52	55	60	61
Gur													
Delhi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	38	38	31	31	31.5
Mumbai	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Kolkata	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chennai	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	40	38	50	42	34
Tea Loose													
Delhi	156	157	156	156	149	149	148	147	148	148	148	149	149
Mumbai	160	165	149	153	154	153	153	155	180	180	183	179	195
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Kolkata	115	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chennai	340	330	340	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	260	260
Salt Pack I													
Delhi	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13
Mumbai	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14
Kolkata	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Chennai	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	14
Potato													
Delhi	9	9	8	9	9.5	14	11	11	16	16	15	9	8
Mumbai	14	12	10	11	12	11	12	11	16	17	19	21	16
Kolkata	5	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	10	9	9	8	5
Chennai	16	12	10	12	14	14	14	13	13	13	15	19	15
Onion													
Delhi	23	22	15	14	11	12	14	17.5	25	25	33	52	30
Mumbai	18	17	13	12	11	11	12	13	23	23	40	52	31
Kolkata	24	16	8	8	11	11	13	16	24	24	34	40	28
Chennai	22	18	10	10	12	12	12	15	20	20	29	50	25

Source: State Civil supplies Department

Use of profits for non-core social activities

1139. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make it mandatory for companies to set aside 2 per cent of their profits for non-core social activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance has recommended the spending of 2% of average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities by a company along with sufficient disclosure in the Directors' report to the members. In case the companies are not in a position to spend as above, they are required to explain the reasons thereof. These provisions have been included in the Companies Bill, 2011.

Vetting of account books of companies

1140. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would inspect and vet the books of accounts of several companies on account of anomalies in their balance sheets;

(b) if so, the names of such companies;

(c) whether Government would penalize these companies if, *prima facie*, they have deliberately shown losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Inspection of books of accounts and other records of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 is a continuous process. Whenever, any company is found violating the provisions of the Act including anomalies in their balance sheets, legal actions are initiated as per the provisions of the Act.

Position of NSE

1141. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Stock Exchange (NSE) has abused its dominant position and financial muscle to kill competition in the country's stock exchange arena during the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government to check rampant violation of provisions of the Competition Commission Act, 2002 by NSE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) An information, alleging abuse of dominant position by National Stock Exchange has been received by the Competition Commission of India (CCI). It is a quasi-judicial body and no time frame for its final order can be given by the Government.

Disparities in salaries of top management and lower staff of companies

†1142. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of top management of country's big corporates are utmost the same as those of their counterparts in western countries;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the salaries of B, C and D grade staff members of these corporates are not at par with those of their counterparts in the western countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Companies Act, 1956 does not provide for submission of such a data by Indian Corporate to the MCA. Hence such information cannot be provided.

Changes in disclosure norms

1143. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently made changes to the disclosure norms of firms in their annual reports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Amendment to Schedule VI has been

hosted in the website for companies to file Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account in the format in which financial disclosures are made.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vanishing companies

1144. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more and more companies have vanished without any trace in the recent times in the country that are registered with the Registrar of Companies (ROCs);

(b) if so, the actions taken against such companies;

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring relief to clients of those companies who vanish without notice; and

(d) the details of action taken by Government to stop the vanishing of companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has filed complaints against the companies identified as vanishing in the past under the Companies Act, 1956 and also filed FIRs against their promoter directors under the IPC. Further, Director Identification Number (DIN) has been made applicable to all the companies to identify the directors.

Conversion of sea water into potable water

1145. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to convert sea water into potable water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set up any pilot project for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details regarding the location of such projects; and

(e) the details as to the cost of conversion of sea water into potable water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) had launched a

program for development of Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology for conversion of seawater into potable water, suitable for installation in the island territories and near the coastal Power Plants. The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has been responsible for design, develop,

demonstrate and commission the LTTD plants in selected coastal locations. The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is Hash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Currently, two plants are in operational one each Kavaratti, Lakshadweep and at Northern Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai, which have capacity 1 and 1.5 lakh liter per day capacity, respectively. Two more plants one each in Agatti and Minicoy islands of Lakshadweep of 1 lakh liter per day capacity are in advanced stage of commissioning. Besides, the ministry is working to set up 6 more plants funded by Lakshadweep Administration, one each in the islands of Lakshadweep viz., Amini, Chetlet, Kadamath, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott plants, through public-private partnership. NIOT has also demonstrated an offshore barge mounted 10-lakh liter per day capacity plant about 40 kms off Chennai in April, 2007, as a part of scaling up plants for the coastal region of India

(e) The cost per liter of desalination would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. According to the cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre per of desalinate water currently works to be 19 paise.

Modernisation of IMD

1146. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of Indian Meteorological Department's (IMD) modernization programme;

(b) whether the targets have been achieved for automation of weather observation system across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) Phase-I of the IMDs modernisation programme is currently under implementation.

(b) No Sir. Procurement of all observing systems except Wind Profilers has been completed. Due to certain unforeseen reasons related to the land acquisition/civil works in some states, the commissioning of the advanced observation systems is not completed.

(c) Major components of the Phase-I of the IMDs modernisation programme that are successfully accomplished so far include, (a) expansion of digital communication and data base integration system; (b) commissioning of High Performance Computing (HPC) systems for operating global/regional/coupled ocean-atmospheric models at IMD, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune, Indian National Centre for Ocean

Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad and National Centre for Medium Range Forecasting (NCMRWF), NOIDA, (c) assimilation of satellite data into global/regional forecast systems; (d) commissioning systems for improved visualization/graphical, public weather/early warning services; (e) implementation of district level agro-advisory services etc.

Details of the ongoing commissioning phase of the advanced observational systems are given below:

Observational Instrument	Number planned	Achievement till for Phase I 28th February, 2011
Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG)	1350	364
Automatic Weather Stations (AWS)	550	494
Doppler Weather Radar (DWR)	16	3
Wind Profiler	7	In progress
Pilot Balloon	70	65
Aeronautical Instrumentation	28	8
Upgraded RS/RW	25	11

Screening of 'A' films

†1147. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team, comprising special members has been constituted for screening of 'A' category films in Central Board of Film Certification in Mumbai and rest of the members are called for regional or 'B' or 'C' category films only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government does not think that all the members have same status;

(c) whether Government has made any rule to keep an eye on it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Examining and Revising Committees are constituted in accordance with the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. The Rules prescribe the number of members in the

committees and also stipulate that fifty percent of them shall be women representatives. All members of the Advisory Panel are treated equally and on the same footing when it comes to viewing of the films for certification.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Films on social awareness

1148. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of films funded by the Ministry during the last two years to create social awareness, i.e. AIDS awareness, anti cancer campaign etc.;

(b) whether production of short films on witch hunting, being a social evil, which often results in killing of innocent people and promotion of North East Culture are being considered;

(c) whether objectives were achieved; and

(d) the action proposed to give more publicity for the success of such films?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Details of films produced by Films Division and Children's Films Society, India (CFSI) during the last two years to create social awareness, i.e. Aids Awareness, Anti Cancer Campaign are given in Statement.

(b) One Assamese short animation film on witch hunting named 'EBEGETIYA' depicting folk tale from Assam is under production by CFSI.

(c) and (d) The objectives are to leverage the dynamic medium of films to disseminate information to wide sections of audiences with a view to bringing about enlightened participation of the people in the affairs of the country. Government will continue to publicize these films by holding various film festivals all over the country and also by telecast over Doordarshan and screening in theatres. These documentaries are also exhibited during Mumbai International Film Festival and Children's Film Festivals being held at intervals of every two years by Films Division and CFSI respectively for the education and awareness of the people.

Statement

Details of films produced by Films Division CFSI

I. Films produced by Films Division during last two years (2009 and 2010):

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the Film
--------	------	------------------

Films on AIDS awareness:

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. | 2009-10 | Zindagi Positive (Aids) | 1 Reel/154.22 Mtrs. |
| | (5.62 Mins) | | |
| 2. | 2010-11 | (i) Yes we can, 35mm (Film on HIV AIDS) | |
| | | (ii) Rhythm with HIV, 35mm (Film on HIV) | |

II. Films Produced by Children's Films Society, India (CFSI):

- (i) PUTAANI PARTY (THE KID GANG)-on anti-liquor campaign; and
- (ii) EBEGETIYA-depicting folklore from Assam on the subject of witch hunting (under production).

No films have been produced on Anti Cancer Campaign during these years.

Status of show cause notices

1149. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some television channels of the country have recently been served with show cause notices by Government for telecasting excessive violence, abuses and obscenity in their programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some TV channels have gone to courts against the notices;
and

(d) if so, the present status of each of the show cause notices issued by Government to TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) The details of action taken by the Ministry against private Satellite TV channels during the last one year, i.e., from April, 2010 till date, for such violations of the Programme Code laid down in the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) In the last one year, two TV channels, viz. SS Music TV channel and Colors TV channel have filed Petitions in the Hon'ble Madras High Court and Hon'ble Bombay High Court respectively. The present status in these two cases is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Show Cause Notices issued to private TV channels for showing obscenity, vulgarity and violence during last one year i.e. from April, 2010 to March, 2011 (upto 02.03.2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Date of SCN issued	Reasons for issue of SCN	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NDTV India	26.04.2010	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
2.	FOX History Channel	26.04.2010	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
3.	Jai Hind TV	26.04.2010	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
4.	SS Music	13.05.2010	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel prohibition the

channel from its transmission
retransmission for 7 days. The
channel moved to Hon'ble High
Court of Madras against this

1	2	3	4	5
				order. The Hon'ble High Court set aside the above order. This Ministry has filed an appeal in the Hon'ble Court, which is pending.
5.	Colors	02.6.2010	Telecast of an episode of the serial 'Balika Vadhu' which denigrates children	No violation established
6.	Zee Telugu	14.06.2010	Telecast of vulgar, indecent and obscene reality show titled 'Aata'	An Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	Star Plus	30.06.2010	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Pratigya' containing remarks against a particular community	An Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.

8.	Hungama	06.07.2010	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' No violation established. containing obscene and indence content
9.	Star Plus	26.08 2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Tere Liye containing A Warning dated 28.02.2011 was issued remarks against a particular community to the channel.
10.	TV 5	11.10.2010	Telecast of factually incorrect news item IMC recommended to refer the matter regarding the death of Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhar to NBA. Order under issue. Reddy, Former CM of Andhra Pradesh
11.	Colors	39.12.2010	Telecast of reality show "Big Boss-4" not An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the suitable for unrestricted public exhibition channel directing to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run an apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from the Hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January, 2011.
12.	Colors	29.12.2010	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Final Order under issue.

			Pratha' - denigrating women and not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	
13.	Imagine TV	30.12.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaan Ka Balidaan - Arakshan'	An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
14.	Bindass	22.02.2011	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar - Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and vulgar language.	The reply from the Channel to the Show Cause Notice is awaited..

Statement-II

Status in case of SS Music channel and Colours channels

I. Status in case of SS Music channel

An Order dated 16.11.2010 was issued by the Ministry to the channel prohibition the channel from its transmission/re-transmission for 7 days. The channel moved to Hon'ble High Court of Madras against this order. The Hon'ble High Court set aside the above order. This Ministry has filed an appeal in the Division Bench of the Hon'ble Court, which is pending.

II. Status in case of Colors channel

An Order dated 23.12.2010 was issued by the Ministry to the channel directing it, *inter-alia*, to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run an apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from the Hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January, 2011.

Direct to home channels

1150. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of direct to home channels operating in the country at present; and

(b) the details of channels operative in the country under foreign ownership or as affiliates of foreign managements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) There are six private DTH operators in the country in addition to the free-to-air DTH service DD Direct+ of Doordarshan, these are (i) M/s. Dish TV India Ltd., (ii) M/s. Tata Sky Ltd., (iii) M/s. Sun Direct TV Pvt. Ltd., (iv) M/s. Reliance BIG TV Ltd., (v) M/s. Bharti Telemedia Ltd. and (vi) M/s. Bharat Business Channel Ltd.

(b) There are no such DTH operators.

Financial restructuring of Prasar Bharati

1151. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the intention to financially restructure the Prasar Bharati;

(b) if so, the action being taken in this direction;

(c) whether the financial health of Prasar Bharati has deteriorated during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A GoM was constituted on 10.2.2010 to examine various issues pertaining to the functioning of Prasar Bharati under the chairmanship of Home Minister. The GoM has held two meetings on 16.4.2010 and 17.06.2010 wherein various issues pertaining to capital and financial restructuring, manpower and demand of employee organizations of Prasar Bharati were taken up. The GoM has made several recommendations on financial and capital restructuring of Prasar Bharati in these two meetings, which would help in better financial health of the organization. GOM recommendations *inter-alia* include the following:-

- 50% of the annual operating expenses of Prasar Bharati should be borne by Prasar Bharati from its Internal Extra Budgetary Resources while remaining 50% from Government grants.
- The level of support by the Government may be maintained for the next 5 years i.e. 2010-2011 to 2014-2015 and will be reviewed thereafter.
- Space segment and Spectrum charges to be included in the total operational expenses.
- Accumulated arrears of Space Segment and Spectrum charges upto 31.3.2010 to be waived.
- Section 22 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 may be restored in its original form. The recommendation may be submitted to the Ministry of Finance for its consideration.
- Plan capital funding by Government to Prasar Bharati may be in the form of grant-in-aid and not in the form of loan.
- Loan-in-perpetuity and capital loan to be converted in to grants
- Interest on loan-in-perpetuity, capital loan and penal interest to be waived.
- Property and Assets to be transferred on book value to Prasar Bharati. Normal accounting principles will be followed to determine their future value.

Follow up action on these recommendations is underway.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Threat to Indian values and tradition

†1152. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of
INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether obscenity and violence being shown on TV programmes and advertisements broadcast by national and foreign channels are increasing thereby posing threat to Indian values and traditions;

(b) if so, the names of channels so identified and whether any action has been taken against such channels under the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules made thereunder; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to stop the broadcasting of such programmes and advertisements in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No such specific study has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, some instances of obscenity and violence etc. shown on private TV channels have been brought to the notice of the Government. The details of action taken by the Ministry during last one year against private satellite TV channel for such violation of the provisions of the Programme Code contained in the Cable Televisions Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules made thereunder, are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) So far as private satellite TV channels are concerned, there is no pre-censorship of programmes telecast on such channels. However, all such TV channels are required to strictly adhere to the Programme and advertising Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder. Whenever any violation of these Codes is brought to the notice of the Ministry, appropriate action is taken as per the said Act.

Statement

Details of action taken against private satellite TV channels, against which complaint of violence, obscenity and vulgarity were received during last one year.

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reasons for issue of Show Cause Notice	Date of issue of Show Cause Notice	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5

Year-2010

1.	UTV Bindass	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar'	02.02.2010	A letter has been sent to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M. The channel complied with the above direction.
2.	MTV	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	03.02.2010	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the above direction. Matter Closed.
3.	TV 5	Telecast of a programme titled 'Chintamani' and 'Big Screen' showing obscene visuals	25.02.2010	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll. The channel

				complied with the above direction. Matter Closed.
4.	NDTV	Telecast of nude images of Tennis Player 'Serena William'	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.
1	2	3	4	5
5.	FOX History Channel	Telecast programme 'Madventures' which shown visuals of a man lying naked with 'Sushi' spread on him.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
6.	Jai Hind TV	Telecast programme 'Life Sketches' which denigrate women through depiction in an obscene manner.	26.04.2010	A Warning dated 23.08.2010 issued to the channel.
7.	SS Music	Telecast of programme titled 'Sizzling Hits' which appeared to be obscene and vulgar	13.05.2010	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel prohibition the channel from its transmission/re-transmission for 7 days. The channel filed a writ petition in the hon'ble Madras High Court and obtained a favorable verdict. The Ministry has filed an appeal before the Division Bench of the

				Hon'ble Madras High Court.
8. Hungama	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indecent content		06.07.2010	No violation established.
9. Star Plus	Telecast of serial "Tere Liye" containing vulgar remarks likely to be offensive against a particular community.	26.08.2010	A warning	dt. 28.02.2011 issued to the Channel.
10. TV 5	Telecast of' factually incorrect news item regarding the death of Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhar Reddy, former CM of Andhra Pradesh	11.10.2010	A Warning	dated 28.02.2011 issued to the TV channel.
1	2	3	4	5
11. Imagine TV	Telecast of a reality show 'Rakhi Ka Insaaf which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	No SCN	An Order	dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them, <i>inter-alia</i> , to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel complied with the direction.
12. Colors	Telecast of reality show "Big Boss-4" for being against good taste and decency, obscene and not	09.12.2010	An Order	dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme

	suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run an apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from the hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January, 2011.
13. Colors	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Pratha' for showing excessive violence, denigrating women and being not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition	29.12.2010 The matter is under consideration
14. Imagine TV	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaan Ka Balidaan - Arakshan' , for being against good taste and decency, likely to incite violence and creating caste-conflict and hatred	30.12.2010 An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 issued to the TV Channel
Year 2011		
1. UTV Bindass	Telecast of Programme Emotional Atyachar -2' containing obscene visuals and indecent and valgur language	22.1.2011 Channel's reply to the Show Cause Notice is awaited.

Setting up of HPT AIR station at Surat

1153. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals are under consideration with the Ministry for setting up new HPT All India Radio (AIR) stations in the country during the current financial year and current five year plan;

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

(c) whether any proposal for setting up HPT AIR station at Surat with relay transmission of Vividh Bharati and National Broadcasting programmes; and

(d) if so, by when the said HPT AIR station would be set-up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the existing 6 kW FM transmitter at AIR Surat is being replaced by 10 kW FM Transmitter, which would be ready within a year.

Due place to Urdu in AIR

1154. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Urdu is not being given its due place in the programmes of All India Radio;

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

(c) if not, the details of programmes and facilities for according due importance to Urdu in All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Prasar Bharati has informed that presently, All India Radio (AIR) through its various Stations including National

Channel and External Services Division of AIR, broadcasts Urdu programmes on regular basis. These programmes are produced and broadcast in different formats like Talks, Interviews, Discussions, Music, Features, Plays etc. Renowned and eminent Urdu speaking personalities are also invited to participate in these programmes. In addition, News and News-based programmes are also broadcast at National and Regional levels.

Deterioration in services of AIR

1155. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:
SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been deterioration in the services of All India Radio, Prasar Bharati;

(b) whether there has also been deterioration in the facilities to artists, officers and staff;

(c) whether the payment of salaries, allowances and honoraria to artists and staff is delayed;

(d) if so, the reasons in each case; and

(e) the steps being taken to refurbish All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) As informed by All India Radio (AIR) there have been some isolated cases of delay in such payments in a few stations due to lack of insufficient budgetary projections from the concerned stations. These have been duly taken care off as and when such instances were brought to the notice of the Directorate.

(d) As above.

(e) AIR aims and constantly endeavours to improve the quality of its services.

Corruption cases against CEO of Prasar Bharati

1156. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has suspended CEO of Prasar Bharati on

his pending corruption cases;

(b) if so, which are those cases pending against him;

(c) what are the development on those cases, so far; and

(d) the details thereof and the action taken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes Sir. In terms of section 7(2) of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, Sh. B.S. Lalli, has been placed under suspension by an order of the President dated 21.12.2010, till such time the orders of the President are

made on the report of the Supreme Court, in respect of a Presidential reference made to it under section 7(1) of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, on the basis of report of CVC.

(b) High Court of Delhi in its order passed in WP No.8780/2009 filed by Centre for Public Interest Litigation had directed that the allegations regarding the financial and administrative irregularities in Prasar Bharati be referred to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for appropriate investigation and report. Accordingly the allegations were referred to CVC by the Prasar Bharati Board. CVC in its report dated 16.07.2010 has established five out of seven allegations on which enquiry was conducted. These pertained to contracts for management of advertisement revenue arising from the telecast of cricket matches on Doordarshan during 2007, the non-telecast by Doordarshan of T-20 cricket World Cup matches held in South Africa in September, 2007, engagement of legal entities to represent Prasar Bharati, purchase of Radio Broadcasting Rights for 13 cricket series held during 2007-2009 and hiring transport and accommodation for conduct of Commonwealth Youth Games Pune, 2008. CVC has held Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati to be responsible in respect of four of these allegations.

Further to the above, a High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into the issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games Delhi, 2010, in its First Report on Host Broadcasting to the Government has concluded that "action/inaction are strongly suggestive of collusion between CEO, Prasar Bharati and DG, Doordarshan and the service provider(s), SIS LIVE/ZOOM Communications."

(c) and (d) In view of the findings contained in the CVC report and on the advice of Ministry of Law a Presidential Reference has been made to the Supreme Court under section 7(1) of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 for conducting an enquiry and report as to whether Sh. B.S. Lalli, CEO, Prasar Bharati ought to be removed from the office of member, Executive, Prasar Bharati on ground of misbehavior.

Sh. B.S. Lalli has been placed under suspension by the

President of India by an order dated 21.12.2010 till such time the orders are passed by the President of India on the basis of report from the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court in its preliminary hearing on 14.2.2011 heard the matter and has ordered that the statement of the case be filed within 3 weeks and the response thereto be filed within 3 weeks thereafter.

With regard to the findings of the HLC, M/o Information and Broadcasting has sought the explanation of Shri B.S. Lalli, CEO (under suspension), Prasar Bharati and another officer on each of the allegations made against them in the report of the Committee.

Further, a copy of the report was referred to the CBI through the Department of Personnel and Training for further action as deemed appropriate. CBI has since been permitted by the Ministry under Section 6(A) of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) for registration of a regular case and initiation of criminal investigation against Shri B.S. Lalli under Section 120-B r/w 420 IPC r/w 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Autonomy of Prasar Bharati

†1157. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to make Prasar Bharati a fully autonomous institution;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the head of Prasar Bharati is always appointed from amongst the IAS officers cadre;

(c) whether keeping in view the autonomy of Prasar Bharati, Government is contemplating to appoint any technocrat on this post; and

(d) if not, the reasons compelling Government to appoint the head of Prasar Bharati from the IAS cadre only?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI): (a) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) was established as an autonomous corporation on 23.11.1997 under section 3 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 in pursuance of Government's policy to confer autonomy on Akashwani and Doordarshan so that they may function in a fair, objective and creative manner.

(b) No Sir, as per Section 4, subsection 3 of Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 the Chairman and the Part-time Members shall be persons of eminence in public life. The Executive Member shall be a person having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as administration, management, broadcasting, education, literature, culture, arts, music, dramatics or journalism.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present. The appointment of Board Members including Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of Prasar Bharati is done as per the extant provisions in the Prasar Bharati Act.

Irregularities in broadcasting rights of CWG

1158. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that V.K. Shunglu panel had indicted suspended CEO of Prasar Bharati, B.S. Lalli and Doordarshan Director General, Aruna Sharma and recommended the registration of a criminal case for irregularities in the award of broadcasting rights of Commonwealth Games; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The V.K. Shunglu panel vide para 6.3 of the chapter 6 (Recommendations) of the First Report on Host broadcasting has recommended that the 'Government may decide on action against the then CEO, Prasar Bharati (Shri B.S. Lalli) and Director General (Doordarshan) (Ms. Aruna Sharma, IAS) and others who acted in concert with them for providing undue gain to M/s SIS LIVE/Zoom Communications Ltd.' and has further recommended that 'certain actions seem to attract penal provisions under the Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act. This aspect also needs to be separately investigated'. In this regard Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has taken the following steps:

(i) Director General, Doordarshan has been reverted to her parent cadre following the expiry of her tenure on 19.02.2011. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has sought the explanation of Shri B.S. Lalli, CEO, Prasar Bharati (under suspension) and Ms. Aruna Sharma, the then DG, Doordarshan on each of the allegations made against them in the report of the Committee. Further action will be initiated by the Ministry after receipt and examination of their explanations.

(ii) A copy of the report was referred to Central Bureau of Investigation through the Department of Personnel and Training for further action as deemed appropriate. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has since been permitted by the Ministry under Section 6(A) of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946 for registration of a regular case and initiation of criminal investigation against Shri B.S. Lalli under Section 120-B r/w 420 IPC r/w 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of Prevention of Corruption Act,

1988.

Regularization of services of casual production staff of DDK

1159. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been representations from casual production staff of DDKs in the country particularly from Mumbai to regularize their services under the Prasar Bharati;

(b) the number of people working as casual production staff during the last ten or more years; and

(c) whether there is any policy made by Government to regularize their services under the Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Yes Sir. However, no representation has been received from DDK, Mumbai.

(b) Approximately 296 Casual Artists are awaiting for their regularization as per regularization scheme of Doordarshan dated 9.6.1992 and 17.03.1994.

(c) At present a proposal has been sent to Prasar Bharati Secretariat for approval of Prasar Bharati Board for regularization of services of eligible casual artists in Doordarshan.

Licences for phase-III private FM radio

1160. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to introduce e-auction for licences of phase-III private FM radio;

(b) if so, whether Government has received representation to put off the proposal of e-auction of new FM licences since this move would affect the smaller players who would not be able to keep up and compete properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) Group of Ministers (GoM) had been constituted on 30.09. 2010 to examine and give its recommendation on whether ascending e-auction as followed in Telecom or closed tender bidding process as adopted in Phase-II be adopted for Phase-III. The GoM, in its meeting held on 19.01.2011 considered three issues pertaining to FM Phase-III viz. (i) appropriate licensing methodology (ii) determination of reserve price and annual license fee and (iii) permission period for

Phase-III. In its recommendations, GoM *inter-alia* decided that ascending e-auction methodology as followed in 3G auctions may be adopted for award of licence in FM Radio Phase-III. Ministry is in the process of seeking Cabinet approval on the draft Policy for FM Phase-III based on the recommendations of the GOM.

(b) Yes Sir. Government has been receiving representations from different quarters against the proposed e-auction to be adopted for Phase-III.

(c) Among other things, representations highlighted that e-auction are against the interests of small Broadcasters. A final view in this regard is yet to be taken by the Government.

Telecast of Hindi T.V. serials

1161. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has raised objections to the telecasts of any of the Hindi TV serials during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of the objections raised;

(c) whether notices were served on the producers of any of the TV serials; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Details of action taken by the Ministry during last five years in respect of Hindi TV serials telecast by private satellite TV channel for violation of the provisions of the Programme Code contained in the Cable Televisions Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules made thereunder, are given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions contained in the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder, satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme Code laid down therein. Therefore, in case of violations thereof, action is taken by the Ministry against the private satellite TV channels and not against the producers of TV serials.

Statement

Show Cause Notices issued to private TV channels with respect to Hindi language TV serials including reality shows and final action thereon, during last five years i.e. From January, 2006 to December, 2010 and further upto 28.02.2011

Sl. No.	Name of the Channels	Date of SCN issued	Reasons for issue of SCN	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Star One	30.03.2006	Telecast of the reality show 'Great Indian Laughter Challenge'	An advisory issued on 25.07.2006 to the Channel.
2.	Star Plus	No SCN	An episode of the Serial 'Prithvi Raj Chauhan' Showing 'SATI' as part of Stridharma.	Warning dated 16.10.2006 was issued to the channel.
3.	Star Plus	No SCN	An episode of the tele-serial 'Kyonki Saas Bhi Kabhi Bahu Thi' was found violative of the Programme Code.	Advisory dated 02.07.2007 was issued to the channel.
4.	MTV	11.08.2008	Reality Show titled 'Splitsvilla'	No violation of Programme Code has been observed.
5.	Bindass	11.09.2008	Reality show 'Dadagiri - Season I'	Warning dated 25.11.2008 issued

				to the Channel.
6.	Channel [V]	08.10.2008	Telecast of obscene reality beauty show titled 'Get Gorgeous 5'	Warning dated 03.07.2009 issued to the Channel.
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Star One	08.10.2008	Telecast of an episode of Serial 'Pari Hoon Main' alleged to hurt the feelings of Sikh Community.	No violation of Programme Code ob served by IMC.
8.	Star One	No SCN	An episode of programme 'Great India Laughter Challenge' wherein a derogatory remark wad made against a particular community.	Advisory dated 22.10.2008 issued to the Channel.
9	Colors	28.11.2008	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season-2'	An Advisory dated 03.06.2009 was issued to the Channel.
10.	MTV	31.03.2009	Telecast of obscene, indecent and vulgar programme titled 'MTV Rodies'.	Order dated 01.07.2009 issued to the Channel directing it to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.

11.	MTV	02.06.2009	Telecast of the programme titled 'Vodafone MTV Splitsvilla-2' uttering unfair remark to another participant.	A Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days The channel complied with the direction.
12.	Colors	No SCN	The promos of the serial 'LADO' which appeared to publicize female foeticide.	An Advisory dated 16.06.2009 was issued to the Channel.
13.	Colors	No SCN	Telecast of serial 'Na Aana Is Desh Lado'	An Advisory dated 17.08.2009 issued to the channel.
1	2	3	4	5
14.	Real TV	30.06.2009	Telecast of indecent Reality Show titled 'Sarkar Ki Duniya'	A Warning dated 16.12.2009 issued to the channel.
15.	Star Plus	22.07.2009	Telecast of a obscene, vulgar and indecent Reality Game Show titled 'Such Ka Samna'	A Warning dated 27.11.2009 issued to the channel. The channel was also directed that while formatting a programme based on international format, channel should keep in view the Indian

16.	9X TV	27.07.2009	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Black' telecasting A horrifying visuals	Warning dated 04.01.2010 issued to the channel.
17.	NDTV Imagine	28.07.2009	Telecast of a tele-serial titled 'Bandini' showing indecent visuals	An Advisory dated 01.12.2009 was issued to the channel.
18.	Bindass	29.07.2009	Telecast of an indecent serial 'Sun Yaar Chill Maar'	An Advisory dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.
19.	Channel M	29.07.2009	Telecast of an indecent programme titled 'Launch Pad'	A Warning dated 11.12.2009 issued to the channel.
20.	Colors	29.07.2009	Telecast of a serial 'Koi Aane Ko Hain' encouraging superstition	A Warning dated 29.12.2009 issued to the channel.
21.	Bindass	26.08.2009	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Dadagiri-Season II'	A Warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.

22.	SONY	26.08.2009	Telecast of the Reality Show 'Iss Jungle Se A	Warning	dated	11.12.2009
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			Mujhe Bachao'	issued to the channel.
23.	NDTV Imagine	06.10.2009	Telecast of the serial 'Pati, Patni aur Woh' A	Warning dated 03.03.2010 issued to the channel.
24.	SONY	16.10.2009	Telecast of the programme 'Entertainment Ke Liye Kuch Bhi Karega'	An Advisory dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel.
25.	Star Plus	23.10.2009	Telecast of the serial 'Sapana Babul Ka- Bidaai'	A Warning dated 04.03.2010 issued to the channel containing dialogues against a particular community.
26.	Colors	26.10.2009	Telecast of the reality show 'BIG BOSS Season -3'	A Warning dated 18.12.2009 issued to the channel.
27.	Colors	29.10.2009	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Na Aana Iss Desh Lado'	No violation established.
28.	Colors	22.01.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Bairi Piya'	A Warning dated 18.08.2010 was issued to the channel.
29.	Bindass	02.02.2010	Telecast of reality show 'Emotional Attyachar - Season -1'	A letter was sent to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the reality show to 11.00 P.M. The

				channel shifted the programme to 11.00 P.M.	
30.	NDTV Imagine	03.02.2010	Telecast of Reality show 'Raaz Pichhle Janam Ka'	No violation of Programme Code was established.	
1	2	3	4	5	
31.	MTV	03.02.2010	Telecast of reality show 'Splitsvilla-3'	A Warning dated 26.04.2010 issued to the channel with the direction to run apology scroll for three days. The channel complied with the direction.	
32.	Colors	02.6.2010	Telecast of an episode of the serial 'Balika Vadhu' which denigrates children	No violation established	
33.	Star Plus	30.06.2010	Telecast of the tele-serial 'Pratigya' containing remarks against a particular community	No violation established However, an Advisory dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel.	
34.	Hungama	06.07.2010	Telecast of the animated tele-serial 'Shin Chan' containing obscene and indence content	No violation established	
35.	Star Plus	26.08.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Tere Liye' containing	A Warning dated	

			remarks against a particular community	28.02.2011 was issued to the channel.
36.	Colors	No SCN	Telecast of a reality show 'Big Boss Season - 4' which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the channel directing to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run an apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from the hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January, 2011
1	2	3	4	5
37.	Imagine TV	No SCN	Telecast of a reality show 'Rakhi Ka Insaaf which was not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.	An Order dated 16.11.2010 issued to the channel directing them to shift the timing of the show after 11.00 p.m. The channel complied with the direction and shifted the time of the programme to 11.00 p.m.
38.	Colors	09.12.2010	Telecast of reality show "Bigg Boss -4" not	An Order dated 23.12.2010 issued to the

			suitable for unrestricted public exhibition channel directing to shift the programme anytime after 11.00 p.m. and to run an apology scroll. The channel has obtained a stay order from the hon'ble Bombay High Court. The programme came to an end in January, 2011
39.	Colors	29.12.2010	Telecast of a tele-serial 'Rishto Se Badi Pratha' - Final Order under issue. denigrating women and not suitable for unrestricted public exhibition.
40.	Imagine TV	30.12.2010	Telecast of tele-serial 'Armaanon Ka Balidaan - An Advisory dated 23.02.2011 was issued to the channel. Arakshan'
41.	Bindass	22.02.2011	Telecast of the programme 'Emotional Atyachar - Channel's reply to the Show Cause Notice Season 2' containing obscene visuals and indecent is awaited. and vulgar language.

Constitution of National Regulatory Council

†1162. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is experiencing the need to regulate the information and broadcasting mechanism of the country;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes for constituting a new independent National Regulatory Council at the national level; and

(d) if so, whether the new guidelines have been prepared for the functioning of council and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the Ministry has been attempting to build a consensus on the setting up of an independent Broadcast Authority. In this context, a draft of the Broadcasting Services Regulation Bill, 2007 was posted on this Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in which *inter-alia* provides terms of reference, objectives, functions, powers and composition of the proposed Broadcasting Services Regulatory Authority. A Task force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 27th November, 2009 to hold wide ranging consultations with stakeholders to understand their perspective on the need, scope, jurisdiction, organizational structure, powers and functions of an independent Broadcast Regulator and the issues relating to regulation of content and furnish its recommendations to the Government. The report of the Task force is awaited.

Duration of advertisements

1163. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per rule 7(ii) of the Cable
Television Network
Rules 1994, no programme shall carry advertisements exceeding
twelve minutes per
hour;

(b) whether this rule also applies to sports and news
channels;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that this rule is clearly being violated by most, if not, by all the channels; and

(d) if so, why Government has not taken any action to direct TV channels to reduce the duration of advertisements in their programmes to the permissible limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The rule 7(11) of the Cable Television Network Rules 1994, is applicable to all TV Channels irrespective of their genre.

(c) and (d) Certain complaints have been received regarding alleged violation of rule 7(11) of the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994. These complaints would be dealt with as per the provisions contained in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995 and the rules framed thereunder.

Collision of Prasar Bharati with SIS Live

1164. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the report of V.K. Shunglu Committee, Prasar Bharati deliberately colluded with SIS Live, a UK based firm, and changes were made in the broadcast contract without approval of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CAG in its audit, has also found that SIS Live's deal with Zoom Communications has harmed Doordarshan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty and the details of persons whose responsibility has been fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry authorized Prasar Bharati to finalize and execute the contract while conveying its approval on the selection of M/s SIS Live in accordance with the draft contract annexed to the Request For Proposal (RFP), as approved by the Competent Authority, subject to such legal vetting as deemed necessary. However the entity desired a number of changes on which serious

differences did crop up amongst Members of Host Broadcaster Management Committee (HBMC) and accordingly the issues got referred by Prasar Bharati to the learned Solicitor General who ultimately settled the draft.

The draft so settled was also subsequently approved in the HBMC meeting. As

advised by Solicitor General, two changes got referred to the Competent Authority, of which one pertaining to changing the payment schedule was not accepted and the other pertaining to waiver of Bank Guarantee for the release of first two payments was accepted.

(c) CAG is yet to submit its final report to the Government.

(d) Doesn't arise.

(e) Director General, Doordarshan has been reverted to her parent cadre following the expiry of her tenure on 19.02.2011. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has sought the explanation of Shri B.S. Lalli, CEO, Prasar Bharati (under suspension) and Ms. Aruna Sharma, the then DG: Doordarshan on each of the allegations made against them in the report of the Committee. Further action will be initiated by the Ministry after receipt and examination of their explanations.

A copy of the report of High Level Committee has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation through Department of Personnel and Training for further action as deemed appropriate. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has since been permitted by the Ministry under Section 6(A) of Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946 for registration of a regular case and initiation of criminal investigation against Shri B.S. Lalli under Section 120-B r/w 420 IPC r/w 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Viewership of Doordarshan and private televisions

1165. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of viewers of Doordarshan and private television channels in the country; and

(b) the details thereof during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) and b Doordarshan as a Public Broadcaster is the largest network with its terrestrial, satellite and DTH reach to the 100% population. The terrestrial transmitters provide coverage to about 92% of the population of the country spread over about 81% area.

The areas not covered by terrestrial transmitters have been provided with multi channel TV coverage through Doordarshan free to air DTH service. Doordarshan channels are available to an estimated total of 134 million TV Homes in India (as per PWC Report 2010).

As regards private channels, they have no terrestrial reach. Viewership of private TV Channels is restricted to Cable and Satellite (C&S) homes. As per PWC report 2010, the total number of C&S homes in the country are 103 million.

Setting up of new campuses/centres of IIMC

1166. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres/campuses of Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) set up in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up new campuses/centres of IIMC in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise, including Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) by when the new campuses/centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) At present IIMC's Headquarters is located at Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, JNU New Campus, New Delhi and its only Branch is located at Sanchar Marg, Dhenkanal, Orissa.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details of proposed new Regional Centres of IIMC are as under:

Northern Region - Jammu and Kashmir (at Jammu)

North-East Region- Mizoram (at Aizawl)

Western Region - Maharashtra (at Amravati)

Southern Region - Kerala*

*Location in Kerala is being finalised in consultation with the State Government.

(d) At present, it is proposed that temporary centres could be started in these States from the academic session 2011-12, provided the State Governments concerned are able to provide suitable premises and accommodation for the same.

Children's Film Complex in Himachal Pradesh

1167. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Himachal Pradesh Government to set up/construct a Children's Film Complex in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government intends to consider the said proposal;
- (d) if so, by when the said proposal is likely to be cleared;
and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Making AIR and DD more effective

1168. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio and Doordarshan are functioning within the limited feed back and find it difficult to compete with private FM service providers and TV channels causing the meagre profit;

(b) if so, whether Government has contemplated any plan to make AIR and DD more effective competitively with private players; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI CHOUDHURY MOHAN JATUA): (a) No, Sir. Prasar Bharati have informed that DD stands on the 2nd Rank in overall viewership among all channels by gaining 0.65 TRP as per TAM report during the period from 6.2.2011 to 12.2.2011. AIR has a vast network of 38 Audience Research Units spread across the country, which gather the audience feedback by conducting periodic surveys at regular intervals to cater to the needs of Programme Planners and Producers, Marketing Professionals and Advertisers. The Radio Audience Study conducted at various places across the country in the year 2010 reveals that major share of audience is listening to AIR Channels as compared to private FM channels.

(b) and (c) Improvement of quality of DD and AIR programmes is a continuous process. Prasar Bharati has been constantly aiming for excellence both in terms of content and quality. In spite of high TRP of DD, to make DD further effective, efforts are being made to increase viewership by outsourcing quality software from professional software houses/producers under different schemes. DD is outsourcing good feature films for telecast on DD-1 on different themes. Overall quality of the in-house programmes is being improved by outsourcing better talent in view of inadequate

number in the organization. Steps have been taken to improve the transmission quality with digitalization of the studio equipment and transmission. Over the years AIR has emerged as the most trusted radio broadcasting organization of the country. It has touched the lives of millions of population by broadcasting programmes in almost all Indian languages and dialects. AIR generates at an average more than 11,19,000 hours of programming every year, approximately 60% of which is meant for Public Broadcasting. The important difference between AIR and other

private operators is that while AIR focuses on information, education and also entertainment, private operators focus almost entirely on entertainment based programmes to drive their commercial interest. In order to compete with private players more effectively, AIR has planned various schemes to strengthen its production facilities, connectivity and transmitters for digitalization of AIR network in Eleventh Plan.

Wages of Prasar Bharati employees

1169. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Prasar Bharati's current wage bill for 38,000 employees is approximately Rs. 1,600 crores and the corporation earns Rs. 1,000 crores and gets another Rs. 1,500 crores from Government as annual grant of which Rs. 1,000 crores goes towards salaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is also a fact that another 3,000 posts are to be filled up by the Prasar Bharati as they are deemed critical and the additional salary bill would go up by another Rs. 200 crores; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to fully undertake the wages of Prasar Bharati employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As against the Direct Budgetary support of Rs. 1412.35 crores from Government under Revenue-Non-Plan, Prasar Bharati has incurred an amount of Rs. 1133.37 crores up to December, 2010 towards Salary and Salary related Establishment expenses. As regards filling up of posts, only the critical posts are cleared by Group of Ministers (GOM). If the posts are filled up, it may result in further increase of salary related expenses by Prasar Bharati.

(c) A revised funding pattern is being worked out

Curb on frivolous PILs

1170. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few organizations file PIL to get popularity while in reality they are not of much importance in many cases; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make any law to check the unwanted PILs by people so that the precious time of courts could be saved?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The matter of entertaining or curbing PILs is within the domain of the Courts in which they are filed. The

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has, from time to time, provided certain guidelines in their various orders to check the misuse of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) by unscrupulous elements.

(b) Does not arise.

Monitoring of elections expenditure

1171. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission of India has issued new directions requiring all candidates to open separate bank accounts for elections and have their expenses monitored by expenditure registers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Election commission of India had issued new instructions for monitoring of election expenditure of the candidates in the recently held General Election to the Legislative Assembly of Bihar, 2010, the by-election to 27 - Banka Lok Sabha Constituency in Bihar and other by-elections to the Legislative Assemblies held thereafter. The Commission has also issued similar instructions on monitoring of election expenditure for the forthcoming General Elections to Legislative Assemblies of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

As per these instructions, the candidates are required to open a separate Bank Account for election expenditure, at least one day before the date on which he files his nomination paper. The candidates are required to incur all their election expenses through crossed account payee cheques through the said bank account, except minor expenses, where it is not possible to issue cheques. All money to be spent on electioneering are to be deposited in this bank account irrespective of its funding from any source including candidate's own fund. The bank account can be opened either in the name of the candidate or in the joint name with his election agent only, in any of the banks including the co-operative banks or in the post office.

Besides the above, as per section 77 of the Representation of People Act, 1951, every candidate shall either by himself or by

his selection agent, keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with the election, incurred or authorized by him or by his election agent between the date on which he has been nominated and the date of declaration of the result thereof, both dates inclusive. Section 78 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 provides that every candidate has to lodge a true account of his elections expenses maintained under Section 77 of the Representation of People Act, 1951⁹ with the District Election Officer within 30 days from the date of declaration of result of the election.

Under Rule 89 of the conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 the District Election Officer has to report to the Commission whether the candidate has lodged his account of elections expenses, and whether in his opinion such account has been lodged within time and in the manner required by the Act and the Rules. The Commission has revised the format of the Register for maintenance of the day to day accounts of election expenditure to include therein the Cash Register and Bank Register to be maintained by the contesting candidates.

The candidates have to enter their entire election expenses in this register and the details of deposits, withdrawals and daily balance in the respective columns of Cash Register and bank Register. All the amounts received in cash or cheque from any source has also to be entered date wise in the respective columns of Cash Register or the Bank Register from the date of nomination till the date of declaration of results. The copy of the bank statement as certified by the candidate is to be lodged with the District Election Officer along with this register, after 30 days of the declaration of results of the election.

Audit of political parties

1172. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to audit the funds of political parties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Election Commission has recommended to the Government of India that auditors from panel approved by Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG) or Election Commission should audit the accounts of political parties and such audited accounts should be published annually. The proposals of the Election Commission are as follows:-

(I) The political parties must be required to publish their accounts (at least an abridged version) annually for information and scrutiny of general public and all concerned, for which purpose, the maintenance of such

accounts and their auditing by the auditors from the panel approved by the CAG are the requisite conditions.

(II) For transparency in the funding of political parties, the Commission has also proposed the following measures:-

- (i) any receipt by a political party either directly or through the executives or the party functionaries should be deposited in the Bank Accounts of such parties,

(ii) all payments by the political party exceeding Rs.20,000/- to a person should be made by crossed account payee cheque; and

(iii) all contributions and donations or gifts by any person to a party functionary other than those by his/her relative(s) shall be deemed as receipts of the political party and it will be accounted for by the political party.

No specific decision in the matter has been taken so far.

Disposal of pending court cases

†1173. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of judges vacant in the Supreme Court as well as different High Courts in the country as on 31 December, 2010;

(b) the number of cases filed in the courts as on the above date and whether there are enough judges to dispose of the pending cases;

(c) if not, whether Government would consider to increase the number of judges;

(d) whether Government has taken any other steps apart from these to expedite the disposal of cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts as on 31 December, 2010 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) The pendency of court cases in the Supreme Court and various High Courts is given in Statement-II (See below). The Judge strength of the High Courts is reviewed after every three years taking into account institution and disposal of court cases. The triennial reviews were conducted in 1999, 2003 and 2006. The Judge strength of some of the High Courts were also increased during the period upto 2009.

(d) and (e) In order to facilitate expeditious disposal of cases in Courts, Government has taken a number of measures as mentioned below:

1. The Government has 'in principle' approved setting up of National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms. The National Mission would help implementing the two major goals of

(i) increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) enhancing accountability at all levels through structural changes and setting performance standards and facilitating enhancement of capacities for achieving such performance standards.

2. With the objective of improving justice delivery, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grant of Rs. 5000 crore to be utilized over a period of five years up to 2010-2015. This grant is aimed at providing support to improve judicial outcomes, and is allocated for the initiatives such as (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts; (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts; (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice; (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system; (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes; (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each State to facilitate such training; (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions and (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings.
3. The Government is implementing a central sector scheme for computerization of the District and Subordinate Courts (e-Courts project) in the country and for upgradation of the ICT infrastructure of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, at a cost of Rs. 935 crore for the first phase which will connect 14,229 courts in the country including video conferencing facilities. In the subsequent phase, digitization, library management, e-filing and establishment of data warehouse are expected to take place. The Project output would be beneficial to both improving court process and rendering citizen centric services. Automation of case flow would cover case

scrutiny, registration, court proceedings and electronic monitoring of all court-wise case pendency and performance assessment of Judges. In terms of citizen centric services, online availability of case status, copies of orders and judgments, cause list and eventually e-filing of cases will be available. This project will also achieve one of the important goals of the Vision Document 2009, namely, the creation of National Arrears Grid, with the last mile connectivity up to Taluqa courts. The complete coverage of the 14,249 courts in terms of hardware and software will be achieved by March, 2014 and the largest number of courts (12,000) will be covered by March, 2012. Re-engineering of the process in the courts is the ultimate aim for speeding justice delivery and this activity is also to start this year.

4. Enactment of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 which provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas to improve access to justice to common man. Under the scheme, the Government provides non recurring grant for creation of infrastructure and also recurring grant on annual basis. Rs. 20.92 crore have been provided to the States so far under this scheme.
5. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary is being implemented since 1993-94 under which central assistance for construction of court buildings and residential quarters for judicial officers is released to augment the resources of the State Governments. The central grant is released with a rider that the State Governments would contribute at least the matching share. An amount of Rs. 412 crore has been released to the State Governments during the last three years. Central Grant for construction of High Court buildings is considered by the Planning Commission on 30:70 basis under Additional Central Assistance scheme.
6. The age of retirement of Judges of the High Courts is proposed to be increased from 62 to 65 years, for which a constitution amendment Bill has been introduced in Parliament. This aims at retaining the Judges for three more years and avoiding consequent vacancies to address the issue of large pending cases in the High Courts.

Statement-I

*The vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts
as on 31.12.2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Vacancy of Judges as on 31.12.2010
1	2	3
A.	Supreme Court of India	2
B.	High Court	
1.	Allahabad	90

2.	Andhra Pradesh	13
3.	Bombay	17
4.	Calcutta	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Delhi	8

1	2	3
7.	Gauhati	5
8.	Gujarat	19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
11.	Jharkhand	8
12.	Karnataka	10
13.	Kerala	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9
15.	Madras	9
16.	Orissa	6
17.	Patna	12
18.	Punjab and Haryana	25
19.	Rajasthan	18
20.	Sikkim	1
21.	Uttarakhand	2
TOTAL		286

Statement-II

Number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and the High Courts

Sl.No	Name of the Court	As on 31.12.10
	Supreme Court	54562
Sl.No.	High Courts	As on 30.06.10
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	969932
2.	Andhra Pradesh	194000
3.	Bombay	344477

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	57165
6.	Delhi	61807
7.	Gujarat	95350
8.	Gauhati	60116
9.	Himachal Pradesh	49582
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	63520
11.	Jharkhand	56295
12.	Karnataka	197701
13.	Kerala	117282
14.	Madras	448178
15.	Madhya Pradesh	209383
16.	Orissa	267162
17.	Patna	127745
18.	Punjab and Haryana	242829
19.	Rajasthan	272936
20.	Sikkim	79
21.	Uttarakhand	18612
TOTAL		4183731

Conversion of subordinate courts into fast track courts

1174. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has recently decided to convert all the subordinate courts in the country into the fast track courts within the next few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the cost likely to be incurred for this purpose;

(c) whether the infrastructure facilities in various subordinate courts would be upgraded to the level of fast track courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when these proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Provision of infrastructure facilities in subordinate courts is within the purview of the respective State Governments. In order to augment the resources of the State Governments, Government of India is implementing a scheme since 1993-94 for providing financial assistance to State Governments for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary. An amount of Rs. 412 crore has been released to the State Governments during the last three years.

Status of legal education in Orissa

1175. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of legal education in the country with a special reference to Orissa;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no Government Law College in the State, so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the private law colleges are imparting legal education since the last three decades without getting any assistance or grants-in-aid from Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any proposal is pending with Government to provide some assistance or any grants-in-aid to these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a)
The Advocates Act of 1961 has conferred on the Bar Council of India the power to lay down standard of Legal Education in India including Orissa State. The Bar Council of India is attending to this work meticulously.

(b) Following Government Law University/Law Colleges are in the State of Orissa:

(i) The National Law University, Orissa has been established

by the State Government of Orissa.

(ii) University Department of Law of the Utkal University,
Bhubneshwar.

(iii) Lingraj Law College, Brahampur is a constituent unit
of Berhampur University, Berhampur.

(c) and (d) This Department have no information.

(e) No proposal is pending with this Department for providing assistance or grants-in-aid to such institutions.

Amendments in Representation of People Act

†1176. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make amendments in the Representation of People Act;

(b) whether Government is taking any concrete step to make election procedure economical and free of shortcomings and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any concrete measure is being considered upon to make the election process free from the clutches of rich men and muscle men; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) With a view to carrying out comprehensive electoral reforms, a Core-Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Vivek K. Tankha, Additional Solicitor General, on 1st October, 2010. The terms of reference of the Core-Committee *inter-alia* include examination of the current issues in our election system in consultation with the stakeholders and suggest measures on the following issues:-

(i) Criminalisation of Politics

(ii) Funding of Elections

(iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections

(iv) Regulation of Political Parties

(v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties

(vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law

The Legislative Department with co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted six regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Bengaluru on the 12th December, 2010, 9th 16th, 30th January, 5 and 13 February, 2011 respectively, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted,

who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. A National Consultation is also

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

scheduled to be held shortly at New Delhi. On the basis of the inputs received on as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

National Voters' Day

1177. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 25 January has been declared as National Voters' Day by the Election Commission of India;

(b) if so, whether this information was not available on its website, even after 15 days of this announcement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the budget allocation made and activities planned for this day?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Election Commission of India has informed that the information was given through a Press Note dated 22nd January, 2011 which was also put on the Commission's website. The Commission has further stated that no separate fund has been allocated for this purpose. Expenditure on celebration of National Voters' Day on 25th January, every year, shall be met from the budget provision made for preparation of Electoral Rolls which is shared on 50-50 basis between the Government of India and the State Governments.

The following are the main activities on the National Voters' Day:-

(i) The Booth Level Officers (BLOs) in a brief ceremony/ public function will handover Election Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) to the newly registered voters who have attained the age of 18 years on 1st January of the year.

(ii) The newly enrolled electors will also be given a badge with the slogan "Proud to be a voter - Ready to vote" during the felicitation ceremony along with their EPIC.

(iii) The DEOs (Collectors/ DMs) will organize similar events at the District headquarters, in association with Panchayat organisations, academic institutions, civil society groups, media etc. where EPIC will be distributed

among new voters of the local Polling Station areas, pledge administered and badges given. Side by side, several interactive, educational and consultation (IEC) programmes would be taken up to popularise electoral participation and democratic practices.

- (iv) The CEOs of the concerned State/Union territories would organise events in their respective capitals in association with Media, Civil Society, Opinion

Groups, State Administration, State Election Commission, etc. where again EPIC will be distributed among new voters of the local Polling Station area, pledge to be administered to all present and badges would be distributed.

Right to justice

1178. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to enact a legislation for Right to Justice to reduce the pendency of litigations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assessment of impact of new legislations on judiciary

1179. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to conduct detailed studies to evaluate probable impact on our judicial system before making or implementing any law, as without a detailed study in this regard , it is creating huge burden on our judicial system and it may also be a reason for slow judicial proceeding and rising corruptions in our judicial system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Government had set-up a Task Force for examining the feasibility of Judicial Impact Assessment in India as follow up action on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Salem Advocates Bar Association vs. Union of India. The Task Force had presented its Report on 16.06.2008. The Report of the Task Force on Judicial Impact Assessment was forwarded to all State Governments/High Courts for their views. Only few States / High Courts have sent their comments so far.

Setting up of High Courts

1180. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that some of the States have no High Courts;

(b) whether Government proposes to establish High Courts in such States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Governments have to provide necessary infrastructure for establishment of a High Court or its bench(s). The Government are processing the request for establishment of separate High Courts for the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, who have provided necessary infrastructure.

Implementation of Gram Nyayalaya Act

1181. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Gram Nyayalaya Act was welcomed enthusiastically by the rural people;

(b) whether Government is also aware that States are not very keen on its implementation; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken, so far, to implement this Act effectively?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 has been enacted to provide for the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass-root level for the purpose of providing access to justice to the citizens at their door steps and to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen. The Act has come into force on 2nd October, 2009 and enables the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas. Around 5067 Gram Nyayalayas are expected to be established across the country once the Act is fully implemented. As informed by the State Governments, 144 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far. Out of which 47 Gram Nyayalayas have started functioning.

As per Section 3(1) of the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, it is for the State Governments, after consultation with their respective High Court, to establish Gram Nyayalayas in the State. The Central

Government has requested the State Governments from time to time to set up more Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with their respective High Courts.

To facilitate the States to set up Gram Nyayalayas, the Government provides assistance to the States towards (i) establishing the Gram Nyayalayas @ Rs. 18.00 lakhs per Gram Nyayalaya and (ii) meeting recurring costs involved in operating these Gram Nyayalayas @ Rs. 3.20 lakhs per annum per Gram Nyayalaya for the first three years.

Committee on electoral reforms

1182. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Core Committee for electoral reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has stated the process of study; and

(d) if so, the details of the outcome of the meetings, so far, held by the Committee in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) A Core-Committee has been constituted on the 1st October, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri Vivek K. Tankha, Additional Solicitor General. The details have been put on the website of Ministry of Law and Justice -www.lawmin.nic.in.

(b) and (c) The terms of reference of the Core-Committee *inter-alia* include examination of the current issues in our election system in consultation with the stakeholders and suggest measures on the following issues:-

(i) Criminalisation of Politics

(ii) Funding of Elections

(iii) Conduct and Better Management of Elections

(iv) Regulation of Political Parties

(v) Audit and Finances of Political Parties

(vi) Review of Anti-Defection Law

In doing so, the Committee shall examine the recommendations made by the Election Commission of India and other Commissions set up by various bodies of the Government of India in the past. The Committee shall also hold regional consultations to elicit the views of a cross section of people from across the country. The Committee shall follow up regional consultations with a national consultation to be held in Delhi.

(d) The Legislative Department with co-sponsorship of the Election Commission of India conducted six regional consultations at Bhopal, Kolkata, Mumbai, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Bengaluru on

the 12th December, 2010, 9th 16th, 30th January, 5th and 13th February, 2011 respectively, wherein the stakeholders have been consulted, who *inter-alia* included leaders and workers of the political parties, legislators, legal luminaries, representatives of NGOs, eminent persons, civil servants (serving and retired), students etc. and views have been gathered. A National Consultation is also proposed to

be held at New Delhi. On the basis of the inputs received or as may be received in all these consultations, legislative process as may be considered necessary will be initiated by the Government in due course.

Status of fast track courts

†1183. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fast track courts were set up to provide speedy justice to people of the country;

(b) whether 1734 fast track courts are functioning in the country at present;

(c) the number of such fast track courts out of these whose tenure is ending on 31 March, 2011;

(d) Government's policy to extend their tenure and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Government has allocated fund for only 1562 fast track courts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The Fast Track Courts were established for expeditious disposal of long pending Sessions cases and the cases involving undertrial prisoners. Fast Track courts are set-up by the State Governments in consultation with the respective High Courts.

(b) As per the reports received, 1281 Fast Track Courts are functioning in the country.

(c) and (d) Tenure of Fast Track Courts is decided by the State Governments in consultation with the High Courts.

(e) and (f) The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended a scheme for creation of 1734 Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in the country for disposal of long pending Sessions and other cases. A provision of Rs. 502.90 crores was made as "special problem and upgradation grant" for judicial administration for a period of 5 years upto 31.03.2005 out of which a grant of Rs. 426.13 crore was released to the States. The Government accorded its approval for the continuation of 1562 Fast Track Courts that were operational

as on 31.3.2005 for a further period of 5 years *i.e.* up to 31st March, 2010 with a provision of Rs. 509 crores out of which a grant of Rs. 370.82 crore was released to the States upto 31-3-2010. This scheme has been extended for a further period of one year *i.e.* upto 31.03.2011 and a grant of Rs. 68.15 crore has been released so far during the year 2010-11.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Enhancing strength of judges

1184. SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to enhance the strength of the judges in different High Courts and the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The Judge strength of the High Courts is reviewed after every three years. The triennial reviews were conducted in 1999, 2003 and 2006. The Judge strength of some of the High Courts were also increased during the period upto 2009. There is at present no proposal to enhance the Judge strength of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Corpus for election funding

1185. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry in India (ASSOCHAM) has suggested Government to create a national corpus for funding elections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Share of women in husband's property

†1186. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether spouse gets equal share in the ancestral or all acquired property of husband under the old Portuguese law in force in Goa;

(b) whether the women in Goa are economically more sound and safe because of this law;

(c) whether the incidents of domestic violence and harassment against women in Goa are less as compared to other States because of the same;

(d) whether Government proposes to similarly implement the

said law of Goa all over the country in the interests of women,
and for their safety, economic and social empowerment; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the plan formulated by Government in this direction and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Goa has informed that in Goa wives have equal rights in movable and immovable property of their husbands under articles 1096 to 1165 of the Civil (Marriage) Registration Code which is a part of the Portuguese Civil Code, 1867.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has not undertaken any comparative study in the matter and hence no such data is available with it.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal at present to make a Central legislation on the subject-matter. However, as the subject-matter falls under List III - Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, every State Legislature is competent, subject to the provisions of clause (2) of article 254 of the Constitution, to make necessary legislation applicable to the respective State.

All India census of MSMEs

1187. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Fourth All India census of MSMEs, nearly 5 lakh units were closed down over a period of last five years;

(b) what are the other important findings of the above census;

(c) whether the Ministry tried to find out the reasons behind this disaster;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what efforts the Ministry is making to instill confidence in the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) As per results of Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in registered sector, number of closed units is 4.96 lakhs, as on 31.3.07. This accounts for all the units, closed over all the past

years.

(b) In registered MSME Sector, number of units and employment, has increased from 13.75 lakhs and 61.63 lakhs to 15.64 lakhs and 93.09 lakhs, respectively from 31.3.02 to 31.3.07. Production in the registered MSME Sector has increased from 2,03,255 crore during 2001-02 to Rs. 7,07,510 crore during 2006-07. Thus there is an impressive growth in all the three major parameters.

(c) to (e) As obvious, number of registered working units has gone up from 13.75 lakhs as on 31.3.02 to 15.64 lakhs as on 31.3.07. Within this overall growth trend, closure of

few particular units (due to circumstantial compulsions) seems insignificant from all-India point of view.

PMEGP in Maharashtra

1188. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received from the potential entrepreneurs under PMEGP in the State since the launch of the programme, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) the number of proposals approved and enterprises set up in the State during the said period; and

(d) the primary reasons for the rejection of other proposals of the State?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme since 2008-09 through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) throughout the country including Maharashtra for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth, helping in preventing their migration besides increasing their earning capacity. At the State/Union Territories' level, the scheme is implemented through field offices of KVIC, State/Union Territory Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) with involvement of Banks.

(b) Details of year-wise and district-wise number of proposals received from the potential entrepreneurs in Maharashtra under PMEGP since 2008-09 are given in Statement (See below).

(c) Details of the number of projects sanctioned and where subsidy was disbursed by Banks for being set up under PMEGP in Maharashtra since 2008-09 are given below:

Year	Number	of	projects	sanctioned	and
				subsidy	

disbursed by Banks

2008-09	1692
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2009-10	3281
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2010-11 (upto 28.02.2011)	3627
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(d) While District Level Task Force in every district headed by District Magistrate or Collector scrutinizes the applications and recommends them to Banks, it is the financing Banks which ultimately take the credit decision on the basis of viability and other relevant considerations. Some proposals were rejected by Banks under PMEGP in Maharashtra, as in other States, on the grounds that they were not technically feasible and/or economically viable, did not fulfil the other conditions of PMEGP guidelines like the definition of village industries, rural areas etc. or the intended beneficiaries were defaulters of loans availed under other schemes.

Statement

*District-wise number of proposals received under PMEGP in
Maharashtra State*

Sl. No.	District	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto 31/01/2011)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmed Nagar	387	705	403
2.	Aurangabad	1235	854	1906
3.	Beed	598	726	564
4.	Dhule	110	386	452
5.	Hingoli	315	444	321
6.	Jalgaon	158	254	499
7.	Jalana	896	390	482
8.	Kolhapur	282	471	445
9.	Latur	224	376	294
10.	Nandurbar	140	375	241
11.	Nasik	328	589	354
12.	Nanded	398	618	494
13.	Osmanabad	290	477	292
14.	Parbhani	410	533	454

15. Pune	518	902	391
16. Raigadh	302	568	369

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Ratnagiri	107	306	202
18.	Sangli	267	576	349
19.	Satara	489	578	148
20.	Sindhudurg	139	311	108
21.	Solapur	503	1020	487
22.	Thane	447	856	290
23.	Amravati	287	931	667
24.	Akola	541	718	502
25.	Bhandara	143	421	326
26.	Buldhana	406	722	691
27.	Chandrapur	288	646	483
28.	Gadchiroli	143	272	373
29.	Gondia	161	455	330
30.	Nagpur	719	1052	586
31.	Wardha	257	513	310
32.	Washim	379	745	498
33.	Yavatmal	354	554	575
34.	Mumbai Suburb	0	264	225
35.	Mumbai City	0	129	88
TOTAL		12221	19737	15199

Revival of small scale industries

1189. MS. MABEL REBELLO : Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale industries closed down during the last five years;

(b) the number of people who have lost their employment on account of this, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the main reasons for closure of these small scale industries; and

(d) how Government proposes to revive these small scale industries since they generate large number of employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Information on closure among Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in registered sector is obtained through conduct of periodic census of MSMEs. As per results of Fourth All India Census of MSMEs in registered sector, the cumulative number of enterprises closed down in the country was 4.96 lakhs, as on 31.3.07. Number of people employed by these MSMEs is 93.09 lakhs, as per 4th All India Census (2006-07), which grew by 51.04% compared to 3rd All India Census (2001-02). Hence there has been no net loss of overall employment.

(c) and (d) Main reasons for closure are financial non-viability due to changing business environment, lack of demand, obsolete technology, non-availability of raw material, infrastructural constraints, inadequate and delayed credit and managerial deficiencies.

Keeping in view different constraints on MSMEs, Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Public Sector Banks had taken several measures for MSMEs which, *inter-alia*, include: (i) extending loan limit under Credit Guarantee Scheme from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore (with a guarantee cover of 50 per cent); (ii) increasing guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme from 80 per cent to 85 per cent for credit facility up to Rs. 5 lakhs; (iii) interest subvention of 2 per cent in pre-and post-shipment export credit to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and (iv) reduction in interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises by 1 per cent and in respect of SMEs by 0.5 per cent.

Problems of MSMEs in NER

1190. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of MSMEs in the North Eastern Region (NER) are facing multi-faceted challenges compared to their

counterparts in other regions of the country including acute shortage of electricity which is threatening their survival;

(b) if so, the details thereof and upto date assessment thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to address the electricity shortage faced by MSMEs; and

(d) if so, the details of the special incentives in this regard including the development of renewable energy projects?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Challenges are due to inadequate local demands, lack of infrastructure, (particularly connectivity through road, rail, air, water and telecommunication), shortage of power among others. This has resulted in slow development of this region.

(c) and (d) Government in Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is implementing North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) under which incentives are available for power generating plants upto 10 MW based on both conventional and non-conventional sources. The Policy also provides incentives viz. Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% of the value of plant and machinery, Central Interest Subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan, Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy, 100% excise duty exemption on finished products made in North Eastern Region and 100% income tax exemption.

Closure of small and medium sick units in Maharashtra

1191. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of small and medium units are sick in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of factories closed during the last three years and the number of people rendered unemployed due to it;

(c) whether Government proposes to restart the closed units and to help the sick units in their revival; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data, there were 6,646, 12,131 and 6,348 sick micro and small enterprises (MSEs) in Maharashtra State at the end of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. Information in respect of medium enterprises is not collated by RBI. As per Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (reference year 2006-07), there were 4,96,355 registered closed enterprises in the country in 2006-07. This included 41,856 enterprises belonging to

Maharashtra State. Number of people employed in registered sector is 93.09 lakhs, as per 4th All India Census (2006-07), which grew by 51.04% compared to 3rd All India Census (2001-02), indicating no net loss of employment.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance, by way of debt restructuring, including fresh loans for rehabilitation of sick MSE is provided by primary lending institutions (PLIs), including

commercial banks, which provide credit to the MSEs. RBI has issued following guidelines/instructions to banks in this respect:

- (i) Rehabilitation of sick MSEs (January, 2002);
- (ii) Debt restructuring mechanism relating to viability criteria, prudential norms for restructured accounts, provision of additional finance and time frame for restructuring package (September, 2005); and
- (iii) Restructuring/rehabilitation policy with non-discretionary one-time settlement (OTS) scheme for MSE sector (May, 2009).

Funds for PMEGP, etc.

1192. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of meagre budgetary allocation, the Ministry is facing problems in expansion of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., etc.; and

(b) if so, how the Ministry is planning to convince the Ministry of Finance to get more budget for implementing its programmes?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy programme through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises. The scheme was launched in August, 2008 and sufficient funds towards subsidy and backward-forward linkages have been made available under the scheme through the years as given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Funds Allocation
2008-09	823.00
2009-10	601.20

Similarly, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme and Marketing Assistance Scheme are two plan schemes being implemented through National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) Ltd. and sufficient budget allocations have been made under these schemes as given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Funds Allocation	
	Performance and Credit	Marketing Assistance
	Rating Scheme	Scheme
2008-09	8.81	12.60
2009-10	40.00	10.00
2010-11	44.00	11.00

There is presently, no problem in implementation of schemes due to paucity of funds.

Review of iron ore mines acquired by giant companies

1193. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted diverse news reports that joint companies have managed to acquire control of huge tracts of iron ore land by using some provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act of 1957;

(b) whether it is a fact that giant companies have also got clearances from Government ignoring legitimate claims of small people and tribals;

(c) whether Government routinely accepts recommendations in favour of such corporations of various State Governments;

(d) what steps Government would take to review the growing hold of all iron ore resources by a few corporations; and

(e) the steps proposed to review approvals given in controversial iron ore mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) The Central Government comes across news reports regarding companies being engaged in mining operations for various minerals including Iron ore in mining leases granted under the MMDR Act, 1957.

(b) and (c) The Central Government is responsible for grant of prior approval under Section 5 (1) of the MMDR Act for grant of

Reconnaissance Permit, Prospecting Licence and Mining Lease in respect of Atomic and Metallic Minerals specified in Parts 'B' and 'C' of the First Schedule to the Act. The State Governments recommend proposals for prior approval of the Central Government in respect of these minerals after taking into consideration their respective State policies as well as other relevant aspects including the claims of the local and tribal population. All such proposals are processed by the Ministry of Mines in the light of the MMDR Act and Rules and guidelines framed thereunder, and prior

approval is conveyed in cases where the provisions of the Act, Rules and guidelines are met. Subsequent to the prior approval of the Central Government, mining leases are executed by the State Governments with the mining agencies after they obtain all statutory clearances viz. forest and environment clearances and approval of mining plan by the Indian Bureau of Mines.

(d) The National Mineral Policy envisions a level playing field for all participants including small and giant private companies as well as public sector undertakings (PSUs). However, Section 17A of the MMDR Act provides for reservation of areas in favour of PSUs for purposes of conservation of minerals, and all such cases are processed by the Ministry accordingly.

(e) No specific instance of this nature has come to the notice of the Government. However, Section 30 of the MMDR Act empowers the Central Government on its own motion or on application made by an aggrieved party to revise any order passed by the State Government or any other authority with respect to any mineral other than minor mineral.

Optimum utilization of minerals

†1194. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has urged the State Governments to re-estimate the reserved mineral deposits and ensure optimum utilization of the minerals;

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

(c) whether some new companies have shown interest in the field of mining and demanded mines to be given on lease;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) In exercise of the powers under Rule 27(3) of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, the Central Government has directed all the State Government to impose a special condition in all the existing and future leases in the country for major

minerals (excluding coal minerals) covering reserved areas also where mining leases would be granted in future, requiring the owner of mining lease to:

(a) ensure that prospecting work is carried out in his lease area at his own cost in such mining lease where:

(i) prospecting has not been done and a Prospecting Report has not been filed with the Indian Bureau of Mines;

(ii) the Prospecting Report for the mining lease has been prepared in terms of standards that are materially different or incompatible with UNFC standards;

(iii) fresh prospecting work has become necessary for such minerals for which the threshold values have been revised by the Indian Bureau of Mines; and

(iv) fresh prospecting is required to prove the depth persistency of the ore or mineral deposit;

(b) ensure that prospecting work shall be completed as per the time-schedule given below:

Sl.No.	Item	Time limit
1.	All mining lease with an area of less than 10 hectares.	Within one year of the imposition of the condition in the mining lease.
2.	All mining leases with an area more than 10 hectares and less than 50 hectares.	One half of the area within one year of the imposition of the condition in the mining lease and remaining half of the mining lease area within three years of imposition of condition in the mining lease.
3.	All mining leases with an area of more than 50 hectares.	The mining lease area to be equally demarcated for prospecting work such that all the prospecting work is completed in a period of five years from the date of imposition of the condition in the mining

lease.

(c) submit yearly report on the progress in the prospecting work alongwith the expenditure details and also a complete Prospecting Report with a feasibility report at end of the prospecting Report, to the Chief Controller of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines, and concerned State Government.

The imposition of the condition by the State Governments and re-estimation of mineral deposits is reviewed from time to time.

(c) to (e) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder, all applications for grant of mining leases are filed with the

State Governments. Prior approval of the Central Government is mandatory for grant of Mineral Concession for minerals in the First Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. As per available information, prior approvals for 316 mining leases, 283 prospecting licences and 144 reconnaissance permits for major minerals (excluding fuel, atomic and minor minerals) have been granted by the Central Government from 2006-07 to 25.11.2010, details of which are available on the website of Ministry of Mines (<http://mines.nic.in>). Indian Bureau of Mines has approved 675 mining plans for fresh grant of mining lease in the country from 2007-08 to 2009-10.

Contribution of States and UTs in NMDFC

1195. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory that all States and UTs have to contribute their share to the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC);

(b) if so, the details of share of each State and the contribution made by each State during the last decade, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether, any States/UTs have sought exemption from contributing to NMDFC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contributions made by each State/Union Territory during the last decade, year-wise and State/UT-wise, are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Directorate of Social Welfare and Tribal Affairs, Union Territory of Lakshadweep informed that the entire Muslim population of Lakshadweep is classified as Scheduled Tribes and are availing loan under schemes of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. The Union Territory of Lakshadweep is not able to avail the schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)

and thus sought exemption from contributing towards the equity share capital of NMDFC.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise contribution towards share capital of NMDFC

Sl. No.	States/UT	Earmarked contribution	Contribution received										(Rs. in lakhs)	
			2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Contribution (upto since 28/02/2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.33			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1694.69		200.00	0.00	0.00	130.99	103.34						734.33
3.	Arunachal Pd.	76.40			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
4.	Assam	1914.75			0.00	70.00	0.00	100.00		150.00	200.00	112.00	200.00	832.00
5.	Bihar	2844.06			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	232.39	50.00	200.00	194.70	1577.13
6.	Chandigarh	39.05			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						38.89
7.	Chhattisgarh	194.66			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			50.00	60.50		110.50

8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.71				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						1.45
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9. Daman and Diu	3.28				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
10. Delhi	480.33			50.00	0 00	40.00	0.00	36.69	81.45		64.04			272.18
11. Goa	93.34				000	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
12. Gujarat	1017.07			115.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00			120.00	70.00		545.00
13. Haryana	499.83				0 00	0 00	10.00	30.00		50.00	51.60			166.60
14. Himachal Pradesh	56.70				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		6.15		7.56	5.67	37.80
15. Jammu and Kashmir	1468.78				0.00	0.00	25.00	95.00	200.00	120.00	170.00	200.00	172.50	982.50
16. Jharkhand	1011.65				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	300.00		50.00	25.00	475.00
17. Karnataka	1622.45	100.00			0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00		253.02		216.00	162.57	1081.63
18. Kerala	2866.97				0.00	500.00	200.00	200.00				200.00	686.31	1911.31
19. Lakshadweep	12.03				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
20. Madhya Pradesh	900.05				0.00	97.36	0.00	0.00						297.36
21. Maharashtra	3578.62				93.75	356.25	300.00	90.00	100.00	150.00		350.00	60.00	1500.00

22. Manipur	191.89				0.00	000	2500	0.00						25.00
23. Meghalaya	357.39				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24. Mizoram	175.76	57.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					42.60	99.60
25. Nagaland	376.30				10.00	20.00	25.00	40.00		45.00		40.00		180.00
26. Orissa	347.35	38.23			000	20.00	53.35	0.00						111.58
27. Puducherry	26.19				0.00	7.82	0.00	3.53						11.35
28. Punjab	3151.62				0.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	460.00
29. Rajasthan	1171.33	10.00			0.00	25.00	0.00	116.00	336.58			156.18	117.13	780.89
30. Sikkim	40.56				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						0.00
31. Tamil Nadu	1496.81	100.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				100.00		400.00
32. Tripura	94.09	5.00			5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00				10.50	10.40	35.90
33. Uttar Pradesh	6574.04				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						300.06
34. Uttaranchal	260.16				0.00	0.00	65.00	0.00						65.00
35. West Bengal	4336.76	300.00	100.00		200.00	100.00	100.00	106.00	408.26		578.24	433.67		2891.17
TOTAL	39000.0	610.23	465.00		308.75	1591.43	1034.34	970.56	1676.29	1356.56	1333.88	2256.41	1726.88	
	16324.23													

Speedy execution of development schemes for minorities

†1196. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in the light of Sachar Committee's recommendations, Government is committed to speedily execute the development schemes of minority groups of the country and if so, the steps being taken in this regard;

(b) whether Government is considering to formulate any law or making any amendment in the constitution to provide reservation to minority classes and if so, in what form; and

(c) the details of the concrete steps taken by Government for the advancement of minority groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Sachar Committee was constituted by the Central Government and a statement on the follow-up action on the recommendations of that Committee was laid in the House on 31.08.2007. Implementation of the decisions taken by the Government on the follow up action on the recommendations of Sachar Committee, which are implemented by the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government, is reviewed on quarterly basis. The status of implementation on the follow-up action of the decisions upto 31st December, 2010 is available on the website of the Ministry i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in .

(b) National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities (NCRLM), was set up by the Government to suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections amongst religious and linguistic minorities and to recommend measures for their welfare. Its report has already been laid in the Parliament.

(c) Government has introduced schemes for improving the conditions of minorities and these include Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme, Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme for technical and professional courses, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for research scholars, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for students from the minority communities and a

special area development programme called Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) in 90 minority concentration districts. In addition to these, the corpus of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) and authorized share capital of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) have been enhanced from Rs. 100 crore and Rs. 650 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 550 crore and Rs. 1000 crore in 2010-11, respectively. Further, under the Prime Minister's New

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, it has been ensured that wherever possible, 15% targets and outlays under various schemes amenable to targeting have been earmarked for minorities and a certain proportion of development projects are located in minority concentration areas. The details in this regard are available on the website of the Ministry i.e. www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

Compilation of a National Data Bank

1197. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sachar Committee Report has recommended compilation of a National Data Bank (NDB) where all relevant data for various socio-religious categories would be maintained;

(b) the steps Government proposes to take in order to create such a database;

(c) whether Government is considering the formation of a similar committee to study deprivation and marginalization among other minorities, particularly christians in the country;

(d) whether any database already exists that depict the situation of minorities in the country and the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One of the decisions of the Government on the follow-up action on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee was to set up a National Data Bank (NDB). This has been set up in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. A web portal of NDB has been created in the website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (www.mospi.gov.in) containing reports and tables based on the data on social group and religion collected in the Population Census and National Sample Surveys.

(c) to (e) Reports and Tables, based on the data on social groups and religion counted in the Population Census and National Sample Surveys, are available in the web portal of NDB. However, there is no proposal at present to study

deprivation and marginalization among other minorities, particularly christians in the country.

Strengthening of State Wakf Boards

†1198. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to strengthen and improve the conditions of State Wakf Boards had been announced in the budget of 2010-11 by Government and an amount of Rs. 7 crore had been allocated therefor but this scheme has not been started, so far;

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

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) An amount of Rs. 7 crore was earmarked for the scheme of Strengthening of State Wakf Boards' in the budget of the year 2010-11. 'In-principle' approval for the scheme was sought from the Planning Commission and the latter has observed that launching the scheme at the fag end of the Eleventh Plan period is not advisable and that the proposed scheme be comprehensively discussed in the Working Group for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

NMDFC in Jharkhand

1199. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation has not yet been constituted in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated loss of Central assistance on this account;

(d) whether this has resulted in a set back for minority welfare works in the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to accelerate the pace for constitution of NMDFC in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) implements its schemes for the

minority communities through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/ UT administrations. The State Government of Jharkhand, in August, 2002, nominated 'Jharkhand State Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Development Corporation' (JSSTCDC) as the SCA of NMDFC for implementation of its schemes. The JSSTCDC has drawn Rs. 345.00 lakhs till date from NMDFC for assisting 894 beneficiaries in the State.

(c) to (f) Does not arise.

Hostel facilities for minorities

1200. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sachar Committee has recommended that there should be a priority in providing hostel facilities for students from minorities especially for girls in cities in all sizes;

(b) how many such minority hostels are there all over the country and how many of them are suitable for girls' accommodation;

(c) what is the tentative additional requirement of such hostels all over the country given the demand for such hostels; and

(d) the break up of such hostels available for boy and girl students from Muslim community, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. For expansion of outreach of upper primary schools, particularly for Muslim girls, 1225 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) residential schools for girls have been sanctioned in areas with substantial Muslim population since 2006-07. Such residential schools are taken up in educationally backward blocks and the requirement as per norms has been fully met. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a special area development programme implemented in 90 minority concentration districts (MCDs), 149 hostels for both girl and boy students have been sanctioned for construction since 2008-09. Of this, 115 are for girls and 34 are for boys. Projects are taken up in MCDs based on the development deficits identified by a baseline survey of the district concerned. In respect of higher education, University Grant Commission (UGC) has sanctioned 239 women's hostels during Eleventh Plan for construction of hostels in minority concentration districts. Residential facilities created under KGBV, MsDP and by UGC are located in areas having a substantial minority population so that the accessibility of the facility for

students belonging to the minority communities is enhanced. Such facilities are meant for all communities, including Muslims.

Bio-gas plants

1201. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the production of bio-gas in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the achievement thereof; so far, State-wise;

- (b) the reasons for lagging behind in production;
- (c) whether many bio-gas plants are non-functional;
- (d) the reasons behind closure of biogas plants; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government for increasing production by introducing new viable technology in biogas plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) and Biogas based Distributed/ Grid Power Generation Programme (BPGP) for installation of family type biogas plants for cooking and small and medium size plants for decentralized power generation applications respectively. Large size biogas plants based on urban and industrial wastes are also being installed under the Programme on Waste to Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial wastes for biogas based power generation. Application-wise number of biogas plants installed under these programmes along with an estimated capacity of biogas production in the country during the first four years of the Eleventh plan (upto February, 2011) is given in Statement (See below).

The higher cost of biogas plants, reduction in cattle holding by individual families, increasing availability of subsidized LPG and also its free connections in rural areas and relatively low priority given by some of the State Governments for implementation of the biogas programmes have led to some States not achieving 100% of their allocated targets.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy undertook an independent evaluation of the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme in six representative States of the country for the biogas plants installed during the Tenth Five Year Plan. According to the report of the study an average of 95.80% of surveyed biogas plants were found in functional condition.

(e) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has taken a number of steps for increasing the biogas production in the country including introduction of pre-fabricated models of family

type biogas plants, organizations of periodical trainings, meetings, discussions and seminars with various stakeholders involved in implementation of biogas programmes. Demonstration of integrated technology package has been taken up for biogas generation, purification, bottling and piped distribution through installation of medium size biogas plants (200 cubic meter - 1000 cubic meter capacity per day) following entrepreneurial route. Newer technologies are also being developed and encouraged for setting up biogas plants in the country.

Statement

*State-wise biogas plants installed during the Eleventh Plan period
(upto
February, 2011) under National Biogas and Manure Management
Programme,
Waste-to-energy Programme and Biogas based Distributed/ Grid
Power Generation Programmer*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories including KVIC	Approximate biogas generation capacity (in m ³)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90133
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1224
3.	Assam	49650
4.	Bihar	1164
5.	Chhattisgarh	22130
6.	Goa	190
7.	Gujarat	96740
8.	Haryana	9164
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1828
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	610
11.	Jharkhand	5370
12.	Karnataka	76064
13.	Kerala	29138
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91609
15.	Maharashtra	121494
16.	Meghalaya	5350
17.	Mizoram	700
18.	Nagaland	3534
19.	Orissa	28542
20.	Punjab	65152

1	2	3
22.	Sikkim	2944
23.	Tamil Nadu	34503
24.	Tripura	638
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22464
26.	Uttarakhand	31123
27.	West Bengal	113816
28.	Delhi	4
29.	Pondicherry	10
30.	Others	24658
TOTAL		9,30,712

Village mini-grids for renewable energy

1202. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power infrastructure planning in the country, especially transmission and distribution, has taken cognizance of the fact that decentralised generation of electricity from abundant renewable energy sources is an efficient solution to universal access to electricity;

(b) whether such cognizance has led to regulatory and programmatic initiatives by Government, especially with respect to village mini-grids;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the progress made so far on renewable energy standardized village grids, especially in low electricity penetration areas of eastern and north-eastern regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The RGGVY has taken cognizance of the role of decentralized generation of electricity from renewable energy sources also and has accordingly formulated a scheme for Decentralized Distributed Generation systems with local distribution network for

electrification of villages where grid-connectivity is not feasible or cost-effective. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is also promoting such systems linked with mini-grids. These include SPV, RVE, Biomass gasifiers, micro-hydel, solar lights programme, etc. So far 30 biomass

gasifier systems of 32 kWe with 100% producer gas engines have been installed which provide electricity in about 70 villages/hamlets/tolas in Bihar. An amount of Rs. 136.08 lakhs has been sanctioned and released for installation of biomass gasifier systems in villages of Bihar. A target of 30 projects has been set for 2011-12. In addition, under Small Hydro Power programme, 166 micro-hydel projects connected to local distribution grid have been set up mostly in hilly and NE region States.

(d) The local grid capacity is determined by the connected load and utilization factor, standardized designs for which for different capacities are already available.

Power generation from rice bran

1203. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that a private sector company is generating power from rice bran in Bihar and the World Bank has proposed to extend financial support to this company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry wants to encourage power generation from rice bran;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A private sector company, M/s Husk Power System Pvt. Ltd., Patna, Bihar is generating power and supplying electricity to the villages through gasifier system using rice husk (not rice bran). As per information received from the said company, International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group has made an equity investment of US \$ 3,50,000 in M/s Husk Power System Pvt. Ltd., Patna, Bihar.

(c) and (d) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is promoting power generation from biomass including rice husk

through various technologies viz. combustion, co-generation and gasification. Various fiscal and financial incentives such as capital subsidy linked with capacity and fiscal incentives such as concessional customs duty on import of machinery and components, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation on major components and relief from taxes are being provided for setting up of biomass power projects. Besides, preferential tariff is being provided for sale of power from biomass power projects. So far a total of 1,000 MW capacity power plants from biomass including rice husk have been installed in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

Agreement for promotion of sustainable energy

1204. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has made any agreements particularly with the German and Japanese Banks for promoting development of sustainable energy in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements made, so far; and

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for promoting renewable energy system in the country, so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) has made an agreement in October, 2008 with KfW, Germany to avail a Line of Credit of Euro 19.971 million for the project on "Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation in India". In addition, IREDA has negotiated two Lines of Credit of Euro 200 million and JPY 20 billion with KfW, Germany and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan respectively for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in the country.

(c) The Government has taken several steps and measures to promote and harness renewable energy sources, which include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources taking into account local factors.
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States.
- Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such

preferential tariffs.

- Generation Based Incentives Scheme for Wind Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated recently to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal.

Rural electrification using renewable energy sources

1205. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken schemes/programmes for providing power using renewable sources of energy in remote and rural villages in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided for the scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):

(a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing financial support for lighting / basic electrification using renewable energy sources in those remote villages where grid extension is not found feasible by the State Governments and hence are not covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. No proposal has been received under this Programme from the State of Bihar. Further, the Ministry is also implementing in various States, including Bihar, programmes for distributed/off grid power generation in rural areas using biomass and solar energy. 30 rice husk based biomass gasifier systems for electricity generation have so far been installed in rural areas of Bihar under this Programme and an amount of Rs. 136.08 lakhs has been released towards Ministry's financial assistance.

Implementation of renewable energy schemes in Goa

1206. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has started implementing any schemes in Goa; and

(b) if so, the names of the schemes, finances allocated under each of the schemes and targets achieved till date, under each of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is already implementing various schemes/programmes for development of renewable energy sources that cover the entire country including Goa. Details of cumulative achievements reported towards different schemes/ programmes in the State as on 31.01.2011 are given in Statement (See below). During the Eleventh Plan period (till 28.02.2011), Central financial assistance totaling Rs. 3.18 crore has been released under various schemes/programmes in Goa.

Statement

Details of various renewable schemes/programmes implemented and achievements made as on 31.01.2011 in Goa

Sl. No.	Scheme/Programme	Achievements (as on 31.01.2011)
1.	Small hydro power	0.05 MW
2.	Biogas Plants	3900 nos.
3.	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV)	
	i. Home lighting systems	463 nos.
	ii. Street lighting systems	363 nos.
	iii. Solar Lanterns	1027 nos.
	iv. SPV Power Plants	1.72 kW
	v. SPV Pumps	16
4.	Aeogenerator/hybrid systems	164 nos.
5.	Solar Cooker	1500 nos.

MW = Megawatt, kW = Kilowatt, nos. = numbers.

Implementation of JNNSM

†1207. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target of the first stage of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) and the ratio of mission's success in comparison to the target in the first year;

(b) the preparations of the Ministry for making available the required human and financial resources for achieving such an ambitious target and the details of National Solar Fellow Scheme ;

(c) the places at which solar radiation monitoring centres are being established; and

(d) the indigenous production status of solar cells and the details of the future action plan?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):
(a) A target to set up 1,100 MW of grid connected solar power plants by March, 2013 has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been fixed for the first phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. During 2010-11 a total of 802 MW capacity projects have been allotted so far under the Mission. The remaining 300MW capacity is to be allotted during 2011-12. In addition, a target to set up 200 MW capacity of off-grid solar projects and 7 million square metre solar thermal collectors by March, 2013 has been fixed for the first phase of the Mission. Against this off-grid SPV projects of 32 MWp capacity have been sanctioned and solar thermal collector area of 3.9 million have been installed in the country so far.

(b) A number of academic institutions are teaching solar energy as a part of their undergraduate and post graduate programmes. In addition, the Ministry has finalized the course content relating to solar energy for teaching at ITI level. Training programmes are also being organized on the installation, operation and maintenance and after sale service of off-grid solar applications/systems by the Banks and other implementing agencies. Ministry has decided to implement a scheme to award National Renewable Energy Fellowship to students at postgraduate and research levels which includes solar energy. An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated during 2011-12 for these activities.

(c) A total of 50 new sites have been identified to set up radiation monitoring equipment in different parts of the country.

(d) A number of companies are engaged in manufacture of solar cells, modules and PV systems in the country for the last several years. In addition, several companies have announced their plans to expand their existing capacities or set up new manufacturing capacities in the country.

Expenditure on renewable energy projects

1208. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on renewable energy projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the employment generated and the State-wise progress from 2007 till date;

(c) the status of the grid-interactive renewable power

programme, State-wise;
and

(d) the status of the Central financial assistance/subsidies provided under various renewable energy programmes/schemes in the country from 2007 till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Renewable energy projects are being set up mostly by private sector, with largely private investment backed with fiscal/financial incentives from Union Government. However,

Central Financial Assistance totaling Rs.2108 crore (approx.) has been provided under different renewable energy programmes to various States during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and current year (up to 28.02.2011). State-wise details thereof are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The projects that have been set up are helping in creation of employment opportunities directly in the renewable energy industry (in manufacturing/field installation work/operation and maintenance activities) and indirectly in consultancy, promotion/publicity, etc. activities, as well as by making available to people an alternative source of energy. The level of employment generation is also resource/ systems and region specific.

(c) Grid-interactive power generation capacity of about 8,582 MW through various renewable energy sources has been set up in the country during the last three years and current year till 31.01.2011. State-wise details thereof are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Central Financial Assistance/ Subsidy of Rs.2108 crore has been provided under various renewable energy programmes/schemes during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) and current year till 28.02.2011 as per the details furnished in reply to part (a) in Annexure-I.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Central Financial Assistance provided under different renewable energy programmes during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-2010 and current year 2010-11 (upto 28.02.2011)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17.90	18.89	14.22	36.28
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.44	16.41	53.67	67.00
4.	Assam	78.84	29.01	23.29	5.64
5.	Bihar	5.27	3.85	3.99	7.22

6.	Chandigarh	3.24	0.04	24.12	27.30
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.03		0
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.01		0.02
9.	Delhi	43.82	41.31	37.86	122.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Goa	0.44	2.02	0.55	0.17
11.	Gujarat	9.79	6.15	12.89	12.08
12.	Haryana	5.68	8.10	2.63	4.86
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2.51	16.77	7.21	14..71
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.33	18.27	10.49	53.93
15.	Karnataka	8.68	22.39	21.74	23.58
16.	Kerala	1.02	6.64	4.66	15.8
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10.65	9.56	19.26	33.12
18.	Maharashtra	48.95	40.72	65.92	128.01
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.19		13.89
20.	Manipur	3.03	9.07	2.09	2.96
21.	Meghalaya	6.47	2.90	3.19	7.43
22.	Mizoram	7.70	0.97	1.62	2.62
23.	Nagaland	3.39	2.89	0.62	1.68
24.	Orissa	5.86	6.49	21.62	9.05
25.	Puducherry	0.13	0.13	0.21	0.12
26.	Punjab	4.97	12.63	9.49	9.45
27.	Rajasthan	13.56	0.69	13.63	42.68
28.	Sikkim	14.10	8.01	5.41	3.99
29.	Tamil Nadu	5.29	11.91	18.72	28.78
30.	Tripura	10.51	12.21	11.92	1.94
31.	Uttar Pradesh	12.19	11.61	24.20	62.05
32.	West Bengal	15.24	14.29	36.22	32.58
33.	Chhattisgarh	9.22	15.88	21.51	30.37
34.	Jharkhand	14.22	10.24	7.40	1.99
35.	Uttarakhand	8.70	15.66	19.94	34.79
TOTAL		393.15	375.96	500.26	838.78

Statement-II

*Source-wise and State-wise Power Generation Capacity for Renewable
Energy Sources set up during the last 3 years (2007-08 to 2009-10)
and current year 2010-11 (as on 31.01.2011).*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08 (MW)				2008-09 (MW)			
		Wind	SHP	Biomass	WTE	Wind	SHP	Biomass	WTE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh		1.98	33.00	3.50			9.00	3.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh						16.08		
3	Assam		25.00						
4	Bihar						4.20		
5	Chhattisgarh			33.00				9.80	
6	Goa								
7	Gujarat	616.40				313.6			
8	Haryana								
9	Himachal Pradesh		21.00				68.30		
10	Jammu and Kashmir								
11	Jharkhand								
12	Karnataka	190.30	47.50	8.00		316	99.45	31.90	
13	Kerala	8.50	25.00			16.5	10.75		
14	Madhya Pradesh	130.40	20.00			25.1			
15	Maharashtra	268.20	1.50	38.00		183		71.50	
16	Manipur								
17	Meghalaya		0.32						
18	Mizoram						7.00		
19	Nagaland		8.00						
20	Orissa		25.00				12.00		

2009-10 (MW)					2010-11 (MW)					Total
Wind	SHP	Biomass	Solar	WTE	Wind	SHP	Biomass	Solar	WTE	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13.60	6.83	20.00			44.80	3.00			7.5	146.87
	12.10					5.41				33.59
										25.00
						5.20	9.50			18.90
	1.00	43.80					32.00			119.60
297.13	5.60				172.18		28.00	5.00		1437.91
	7.40	1.80					29.00			38.20
	99.41					43.80				232.51
	17.50									17.50
145.40	77.00	42.00	6.00		121.30	96.10				1180.95
0.75						3.00				64.50
16.60					7.80	15.00				214.90
138.85	34.00	33.00		4.70	125.05	18.50	131.50	1.00		1048.80
										0.32
	12.00									19.00
										8.00
	20.00									57.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Punjab				8.25				
22	Rajasthan	69.00				199.6		8.00	
23	Sikkim						8.00		
24	Tamil Nadu	380.70		75.00		431.1	0.35	43.20	1.40
25	Tripura								
26	Uttar Pradesh			79.00				172.00	
27	Uttarakhand		29.45				22.80		
28	West Bengal								
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands								
30	Chandigarh								
31	Dadra and Nagar								
32	Daman and Diu								
33	Delhi								
34	Lakshadweep								
35	Pondicherry								
36	Others								
TOTAL		1663.50	204.75	266.00	11.75	1484.9	248.93	345.40	5.06

MW=Megawatt, SHP = small hydro power, WTE = Waste to Energy, MW Megawatt.

Domestic content for solar thermal power project

1209. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy to introduce domestic content for the solar thermal power projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has been introduced in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any representations to defer the said policy from various stakeholders;

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	8.65	34.50	1.00			19.65	12.00	1.00		85.05
350.00					292.70		40.00	6.80		966.10
										8.00
602.22		6200			613.00	4.00	92.50	5.00		2310.47
		194.50					14.00			459.50
	5.00					1.20	12.00			70.45
		16.00	1.10							17.10
										0.00
			0.01					2.09		2.10
										0.00
										0.00
										0.00
1564.55		306.49	447.60	8.11	4.70	1376.83	214.86	400.50	20.89	

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is mandatory for project developers to ensure 30% of local content, excluding land, in all plants / installations under solar thermal technology as per guidelines issued on 25th July, 2010 for selection of new grid connected solar power projects.

(c) No representation to defer the said policy for solar thermal power projects was received by the Ministry.

(d) and (e) Not applicable.

Energy generation from renewable energy sources

1210. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has potential to generate energy from the new and renewable energy resources;

(b) if so, the quantum thereof, in mega watts;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned by Government during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for capacity addition of renewable power; and

(d) the details of future action plan formulated by Government for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for enhancing power generation from these energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A potential of around 87,000 MWeq for power generation from different renewable energy sources excluding solar energy has been estimated in the country. This includes 48,500 MW from wind, 15,000 MW from small hydro and 23,700 MW from bio-power. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors.

(c) An outlay of over Rs.900 crore for renewable power capacity addition of 12,300 MW from renewable energy sources has been sanctioned for the Eleventh Plan period.

(d) It is envisaged to add renewable power capacity of about 20,000 MW (excluding solar power) upto the end of 12th Plan (31st March, 2017). This includes 15,000 MW during the Twelfth Plan. An additional capacity of 4000 - 10,000 MW of Solar power by the end of Twelfth Plan is envisaged under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

Ex-ante-grid connections for renewable energy projects

1211. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest in renewable energy projects could be

considerable increased if ex-ante-grid connection is made available in locations where these sources are most cheaply available;

(b) whether Government has identified such favourable locations and proposes to launch a specific programme to provide ex-ante renewable energy compatible grid facilities in such locations by public or private sector agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the alternative steps being taken by Government to assure developers for hassle-free evacuation and transmission of electricity from their renewable energy projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):
(a) to (d) The provision of grid-connection for any power project, including renewable power project, is an integral part of the Power Purchase Agreement signed by project developers with concerned State Utilities, which are required to facilitate evacuation facilities under the enabling provisions of the Electricity Act 2003. Accordingly this forms part of the normal planning process of State Utilities and is usually made available co-terminus with the projects' completion. As such, provision of these facilities ex-ante may not lead to significantly increased interest of the developers, who are guided more by the projects' techno-economic viability determining likely returns on their investment. The Ministry is facilitating identification of favourable/ potential sites for setting up renewable power projects through support to resource assessment studies, etc.

Village mini-grids

1212. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing or planning to implement a programme for large scale establishment of village mini-grids to cater to rapidly escalating need of rural areas and to harness the potential of renewable energy through decentralised and distributed generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of village mini-grids, the funds allocated, the time frame and the progress made, so far, State-wise, if any; and

(c) by when all the villages in the country would have electricity grids, either stand alone or connected to the main power grid?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):

(a) to (c) The Government is implementing a Biomass gasifier programme which, *inter-alia*, promotes establishment of mini-grid in villages for generating power and supplying electricity to the villages for meeting their demand of electricity through biomass gasifier system using rice husk and other available agro-residues. So far 30 biomass gasifier systems of 32 kWe with 100% producer gas engines have been installed which provide electricity in about 70 villages/hamlets/ tolas in Bihar. An amount of Rs. 136.08 lakhs has been sanctioned and released for installation of biomass gasifier systems in villages of Bihar. A target of 30 projects has been set for 2011-12. In addition, under Small Hydro

Power programme, 166 micro-hydel projects connected to local distribution grid have been set up mostly in hilly and NE region States.

Response to JNNSM

1213. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) which aims at generating 20,000 MW of solar power in the country has received good response; and

(b) if so, the number of proposals for Solar Photo Voltaic plants and Solar Thermal Projects received by NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Ltd. the nodal agency for the sale and purchase of grid connected solar power and the number of grid-connected plants which have been selected by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NTPC Vidyut Vyapaar Nigam Ltd. have selected 53 project developers to set up 704 MW capacity of grid connected (33 KV and above) solar power projects, of which 10 projects of 500 MW capacity are based on solar thermal technology. In addition, Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency has also selected 78 project developers to set up 98 MW capacity grid connected (upto 2 MW) (below 33 KV) solar power projects.

Wind energy in the country

1214. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total energy generated by wind mills in the country during the last year, State-wise;

(b) the cost of generation and transmission of this power as compared to hydro/thermal power;

(c) the steps being taken to increase power generation from wind energy in the country; and

(d) whether Government proposes to give subsidy and tax exemptions on the equipments for wind energy generation to encourage this system?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH):

(a) The state-wise energy generated by wind mills in the country during last three years is given in Statement (See below).

(b) The states offer tariff to the wind power projects in the range from Rs. 3.39 to Rs. 4.35 per unit. The tariff offered to Small Hydro projects varies from Rs. 2.75

to Rs. 3.80 per unit, The tariff for the thermal projects is decided through competitive bidding.

(c) and (d) The Government is promoting commercial wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential States by providing fiscal incentives such as 80% accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption to the wind power industry, and 10 years tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects. Technical support including wind resource assessment to identify potential sites is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided in potential states. Government has recently announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) scheme under which Rs. 0.50/unit generated from wind power projects is being provided to projects which do not avail of accelerated depreciation benefit. In addition, lending to wind power projects has been given the status of "infrastructure lending" which enables wind power projects for additional benefits.

Statement-I

State-Wise Wind Generation Data for the Last Three Years

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.1010	0.3330	0.1064
2.	Gujarat	0.8510	2.1040	2.9875
3.	Karnataka	1.8400	1.7230	2.8955
4.	Kerala	0.0010	0.0010	0.0650
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0690	0.0030	0.0821
6.	Maharashtra	1.8040	2.2070	2.7785
7.	Rajasthan	0.6820	0.7580	1.1269
8.	Tamil Nadu	6.0660	6.2060	8.1457
TOTAL		11.4140	13.3350	18.1876

Coal imports by NTPC

1215. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of coal imported by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether the coal is being imported through Central Public Sector Undertakings or private parties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the service charges paid for the import by private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) NTPC has imported 6.30 million metric tonnes during 2009-10 and 9.64 million metric tonnes during 2010-11 (from 01.04.2010 to 25.2.2011).

(b) NTPC has imported coal through Central Public Sector Undertakings namely M/s State Trading Corporation and M/s Minerals and Mining Trading Corporation.

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

Grid discipline in northern and western grids

†1216. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that western grid has been merged with northern grid and if so, when and the reasons therefor;

(b) what is grid discipline;

(c) whether grid discipline is being followed by western and northern grids and if not, the names of grids which have violated it and by when alongwith the details of the loss incurred due to it; and

(d) whether Government is considering or would consider to make more stringent rules to follow grid discipline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Western and Northern Regional Grids were connected in synchronous mode of operation through 765kV Gwalior - Agra Ckt - I (operated at 400 kV) on 30-03-2007 to facilitate inter-regional transfer of power and enhanced grid stability.

(b) The power system is required to be operated in a secure manner and the critical system parameters like frequency, voltage are to be maintained within the band specified in the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC). As per the IEGC, system frequency is

to be maintained within the band of 49.5-50.2 Hz and 400 kV and 220 kV voltage in the band of 380-420 kV and 198-245 kV respectively. Accordingly, regional entities have to follow drawl schedules finalized in advance and deviations from schedules (Unscheduled Interchange) are settled as per regulations formed by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). The States may at their discretion deviate from the drawl schedule as long as such deviations do not cause system parameters to deteriorate beyond permissible limits

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and/or do not lead to unacceptable line loadings. The regional entities are required to take necessary action to maintain frequency, line loading and voltage within limits.

(c) The discipline is generally being followed by constituents of Western and Northern Grids. Further, grid discipline is steadily improving, particularly after the new Indian Electricity Grid Code which has been notified by CERC w.e.f. May 3, 2010. In case of violation, CERC initiates proceedings against entities violating grid discipline based on petitions filed by Regional Load Despatch Centres or *suo-moto*.

(d) CERC has amended the grid code in April - 2010, and Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) regulation has been amended in June-2010 to enforce better grid discipline.

Monitoring of power capacity addition programme

1217. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place a special monitoring mechanism to see that country's power capacity addition programme proceeds smoothly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total power capacity added during the last five years and to what extent the demand of power meets the generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power has instituted a strong and robust monitoring mechanism to ensure that the Eleventh Plan capacity addition targets are met. Monitoring of power projects are carried-out at different levels i.e. by the Central Electricity Authority, by the Ministry of Power through the Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) and the Advisory Group. The Eleventh Plan capacity addition programme is also monitored by the Planning Commission and the Cabinet Secretariat.

(c) The total power generation capacity added and the corresponding power supply position during the last five years and the current year are as under:

Year	Power Supply Position						
	Cap. Added	Energy Require- ment	Energy Availa- bility	Surplus/ Deficit	Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/ Deficit
	(MW)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2005-06	3568.8	631757	578819	-8.4	93255	81792	-12.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2006-07	6852.8	690587	624495	-9.6	100715	86818	-13.8
2007-08	9263.0	739343	666007	-9.9	108866	90793	-16.6
2008-09	3453.7	777039	691038	-11.1	109809	96785	-11.9
2009-10	9585.0	830594	746644	-10.1	119166	104009	-12.7
2010-11	10210*	713903#	652246#	-8.6#	122470#	108901#	-11.1#

*As on 31.1.2011

#for April, 2010 to January, 2011

Allocation of power to States

1218. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that share of States from the unallocated power of central power generating stations of western zone has been reduced;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any decision regarding extra power allocation for Dahej Special Economic zone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations of Western Region has not been reduced and it remains at around 1375 MW. The unallocated Power of Central Generating Stations (CGSSs) is allocated to the States /UTs is revised from time to time, generally keeping in view factors like emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation and other power sources, operational and payment performance of the States/UTs of the region. The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT in a region is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s) of the region. The allocation of unallocated power Central Generating Stations of Western Region was revised with effect from 29th January, 2011 as per details given below:

Prior to 29th January, W.e.f. 29th January,		2011 2011	
Off peak	Peak	Off peak	Peak
(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)

--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	0	31	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh*	384	363	384	363
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	396	397	396	397
Goa	38	28	38	28
Daman and Diu	161	121	161	121
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	375	414	375	445
HVDC Stations of Powergrid 3		3	3	3
Heavy Water Plant of Deptt. of Atomic Energy	18	18	18	18
TOTAL	1375	1375	1375	1375

*Including MP Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam(I) Ltd.

Figures rounded -off.

(c) and (d) The matter of extra power allocation for Dahej Special Economic Zone is presently not under the consideration of Government.

Purchase of gas by NTPC

1219. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC is willing to buy gas at Government approved rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position thereof compared to the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NTPC has been availing Government allocated domestic gases at Government approved prices for its existing gas based stations since inception. NTPC has been availing Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas since 1989, Panna Mukta Tapti (PMT) gas since 1997 at Government approved prices. As regards KG D6 gas, NTPC has been availing the same since November,

2009 at Government approved price except for its existing plants at Kawas and Gandhar due to ongoing court case in Bombay High Court against Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) for its expansion projects.

NTPC in the month of October, 2010 intimated this Ministry that they will abide by the decision of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) regarding quantity and price of KG D6

gas allocated for Kawas and Gandhar expansion projects. Accordingly, Ministry of Power has recommended that NTPC may be assured of allocation of 9.7 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) of gas as per existing norms of 70% Plant Load Factor (PLF) so that they can finalize the order for main plant equipments and start construction works immediately and can draw gas when they are ready for commissioning. The assurance of gas allocation to NTPC will enable them to seek investment approval from their Board as per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines.

(c) Basic price of domestic gas [on Net Calorific Value (NCV) basis] during last 5 years is as follows:-

APM/PMT	RIL
w.e.f. 1.7.2005 - Rs.3200/1000scm (at 10,000 Kcal/scm)	Since commencement of supplies for NTPC, i.e., w.e.f. 1.11.2009 till date -
w.e.f. 1.6.2010 till date-US\$ 4.2/ Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU).	US\$ 4.205/MMBTU.

Rural electrification in Maharashtra

†1220. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such villages in Maharashtra, district-wise which are still un-electrified due to which residents of those villages are still forced to live in darkness;

(b) whether those villages are not getting the benefit of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana of the Central Government; and

(c) by when Government would electrify those neglected villages under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) As per census 2001, 744 villages were un-electrified in Maharashtra. Under RGGVY, 34 Detailed Project

Reports (DPRs) for 34 Districts of Maharashtra covering electrification of 6 unelectrified villages of Vasai district and intensive electrification of 40,292 already electrified villages for release of free connections to 18.76 lakh BPL households at an estimated cost of Rs. 713.44 crore have been sanctioned during Tenth and Eleventh Plan. These DPRs were prepared by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited (MSDCL), the implementing agency in all 34 districts for RGGVY projects and submitted the same to the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

after survey, the 6 un-electrified villages of Vasai were also found electrified. Therefore, no through State Government. However, un-electrified villages have been covered by the State under the RGGVY. As on 15.02.2011, free electricity connections have been released to 9.71 lakh BPL households in 20505 electrified villages. The balance works of rural electrification of the sanctioned projects of Maharashtra are expected to be completed by end of Eleventh Plan period.

Use of software for detection of power related faults

†1221. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to implement or considering to implement any scheme in the country to repair power related faults with the help of a software;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is using this software to repair the faults that occur suddenly in power system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) In power system network adequate protection is provided by the respective Utility for their network. These protection schemes sense the fault and isolate the faulty sections. Automatic restoration schemes are also envisaged to restore the supply through standby arrangements. Implementation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)/ Distribution Management System is envisaged in R-APDRP towns where input energy is more than 350 MU and population is more than 4 lakhs. This would assist the Utilities in detection, isolation and speedier restoration of the faulty section.

Under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

(R-APDRP) Scheme launched by MoP, GoI in July 2008, 100% loan is provided for funding of installation of Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) System in towns with population greater than 4 lakhs as per 2001 Census and having energy input greater than 350 MU.

Installation of SCADA system is envisaged to provide:

- Real time monitoring and control,
- Fault Management and System Restoration
- Loss minimization/load balancing
- Improvement in voltage profiles etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

It would also facilitate managing loads efficiently at the time of load shedding and restoration and efficient planning of network for future growth by using proven power system planning tools.

Under R-APDRP Part-A (SCADA), a loan amount of Rs. 472 crores has been sanctioned for funding of SCADA schemes in 18 of 60 eligible towns and an amount of Rs.100 crores has already been disbursed.

In transmission system, in addition to SCADA, speedier fault isolation and restoration is achieved through installation of numerical protective relays. Numerical relays are basically electronic devices with sophisticated software built into them. They are employed to detect and isolate equipment/transmission lines experiencing variety of faults.

Abandoning of Loharinag Pala Hydroelectric Project

1222. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether NTPC has sought a review of Government's decision to shut down its Loharinag Pala Hydroelectric Project in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether NTPC has already spent Rs. 700 crores and made financial commitments worth crores of rupees and even negotiating with Qatar for importing gas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that this project was shut down after protests by local groups pointing that the plant would reduce flow of Bhagirathi River but the Ganga River Basin Authority's study have pointed out that the project would instead raise the water flow; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) NTPC has incurred Rs. 727.94 crores upto 30.09.2010 towards construction of the Loharinag Pala hydro-electric project. NTPC had awarded

all contracts for construction of the project at the time of the decision of discontinuance of the project. The committed expenditure is approximately Rs. 1982 crores including the above.

NTPC is engaged in consultation with various companies in Qatar for procurement of gas.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand *vide* orders dated 18.05.2009 in the Writ Petition Nos. 15 of 2009 and 532 of 2008 had directed the National Ganga River

Basin Authority (NGRBA) to decide the entire issue relating to the three hydro-electric projects namely, Loharinag Pala, Pala Maneri and Bhaironghati, i.e. whether to continue with them or not.

(c) The issue was discussed in the meeting of NGRBA on 01.11.2010 under the chairmanship of Prime Minister. The following decision was taken:

"Loharinag Pala, Pala Maneri and Bhaironghati hydro-electric power projects on Bhagirathi may be discontinued".

Power supply to Madhya Pradesh by Damodar Valley Corporation

†1223. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Damodar Valley Corporation, a Central Public Sector Undertaking, has entered into a long term power purchase contract with the Madhya Pradesh Government for 400 MW, and the State was likely to get 400 MW power from November, 2009 under this contract;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the State has started receiving the power according to the contract; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the supply of power would be started according to the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir, Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) on Long Term Open Access (LTOA) basis was executed between Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and Madhya Pradesh Power Trading Company Limited (MPPTCL) on 03.03.2006 for supply of 400 MW power (200 MW each) from its Mejia Thermal Power Station, Unit Nos. 5 & 6 (2x250 MW) and Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, Unit Nos. 7 & 8 (2x250 MW).

Mejia Thermal Power Station, Unit 5 & 6 (2x250 MW) has been commissioned. Accordingly, DVC has been supplying power to MPPTCL from this project depending on available generation from the said units on day ahead schedule basis. Due to acute shortage of coal, DVC has not been in a position to supply full quantum of power to MPPTCL. Supply of power from Chandrapura Thermal Power Station Unit Nos. 7 & 8 will commence after the project achieve commercial operation (COD), which is likely to commence within Eleventh Plan period.

MoU for PGCIL's project in Sri Lanka

1224. SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the country's largest electricity transmission utility the Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL) is likely to sign an MoU for developing Rs. 2500 crore project with Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, whether the two countries propose to trade their surplus power with each other thereby offering an option to bridge their power generation deficit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed amongst Government of India, Government of Sri Lanka, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) and Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) on June 9, 2010 for carrying out feasibility study for interconnection of India and Sri Lanka Electricity Grids.

(b) and (c) The potential of electricity trading through the proposed interconnection between Indian and Sri Lankan Grids would be known after the completion of the feasibility study.

Status of mega thermal power project at Tandwa, Jharkhand

1225. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 1,980 MW (3 x 660 MW) mega thermal power project was decided to be set up at Tandwa in Chatra District of Jharkhand with its foundation stone laid in 1999 by the then Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the present status of the said project listing the implementation process taken place, in chronological order, indicating current status of the same; and

(c) the details of prospective completion of the project and commencement of its commercial operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) After obtaining of all statutory clearances including environment and forest clearances, NTPC invited bids for main plant in 2007. However, the process could not be completed since site of the project was not firmed up for lack of consensus amongst the stakeholders.

Consultations have been going on amongst the stakeholders especially Ministry of Coal to firm up a site for the project.

Setting up of Centres of Excellence

1226. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry proposes to establish 50 Centres of Excellence in the country in the coming six years;

(b) if so, the details of the centres proposed to be set up, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of areas in which the proposed centres are going to work;

(d) the budget that has been made available for setting up those centres;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to enhance the spending on R&D; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) is implementing a programme to augment and strengthen institutional research capacity for promotion of excellence in interdisciplinary science and innovation in specific areas of biotechnology through support for establishment of Centre of Excellence (CoE) in biotechnology. The programme provides flexible long-term support for highly innovative research, both basic and translational in nature, in biotechnology. The DBT has planned to establish 50 such CoE in biotechnology in the country. So far, 14 Centres have been supported, covering healthcare, agriculture, bioinformatics and basic research in biotechnology. These Centres have been established in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Four CoE have been supported in the state of Andhra Pradesh, namely, Centre of Excellence for Microbial Biology' jointly at Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad and Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), Hyderabad; Centre of Excellence for genetics and genomics of silkmooths' at CDFD, Hyderabad; 'Centre of Excellence for high-throughput allele determination for molecular breeding' at International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid-Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru; and 'Virtual Centre of Excellence on multidisciplinary approaches aimed at interventions against Mycobacterium tuberculosis' jointly at University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Institute of Life Sciences, Hyderabad, CDFD, Hyderabad and

National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.

(d) A total budget provision of Rs. 114.50 crores has been made available for these 14 Centres.

(e) and (f) Government have taken several measures to enhance the investment on Research and Development to 2% of GDP by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan from the current level of less than 1% by aggressively promoting private sector investment. Some of the measures to encourage investment in R&D include higher allocation to scientific research, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of

centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, strengthening infrastructure for R&D in universities, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships, grants for industrial R&D projects, income tax and custom duty exemption on goods imported for use in Government funded R&D projects, national awards for outstanding R&D. The recent enhancement of research fellowships and launching of new initiatives like Innovation for Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Nano Mission, Mega Facilities, Open Source Drug Discovery, Network Projects, National Biotechnology Development Strategy etc. in the XI Plan period demonstrate the commitment of the Government to encourage investment in the S&T sector.

Under utilization of scholarships under INSPIRE

1227. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 85 per cent of scholarships, under the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), instituted to encourage top students in the country to take up science at the undergraduate level have been unutilized;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to alter its eligibility criteria to enable more students to avail of the scholarships or take other steps to ensure utilization of the scholarships; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Sir, The Scheme is in the early stages of development. The Department had originally planned to institute only 2500 scholarships per year after taking into account the limited career opportunity in the public funded resource systems in the country. However, conscious decisions were taken to provide for 10000 scholarships per year in anticipation of the expanding base of the research and development (R&D) with establishment of new institutions new opportunities are being opened up in research career. The scheme is designed to attract the students to a career in research. The sizing of the

scope was made with a long term horizon in the planning stage. Although, there are two streams viz., one based on Board examinations and other competitive examinations. These should be considered as one and the same. Currently 4500 students are pursuing science education. The current annual enrollment is 1900-2000 between the two streams.

(c) and (d) The Department is hopeful of increasing the enrollment by improving the outreach and developing new partnerships on the one hand and providing an Assured

Opportunity for Careers with research on the other hand. A total of 18 lakh posters have been sent this year to cover all schools to make students aware about the available scholarship options for pursuing career in science. Further, the eligibility parameters have been revised in light of the decision of Government of India to abolish the Class X Board examination. Partnership with various school Boards and institutions are being developed to increase the outreach. These measures are expected to enhance the enrollment of the students in this scheme. However, the department has developed plans to utilize the full span of 10000 scholarships in a phased manner over a period of three years. Phased expansion of scholarship should be in the tune with the expansion of absorption capacity of the R & D system in India.

Nano Mission

1228. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission), structured to achieve synergy between the national research efforts of various agencies in nano science and technology and to launch new programmes in a concerted fashion, has failed to bring desired results;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Nano Mission and other agencies, like the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), etc. consult each other while promoting Research and Development (R & D) in nano science and technology in the country. The agencies participate in each other's decision making processes.

There is complete understanding between different agencies about the respective domains in which their R&D promotional activities need to be concentrated. While the Nano Mission has been focusing on basic research promotion, human resource development, infrastructure creation, technology development and

international collaborative efforts over a broad canvas, DIT focuses on nanoelectronics, DBT on nanobiotechnology, ICMR on medical nanotechnology, ICAR on agricultural nanotechnology, etc.

Specific new programmes have also been launched by the Nano Mission in a concerted fashion with other agencies. Some examples are as follows:

- (i) The Nano Mission is actively assisting the Bureau of Indian Standards to ensure effective national participation in the activities of International Organization for Standardization (ISO) on development of Nano Standards;
- (ii) The Nano Mission has started the process of laying down a road-map for a regulatory framework for nano technology in India in collaboration with concerned agencies like DBT, CSIR, DIT, ICMR, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Environment and Forests and Ministry of Law and Justice;
- (iii) The Nano Mission is also actively participating with other agencies in giving shape to a programme on nanosensors development, which is being championed by the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC).

The Nano Mission, therefore, has taken some concrete steps to achieve synergy between the national research efforts of various agencies in nano science and technology and to launch new programmes in a concerted fashion.

Development of basic research

1229. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has not been considerable effort to develop country as a place of basic research;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what are the funds spent on developing basic research in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government have taken several measures to rejuvenate and promote basic research and enhance the investment on Research and Development to 2% of GDP by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan from the current level of less than 1% by aggressively promoting private sector investment. This indicates the commitment of the Government in the development of science and technology including basic research. The Research and Development Programme is a targeted Programme to enhance the visibility of Indian researchers in basic science in the

international scientific scene. Several institutions, centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas have also been established; for example, in the areas of Brain Research, Marine Biotechnology, Stem Cell and Tissue Engineering, Soft Computing, Basic Plant Science, Computational and Structural Biology, Ultrafast Processes, Protein Research, etc. Several impressive results including publications in high impact journals, patents, human resource development, etc. have been emanated from the research investment. The support to research is enhanced through S&T mission mode programmes, establishment of new

research centres of excellence, international collaborative projects, strengthening of R&D infrastructure in academic institutions and research labs, institution of prestigious fellowships like Swarnajayanti Fellowship for outstanding Young Scientists, Ramanna Fellowship for performing scientists, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowship for Young Scientists, Ramanujan Fellowships to attract outstanding scientists and engineers from all over the world to take up scientific research in our country, J.C. Bose Fellowships to recognize and support active, performing Indian scientists and engineers. To take up the basic research further to higher levels, the Government has instituted a 'Science and Engineering Research Board' (SERB) in the country. The SERB serves as a premier multi-disciplinary research agency for planning, promoting and funding of internationally competitive research in emerging areas; identify major inter-disciplinary research areas, and individuals, groups or institutions and funding them for undertaking research; evolve nationally coordinated programmes in various identified areas; assist in setting up infrastructure and environment for scientific pursuit; achieving synergy between academic institutions, research and development laboratories and industry for promoting basic research in science and engineering and engage a management system to speedily provide for funding research, including monitoring and evaluation, by adopting modern management practices.

Current rate of annual growth scientific publications in Science Citation Indexed journals is 12% during the last three years. This needs to be compared to global rate of only 4%. The number of citations for Indian papers has doubled during the last five years. The relative position of India with respect to scientific publication has improved from 15th in 2003 to 10th in 2009. With respect to PCT applications filed in USA. Indian position has improved from 25* to 16th during the last five years.

(c) A total of Rs. 264.3 lakhs has been spent in the last three years for developing basic research in the State of Bihar. In a proactive measure, Government has approved a special package for capacity building in research in Bihar.

Code of conduct for scientists

1230. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has asked the scientists to develop a code of conduct that defines the limits within which they would work on the application of their discoveries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response received, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his inaugural speech during the 98th Session of the Indian Science Congress at SRM University, Chennai on 3rd of January, 2011, expressed concern that important scientific discoveries, which have immense potential for benefiting human kind, are also often put to use for harmful purposes. For example, he referred to the discovery of the phenomenon of splitting of atoms which is not only the source of nuclear power, but also nuclear weapons; the development of synthetic chemistry which not only gives us useful chemicals and pharmaceuticals, but also poison gas; etc. In this context, he urged the scientific community to think about the following:

"The question is whether scientists should step beyond their discipline and at least guide the social discourse on the use of scientific knowledge. Should they develop a code of conduct that defines the limits within which they will work on the application of their discoveries? Should there be a collegial process for deciding difficult cases? I leave these questions because the very idea of ethics for science needs further discussion".

These are deep philosophical issues and the Hon'ble Prime Minister's words are meant to stir the thought process among scientists in this regard and leave them with some suggestions.

Scrapping of MPLAD Scheme

1231. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is scrapping the MPLAD Scheme; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) There is no proposal for scrapping of the MPLAD Scheme.

- (b) Does not arise.

Increase in MPLADS fund

†1232. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of increasing the MPLADS fund is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (DR. M.S. GILL): (a) Yes sir.

(b) A proposal for enhancement of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) fund was taken up with Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has informed that since a number of ongoing flagship programmes require additional resources, it may not be feasible to enhance the annual allocation under MPLAD Scheme at the present juncture.

(c) Does not arise.

Integrated water disputes tribunal

1233. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:
SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are growing number of disputes among State Governments over water sharing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering to set up an Integrated Water Disputes Tribunal that would be the one-stop forum for all inter-State water conflicts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The details of the present inter-State water disputes under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 are as follows:

S. No.	River/ States concerned	Date of Reference to the	Date of Reference to Central
	the Tribunal Government		
1.	Ravi and Beas Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	—	April, 1986
2.	Cauvery Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	July, 1986	June, 1990
3.	Krishna Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh	September, 2002-	April,

- 2004 and Maharashtra
January, 2003
4. Mahadayi Goa, Karnataka and July, 2002 November, 2010
(Mandovi) Maharashtra
5. Vansadhara Andhra Pradesh and Orissa February, 2006 March, 2010

The water dispute related to Ravi and Beas was referred to the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal (RBWT) in 1986 under Section 14 of the said Act. RBWT submitted its report on 30.1.1987 under section 5(2) of the Act. Party States and Central Government have sought explanation/guidance under section 5(3) of the Act from the Tribunal. Meanwhile, the Government of Punjab enacted Punjab Termination of agreements Act-2004 on 12.7.2004 terminating the water sharing agreements with the co-basin States in this regard. The Central Government has made a Presidential Reference in July, 2004 on the same before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. The Tribunal has not submitted its further report to the Government.

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) submitted report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 5.2.2007. Party States and Central Government have sought guidance/clarification from the tribunal under section 5(3) of the Act. The tribunal has not submitted its further report to the Government. Further, party States have also filed Special Leave Petition (SLP) in Hon'ble Supreme Court against the report and decision of the tribunal as mentioned above.

The effective date of constitution of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT) is 1.2.2006. The KWDT forwarded its report and decision under Section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 on 30.12.2010 to the Central Government.

The Vansadhara Water Dispute Tribunal has been constituted by the Central Government on 24.2.2010 and the dispute related to Interstate River Vansadhara has been referred to it for adjudication.

The Mahadayi (Mandovi) Water Dispute Tribunal has been constituted by the Central Government in November, 2010 and the dispute related to Interstate River Mahadayi (Mandovi) has been referred to it for adjudication.

(c) and (d) Setting up of an integrated water disputes tribunal for all inter state river water disputes is at conceptual stage.

Water of Ravi and Beas

†1234. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by the decision of Government of India, dated 15 January, 1982, 0.17 M.A.F. water of Ravi and Beas would be released for Nohar and Siddhamukh area through Bhakra main canal after Nangal Dam;;

(b) whether according to inter-State agreement of 31 December, 1981, the decision of Central Government taken on 15 January, 1982 would be applicable to all associated States; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Nohar and Siddhamukh projects have been made by Rajasthan after getting approval and the capacity of Bhakra main canal is being utilized fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Siddhmukh and Nohar projects were accorded investment clearances in July, 1990 and as reported by Government of Rajasthan, the projects have been completed. Regarding full utilization of Bhakra Main Line Canal. Bhakra Beas Management Board has informed that as per the monitoring report of Central Water Commission of September, 2010, the restoration work of the canal is not yet complete.

Allocation of Yamuna water

†1235. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of the allocation of Yamuna river's water from Tajewala Head Works is pending before Upper Yamuna River Committee; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to finally decide the matter by convening a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) An Empowered Committee constituted as per decisions taken by the Upper Yamuna Review Committee (UYRC) at its last meeting, has submitted its report on the issue of the distribution of allocated water of Yamuna river to Rajasthan ex-Tajewala by Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB). The UYRC has not yet held its next meeting in which the report on the issue could be discussed.

(b) Steps have been taken to convene the next meeting of the UYRC at the earliest.

River linking projects

1236. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of river linking projects taken up so far during the last five years;

(b) the number and details of river linking projects envisaged as on date;

(c) whether environmental impact has been studied for the upcoming river linking projects; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the projects which are likely to have an adverse environmental impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified- as priority links for building consensus among the concerned States for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely, Ken - Betwa was completed in December, 2008 and sent to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for comments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh suggested an alternative proposal based on which two phases of the project are envisaged. The DPR of the phase-I has been prepared and sent to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in May, 2010 for consultation. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned States, namely Par - Tapi - Narmada and Damanganga - Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

(b) Based on various studies conducted, National Water Development Agency has identified 30 inter State river links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. The names of the inter State river links and the names of rivers likely to be interlinked and their present status is given in Statement-I (See below).

National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has received 36 proposals of intra-State links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 12 intra-State links have been completed by NWDA. Details of intra-State link proposals

received from the State Governments along with their status and target for completion of their PFRs is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (CEIA) studies are carried at Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage of each major water resources including river link projects. Environmental clearance in respect of Polavaram project has been given. Further, CEIA studies of one link viz. Ken-Betwa has been completed and the CEIA studies are also taken up for two more links viz. (i) Damanganga - Pinjal and (ii) Par - Tapi - Narmada. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has to appraise the CEIA studies to

come to a decision as to whether there are any adverse environmental impacts. Stage has not reached for appraisal of CEIA studies of Ken Betwa link by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

Statement-I

List of Water Transfer Links identified under NPP and their status

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari
(Dowlaiswaram) link | - FR completed |
| 2. Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna
State as
per their own proposal | - Taken up by the
(Vijayawada) link* |
| 3. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna
(Pulichintala) link | - FR completed |
| 4. Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna
(Nagarjunasagar) link | - FR completed |
| 5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar
(Nagarjunasagar) link | - FR completed |
| 6. Krishna (Srisaillam) - Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 7. Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link | - FR completed |
| 8. Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | - FR completed |
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link | - FR completed |
| 10. Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal link* | - FR completed |
| 11. Damanganga - Pinjal link* | - FR completed and DPR
taken up |
| 12. Par - Tapi - Narmada link* | - FR completed and DPR
taken up |
| 13. Ken - Betwa link* | - DPR of phase-I
Completed |
| 14. Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link | - FR completed. |
| 15. Netravati - Hemavati Link | - PFR completed |
| 16. Bedti - Varda link | - FR taken up |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Kosi-Mechi link | - Entirely lies in |
| Nepal | |
| 2. Kosi-Ghaghra link | - S&I works taken up |

3. Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link Indian	- FR completed (for portion)
5. Sarada-Yamuna link Indian	- FR completed (for portion)
6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed
8. Chunar-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9. Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11. Jogighopa-Tista- Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
12. Farakka-Sunderbans link	- S&I work completed
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I work completed
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I work completed

*Priority links

PFR - Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR-Detailed Project Report S&I- Survey and Investigation in Indian portion.

Statement-II

Intra-State Link proposals received from the State Governments

Sl. No.	Name of intra-State link Target of	Present status/ Completion of PER
1	2	3

Maharashtra

1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga - Western Vidarbha and Pranhita - Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhana - Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga - Manjra Valley	Completed

1	2	3
3.	Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of Six links)	2010-11
4.	Upper Ghat - Godavari Valley	2010-11
5.	Upper Vaitarna - Godavari Valley	2010-11
6.	North Konkan - Godavari Valley	2011-12
7.	Koyna - Mumbai city	2011-12
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) - Purna - Manjira	*
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP)	*
10.	Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley	*
11.	Koyna - Nira	*
12.	Mulsi - Bhima	*
13.	Savithri - Bhima	*
14.	Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola	*
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District *	
16	Nar-Par - Girna Valley	*
17.	Narmada - Tapi	*
17.	Narmada - Tapi	*
18.	Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley	*
Gujarat		
21.	Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad	2011-12
Orissa		
22.	Mahanadi - Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project) -	2011-12
24.	Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	2011-12
Jharkhand		
25.	South Koel - Subemarekha (Jharkhand)	Completed

1	2	3
26.	Sankh - South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar - Damodar - Subernarekha	Completed
Bihar		
28.	Kosi - Mechi [entirely lie in India)	Completed
29.	Barh - Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak - None - Baya	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak - Bagmati [Belwadhar]	Completed
33.	Kosi - Ganga	Completed
Rajasthan		
34.	Mahi - Luni link	2010-11
35.	Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas -Kameri link	2010-11
Tamil Nadu		
36.	Pennaiyar - Palar link	*

* Targets being fixed in consultation with States.

Climate change and hydrologic response of river system

1237. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to study climate change and hydrologic response of river system in the country including NER;

(b) if so, the details of study of major rivers in the country;

(c) whether latest study on river channelisation, flood control, river management for stream bank erosion, catchment area processes and stream flow of all the major rivers including Brahmaputra and Barak have been done by the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. One of the strategies of the National Water Mission under National Action Plan on Climate Change is research and studies on all aspects related to impact of climate change on water resources including quality aspects of

water resources with active collaboration of all research organizations working in the area of climate change. Studies related to impact of climate change on water resources have been taken up jointly by National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Ground Water Board and Brahmaputra Board with participation of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, IIT, Kanpur, IIT, Kharagpur and IIT, Roorkee and National Institute of Technology (NIT), Patna and NIT, Srinagar. A "Preliminary Consolidated Report on Effect of Climate Change on Water Resources" has been brought out by NIH and CWC.

Studies have been undertaken by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore on "Assessment of Water Resources under Climatic Scenario of the River Basin Scales". CWC has undertaken pilot studies for water assessment of Godavari and Brahmani-Baitarni jointly with National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad.

(c) and (d) Various studies on river channelisation, flood control, river management for stream bank erosion, catchment area processes and stream flow of all the major rivers including Brahmaputra and Barak have been undertaken from time to time by State Governments and other research Institutions as per their requirement. Ministry of Water Resources also undertakes related studies through National Institute of Hydrology, Central Water and Power Research Station and other research institutions under its Research and Development Programme.

Brahmaputra Board has prepared 44 numbers Master Plans for Brahmaputra and Barak rivers and their tributaries which give due considerations to the flood control, river training, watershed management, erosion control etc. In addition, Brahmaputra Board also carried out studies in respect of the bank-line shift/erosion in collaboration with Space Application Centre, Ahmedabad. The studies identified bank-line shift/erosion along Brahmaputra river in Dholla- Dibrugarh reach, Dhemaji area, Majuli island area, Kaziranga national park reach, stretch between Tezpur and Mangaldoi, Palasbari-Goalpara reach, downstream of Goalpara and Dhubri area. Among the tributaries, bank line shift/erosion is identified on the banks of Beki, Manas, Aie, Jiadhal, Jiabhareli, Puthimari and Pagladia rivers.

Inter-linking of rivers

1238. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER

RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has finally assured to give approval for inter-linking of rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government recently gave its nod in principle for inter-linking of two rivers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. The National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to them. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

Five links under Peninsular Component namely (i) Ken-Betwa, (ii) Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal, (iii) Damanganga-Pinjal, (iv) Par-Tapi-Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for building consensus among the concerned States for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely, Ken - Betwa was completed and sent to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for comments. The Government of Madhya Pradesh suggested an alternative proposal based on which two phases of the project are envisaged. The DPR of the phase-I has been prepared and sent to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in May, 2010 for consultation. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links after concurrence of the concerned States, namely Par - Tapi - Narmada and Damanganga -Pinjal which are planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link namely, Godavari (Polavaram)- Krishna (Vijayawada) link is part of the Polavaram project of Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals.

National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra,

Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 12 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA.

Water flow in Brahmaputra river

1239. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about the fact that water flow in Brahmaputra river is diminishing year by year due to Chinese activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the average water flow count in the river for the last three years; and

(c) the details of corrective steps taken by the Ministry to curb the Chinese activities in the river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The total annual yield observed at the gauge and discharge site, established in December, 2006, nearest to the border of India and China during 2007 to 2009 is 72.8 BCM, 98.6 BCM and 76.3 BCM respectively. There are seasonal/annual variations in river flows due to meteorological/climatological factors. Therefore, the hydrological data available near Indian border with China (Tibet) is too short and insufficient for drawing any conclusion about the trend in river flows other than annual variation due to the climatological factor.

(c) The issue of Chinese activities on river Tsangpo (Brahmaputra in India) impacting the flow of water in the downstream areas in India has been taken up with the Chinese authorities at the highest level. The Chinese side has categorically denied that it is constructing a dam on the Brahmaputra River for the purposes of water diversion.

During the visit of Hon'ble External Affairs Minister to Beijing in April, 2010, the Chinese Foreign Minister shared information about construction activity at the Zangmu hydropower station which was widely reported in the Indian media. He stated that Zangmu is a small project with its main function being generation of power and not water supply. He also stated that the power station will not store and regulate the volume of water and this would not have an adverse impact on the downstream areas.

The matter was also raised during the recent India- China Strategic Dialogue held between Foreign Secretary and the Chinese Vice Foreign Minister in November, 2010, during which the Chinese side conveyed that the Zangmu power "station has very small capacity and does not divert river from the mainstream. It will not reduce flow to the lower reaches. It will also not have an impact on the environment. During construction and operation of

the station, we will ensure that we will carry out sound management so that it does not negatively impact on the downstream."

Government keeps a constant watch on all developments in China having bearing on India's interest and takes necessary measures to protect them.

Mullaperiyar dam in Kerala

1240. SHRIMARI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

3.00 P.M.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government is planning to construct a new dam near Mullaperiyar dam;

(b) whether it is approved by the Central Government; and

(c) what action is being contemplated against the State Government since the Mullaperiyar case is presently pending in the Supreme Court for a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) A meeting taken by Secretary (WR) on 31.7.2009, in which the representative of the Government of Kerala mentioned that they have started survey and investigation works for a new dam at an alternative site down stream of existing dam. No proposal in this regard has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) so far. The matter is before the constitutional bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and is *sub-judice*.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Environmental clearance to 16 Coal Blocks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has given clearance to 16 Coal Blocks, which it had earlier denied;

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

(c) whether Government has changed its earlier benchmark for such approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had received applications from M/s Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. for

environmental clearance to 5 coalmine projects located in Ib Valley and 2 coalmine projects located in Talcher Coalfields in Orissa which fall in critically polluted areas of Ib Valley and Angul-Talcher respectively, in respect of which a moratorium has been imposed until 31.03.2011 for consideration of grant of environmental clearance, under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006. However, keeping in view that an Action Plan has been prepared for Angul-Talcher and a similar Action Plan is under

preparation for Ib Valley Coalfields, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has decided for appraisal of these proposals by the Expert Appraisal Committee for its recommendation in respect of grant of environmental clearance for these projects.

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सभापति महोदय , मैंने यह सवाल इसलिए उठाया है कि पर्यावरण मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न विकास परियोजनाओं पर पहले बैन लगाया जाता है , लगाया जाता है , moratorium लगाया जाता है , फिर बाद में उसको permission दी जा रही है। लवासा में भी हमने देखा है कि reconsider हो रहा है , नवी मुम्बई में देखा , पॉस्को में देखा और अब यह go or no-go area का मुद्दा है। तो ये जो 16 coal fields हैं , जन्म पर पहले moratorium लगाया गया और अब उन पर पुनर्विचार हो रहा है , तो मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि भूमिका में बदलाव क्यों किया जा रहा है और इसके लिए क्या बैचमार्क कम किए जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, first of all, I would like to tell the hon. Member that there is no reconsideration or go or no-go as far as decisions are concerned. Decisions are taken on the basis of the merit of the case. When new information emerges, then, reconsideration takes place and if need be, a new decision is given. But, it is completely wrong and unfair on the part of the hon. Member to say that decisions once taken have been rescinded. That has not been the case. I will not go into specific instances because right now some of them are *sub judice*. But, Sir, I can categorically state that decisions once taken - they may not appeal to all parties - are adhered to unless new information is made available.

Sir, now, I come to the specific question that the hon. Member has raised. He has raised the question of 'go' or 'no-go'. Unfortunately, the word 'go' or 'nogo' does not figure anywhere in his question. So, his question has got nothing to do with 'go' or 'no-go'. But, Sir, I will be guided by you. If you want me to answer this question, I will be more than happy to answer.

Sir, the question that the hon. Member has asked refers to 16 coal blocks on which a moratorium had been imposed, which is now being allowed to be operated. Sir, the facts of the case are following. There are 43 critically polluted areas in our country

based on an assessment done by IIT, Delhi. Out of these 43 critically polluted areas, seven areas happen to be coal field areas - Chandrapur in Maharashtra, Korba in Chhattisgarh, Dhanbad in Jharkhand, Angul-Talchar, Ib Valley in Orissa, Singrauli in Uttar Pradesh and Asansol in West Bengal. These are the seven coal field areas which form part of the 43 critically polluted areas. On 13th January 2010, the Ministry of Environment and Forests imposed a moratorium on new investments in these areas till the State Government prepared and implemented an Action Plan for dealing with the pollution in these areas. Out of 43, we have removed the moratorium in 13 of the areas. None of them happen to be coal field areas. The moratorium is going to be in place till the 31st of March. Technical teams

are in the field and once we are satisfied that an Action Plan has been prepared and has been implemented, this moratorium will be lifted which would include the coal field areas as well. So, there is absolutely no change in so far as the thinking of the Ministry of Environment and Forests is concerned.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, my second supplementary is this. Is there any dilution or change in criteria once you put things under moratorium and then, suddenly, it changes because of the change in criteria or benchmark? Is this true for Chandrapur and other areas or not?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can categorically state on the floor of the House that there is no dilution of pollution norms. Chandrapur continues to be a critically polluted area. An Action Plan has been prepared by the Maharashtra Government. It is under implementation. A technical team of the Central Pollution Control Board is in Chandrapur to verify whether these plans are being implemented. If we are satisfied that the plan is being implemented and measures are in place to ensure good monitoring, we will lift the moratorium.

But we have not diluted any norms contrary to what the hon. Member is alluding to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of IIFM, Bhopal and IPIRTI, 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. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002:-

- (1) S.O. 289 (E), dated the 8th February, 2011, notifying the species of plants and animals on the verge of extinction for the State of Bihar.
- (2) S.O. 290 (E), dated the 8th February, 2011, notifying the species of plants and animals on the verge of extinction for the State of Tripura.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3977/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Forest Management (IIFM), Bhopal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for not laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3974/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute (IPIRTI), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3975/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO

NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906:-

- I. (1) S.O. 2978 (E), dated the 20th November, 2010, regarding call in from circulation the coins of the denomination of 25 paise and below.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4110/15/11]

- (2) G.S.R. 94 (E), dated the 15th February, 2011, publishing the Coinage of the One Hundred Fifty Rupees and Five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of INCOME TAX-150 YEARS OF BUILDING INDIA Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4111/15/11]

- 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. 742 (E), dated the 9th September, 2010, declaring customs airports at Delhi and Sahar, Mumbai (Bombay) to be the "customs airports".
- (2) G.S.R. 908 (E), dated the 12th November, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 171 (E), dated the 7th March, 2002, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 909 (E), dated the 12th November, 2010, publishing the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4113/15/11]

- (4) G.S.R. 977 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 80 (E), dated the 10th February, 2011, publishing the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 2011.
- (6) G.S.R. 81 (E), dated the 10th February, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 765 (E), dated the 17th September, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4112/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4119/15/11]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

**Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of various Companies and related
papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP): Sir, I lay on the
Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following
papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the
Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4121/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4125/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4122/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4124/15/11]

- (v) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the

Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4123/15/11]

- (vi) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Instrumentation Limited (IL), Kota, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's

Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3927/15/11]

II. Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of CCRH, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NIUM, Bangalore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4134/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3959/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of various Companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETTROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following
Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural
Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas
Regulatory Board Act, 2006:-

- (1) G.S.R. 986 (E), dated the 20th December, 2010, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3928/15/11]

- (2) G.S.R. 987 (E), dated the 20th December, 2010, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Petroleum and Petroleum Products Pipeline Transportation Tariff) Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3929/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited (BLIL), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3931/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Ninety-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3930/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Biecco Lawrie Limited (BIECCO), Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller

and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (c) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3742/15/11]

**Statements showing the action taken by the Government on
the various assurances, promises and undertakings**

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, I lay on the Table, the following statements (in English and Hindi) showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXXI One Hundred and Ninety-third Session,
2001

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4512/15/11]
2. Statement No. XXIII One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Session,
2003

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4513/15/11]
3. Statement No. XVIII Two Hundred and third Session, 2004

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4514/15/11]
4. Statement No. XXIII Two Hundred and fourth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4515/15/11]
5. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and fifth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4516/15/11]
6. Statement No. XIX Two Hundred and sixth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4517/15/11]
7. Statement No. XIX Two Hundred and seventh Session, 2006

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4518/15/11]
8. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and eighth Session, 2006

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4519/15/11]
9. Statement No. XV Two Hundred and ninth Session, 2006

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4520/15/11]
10. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and tenth Session, 2007

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4521/15/11]

11. Statement No. XIV Two Hundred and eleventh Session, 2007

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4522/15/11]

12. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and twelfth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4523/15/11]
13. Statement No. XI Two Hundred and thirteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4524/15/11]
14. Statement No. VIII Two Hundred and fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4525/15/11]
15. Statement No. VII Two Hundred and fifteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4526/15/11]
16. Statement No. VI Two Hundred and seventeenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4527/15/11]
17. Statement No. V Two Hundred and eighteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4528/15/11]
18. Statement No. IV Two Hundred and nineteenth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4529/15/11]
19. Statement No. II Two Hundred and twentieth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4530/15/11]
20. Statement No. I Two Hundred and twenty first Session, 2010
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4531/15/11]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development:-

- (i) Two Hundred and Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Nineteenth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) (Demand No.104) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development;
- (ii) Two Hundred and Thirty-first Report on Action Taken by the

Government on the recommendations/observations contained
in the Two Hundred and Twentieth

Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) (Demand No.105) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports;

(iii) Two Hundred and Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) (Demand No.57) of the Department of School Education and Literacy (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and

(iv) Two Hundred and Thirty-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) (Demand No.58) of the Department of Higher Education (Ministry of Human Resource Development).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : महोदय , मैं वस्त्रिग संबन्धित उद्योग संबन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के नस्निलिखित प्रस्तिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हस्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :-

(i) भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मन्त्रालय (भारी उद्योग वस्त्रिग) से संबन्धित अनुदान मांग्रों (2010-11) के संबन्ध में समिति के दो सौ पन्द्दहवें प्रस्तिवेदन में अन्तर्विष्ट सफ़िरि शों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबन्धी दो सौ बीसवाँ प्रस्तिवेदन ;

(ii) भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मन्त्रालय (लोक उद्योग वस्त्रिग) से संबन्धित अनुदान मांग्रों (2010-11) के संबन्ध में समिति के दो सौ सोलहवें प्रस्तिवेदन में अन्तर्विष्ट सफ़िरिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की-गई-कार्रवाई संबन्धी दो सौ इक्कीसवाँ प्रस्तिवेदन ; और

(iii) सूक्ष्म, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्यम मन्त्रालय से संबन्धित अनुदान मांग्रों (2010-11) के संबन्ध में समिति के दो सौ सत्रहवें प्रस्तिवेदन में

अंतर्विष्ट सफ़िरिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई-
कार्रवाई संबंधी दो सौ बाइसवाँ प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Uttarakhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2010-11):—

- (i) Thirteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok

Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation);

(ii) Fourteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries);

(iii) Fifteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and

(iv) Sixteenth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2010-11):—

(i) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and

(ii) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for

Grants (2010-11)' relating to Ministry of Communications
and Information Technology (Department of
Telecommunications).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2010-11):-

- (i) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Textiles; and
- (ii) Sixteenth Report of the Committee on 'Development of Jute Sector' of the Ministry of Textiles.

**ACTION TAKEN STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2010-11):-

- (i) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the recommendations contained in Fortieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Problems being faced by workers due to sickness of HMT Units' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (ii) Statement showing further Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the recommendations contained in Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table,
a copy of the

Seventh Report (in Hindi and English) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2010-11) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-2011)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

DR. PRABHA THAKUR (Rajasthan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2010-11) showing further action taken by the government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the following Reports of the Committee:-

- (i) Third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentyfifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Marketing, Supply, Distribution, Dealerships and Pricing of Kerosene and other Petroleum products'; and
- (ii) Fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2009-10)' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

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, I beg to move the following Motion:-

That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the

single transferable vote, ten Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**

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, I beg to move the following Motion:—

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

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, I beg to move the following Motion:—

That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2011 and ending on the 30th April, 2012, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from among the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री महेंद्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय , प्रथम तो मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सही कहा है कि हम आह भी भरते हैं , तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम , रेल में कोई जरा सी भी बाढ़ होती है , तो उन्हें बदनाम कर दिया जाता है और वे कत्ल भी करते हैं , तो चर्चा नहीं होती , बहुत सी मजिस्ट्रेट्स हैं जहां पर इतने घपले हो रहे हैं , चाहे स्पोर्ट्स हो , चाहे कम्युनिकेशन हो , चाहे डॉक्स हो , चाहे फूड हो या कॉमनवैलथ गेस्स , सीबीसी , स्पेक्ट्रम स्कैम , आदर्श सोसायटी जैसे घपले होते हैं , उनकी चर्चा भी नहीं होती और वे आह भी भरती हैं , तो हो जाती है , बदनाम। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया है , लेकिन मैं कुछ कमियों की ओर भी उनका ध्यान इंगित करना चाहूंगा। इस वर्ष देखा जाए , तो जो हमारी ट्रेनें चल रही हैं , वे बहुत लेट होने लगी हैं। इसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है। सफाई , खानपान की ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। इसके अलावा जितनी भी योजनाएं गत वर्ष के बजट में घोषित की थीं , उनमें से बहुत सी योजनाएं ऐसी हैं , जिन पर अभी कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है। विशेष रूप से हाई स्पीड अथॉरिटी की स्थापना की जानी थी , जो अभी तक नहीं की गई है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उसे किया जाए जिससे कि हाई स्पीड ट्रेन्स के लिए कार्यक्रम आगे बढ़ाए जाएं।

इसके अलावा मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि जितने भी हमारे बजटरी सपोर्ट्स हैं , जो उन्होंने कहे कि योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए चाहिए , उसके लिए आवश्यक धन की व्यवस्था अवश्य कराएं। अगर वह व्यवस्था नहीं होगी , तो इस वर्ष भी जो योजनाएं उन्होंने घोषित की हैं संभवतः उन पर काम नहीं हो सकेगा। वर्ष 2011-12 में रेलवे सेफ्टी फंड के लिए पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। क्या हमारी हालत इतनी खराब है कि हम सेफ्टी की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान न दें। मेरा अनुरोध है कि रेलवे की सेफ्टी की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से डेक्लेपमेंट फंड जो वर्ष 2011-12 में 7600 करोड़ का था और पछिले साल उसे 2800 करोड़ का रखा गया था , इस बार उसे 2400 करोड़ का कर दिया गया है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। रेल मंत्री जी ने और 250 आदर्श रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने की बात कही है। उन्हें बनाने के पूर्व मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि जिन रेलवे के द्वारा पहले घोषित किया जा चुका है कि उन्हें अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर का रेलवे स्टेशन बनाया

जाएगा , उस कोर वे ध्यान दें मैं वशिष्ठ रूप से उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कामपुर रेखवे स्टेशन की ओर। जसि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सत्तर का बनाने की घोषणा की गई थी , लेकिन अभी तक वहां पर कोई भी कार्य ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है , जसिसे कि एक अच्छे स्टेशन के रूप में वह बने और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सत्तर की तो बात ही बहुत दूर है। इसी प्रकार से कामपुर के अंदर बहुत भी जगह पर ओवरब्रिज निर्माण कार्य प्रारंभ किया गया है , लेकिन वहां धन की कमी है और जसिके कारण कार्य आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं। मेरा उनसे अनुरोध है कि जो श्याम नगर, कटहरी बाग आदि में निर्माणधीन ब्रिज हैं और जो बन रहे हैं , उनके कार्य को शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा कराने का कष्ट करें। इसके अलावा कामपुर नगर में एक बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई है , जसि मैं रेखव मंझी जी से कहूंगा कि उस ओर ध्यान दें और उसको दूर कराने का कष्ट करें। कामपुर से एक रेख लाइन फर्रुखाबाद जाती है , इसमें कामपुर और मंझना स्टेशन के बीच में , मैं वशिष्ठरूप से इस ओर माननीय मंझी जी का ध्यान दखाना चाहूंगा कि 19 रेखवे क्रॉसिंग पड़ते हैं। कामपुर का इतना विस्तार हो चुका है कि वह मंझना तक पहुंचा चुका है। अगर यहां पर मंझना को ही जंक्शन स्टेशन के रूप में डेवलप कर दिया जाए , तो कामपुर से मंझना तक जो 19 रेखवे क्रॉसिंग हैं , वे समाप्त हो जायेंगे , जो रेखवे लाइन से जगह खाली होगी , उसके नीचे मेट्रो बनाई जा सकती है और जी.टी. रोड पर जो बहुत ट्रैफिक रहता है , वह बहुत पतली हो जाती है , उसकी भी चौड़ाई बढ़ाई जा सकती है। उससे कामपुर नगर के लिये बहुत अच्छी योजना बनेगी। मेरा माननीय मंझी जी से वशिष्ठरूप से अनुरोध है कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें कि यह जो कामपुर की फर्रुखाबाद वाली लाइन है , इसे मंझना पर समाप्त कर दिया जाए , जसिसे कि यह आगे बढ़े।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाया चाहूंगा कि जो कामपुर से झांझी के बीच रेल लाइन के इलेक्ट्रिकेशन की बात कही गई थी, उसका कार्य भी अभी नहीं हो रहा है। हावड़ा और दिल्ली के बीच में बहुत सी ट्रेनें चलती हैं, जो बहुत वोल्टेज से चल रही हैं। कई बार यह चर्चा हुई कि यहां पर एक तीसरी लाइन भी डाली जाए। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि कामपुर और हावड़ा के बीच में तीसरी लाइन डालकर, उसे सही किया जा सके। इसके अलावा मैं एक और चीज कहना चाहूंगा हमारी कामपुर IIT द्वारा रेलवे के बहुत से कार्य किये जा चुके हैं। IIT कामपुर को 2005 में 14,000 ट्रेनों के संचालन, 63,000 किलोमीटर ट्रैक की सुदृढ़ता, 140 लाख यात्रियों की सुविधापूर्ण यात्रा के साथ प्रतिदिन एक लाख टन सुरक्षित माल दुलाई सेवाओं को और बेहतर बनाने का काम सौंपा गया था। इसके लिए 30 करोड़ रुपए से अनुसंधान RDSO की साझेदारी मशिन के अंतर्गत किया गया ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : महोदय, मैं बस समाप्त ही कर रहा हूँ। मैं केवल एक मिनट ही लूँगा। बारह मुख्य शोध परियोजनाएं दी गई थीं। IIT ने दस योजनाएं पूरी कीं, लेकिन फरि भी IIT इतना अच्छा कार्य कर रही थी, IIT कामपुर से कुछ योजनाओं को हटाकर मुम्बई और चेन्नई को दे दी गईं जबकि वहां पर अच्छा कार्य हो रहा था। IIT कामपुर के द्वारा बहुत ही अच्छे रूप में सुरक्षा आदि के कार्य किये जा रहे थे।

महोदय, मैं अंत में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि लखनऊ से पुणे एक ट्रेन चलती है, जो वाया कामपुर हफ्ते में केवल एक दफा चलाई जाती है, जबकि उस पर काफी ट्रैफिक होता है। अतः उसको तीन दफा चलाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। ... (समय की घंटी) ... मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से विशेष अनुरोध है कि वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि किस प्रकार हमारी कामपुर से मधना वाली लाइन ठीक हो। आज महिला दिवस है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह इस माननीय सदन और पूरे देश से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि *यत् नारियस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवताः*। आज महिला दिवस है, तो नारियों की तो पूजा होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि *नारी से नर उपजें, ध्रुव प्रह्लाद समान, नारी नन्दिता मत करो* ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : खत्म कीजिए।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : आप तो नारी हैं , कुछ करिए इस देश के लए और इस देश को आगे बढ़ाइए। बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

डा॰ प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): सर, आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दक्षि है सर, नारी की पूजा ही पर्याप्त नहीं है , बल्कि महिलाओं को आरक्षण दिया जाए और आरक्षण बलि पारित हो। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप देश से आई हैं आजसुबह इस पर बात हो गई है। Now, Shri Khekiho Zhimomi.

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Railway Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Railways on 25th February, 2011. The key points of the Budget, presented by the hon. Minister, are highly commendable, as it is a pro-people Budget; more so, the neglected regions of the North-East, for more than half a century, and the deprived people of the region, have been taken care of with a continued and a louder slogan of not only economic viability, being the index of development, but also an acute sense of social responsibility and desirability being

accorded highest priority, and, amongst others, a commitment to the millions of non-rich people of this country. Taking such a positive and a bold step is warmly welcome and highly appreciable. Madam, I, along with the people of Nagaland, join hands with Shri Neiphiu Rio, the Chief Minister of Nagaland, who have lauded and appreciated your good gesture and concern for the people of the North-East, particularly, Nagaland.

Sir, my State is placed under a special category. There are two specialties that we avail, the credit and a special law. We have a special law. First, it is the special law where the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act has been in existence in the State of Nagaland even before the birth of the State. But the special privileges on all fronts have been withdrawn one after another. So, even when this is the attitude towards us, we are very privileged; and, under such circumstances, when our problems are acknowledged and appreciated by any Minister, it is our privilege to reciprocate with gratitude. This is the first time in the history of the great Indian railways family that Nagaland has found a place.

Sir, our demand is very limited. We are a very grateful people; we are really grateful that this time, in the Railway Budget, a new line survey in the Dimapur district has been included. It is only 250 kilometers. I pray to the hon. Minister that this should be included in the first list of surveys.

The second thing which is worth mentioning is a special express train providing daily service from Guwahati to Dimapur.

Thirdly, I would also like to remind the commitment and the assurance given by the former Railway Minister, Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav about a railhead to all the State Capitals, including Nagaland. Sir, we have been waiting for the fulfillment of this commitment very eagerly. This time, a more aggressive step may please be taken so that it materializes.

Sir, the other point that I would like to highlight is about the allocation of the quota of seats for Dimapur Railway Station in Rajdhani Express which runs between New Delhi and Dibrugarh via Dimapur. Sir, the Dimapur station serves not only the Nagaland State but Manipur as well and it is catering to a large population. However, the present quota for Dimapur station is

insufficient for meeting the growing demands of the people of the two States, namely, Nagaland and Manipur. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to increase the quota of seats for Dimapur Railway Station. Similarly, the Rajdhani Express halts only for five minutes at the Dimapur Railway Station. The halt may please be extended up to twenty minutes.

With these words, I conclude my remarks and hope that the hon. Minister of Railways would consider our requests seriously. I support the Railway Budget. I also thank the Chair for having given me this opportunity to present the demands of the people of Nagaland.

श्रीमती बमिला कश्यप सूद (हमिचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। भारतीय रेल के पास 150 वर्षों का गौरवशाली इतिहास और समृद्ध वसिसत है। भारत में रेलवे के प्रा दुर्भाव ने देश के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक ढांचे को प्रभावित किया है। भारतीय रेल इस राष्ट्र की जीवन रेखा रही है और रहेगी।

महोदय, नवम्बर, 2003 में कालका-शमिला रेल मार्ग के 100 वर्ष पूरे होने के उपलक्ष्य में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार ने शमिला में एक भव्य समारोह किया था और उसमें उक्त रेल लाइन को हैरिटेज का दर्जा दिया गया था। वैसे 1999 में यूनेस्को द्वारा भी भारतीय रेलवे के चार मार्गों को हैरिटेज का दर्जा दिया था। 2008 में कालका-शमिला रेलवे को विश्व धरोहर स्थल के रूप में घोषित किया। कालका से शमिला रेल मार्ग में 103 सुरंगें हैं, आज तक जल्दिकी मरम्मत का कार्य भी नहीं हुआ। आजादी के बाद से ही रेल बजट में उपेक्षित हमिचल प्रदेश को इस बार भी कुछ नहीं मिला। प्रदेश के लखे नई परियोजना देखा तो दूर, पुरानी योजनाओं को भी रेल मंत्री भूल गई। पछिले बजट में सर्वेक्षण के लखे गमिई गई प्रदेश की करीब आधा दर्जन लाइनों पर भी रेल मंत्री खामोश रहीं। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बढ़ी तक रेल लाइन की मांग को भी अनसुना कर दिया गया। ममता दीदी ने बजट में 25 रेल लाइनें बछिने की घोषणा की, लेकिन हमिचल को दगा दे गई।

हमिचल में कालका-शमिला और पठानकोट-जोगिन्दर नगर रेल लाइन अंशेजों के जमाने की है। प्रधान मंत्री ने करीब छः साल पहले भामुपल्ली-वल्हिसपुर, चंडीगढ़-बढ़ी और नंगल-तलवाड़ा रेलवे लाइनों को राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट बनाने की बाह्य की थी, लेकिन आज तक प्रदेश के ये प्रोजेक्ट जमीन पर नहीं उतर पाए। प्रदेश की एक मात्र नर्मिणाधीन नंगल-तलवाड़ा रेल लाइन वर्षों बाद भी अब तक केवल अम्ब-अंदौरा तक ही पूरी हो पाई है। पछिले बजट में इसके लखे 50 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जखि घटा कर 20 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया। यह रेल लाइन सामरिक दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है और सैह्य दृष्टि से जाखंधर-पठानकोट रेल मार्ग का सशक्त वखिलप है, परन्तु रेल मंत्रालय इसके लखे गंभीर नहीं है। इसके नर्मिण की यदि यही रफ्तार रही, तो इसके तलवाड़ा तक पहुंचने में अभी आधी सदी और लग जाएगी।

प्रदेश की दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना भामुपल्ली-वल्हिसपुर रेल लाइन है, जो अभी पूर्णतया हवा में लटकी है। पछिले बजट में इस परियोजना में 41 करोड़ रुपये नर्धारित कखे गए थे, जखि घटा कर 9.5 करोड़ कर दिया गया। चीम की बढ़ती सामरिक गतिविधियों के दृष्टिगत वल्हिसपुर-मनाली-लेह रेल परियोजना राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लखे बेहद जरूरी है। अभी

तक यहां रेख वस्तितार की बाहें हवा में ही हैं , जबकि चीम ने तबित तक रेख लाइन बछि दी है। हसिचल प्रदेश के जलि लाहौल -स्पीति और कबौर का भाग चीम से लगता है।

लेह -लदाख का क्षेत्र जम्मू -कश्मीर राज्य में भी उपेक्षित है। यह लाइन मनाली से लेह को जोड़ती है। सीमा के साथ लगते अन्य राज्यों की तरफ भी रेख मंत्री का ध्यान नहीं जाता। मणिपुर , मजोरम , नागालैंड , त्रिपुरा , अरुणाचल प्रदेश सभी का यही हाल है। आजादी के 63 वर्षों में केवल मात्र 33 किलो मीटर रेख लाइन हसिचल को मल्लि है।

पहाड़ी राज्यों में आने -जाने का साधन केवल मात्र सड़क मार्ग ही है। रेख सुविधा मल्लिगी नहीं , हवाई यात्रा की भी कोई सुविधा नहीं है। मौसम की वजह से भी वहां हवाई यात्रा कठिन है। हसिचल की तुलना सविटज़रलैंड से की जाती है। दूरिज्म को बढ़ावा देने के लिए एवं दूरिस्ट्स को सुविधा देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। हैरानी की बात है कि देश की सुरक्षा आए दलि संवेदनशील होती जा रही है। चीमी इरैगन तबित को नबिल चुका है। इरैगन के पंजे आए दलि लेह -लदाख को नोचने का प्रयास करते देखे जा सकते हैं ... (समय की घंटी)... सर, बस एक मबिट और। हर वर्ष हजारों ट्रक सैन्य रसद लेकर वलिसपुर , मंडी , मनाली , रोहतांग होले हुए लेह पहुंचते हैं। सैकड़ों ट्रक रास्ते में महीनों खड़े रहते हैं। इसी बात को लेकर पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री आदरणीय अटल बह्लिरी वाजपेई जी ने रोहतांग टनल बनाने की बात की थी व शल्लिन्यास करके बजट का प्रावधान भी किया था।

मैं अपने देश की रक्षा की तरफ आदरणीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान दखाना चाहती हूँ। एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी रेल मंत्री एक डायनेमिक सूझ-बूझ वाली लीडर हैं। आपने वरिष्ठ नागरिकों का ध्यान रखा, इसके लिये मैं आपको बधाई देती हूँ। आपके बजट में आपने एक बात और कही है कि जहाँ राज्यों में "रेल रोको अभियान" नहीं होगा, उन्हें तोहफे में दो ट्रेन्स और दो नये प्रोजेक्ट मिलेंगे। हमिचल में "रेल रोको अभियान" नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए अपने वायदे के मुताबिक आप दो ट्रेन्स और दो नये प्रोजेक्ट्स हमिचल को देने की कृपा करें।

हमिचल एक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, इसलिए वहाँ मोमो रेल की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाए। स्विट्जरलैंड में बर्फ से ढके माउंट टटिलिस तक मोमो रेल जाती है। यदि हमिचल में भी इसी तर्ज पर मोमो रेल चलाई जाती है ... (समय की घंटी) ... तो ऊँचे कमरों और ऊँची पहाड़ियों पर भी इस चीज़ से ट्रिज्म को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ishwar Singh. Not present. Shri Mohammad Ali Khan.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं योमें इंटरनेशनल खवातीन के मौके पर वजीरे रेलवे को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ और यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आज मैं रेलवे बजट में आंध्र प्रदेश के लिये या भारत के लिये जो मुतालबा करूँगा, मुझे उम्मीद है कि वजीरे मौसूफा इसको पाया तकमिल तक पहुँचाने की कोशिश करेंगी।

सर, मैं आपके द्वारा इनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो जड़फ लोग हैं, उनको रेलवे स्टेशन पर सीढ़ियाँ चढ़ कर उस पार जाने में मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं वजीरे मौसूफा से दख्खिस्त करूँगा कि उनकी सहूलियत के लिये रेलवे स्टेशन का जो प्लेटफॉर्म है, वहाँ इसके लिये एस्केलेटर का इंस्टालम करें।

सर, दूसरी बात यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर हैदराबाद से मुम्बई, चैम्पई और नजामुद्दीन को तथा नजामुद्दीन से वशिखापट्टनम को ट्रेनें चलती हैं, लेकिन ऐसी दूर मसाफत के अन्दर कोई राजधानी एक्सप्रेस नहीं है। इन स्टेशंस के लिये राजधानी एक्सप्रेस का इंस्टालम किया जाए। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह भी दख्खिस्त करूँगा कि सकिंदराबाद से जो राजधानी एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली के लिये वीकली चलती है, पब्लिक डिमांड को सामने रख कर उसको रोजाना चलाने की व्यवस्था करें, क्योंकि जो राजधानी एक्सप्रेस बंगलुरु से निकलती है और वाया सकिंदराबाद नई दिल्ली आती है, उसमें दो या तीन कोचेज़ होते हैं, जसिसे सकिंदराबाद और आंध्र प्रदेश की

अवाम को दिल्ली आने में काफी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

मैं आपका ध्यान अब एक खास बात की तरफ दिलाऊंगा। जो चीजें ट्रेन के अन्दर, खुसून राजधानी और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स के अन्दर लोगों के लिए खाने का या फूड का जो इंतजाम होता है, बाज़ ट्रेन्स के अन्दर वह इंतजाम इतना खराब है कि उस फूड को लोग खाने से भी कतराते हैं। मेरी आपसे दख्वास्त है कि आपने आम आदमी का बजट रखा है और रेखवे आम आदमी का खयाल रखती हैं, इसलिए मैं वजीरे मौसूफा और उनके महकमे को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी कहूँगा कि अवाम की और मुसाफिरों की सेहत का खयाल रखना भी रेखवे की और उसके ऑफिसर्स की एक जम्मेदारी है। क्या मैं यह जानने की कोशिश कर सकता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे यह मालूम हुआ है कि हब्बिदुस्तान की रेखवे के अन्दर कैटरिंग का जो कंट्रैक्ट है, वह एक ही कम्पनी को दिया जाता है, यानी एक ही कम्पनी को कैटरिंग के सौ कंट्रैक्ट्स दिए जाते हैं? मेरी जानकारी के लिए, इस हाउस की जानकारी के लिए और हब्बिदुस्तान की अवाम के लिए क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उस कम्पनी के पास फूड टेस्टिंग की इतनी मशीनरी है, अवाम की सहूलियत के लिए क्या इतने फूड को टेस्ट किया जाता है, जो भी चीजें, जो भी तरकारी या जो भी खाने का सामान लोगों को उस कम्पनी से बनाकर डिफरेंट ट्रेन्स में सप्लाइ किया जाता है, उसकी क्या क्वालिटी होती है? मैं आपसे यह भी दख्वास्त करूँगा कि पछिले साल आपने आदर्श रेखवे स्टेशन बना ने का मुतालबा किया था। आपका डिफिटमेंट काबिले मुबारकबाद है,

लेकिन मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूँगा कि काम का आगाज़ तो हो चुका है, लेकिन इसको टाइम बाउंड करके पाया तकमील तक जल्द से जल्द पहुँचाना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपके द्वारा, क्योंकि वजीरे मौसूफा ने अपने बजट के अन्तर्द यह वायदा किया है कि हब्दिस्तान में वर्ल्ड क्लास रेल्वे स्टेशंस का आगाज़ किया जाएगा, इसका खैर मकदम करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि हब्दिस्तान के अन्दर जत्तिने भी बड़े रेल्वे स्टेशंस हैं, जसि तरीके से एअरपोर्ट्स को डेवलप करके वर्ल्ड क्लास किया गया है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि आपके इसी दौर के अन्दर, यू.पी.ए. सरकार के इसी दौर के अन्दर, अच्छे वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशंस भी हब्दिस्तान के मुख्तलिफ शहरों में बनेंगे।

सर, इसके साथ-साथ आपके माध्यम से मैं एक और गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि रेल्वे स्टेशंस में जो वेटिंग रूम बने हैं, वे आजकल बाज़ स्टेशंस पर तो काफ़ी सहूलियत के साथ आरास्ता हैं ...।

लेकिन आजके आवाम की जो तादाद है, उसको मद्देनजर रख कर ऐसा महसूस होता है कि वे तंगदस्ती का मुजाहिरा कर रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे मुतालबा है कि रेल्वे स्टेशन के जो वेटिंग रूम हैं, उनकी तादाद को बढ़ाया जाए ताकि अक्लाम इस सहूलियत से इस्तिफ़ादा कर सकें।

मैं आपके दरखास्त करूँगा, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश से तारलुक रखता हूँ, आपने रेल्वे के मुलाजिमों के बच्चों के लिए टेक्निकल पॉलिटेक्निक का मुतालबा किया है, मेरा यह मुतालबा है कि सकिंदराबाद के अंदर या आंध्र प्रदेश के अंदर रेल्वे मुलाजमीन के बच्चों के लिए एक पॉलिटेक्निक का इंदारा कायम किया जाए। मुझे ऐसी उम्मीद है कि उसके लिए आप वजीर-ए-तालीम से जो मदद हो, वह मदद लेकर, इसको पाया-तकमील तक पहुँचाएँगे। मेरा आपसे एक और मुतालबा है कि काज़ीपेट में जो फैक्ट्री बनी है, मुझे ऐसी उम्मीद है कि आप उसको टाइम बाउंड करके पाया-तकमील तक पहुँचाएँगे।

अब मैं अपनी तकरीर खत्म करने के पहले एक और बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में, साउथ-सेंट्रल रेल्वे में वहाँ का एक देरीना मुतालबा आपके डिपार्टमेंट में पेंडिंग है कि वशिखापट्टनम को साउथ-सेंट्रल रेल्वे के अंदर मल्लिया जाए। मैं खास तौर से आपसे उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि आज इनमें जो खवातीन हैं, उनको

مہنہنجر رختے هے ، مے ڪيوني آندھ ٲرءش سے ٲاھلڪ رختا هے ، آندھ ٲرءش اور ساڈٲ -سےڈل رےلے ڪے اءام ڪي سھلےت ڪے لے آٲ اس مٲالبا ڪے ٲاا -ٲكمیل ٲك ٲھڻاےے۔

مے آاھری آھاءش آٲسے ٲھ ڪرےگا ڪي ڪو ٲرےن هےءراباء ، سڪنءراباء اور ڪاھيگڈا هےے هے واءا مننماڈ - اءمےر شریف آاھي ٲي ، اسڪو میڈر گے ڪے بڑےڈ گے مے ٲبءیل ڪرے ڪے لے ٲاڈ سالل سے آءااا ارسا هے گءا هے ڪيوني ڪو ٲرےن آاآكلءمےر آاھي هے ، اسڪو آٲڪو واءا آوٲال ٲا مٲبے لے آاما ٲڈٲا هے مےری آٲسے گٲارےش هے ڪي آٲ اس ٲرےن ڪو ، سڪنءراباء سے ڪو بڑےڈگے هے ، اس ڪام ڪو آٲ ٲاا -ٲكمیل ٲك ٲھڻاےے۔

ڈٲٲی آےرمنے ساھب ، مے آٲڪا اور منآی ڪي ڪا بڈا شٲکریا اءا ڪرنا آاھٲا هے ڪي آٲنے سماء ءءی اور مے وآی ر-آ-مؤسفا سے آك آھاءش ڪرےگا ڪي آٲنے مےے ڪو مٲالبا ڪی هے ، ان مٲالباٲ ڪو آءاا سے آءاا ٲاا -ٲكمیل ٲك ٲھڻاےے۔ شٲکریا۔

آناٲ مءمء آلی آان (آنءھرا ٲرءیش) : سر میں عالمی یوم آواتین ڪے موقع ٲر وزیر ریلوے ڪو مبارڪباء ءینا آاہٲا ٲو اور ٲه امیء ڪرٲا ٲو ڪه آآ میں ریلوے بآٹ

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

میں آندھرا پردیش کے لئے یا بھارت کے لئے جو مطالبہ کروں گا، مجھے امید ہے کہ وزیر موصوفہ اس کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچانے کی کوشش کریں گی۔

سر، میں آپ کے دوارا ان سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے اندر جو ضعیف لوگ ہیں، ان کو ریلوے اسٹیشن پر سیڑھیاں چڑھ کر اس پار جانے میں مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ میں وزیر موصوفہ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ ان کی سہولیت کے لئے ریلوے اسٹیشن کا جو پلیٹ فارم ہے، وہاں اس کے لئے ایسکیلیٹر کا انتظام کریں۔

سر، دوسری بات یہ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش کے اندر حیدرآباد سے ممبئی، چینی اور نظام الدین اور نظام الدین سے وشاکھا پٹم کو ٹرینیں چلتی ہیں، لیکن ایسی دور مسافت کے اندر کوئی راجدھانی ایکسپریس نہیں ہے۔ ان اسٹیشنوں کے لئے راجدھانی ایکسپریس کا انتظام کیا جائے۔ میں آپ کے دوارا منتری جی سے یہ بھی درخواست کروں گا کہ سکندر آباد سے جو راجدھانی ایکسپریس ویکلی چلتی ہے، پبلک ڈیمانڈ کو سامنے رکھ کر اس کو روزانہ چلانے کی ویوسٹھا کریں، کیوں کہ جو راجدھانی ایکسپریس بنگلور سے نکلتی ہے اور وایا سکندرآباد نئی دہلی آتی ہے، اس میں دو یا تین کوچیز ہوتے ہیں، جس سے سکندرآباد اور آندھراپردیش کی عوام کو دہلی آنے میں کافی مشکلات کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔

میں آپ کا دھیان ایک خاص بات کی طرف دلاؤں گا۔ جو چیزیں ٹرین کے اندر، خصوصاً راجدھانی اور ایکسپریس ٹرینس کے اندر لوگوں کے کھانے کا یا فوڈ کا جو انتظام ہوتا ہے، بعض ٹرینس کے اندر وہ انتظام اتنا خراب ہے کہ اس فوڈ کو لوگ کھانے سے بھی کتراتے ہیں۔ میری آپ سے درخواست ہے کہ آپ نے عام آدمی کا بجٹ رکھا ہے اور ریلوے عام آدمی کا خیال رکھتی ہے، میں وزیر موصوفہ اور ان کے محکمے کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں، لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ

بھی کہوں گا کہ عوام کی اور مسافروں کی صحت کا خیال رکھنا بھی ریلوے کی اور اس کے آفیسرز کی ایک ذمہ داری ہے۔ کیا میں یہ جاننے کی کوشش کر سکتا ہوں، کیوں کہ مجھے یہ معلوم ہوا ہے کہ ہندوستان کی ریلوے کے اندر کیٹرنگ کا جو کانٹریکٹ ہے، وہ ایک ہی کمپنی کو دیا جاتا ہے، یعنی ایک ہی کمپنی کو کیٹرنگ کا سو کانٹریکٹ دیا جاتا ہے؟ کیا میری جانکاری کے لئے، اس ہاؤس کی جانکاری کے لئے ہندوستان کی عوام کے لئے کیا میں جان سکتا ہوں کہ اس کمپنی کے پاس فوڈ ٹیسٹنگ کی اتنی مشینری ہے، اتنے فوڈ کو عوام کی سہولیت کے لئے، کیا ٹیسٹ کیا جاتا ہے کہ جو بھی چیزیں، جو بھی ترکیبی یا جو بھی کھانے کا سامان لوگوں کو اس کمپنی سے بنا کر ڈفرینٹ ٹرین میں سپلائی کیا جاتا ہے، اس کی کیا کوالٹی ہوتی ہے؟ میں آپ سے یہ بھی درخواست کروں گا کہ پچھلے سال آپ نے آدرش ریلوے اسٹیشن بنانے کا مطالبہ کیا تھا۔ آپ اور آپ کا ڈیپارٹمنٹ قابل مبارکباد ہے، لیکن میں آپ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ کام کا آغاز تو ہو چکا ہے، لیکن اس کو ٹائم باؤنڈ کر کے پایہ تکمیل تک جلد سے جلد پہنچانا چاہئے۔

سر، میں آپ کے دوارا، کیوں کہ وزیر موصوفہ نے اپنے بجٹ کے اندر یہ وعدہ کیا ہے کہ ہندوستان میں ورلڈ کلاس ریلوے اسٹیشنس کا آغاز کیا جائے گا، میں اس کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں اور میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے اندر جتنے بھی بڑے ریلوے اسٹیشنس ہیں جس طریقے سے انٹر پورٹس کو ڈیولپ کر کے ورلڈ کلاس کیا گیا ہے، مجھے امید ہے کہ آپ کے اسی دور کے اندر، یوپی-اے۔ سرکار کے اسی دور کے اندر، ایک اچھے ورلڈ کلاس اسٹیشنس بھی ہندوستان کے مختلف شہروں میں بنیں گے۔

سر، اس کے ساتھ ساتھ آپ کے مادھیم سے میں ایک اور گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریلوے اسٹیشنس میں جو ویٹنگ روم بنے ہیں، وہ آجکل بعض اسٹیشنس پر تو کافی سہولیت کے ساتھ آراستہ ہے۔ لیکن آج کے عوام کی جو تعداد

ہے، اس کو مدنظر رکھ کر ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ وہ تنگدستی کا مظاہرہ کرتے ہیں۔ میرا آپ سے مطالبہ ہے اس ریلوے اسٹیشن کو جو ویٹنگ رومس ہیں، ان کی تعداد کو بڑھایا جائے، تاکہ عوام اس سہولیت سے استفادہ کر سکیں۔

میں آپ سے درخواست کروں گا کہ میں آندھرا پردیش سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں۔ آپ نے ریلوے کے ملازموں کے بچوں کے لئے ٹیکنکل پالی ٹیکنک کا مطالبہ کیا ہے۔ میرا یہ مطالبہ ہے کہ سکندر آباد کے اندر یا آندھرا پردیش کے اندر ریلوے ملازمین کے بچوں کے لئے پالی ٹیکنک کا ادارہ قائم کیا جائے۔ اس کے لئے آپ کو وزیر تعلیم سے جو مدد ہو، وہ مدد لے کر، مجھے ایسی امید ہے کہ آپ اس کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچائیں گے۔ میرا آپ سے ایک اور مطالبہ ہے کہ قاضی پیٹھہ کی جو فیکٹری بنی ہے، اس کو ٹائم باؤنڈ کے اندر، مجھے ایسی امید ہے کہ اس کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچائیں گے۔

اب میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرنے سے پہلے ایک اور بات کی اور آپ کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش میں، ساؤتھ-سینٹرل ریلوے میں وہاں کا ایک دیرینہ مطالبہ آپ کے ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں پینڈنگ ہے کہ وشاکھاپٹم کو ساؤتھ-سینٹرل ریلوے کے اندر ملایا جائے۔ مجھے ایسی امید ہے اور میں خاص طور سے آپ سے امید رکھتا ہوں کہ آج ان میں جو خواتین ہیں، آپ اس کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے، میں کیونکہ آندھرا پردیش سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں، آندھرا پردیش اور ساؤتھ-سینٹرل ریلوے کے عوام کی سہولیت کے لئے آپ اس مطالبے کو پایہ تکمیل پہنچائیں گے۔

میں آخری خواہش آپ سے یہ عرض کروں گا کہ جو ٹرین حیدرآباد اور سکندرآباد، قاضی پورہ سے ہوتے ہوئے اجمیر شریف کو وایا منماڑ جاتی تھی، اس کو میٹر گیج سے براڈ گیج میں تبدیل کرنے کے لئے پانچ سال سے زیادہ عرصہ ہو گیا ہے۔ مجھے ایسی امید ہے، کیوں کہ جو ٹرین آج کل اجمیر جاتی ہے، اس کو آپ کو یا تو وایا بھوپال یا ممبئی جانا پڑتا ہے۔ میری آپ سے گزارش ہے کہ آپ

اس ٹرین کو سکندر آباد سے جو براڈ گیج ہے، اس کام کو پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچائیں گے۔

ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کا اور منتری جی کا بڑا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ نے وقت دیا اور میں وزیر موصوفہ سے ایک خواہش کروں گا کہ آپ سے میں نے جو مطالبات کئے ہیں، ان مطالبات کو زیادہ سے زیادہ پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچائیں گے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): It is her maiden speech, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are asking me to give her more time because it is her maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)... You are asking me in a very difficult situation because we have to conclude the debate by 4.30. There are still ten Members to speak. ...(Interruptions)... I leave it to her. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to make my maiden speech before the distinguished hon. Members. Before I start my speech, I express my deep sense of gratitude to my leader, Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu Garu for nominating me to this House of Elders. I take this opportunity to thank all my party colleagues, MLAs who have elected me, people of Andhra Pradesh, particularly, Warangal, who have supported me in my journey to this place to this destination. I pledge here that I will sincerely and faithfully discharge my duties to the satisfaction of one and all. I also take this opportunity to seek the guidance and help from the Chair, senior colleagues of my party and the hon. Members of the House.

Sir, this budget is nothing but jugglery of figures. First, I come to the operating ratio of railways. The hon. Minister put the operating ratio for 2010-11 at 92.1 per cent. It shocked me because if you look closely at the budget documents, they reveal that there is a last minute patch-up by the Railway Board. Sir, in the first nine months, the operating ratio touched almost 115 per cent of the railways. Ten out of sixteen zones had an operating ratio of over 100 per cent between April and December, 2010. So, I would like the Minister to explain what magic she has to turn it

around in the last quarter and show 92.1 per cent as operating ratio.

The second point is about safety. The Minister herself has spoken sincerely about safety and security measures by railways. She said, In my first tenure, I had approved the introduction of anticollision device. After ten years, I find that it has been implemented only in NF Railway.

Secondly, the hon. Minister in her Budget Speech says that the number of incidents at unmanned level crossings have come down by 36 per cent. Sir, the main accidents and collisions in the Railways take place at level crossings and if you look at the White Paper released by the Minister last year it shows that all kinds of accidents at level crossings in 2004-05 was 70 and in 2008-09, it remained the same at 69. When collision comes, it was 13 in 2004-05 and remained at 13 in 2008-09. The Minister said that there is 36 per cent reduction of accidents in unmanned level crossings, but if you look at the White Paper, accidents at unmanned level crossings in 2004-05 was 65, and it was 62 in 2008-09. So, the figures given by the Minister and the figures of White Paper released by the hon. Minister are contradicting. I request her to clarify this to this House, and, Sir, there are more than 2000 level crossings in A.P., and I request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to construct rail over bridge and rail under bridge which would drastically reduce the accidents at level crossings. The other point is, if one looks at the expenditure so far made on ACD and on other safety measures, it runs into hundreds of crores. Where has the money gone? Does it mean that the money is not being utilized optimally? Why are you leaving the lives of the people at the mercy of God? So, I request the hon. Minister to sincerely pay attention on safety and security aspect, because it is the heart and soul of Railways.

Sir, the hon. Minister announced pre-feasibility study for Delhi-Mumbai Golden Rail Corridor and also mentioned that similar studies would be initiated for other corridors like Mumbai-Kolkata, Chennai-Bangalore, etc. But I ask the hon. Minister what happened to the High Speed Rail Corridor of Hyderabad-Dornakal-Vijayawada- Chennai announced in the Vision 2020 Document? What is the progress of technical study of this corridor and by when it is going to be grounded? There is no mention about this in her speech as to when she will take this up and complete it as it is a very important and revenue-generating stretch. I only request her to be sincere towards this corridor as well. My next point is, I don't know the reason why Railways is not able to achieve the set targets with regard to new lines. Sir, since Independence we could add only 10,677 kms. which averages 180 kms. per annum. But, if

you compare it with the British, they laid 577 kms. annually. This clearly shows that there is a lack of political will and commitment on the part of successive Railway Ministers in constructing new lines. Hon. Minister has set a target of 1000 kms of new lines and if you calculate at this rate, Railways will construct 10,000 kms of new lines by 2020. But, if you look at Network Expansion of the Vision Document 2020 released by the hon. Minister, it envisages adding 25,000 kms by 2020. It means 2,500 kms. per annum. Now, the Minister proposes 1000 kms and in ten years it comes to 10,000 kms. But, the actual achievement, as per Minister herself, is 700 kms. per annum. It means, we can achieve only 7000 kms. by 2020. So, whom are we fooling, Sir? I request the hon. Minister to give us the correct picture and urge not to create any hype or give a rosy

picture, but only tell the truth to the people of this country. Sir, the Railway Budget has disappointed the entire A.P. and I have no hesitation to say, “कि सब राज कंगाल , इसमें छप्पि हुआ है बंगाल ” as my State has been ignored 7th year in a row. There is no doubt that there are some promises in the present Budget. But, what to do with these promises, when the Ministry failed to fulfill the promises made in earlier Budgets? So, mere promises will not do, unless they are implemented on the ground with sufficient allocations. Sir, the hon. Minister is very well aware that SCR has consistently in the first two positions as far as revenue earning is concerned.

But, it is deprived over the last four decades with regard to railway lines and other projects. For example, in 2006-07, the income was Rs. 5,770 crores and allocation was Rs. 923 crores. In 2007-08, the income was Rs. 6,830 crores and the allocation was Rs. 1,610 crores. Last year, the revenue generation was Rs. 8,500 crores and the allocation was just Rs. 3,092 crores. This year the allocation proposed is Rs. 3,666 crores even though the income would be nearly Rs. 9,500 crores. But, when it comes to Eastern Zone, the Minister is giving it more than what it earns for Railways.

And, secondly, if you look at rail network in the South Central Railway in spite of earning higher revenues for Railways, it is only 18.5 route kms. per 1000 sq. kms., whereas in Bengal it is nearly 50 kms.; 38 kms. in Bihar; 35.5 kms. in UP; 32 kms. in Tamil Nadu. This clearly shows that the successive Railway Ministers are neglecting the revenue-earning Zones and giving importance to the States which are not even up to the mark.

In this Budget the Minister has given only Rs. 3,666 crores to SCR. Out of this, Rs. 1700 crores go to Nadikudi-Srikalahasti line. So, the rest Rs. 1966 crores would be distributed to other projects. What works can the South Central Railway take up with this meagre amount? So, I ask the Government of India as to why this discrimination towards A.P.

Sir, A.P. Congress has given the largest number of MPs to the UPA Government and it would be in the fitness of things to

reciprocate in the same manner by the Government of India in the form of giving more allocations and projects to my State. So, I only appeal to the hon. Prime Minister with folded hands to intervene and do justice to the South Central Railway.

The next point is, the hon. Minister is very well aware the Andhra Pradesh is called the Rice Bowl of the country and its farmers continue to feed the people of this country. But, the Railways is not extending to them a helping hand in transporting the foodgrains. The FCI has a capacity to store 34 lakh tones of foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh but the present stocks are 37 lakh tones. As a result, the FCI is not procuring foodgrains from farmers. The

officials are ready to transport these foodgrains to the neighbouring Tamil Nadu, Karanataka and Kerala, but the railways are not giving them the rakes. Sir, in February Railways assured of providing 160 rakes but has given only 90. As a result, the foodgrains are not able to transport to other States. So, I request the hon. Minister to direct the officials to release the required number of rakes to Andhra Pradesh so that it can transport foodgrains, make room for new foodgrains which helps the farmers to get remunerative price. If the Railways does not help the farmers of Andhra Pradesh who are already suffering due to cyclone and floods in the State and also due to piling up of 20 lakh metric tones of foodgrains which have either de-coloured or broken or sprouted, there is every possibility that they may commit even suicides. So, I request the hon. Minister to help them out.

The second point is, the officials have set a target of procuring 50 lakh tones before March, 15 and 85 lakh tones by September 30 this year. For this, the States requires 750 rakes. So, I request the hon. Minister to direct the officials to provide, on an average, 150-160 rakes to Andhra Pradesh so that foodgrains can be transported and farmers can be saved from serious problems.

Sir, my submissions would be incomplete without mentioning the injustice done to A.P. with regard to new lines, doubling, electrification, new trains, etc. The Chief Minister of A.P. has had a detailed discussion with the hon. Minister on 21st January, 2011, and submitted a detailed Memorandum for consideration. But, to the utter disappointment of not only Chief Minister but also to the people of A.P., the Minister has not considered the Memorandum at all. Of the 9 new lines proposed by the Chief Minister, only Gudur- Durgarajapatnam has been sanctioned. In the last Budget the hon. Minister announced 11 new lines to connect the most backward areas and they are: Bhadrachallam-Kovvur, Nizamabad-Ramagundam, Hyderabad-Gajwel-Siddipet-Siricilla-Jagityal, Patancheruvu-Adilabad etc. But, till today even the approval from the Planning Commission has not got. The hon. Minister said that she would take up Nadikudi- Srikalahasti, Manuguru-Ramagundam, Akkampet-Medak-Medchal, etc. But, till now the projects have not brought to

tender stage even. Instead, the Minister said that such projects would be taken up in the Twelfth Plan. How can the Railways implement projects in this way? First you announce project, drag on for some years without allocation and then say that it would be taken up in the next Plan period. Mere announcements will not do any justice unless they are backed by allocations. So, I request the hon. Minister to take a holistic view and do justice by implementing the projects within a reasonable time-frame.

Secondly, there are projects which have been cleared by the Railway Board and the Planning Commission but are pending for clearance from the Cabinet. They are: Nadikudi-Srikalahasti new line, doubling and electrification of Vijayawada-Gudivada and

Machillipatnam/Bhimavaram-Narsapur-Nidadavolu to name a few. So, I request the hon. Minister to take these to the Cabinet and get approval. Sir, Secunderabad-Karimnagar via Siddipet has a lot of traffic and potential for earning revenue. The rate of return as per the rough calculation in the above stretch would be about 21 per cent, which is more than the 14 per cent norm prescribed by railways. So, I request to take this up immediately. Projects like Adilabad-Armoor new line which is a 136 kms. stretch is pending before the Railway Board for long. Kindly quicken the process and complete the same. Doubling of Bibinagar and Nallapadu is also important in view of heavy traffic and there is a lot of demand for this from the people of this region. There is also a need for a new line to Bhupalapalli coal mines. This has also not found place in the Budget proposals. Sir, Telangana is the backward region of Andhra Pradesh. Coal mines, Singareni Collieries and APGENCO are located at Bhupalapalli. There is a proposal for a line between Manugur and Ramagundam. I only urge that it should be routed via Bhupalapalli in view of the coal mines, Singareni Collieries and APGENCO. Apart from these, I request the hon. Minister to consider triple line between Kazipet-Ballarshah, Kazipet-Vijayawada and Maula Ali-Bhongiri as these are very important. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please help the Chair. I don't want to interrupt, but the debate has to end at 4.30 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Just two more minutes, Sir. Sir, I now come to the allocation of funds to some of the projects in Andhra Pradesh resulting in progress of those projects at a snail's pace. For example, Kakinada-Pitapuram requires Rs. 125 crores, but the Minister has given Rs. 1 lakh. Munirabad-Mahaboobnagar requires Rs. 360 crores, allocated Rs. 30 crores. Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Nizamabad project was started 18 years ago, it is yet to be completed. It required Rs. 150 crores, but given only Rs. 60 crores. So, same is the case with other projects relating to doubling, electrification and gauge conversion. Due to time constraint, I am not mentioning them all here. So, I humbly request the hon. Minister to seriously ponder over these and do

justice to Andhra Pradesh and the backward region of Telangana.

Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for announcing a longpending demand of Telangana for Wagon factory at Kazipet. But, at the same time, there is a genuine demand to declare Kazipet as a separate Division as it is the main junction which connects North and South India. People of Telangana have been demanding for declaring this as a separate Division for many years. But, for reasons best known to the Minister, it has not been declared. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for upgrading Warangal as Adarsh Station. But, I wish to place a small request before the hon. Minister in this regard. The traffic flow at this station increased fourfold and the passengers are facing problems for entry and exit. So, I request that one more entry and exit for Warangal station

4.00 P.M.

be opened and a building also be provided at the new entry/exit. Apart from this, I also request for a Foot-over-Bridge at station to facilitate the movement of passengers. The Ministry provides some facilities to stations which have been declared as Adarsh Stations but healthcare facilities are not provided at these Stations. So, I request for providing medical care facilities at Adarsh Stations also. Sir, I have one small request to make. There is a need for Rail-over-Bridge connecting Karimabad at under railway gate to Warangal in Warangal district. There is also a need for rail-under-bridge at Shiva Nagar in Warangal. I request the hon. Minister to give green signal to these two small works immediately as they are very important.

So, Sir, these are some of the demands which I thought that I should bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for redressing the same. I request her to ponder over these and do justice to Andhra Pradesh. I thank you, Sir, once again, for having given me this opportunity to make my maiden speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, debate on the Railway Budget should be over by 4.30 p.m. There are, still, 10 Members. I am afraid I will not be able to give more than three minutes to each Member. If you want to speak, you speak; otherwise, you take some other opportunity. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, अगर ममता भी यहां बैठी होती तो मैं उन्हें कुछ सजेशन देता।

श्री उपसभापति: उनके दो मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं।

सर, वे चुनाव में जागे वाली हैं। मामनीय मंत्री जी, बजट में हरेक को कुछ न कुछ दिया जाता है, लेकिन पंजाब एक ऐसा राज्य है जिससे दिया हुआ वापस लिया जाता है। मैं जब लोक सभा में एमपी था, चार वर्ष लगाता र संघर्ष करने के बाद अनंतपुर साहब से, जो हमारी गुरु नगरी है, अमृतसर तक लक्कि लाइन जोड़ने का एक प्रस्ताव लाया जी के द्वारा मंजूर किया गया था और वह फाइनैस मिनिस्टरी में गया था। जब मैं राज्य सभा में आया तो मैंने यहां प्रश्न किया कि उस प्रोजेक्ट का क्या हुआ? मुझे यह सुनकर अफसोस हुआ कि अगर पंजाब सरकार पचास परसेंट हस्सिडा डाल दे तो हम उस प्रोजेक्ट पर वधिर कर सकते हैं। मैं मामनीय ममता जी से

एक पर्सनल रक्विरेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वे चुप्पाव में जाने वाली हैं , अगर वे इस गुरुघर का आशीर्वाद लेना चाहती हैं तो इस प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूर कर दो , नहीं तो बहुत गड़बड़ होगी और दो गुरुघरों का आपको श्राप भी मल्लि सकता है। इससे पंजाब के सभी लोगों की भावना जुझी हुई है। दूसरा , होशियारपुर से अमृतसर के लिए एक डीएमयू दया गया , लेकिन साथ ही जो होशियारपुर से फरीज़पुर ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप श्राप मत दीजिए।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : मैं उसको वदिर्झ करता हूँ। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगी तो आपको आशीर्वाद नहीं मल्लिगा। मेरे पास केवल तीन मिनट का समय है इसलिए मैं जल्दी -जल्दी अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। फरीज़पुर से जो ट्रेन होशियारपुर के लिए जाती थी , वह वदिर्झ कर ली और अमृतसर के लिए दे दी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप पंजाब के साथ ऐसा अन्याय मत कीजिए। पंजाब मैं बहुत

सें बरिज बनकर तैयार हो गए हैं। जाखंधर का दुमुरिया पुल , जो वहां का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पुल है , उसके न बनने के कारण बहुत ट्रैफिक जाम रहता है। हमने उसको बनाकर तैयार कर दिया है , लेकिन रेलवे की तरफ से कमी है। हमने उसे काफी तैयार कर दिया है , लेकिन अब उसका सीमेंट उखड़ना शुरू हो गया है। आपकी तरफ से एक प्रस्ताव गया था कि हमें दो करोड़ रुपया और चाहिए क्योंकि स्टील का भाव बहुत बढ़ गया है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने वहां की कांफ्रेंशन को कम्पेल करके उस दो करोड़ रुपए का भी इंजाम करवाया , लेकिन वह पुल अभी तक नहीं बना। कृपया जितने भी पुल अधूरे पड़े हैं , उनको जल्दी बनाया जाए , नहीं तो वहां के ये अधूरे बने पुल एक्सीडेंट होने का बहुत बड़ा कारण बनने वाले हैं। अभी हमारी लेफ्ट पार्टी के मंत्री कह रहे थे कि आप वहां पर बड़े उद्घाटन कर रहे हो , लेकिन हमारे पंजाब में जो पुल हैं , वे उद्घाटन का इंजाम कर रहे हैं। कृपया वहां ध्यान देकर वहां के पुलों का उद्घाटन कीजिए। आप थोड़ा सा समय नक़िलिए , यदि ममता जी के पास समय नहीं है तो आप आइए, हम आपका स्वागत करेंगे। वहां पर जितने भी पुल बने पड़े हैं , उन पर ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा। सिर्फ़ जो रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर पुल बनने हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : एमपीज़ को ही कह दें , वहां उद्घाटन कर देंगे।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : महोदय , मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आपको 22 फरवरी , 2010 को 22 एमपीज़ ने मंत्रिकर एक पत्र लिखा था। उनकी बात को मानना तो क्या , अभी तक उस पत्र का जवाब तक नहीं आया है। उस पत्र में यह लिखा था कि जो उद्यान आभा तूफान एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से भटिंडा की तरफ जाती है , उसमें सिर्फ़ एक कोच एसी-सेकेंड क्लास का लगाया जाए। इसी तरह से एक और रक्विस्ट थी कि श्रीगंगानगर से नांदेड़ एक गाड़ी हफ्ते में एक दखि जाती है और दो महीने पहले उसकी 100 परसेंट बुकिंग हो जाती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि बलि इंटरस्ट के उन टिकटों का पैसा आपके पास पड़ा रहता है। वह जो रेलवे का रैक है , वह हफ्ताभर वहीं खड़ा रहता है। इसलिए लोगों की डिमांड है कि अगर उस ट्रेन को सप्ताह में दो या तीन बार कर दिया जाए तो आपका रेवेन्यू भी बढ़ेगा और लोगों को आने जाने में भी सुविधा होगा। सर, रेलवे की बहुत सी प्रॉपर्टी , रेलवे के बहुत से वृक्ष वैसे ही पड़े हैं। अगर थोड़ा सा मैनेज करके उस प्रॉपर्टी को संभाल लिया जाए तो इनक्रोचमेंट से उस प्रॉपर्टी को बचाया जा सकता है। आपने कशिया नहीं बढ़ाया है , न गुड्स ट्रेन का कशिया

बढ़ाया है , लेकिन खर्च इतने बढ़ा लगे हैं , यह भी सुनने में आ रहा है कि कहीं रेलवे कोमा में न चली जाए। उसको बचाने के लिये अगर रेलवे की प्रॉपर्टी का प्रॉपर मैनेजमेंट हो जाए , तो उससे आपका रेवेन्यू बढ़ सकता है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री साबिर अली (बहिर) : उपसभापति महादेय , बजट देखने में बहुत अच्छा है और पढ़ने में भी बहुत अच्छा लगा है , लेकिन जब यह देखा गया कि पहले बजट में जो बातें कही गई थीं , उनमें से कितने कामों को पूरा किया गया है , तो ऐसे लगा कि उनमें से केवल बीस परसेंट काम भी पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। महोदय , मैं रक्सौल शहर से आता हूँ और वह हर्दुस्तान और नेपाल का सबसे बड़ा बार्डर है। उस शहर में सिर्फ़ एक ही हॉस्पिटल है और रेलवे लाइन को क्रॉस करके ही उस हॉस्पिटल में जाया जा सकता है। वर्ष 2005-2006 में उस ओवर ब्रिज का शलिन्यास किया गया था , लेकिन आज तक भी उस काम को शुरू नहीं किया गया है। चट्टी लखने के बाद भी कोई जवाब नहीं आया है कि उस काम का क्या हुआ ? इसलिए मेरी रेल मंत्री जी से यह गुजारिश है कि वे उस ब्रिज को बनाएं। उस ब्रिज के न बनने से हर साल कमोवेश 25 से 30 लोग मारे जाते हैं , क्योंकि वे हॉस्पिटल में नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं। यह रक्सौल जंक्शन है और यहां साइडिंग के लिये भी एक ही ट्रैक है और वह उसी फाटक पर आता है , जहाँ फाटक पर हॉस्पिटल को रास्ता जाता है। मेरी एक गुजारिश और है कि हमारे जहाँ में मोतिहारी बाधूधाम स्टेशन है , जहाँ से गरीब रथ ट्रेन 2008 में शुरू की गई थी। यह गरीब रथ ट्रेन हफ्ते में दो दिनों चलती है और चार

जबिं के लोग उस गरीब रथ ट्रेन से आते हैं। इसलिए इस गरीब रथ ट्रेन को हफ्ते के प्रत्येक दिनि बाधूधाम स्टेशन से कर दिया जाए , यही मेरी गुजारिश है।

महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 2005 में रेखवे ने एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया था। रेखवे में माल की दुलाई ही पैसे का मेला जरूरी है। सन् 2005 में रेखवे ने साइडिंग के लिये प्राइवेट पार्टियों को कॉल किया। उनसे एप्लीकेशन्स लीं और उनकी फीस जमा करवाई। उनको जमीन एलॉट की गई, लीज की गई और 2005-06 से अब तक हर साल लगातार लीज के पैसे लिये जाते हैं। जब साइडलाइन बना दी गई, तो उसको ऑपरेट करने की परमिशन नहीं दी गई। महोदय , मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इससे रेखवे की credentials इफेक्ट होती है कि आप किसी पार्टी को इन्वाइट करते हो , उसका करोड़ों रुपया लगा देते हो और जब समय आता है , तो आप उसको ऑपरेट नहीं करने देते हो। महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से मामनीय रेख मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ जो इस देश के नागरिक हैं , जो इस देश को अपनी कमाई का करोड़ों रुपया टैक्स के रूप में देते हैं , इससे उनका क्या कल्याण होगा ? आपके कहने से , आपके हस्ताक्षर से आपकी दी हुई जमीन की लीज पर उन्होंने साइडलाइन बनाई , शैड बनाई , क्या आप उनको परमिशन देंगे ? आपने इसको क्यों रोक रखा है और इसमें आपकी क्या मजबूरियां हैं ? ... (समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : बस हो गया। ... (व्यवधान)... साबिर अली साहब , मैंने आपको पहले ही कहा है।

श्री साबिर अली : सर, हमारी क्या खता है ? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : इसमें आपकी क्या किसी की भी खता नहीं है।

श्री साबिर अली : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ एक बात को चर्चित करना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा में एक सटिंग मेम्बर ने रूल 377 के तहत प्रश्न पूछा था और रेखवे की तरफ से गलत जवाब दिया गया। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी दुख की बात है , बड़ी गंभीरता की बात है कि रेखवे मंत्रालय से सवाल के जवाब और वह भी सदन के ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप इस पर स्पेशल मैशन दीजिए।

श्री साबिर अली : जी सर, मैं जरूर दूंगा।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बहिर के साथ जो भेदभाव हुआ है , हमारे प्रदेश के आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री ,

श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने अपनी चट्टी के द्वारा रेल मंत्री जी से जो माँग की, हमारे यहाँ जो प्रोजेक्ट्स पहले से चल रहे थे, वहाँ दो सालों से पैसे का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है, मैं अर्ज करूँगा, अपील करूँगा कि उन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये पैसा अतिशीघ्र दिया जाए, ताकि बहिर जैसे प्रदेश, जो गरीब प्रदेश है, का कल्याण हो सके।

इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। हमें पूरा बोझने का मौका नहीं दिया गया, लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में हमें बोझने का मौका दिया जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति : शुक्रिया। श्रीमती माया सहि।

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश) धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के जनहित से जुड़े कुछ बन्दिओं पर अपनी बात रखना चाहती हूँ मैं ग्वालियर से हूँ और मैं मंत्री जी से ग्वालियर की कुछ ट्रेनों के बारे में आग्रह करूँगी और आशा करूँगी कि मंत्री जी इन पर ध्यान देंगी।

नई दिल्ली -भोपाल शताब्दी का प्रस्थान दिल्ली से 6.16 बजे के स्थान पर 6.00 बजे किया जाना चाहिए और इस ट्रेन को भोपाल से 2.15 बजे रवाना करना चाहिए, जिससे यह 10.00 बजे दिल्ली पहुंच

जाए। अक्सर भोपाल शताब्दी को दिल्ली आते-जाते 11.00-11.30 बज जाते हैं। अगर समय में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन होगा, तो सबको सुविधा होगी।

इसी तरीके से तूफान मेल, जो परिवर्तन में कामपुर - इटावा -आगरा कैंठ होकर दिल्ली जाती है, इसे वाया झाँसी, ग्वालियर चलाया जाना चाहिए।

ग्वालियर -जयपुर इंटरसिटी, जो जयपुर जाती है, इस ट्रेन के बारे में मैं लाखों जी के समय से आग्रह करती आ रही हूँ और पुनः मेरा यह आग्रह है कि उसको आगरा कैंठ से ही जयपुर के लिये, ईदगाह के पहले ही नई लाइन डाल कर चलाया जाना चाहिए। इससे इस ट्रेन को आगरा फोर्ट जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और तकरीबन एक घंटे का समय बचेगा। इसके चलने का समय 3 बजे का होना चाहिए, जिससे यह 10 बजे तक जयपुर पहुँच जाएगा। अभी इसमें बहुत दक्षिण हो रही है।

इसी तरीके से आगरा छावनी से नई दिल्ली इंटर सिटी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी संख्या 4211 आगरा से प्रतिदिन प्रत्यक्ष : 6 बजे चलती है और उसी दिशि दिल्ली से रात्रि 9.30 बजे आगरा वापस आती है। मेरा आग्रह है कि इस ट्रेन को ग्वालियर तक चलाया जाना चाहिए। अगर यह ग्वालियर से प्रत्यक्ष : 5 बजे चलती है, तो हम सबको सुविधा होगी।

बंगलुरु राजधानी का ग्वालियर में हॉस्ट नहीं है। बंगलुरु राजधानी एवं हैदराबाद राजधानी का ठहराव ग्वालियर होना चाहिए।

भड्डा -कोटा, 1775 एवं 1776 फास्ट पैसेंजर को एक्सप्रेस बना कर नीमच तक बढ़ाया जाए, जिससे यात्रियों का समय भी कम लगेगा और भड्डा, ग्वालियर, शक्तिपुरी और गुन्ना इससे जुड़ जाएंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश सम्पर्क क्रांति खजुराहो लक्ष्मी एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉपेज ग्वालियर होना चाहिए, क्योंकि खजुराहो मध्य प्रदेश का पर्यटक स्थल है और 2447 और 2448 में ग्वालियर का यातायात भी अत्यधिक है। चम्बिकूट धाम भी मध्य प्रदेश का धार्मिक स्थल है। इसलिए मैंने मंत्री जी से इसका आग्रह किया है।

मैं एक और बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि गुन्ना -इटावा परियोजना वर्षों से अधूरी पड़ी है। वह कब पूरी होगी? इसे शीघ्र पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

ग्वालियर रेलवे स्टेशन का मास्टर प्लान क्या है , क्योंकि वहाँ जो विकास कार्य होते हैं , बन्नी कस्बि प्लानिंग के काम करा दिए जाते हैं , फरि वे तोड़े जाते हैं , फरि वे ठीक हो रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि ग्वालियर रेलवे स्टेशन का मास्टर प्लान क्या है , इससे अवगत कराया जाना चाहिए , ताकि योजनाबद्ध तरीके से स्टेशन का विकास हो सके।

मेरा एक और आग्रह है , जो रेलवे के इराइवरों से संबंधित है। मैं स्वयं उनसे मेलि हूँ और उन्होंने भी आग्रह किया है कि अभी भी 13,680 इराइवरों के पद खाली हैं। इराइवरों के ऊपर इयूटी का सबसे ज्यादा दबाव रहता है। रेलवे के आधे से ज्यादा इराइवर heart patient हैं , उनके heart के ऑपरेशन हो चुके हैं , उन्हें आराम नहीं मल्लिता है , वे तनाव में रहते हैं , वे परिवार से दूर रहते हैं , दो-दो दल्लि उनको रिलीबर नहीं मल्लिता , दो-दो दल्लि लगातार इयूटी पर रहने से और जब ट्रेन देर से चलती है , तो इसका असर भी इराइवरों पर पड़ता है , क्योंकि उन्हें और अधिक लम्बे समय तक ट्रेन में रहना पड़ता है। इराइवरों का स्वास्थ्य पूरी तरह से ठीक हो , वे heart patient न हों और अन्य ऐसी तमाम बीमारियों से गस्त न हों , रेलवे मंत्रालय को इसका संज्ञान लेना चाहिए और इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जरूरत के मुकाबले खास तौर से इराइवरों के पद 30 फीसदी अधिक होने चाहिए , लेकिन हमारे यहाँ 13,680 पद कम हैं।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूँ कि ये पद भरे जाने चाहिए। इसके अलावा भी करीब 1,68,000 अन्य कर्मचारियों के पद खाली हैं, वे कब तक भरे जाएंगे, इसका जवाब भी मंत्री महोदया दें ?

उपसभापति महोदय ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं उनका हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद। श्री वज्रिय दर्जा जी, क्या आप तीन मिनट में अपनी बात बोलेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर आप तीन मिनट में नहीं बोलेंगे तो आप .. (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वज्रिय जवाहरलाल दर्जा (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं दो मिनट में बोलूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप दो मिनट में ही बोलिए।

श्री वज्रिय जवाहरलाल दर्जा : उपसभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को उनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत ममतामय बजट के लिए हार्दिक धन्यवाद देना हूँ हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी इस बजट को आम आदमी का बजट कहा है मैं भी यहां पर कुछ मांगने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ, हमें कुछ नहीं चाहिए।

श्री माननीय सदस्य : यह तो बहुत अच्छी बात है।

श्री वज्रिय जवाहरलाल दर्जा : हम सफ़ि यही चाहते हैं कि रेल मंत्री जी को जल्दी से जल्दी बंगाल का मुख्य मंत्री बना दिया जाए ... (व्यवधान) ... जिसके लिए वे तैयार भी हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... वहां की जनता भी तैयार है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बजट पर बोल रहे हैं या ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वज्रिय जवाहरलाल दर्जा : सर, मैं बजट के ऊपर बोल रहा हूँ बजट एक विश्वसनीय और पाबन दस्तावेज़ है जब संसद में बजट आता है, तो देश के लोग उसे बहुत गंभीरता से देखते हैं, कस्तु देखने में यह आया है कि हम लोग बजट के ऊपर जो वायदे करते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... वायदे करने के बाद वे पूरी तरह से नभिए नहीं जाते। यह आपने स्वयं भी देखा होगा। इसी कारण नेताओं की जो छवि है, उसके लिए लोगों के मन में शंका पैदा हो जाती है आम पब्लिक मीटिंग में दिया गया भाषण और संसद में बजट के ऊपर कही हुई बात, इन दोनों में बहुत फर्क है मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पछिले बजट के अन्दर लालू प्रसाद जी ने जो कुछ भी वायदे किए थे और जो कुछ भी बहिर को दिया था, जब वे चले गए तो वह सब वैसे का

वैसे रह गया। ममता जी ने इस बजट के अन्दर बंगाल की जनता को काफी कुछ दिया है, लेकिन जब ये चीफ मन्निस्टर बन कर चली जाएंगी, फिर वे वायदे भी वैसे के वैसे ही रह जाएंगे। प्रश्न यह है कि आप बजट के अन्दर जो कहते हैं, वह काम पूरा भी होना चाहिए।

हमने देखा है कि लाख जी ने इसी सदन के अन्दर 2008-09 में वर्धा -यवतमाल -नांदेड़ रेल लाइन, जो 270 किलोमीटर लम्बी है, को तीन वर्षों में पूर्ण करने की बात कही थी। उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि तीन वर्षों में जो इसे पूर्ण करेगा, हम इन्सेटिव्स के रूप में हर व्यक्ति को 5-5 लाख रुपये देंगे। आज उसकी स्थिति यह है कि जो प्रोजेक्ट 697 करोड़ रुपये का था, वह आज करीब -करीब 1000 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है।

यहां पर श्री वल्लिसराव देशमुख जी उपस्थित हैं। मैं वशिष्ठ रूप से उनको धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने स्वयं मेरे साथ रेल भवन पर आकर कहा था कि रेल मंत्रालय को मेरे राज्य का जो कॉन्ट्रिब्यूशन है, उसे मैं जमा करवा दूंगा और उन्होंने वहां जमा भी करवा दिया। अनफॉर्चुनेटली अभी तक रेल मंत्रालय की तरफ से यह कार्य नहीं हुआ है।

सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि गांधी जी ने शांति नक़्क़ितन की वज़िटर बुक में एक बात लिखी थी कि “अगर आप कोई आश बासन देते हैं या वायदा करते हैं, तो उसे जब्दिगी की कीमत पर भी पूरा करना चाहिए।” ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : दर्जा साहब, आपके टीम मनिट हो गए हैं।

श्री वजिय जवाहरलाल दर्जा : सर, एक मनिट और दे दीजिए।

मेरी मंत्री महोदया से गुज़ारिश है कि आप भी अपने वायदे को पूरा करें। आजादी के समय इन्होंने बीजापुर - पंढरपूर रेल लाइन विकास योजना के अंतर्गत रेलवे लाइन की जो घोषणा की थी, अभी तक उसका काम शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है। घोषणा हुई कि मोहल - पंढरपूर लाइन की स्वीकृति से तीर्थयात्रियों को सहायता मिलेगी, वह परियोजना भी पूरी नहीं हुई। कोंकण से आने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों की स्वीकृति के लिए कोल्हापुर - रत्नागिरि लाइन को मंजूरी दी जाने की बात कही गई थी, वह कार्य भी नहीं हुआ। ट्रेन नम्बर 2834 हाबड़ा - अहमदाबाद एक्सप्रेस को भावनगर तक बढ़ाए जाने की बात कही गई, जिससे नागपुर, अमरावती, अकोला और जलगांव से आने वाले जैन तीर्थयात्रियों को पलिताना तक जाने में सहूलियत होती, लेकिन वह काम भी नहीं हुआ। 138 किलोमीटर लम्बी अमरावती - नारखेड़ लाइन की स्वीकृति 1993-94 दी गई थी, उसे मंजूर कर लिया गया था, लेकिन उसे अभी तक भी पूरा नहीं किया गया है। बारामती लोमांद में 54 किलोमीटर की लाइन है, जिसको 1997-98 में मंजूरी दी गई थी, उसका भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। नागपुर से इन्दौर त्रिशताब्दी एक्सप्रेस को सप्ताह में दो दल रतलाम से होकर उदयपुर तक चलाने के बारे में 2006 में बात हुई थी, लेकिन वह भी अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई।

मेरी आपसे वनिती है कि ममता जी, आप इसकी ओर ध्यान दें। ममता जी तो अभी यहाँ नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनके दोमों राज्य मंत्री यहाँ पर उपस्थित हैं। मैं इन दोमों से यह वनिती करता हूँ कि ये इसकी ओर ध्यान दें। धन्यवाद।

श्री रणबीर सहि प्रजापति (हरियाणा) : सर, आपने मुझे रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। हालाँकि यह मेरा पहला स्पीच है, लेकिन मैं आपके टाइम की मजबूरी को देखते हुए इस पर ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूँगा।

सर, सबसे पहले मैं अपनी पार्टी, इंडियन नेशनल लोकदल

के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष चौधरी ओम प्रकाश चौटाला जी के धन्यवाद करूंगा, जन्होंने मुझे राज्य सभा में भेज कर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को प्रतिनिधित्व देने का काम किया है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट में हरियाणा प्रदेश, जो पूरे देश का अन्न-भंडारण का काम करता है, उसको एक तरह से रेलवे बजट से अछूता रखा गया है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान वर्ष 2010-11 के रेल बजट की तरफ दखिना चाहूंगा, जो रेल मंत्री जी द्वारा पछिले वर्ष लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था, जिसमें बजट संख्या 103 में हरियाणा के लखे नई रेलवे लाइन, रोहतक-हाँसी रेल लाइन को शामिल किया गया था और जिसमें सर्वेक्षण करवाने की बात कही गई थी। अब पुनः माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने 2011-12 के रेल बजट के अंतर्गत बजट क्रम संख्या 102 में पुनः महम के रास्ते रोहतक-हाँसी का सर्वेक्षण शुरू करवाये जाने का प्रस्ताव दर्शाया है। हरियाणा प्रदेश की यह माँग काफी समय से है और उसका केवल सर्वेक्षण ही करवाया गया है, लेकिन उसका बार-बार सर्वेक्षण करवाने के बावजूद यह माँग पूरी नहीं की गई।

महोदय , अगर हसिर से महम और रोहतक को जोड़ दिया जाए तो केवल 66 किलोमीटर लम्बी यह रेल लाइन है। इसको जोड़ने से हसिर से दिल्ली का सीधा रास्ता हो जाता है। लाखों यात्री रोज इस रूट से हरियाणा से दिल्ली सफर करते हैं। इससे न केवल रेलवे को यात्री मिलेंगे , बल्कि जो हाइवे हैं , उस पर भी लोड कम होगा।

इसी तरीके से वर्तमान में दिल्ली से हसिर जो गाड़ी आती है , वह भविनी होकर आती है और 40-45 मिनट भविनी में रुकती है। इसलिए वहाँ से लोग इससे आना पसंद नहीं करते। हसिर की आबादी करीब चार लाख है। हसिर में तीन यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं - HAU, GJU और यहाँ आर्मी कैंट भी है। लेकिन आज तक एक भी मेल गाड़ी हसिर से नहीं जाती। इसलिए मैं नविदन करना चाहूँगा कि खास कर जो हसिर से जम्मू रेलगाड़ी है , वह वाया लुधियाना ब्यास के रास्ते रात को चलती है। इस ओर केवल पैसेंजर गाड़ी से ही यात्रियों को यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ हजारों की संख्या में श्रद्धालु जाते हैं , वे ब्यास में भी जाते हैं। इधर से अमृतसर , वैष्णों देवी और ज्वाला जी की ओर भी काफी संख्या में श्रद्धालु जाते हैं। उन श्रद्धालुओं की माँग को देखते हुए जो पैसेंजर गाड़ी हसिर से लुधियाना 56433, जो दबि में चलती है , उसको मेल रूट करके उनका पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखा जाए।

इसी तरीके से पहले जब माननीय श्री लालू प्रसाद जी रेल मंत्री थे , तब उन्होंने अगोहा , जो अगवाल समुदाय का एक बहुत बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है , जो हसिर से केवल 17 किलोमीटर दूर है , उसमें माननीय लालू प्रसाद जी बतौर मुख्य अतिथि वहाँ पधारे थे और उन्होंने यह घोषणा की थी कि हम अगोहा को रेल लाइन से जोड़ेंगे। अगोहा के अन्दर एक मेडिकल कॉलेज भी है , लेकिन अभी तक उसे रेल लाइन से नहीं जोड़ा गया है। अगोहा एक तीर्थस्थान है और आस्था का प्रतीक है और वहाँ प्राचीन धरोहर भी है। वहाँ अक्सर हड़प्पाकालीन और मोहनजोदड़ो से जुड़ी कलाकृतियाँ मिलती हैं तथा पुरातत्व विभाग ने अगोहा को अपने संरक्षण में लिया हुआ है। यह हसिर से केवल 17 किलोमीटर दूर है , इसलिए इसको भी रेल लाइन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय , हरियाणा प्रान्त वक्सित प्रदेशों में से एक है। हरियाणा से 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर फतेहाबाद है , जो कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर है और वह अब तक रेलवे लाइन से अछूता है। इसलिए कृपा करके उसको भी

रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ा जाए। यही बातें मुझे आप लोगों के सामने रखनी थीं। टाइम का विशेष ध्यान रखते हुए और आपकी बात मानते हुए मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : नंदी येल्लैया जी, आप कृपया पाँच मिनट में अपनी बात बोलें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री स्वप्न साधन बोस (पश्चिम बंगाल) : सर, आपने मुझे एक बार भी बोलने नहीं दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने नाम ही नहीं दिया, तो कैसे बोलने देंगे ?

श्री स्वप्न साधन बोस : मैं अपनी पार्टी से एक ही आदमी हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप एक ही आदमी हैं, लेकिन आपको नाम तो लखाना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप प्लीज़ बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप प्लीज़ बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नंदी येल्लैया (आंध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, रेल मंत्रालय की ओर से जो बजट पेश किया गया है, उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं एक बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मनोहराबाद से कोह्लपल्ली वाया सद्दिपेट लाइन तकरीबन तीन साल से सैंक्शन होकर आज तक इस पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। बैकवर्ड

एरिया के बारे में आपके रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा आज तक प्लानिंग नहीं हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सड़िपेट , जो कि एक मेज़र बैकवर्ड एरिया है और तेलंगाना के अंदर आता है , वहाँ पर कई इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं , लेकिन वहाँ रेल की सुविधा नहीं है। ज़िसि वक्त मैं लोक सभा में था , उस वक्त से मैं इसको रफ़िजेंट कर रहा हूँ , लेकिन मेरे राज्य सभा में आने के बाद भी यह रेल से लकि नहीं हो सका है। यह रेल लकि बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह बहुत बैकवर्ड एरिया में आता है। वहाँ के फंड्स के लिए , जैसे हमारी मंत्री जी बैठी हुई हैं , उस बैकवर्ड एरिया को रेल वाइज फॉरवर्ड एरिया बनाने से ही वह फॉरवर्ड हो सकता है , लेकिन यह कई सालों से अनदेखा पड़ा हुआ है।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि आपके विभाग में ग्रुप “डी” की एक एडवर्टिज़मेंट आयी। पहले आपकी पॉलिसी में ग्रुप “डी” के लिए न्यूनतम योग्यता आठवीं पास थी , लेकिन अब उसको दसवीं क्लास कर दिया गया। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि गाँवों के अंदर जो रफ़िोट एरियाज़ हैं , जहाँ अनुसूचित जाति और बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग रहते हैं , उनके लिए आठवीं क्लास तक पढ़ना भी नामुमकिन है। फरि इस प्रकार के रफ़िटमेंट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट , शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और मॉयनरिटी के लोगों का आना बहुत मुश्किल है। आज देश के अंदर इतनी बेरोजगारी है , खास तौर से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अंदर बहुत ग़रबत है और वे बेरोजगार हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप इसे दसवीं की बजाय आठवीं क्लास कर दें , तो बहुत मेहरबानी होगी।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विज़ाग को ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे में भुक्नेश्वर डिवीजन के अंदर रखा गया है। विज़ाग में स्टील प्लांट्स हैं और सीमेंट आदि की कई फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं , लेकिन उसको भुक्नेश्वर हैडक्वार्टर्स के अंदर रखा गया है। इसके लिए कई एजिटेशंस हुए और कई रफ़िजेंटेशंस दिये गये। इसके बावजूद इसको नज़रअंदाज़ किया जाता रहा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान दें , क्योंकि जब वहाँ तेलंगाना से तेलुगु - स्पीकिंग लोग इंटरव्यू देने गये , तो वहाँ पर उनके सामने कई उकावटें आई तथा मार -पीट हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो वल्टियर डिवीजन है , उसको साउथ-सेंट्रल रेलवे में मल्लिया जाए , क्योंकि वहाँ के लोगों और वहाँ के इंडस्ट्रिस्ट्स की भी यह डिविंड है और कई बार इसके लिए

रप्रिजेंटेशंस दिये गये हैं। यह बहुत ही लॉग पेंडिंग इश्यू है, जिसके लिये गये 30 सालों से वहाँ के लोकल मनिस्टर्स और विधान सभा के मैसेम्बरस भी काफी रप्रिजेंटेशंस दे रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको एससीआर में मर्ज किया जाए और ग्रुप "डी" के लिये योग्यता आठवीं क्लास की जाए। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. This concludes the discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2011-12. Now, the hon. Prime Minister is to make a statement.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Appointment of Central Vigilance Commissioner

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the post of Central Vigilance Commissioner was due to fall vacant on 8th September, 2010 on the completion of the term of Shri Pratyush sinha.

Under the CVC Act, 2003, the appointment of Central Vigilance Commissioner is required to be made by the President by Warrant under her hand and seal and on the basis

of the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Leader of Opposition in the House of the People.

The meeting of the Committee took place on 3rd September, 2010. The Leader of Opposition gave a dissenting note. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee, the President appointed Shri P. J. Thomas as the CVC and he was sworn in on 7th September, 2010.

After the appointment of Shri Thomas, two public interest litigation petitions were filed in the Supreme Court challenging the appointment of Shri Thomas as the CVC. The hon. Supreme Court declared the recommendation of the Committee as *non-est* in law and quashed the appointment of Shri P.J. Thomas as CVC.

The hon. Supreme Court has pronounced its decision. We accept and respect the verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. There has been an error of judgement on our part and I accept full responsibility for it. The Government will take into consideration the guidelines/directions given by the Court while appointing a new CVC.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for making a statement on the appointment of the Chief Vigilance Commissioner. Sir, the Chief Vigilance Commissioner is the principal anti-corruption official of the Government of India. In one sense, it is the integrity institution of India. It has primacy in the matters of regulating appointments to the top officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation and also keeping a close vigil on the key investigations that the Central Bureau of Investigation undertakes. Of late, there has been a feeling that some of our investigative agencies, including the Central Bureau of Investigation, have been guided by political agendas. Political agendas have got primacy over even investigative agencies and, therefore, it is for this reason that the purity, primacy, independence and integrity of the CVC is of utmost importance. I am, therefore, seeking only a few clarifications from the hon. Prime Minister really with the intention that this institution of

the CVC itself is strengthened so that the institutions that it keeps a vigilance over are also strong and these kinds of errors, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, are not repeated in future.

Sir, my clarifications are: Firstly, on the third of September, 2010 the High Power Committee met to make its recommendations with regard to the selection of the Chief Vigilance Commissioner. Was the hon. Prime Minister or the Committee informed of the pendency of a charge-sheet against one of the incumbents who eventually was recommended by this Committee?

Who, Sir, – this is my second query – was responsible for the preparation of this shortlist of the three possible candidates? Was it done by the DoPT, which is also a

Department under the hon. Prime Minister? Or was it done by the Prime Minister's Office? Or was it done by the DoPT under the suggestion of somebody in the Prime Minister's Office? Therefore, we have to go to the root of the matter and find out who the person was who had prepared this shortlist of these three names. Thirdly, Sir, even when the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, who was a Member of the High Power Committee, pointed out that there had been a charge-sheet against the person proposed to be selected, and even sought that the meeting could be deferred by a day in order to ascertain these facts, what was the plausible reason that a person with a charge-sheet pending against him was preferred over two other persons who had a relatively cleaner record and who had no such stigma attached to their name? Why did the Government come with this preconceived notion that it was this particular officer, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Thomas alone who was suitable as far as this office was concerned? There, Sir, could not have been two views possible between a charge-sheeted candidate being appointed a CVC and two persons with a relatively cleaner record being overlooked in favour of a person who had been charge-sheeted.

Sir, my fourth query is that the Supreme Court has laid down a very important principle of institutional integrity in relation to the CVC. Needless to say that it applies not only to the CVC, but it must apply to all institutions which are so vital to our democracy and our functioning. Will the Government bear this principle in mind while making appointments to these offices, upholding the primacy of all these institutions – I am not naming all of them – and keeping the underlying principle of institutional integrity and enhancement of this institutional integrity?

My last query to the hon. Prime Minister is this. He has been very gracious enough in his statement to say, "There has been an error of judgement on our part and I accept full responsibility for it." But the Prime Minister with his wide experience also knows that responsibility and accountability go side by side and, therefore, whoever was responsible for pushing this particular name, which could have eventually resulted in bringing a bad name to the Government and also to this institution and to our entire

system, must be held accountable. Therefore, what does the Prime Minister propose to do in this matter? Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have seen that there is one very significant difference in the statement that the hon. Prime Minister has made in the Lok Sabha and in this House today, that is, the sentence that is added here saying, "There has been an error of judgement on our part and I accept full responsibility for it." I would, through you, Sir, like to take the Prime Minister back to his days in the Delhi School of Economics. Well our generation was taught, by all of you, that the impeccable logic of reasoning for an economist in investigating any phenomenon is to identify not only the

necessary condition, but also the sufficient condition. What you have said today is the necessary condition. The sufficient condition has not been addressed. The sufficient condition is: there are four queries in this that I would like to put before you. I put it before you in the background of the fact that the hon. Attorney General has told the highest Court that this may have happened because the Department of Personnel has failed to put up the relevant papers before this Committee. That is very strange that needs to be inquired into. The hon. Law Minister has also gone on record somewhere to say, "There is something wrong in the system that needs to be corrected." It is precisely with that perspective that there is something wrong in the system that needs to be corrected; these four questions need to be answered in the interest of the system. First, all of us are aware and this is a fact that needs to be put up to the Committee that the current CVC was functioning as the Secretary of Telecommunication, when the entire 2G scam was taking place. Today, we have instituted a JPC to inquire into that. Knowing full well, why was this not taken on board? Secondly, irrespective of whether the papers were put up before the Committee, the fact remains that there was an investigation pending on an on-going case connected with the import of palmolein. When that was pending, why was such a decision taken overlooking that fact? Thirdly, objections were raised by one of the three Members of this High-Power Committee. But they were overlooked. What are the reasons as to why they were overlooked? Fourthly, was there any pressure? And, if that pressure is there, in the interest of the system and in the interest of our country, the entire Parliament should be told of such pressure, so that we can fight it together to ensure that our system cannot be compromised and its integrity cannot be adversely affected.

Therefore, we have to keep in mind the hon. Supreme Court's observation that it is not the integrity of the individuals that the Court had questioned, while passing its verdict or judgement or its pronouncement, but it is the integrity of the institution. Keeping the integrity of the institution in mind, while the personal integrity will, definitely, be followed up legally - legally, the case will be pursued; that is a different matter -

the institutional integrity, the integrity of the institution of the Central Vigilance Commission, or, for that matter, any other institution of our Parliamentary democracy, to uphold that integrity, it is necessary that these questions be answered, and from the necessary condition, we must move to the sufficient condition. And, this must be answered publicly so that we can cleanse our system and strengthen it. Finally, who else can do it in a democratic system, other than the Union Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister? It is only he who can do it by giving these facts in the public fora, and correcting the institution itself. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister to take cognizance of these four questions that I have put, not just as clarifications, but to, actually, act on them so that we can strengthen the institution of our Parliamentary democracy. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, my point of clarification is very simple. The final decision was the decision of two persons, namely, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. During the entire controversy, the Home Minister was confronted by media. The Home Minister just replied saying, "Go and ask the DoPT." If that is so, something had gone wrong somewhere, and the Prime Minister must come out cleaner on this issue. It is good that the Prime Minister takes the responsibility. It is in the interest of Parliamentary democracy that one should appreciate the Prime Minister's position. But that is not the end of the issue. The issue will have to be pursued further, and looked into as to whether the Prime Minister was under some compulsion, or, who led the Prime Minister to arrive at such a decision. It is not that we are asking, but the common people outside Parliament do ask as to how it is that the Government decided to propose such a person to be the CVC. Sir, the Prime Minister must come out with more details and explain as to how the Prime Minister and the Home Minister were forced to take such a decision. That is what he must explain. Thank you.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition and my friends, Shri Yechury and Shri Raja, for the clarifications that they have sought, and I shall try to answer them as best as I can. The first question that the Leader of the Opposition asked was: Was I aware of the pendency of the charge sheet against Shri Thomas? The honest answer is that the Note was prepared under the guidance of the Minister of State in charge of DoPT, and that Note did not contain this information. I did become aware of this case only when the hon. Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha raised this issue in the meeting itself. And this is where I felt that since Mr. Thomas had been appointed the Chief Secretary of the Government of Kerala, since he was appointed as the Secretary of the Government of India, all legitimate vigilance angles must have been looked into. And that is why we went ahead with the selection process. That is the truth as I see it.

As far as the responsibility for the preparation of the shortlist is concerned, that came through normal channels and it

came with the approval of the Minister of State, Department of Personnel.

With regard to the charge-sheet, I don't know if there is anything else that I can say. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to raise any other issue I am there to clarify.

Now, with regard to what Shri Yechury has stated, I have already mentioned that, until I went to the meeting of the committee, I was not aware that there was any such case of palmolein and, that too, involving corruption. I did become aware of it when Sushmaji raised this issue, but for the reason that since the gentleman had been appointed subsequent to this particular case, the Chief Secretary of the Government of Kerala, and

that he had been appointed also the Secretary of the two Departments of the Government of India, I thought vigilance matters must have been looked into and, therefore, we went ahead with the selection process.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This concludes the...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are not satisfied. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. We are not starting the debate on this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are not satisfied with the reply, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. We are not starting the debate on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please follow the practice of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Does the Government intend to fix any accountability in this matter, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has asked something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Railways please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, the Prime Minister is ready to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minister of Railways please. ...*(Interruption)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ..*(व्यवधान)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think we have gone through the grill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are not satisfied with the answer given by the Prime Minister. We are, therefore, walking out in protest.

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwalia Saheb, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... अहलुवालिया जी, आप अपने

साथियों से कहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... I can't hear you.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, one simple question was asked: What is the Prime Minister going to do about the accountability? That is the question. Let him answer.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already stated that I accept full responsibility for this error of judgement. As far as the question of accountability is concerned, I as the Minister in-charge of the Department of Personnel as well, accept the responsibility and I am accountable. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. We are not starting it again.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The name was not put there by the Prime Minister. Who put that name there? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): The name came from somewhere else. You said you didn't know about it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister has replied to the debate. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. I think enough has been said on this. Now, let us move on with the business. The Minister of Railways please.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2011-12 - (*contd.*)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Respected Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am grateful to all my hon'ble colleagues whether on this side of the House or on that side for their valuable suggestions, for their appreciation of the Railway Budget, for their constructive criticism and also for their good advice.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sir, Shri Venkaiah Naiduji initiated the discussion on the Railway Budget. He mentioned about the financial position of the Railways. I would be very brief, Sir. I would be sharing information in brief. Venkaiahji asked about the operating ratio of the Railways. I would like to inform you that, earlier too when the Fifth Pay Commission Report was implemented in the year 2000, at that time payment was Rs.6,000 crores. At that time, the operating ratio was 98.3 per cent. But, this time, our Railways employees managed things in a better way; they have done a lot of things for the Railways. They improved the quality too. That is why this operating ratio we could manage; even after bearing Rs.73,000 crores towards the Sixth Pay Commission Report

implementation, we are able to manage; from 98.3 per cent, it came down just to 92.1 per cent. With regard to our improvement, it is 0.2 per cent improvement over what we had announced in the Budget Estimates.

Sir, on our financial performance I cannot say that it is very good because there are problems this time about the economic performance all around; in every country there are problems, earlier there was a golden period. But, you would appreciate that the Railways is

a lifeline of not only transportation in our nation, but it is also a means of national integration. This is the only passenger service where crores of people travel everyday. Sir, it covers more than 8,000 stations; it runs 18,500 trains daily; it transports 700 crores of people every year these days. If you count the passengers per day, it is about 2.2 crore; these many people travel by the Railways everyday. This is the only cheaper passenger-friendly mode of transport in the country. It is environment-friendly and it is totally the country-friendly Railways.

Sir, yes, some hon. Members compared the China's performance with India's performance. Sir, I appreciate their performance. China is also our friend. But, let me tell you one thing, Sir. China is China and India is India. I feel proud of my motherland because we have democracy. We have our own responsibilities to the people of our country. It is a democratic country. We have to take care of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. We have to take care of the minorities. We have to take care of the weaker sections. We have to take care of our women. We have to take care of our people. And, we have to take care of the democracy. What autocrats can do cannot be done by the democratic people, because these are the duties of the people living in democracy. This is the duty of the democracy. Therefore, they have no social obligation like India. Yes, they are doing better; I cannot say that they are not doing good things; they are doing better, they are spending lots of money for their railway network. We have to increase our network based on our earnings from passengers and freight loading. Then, how is comparison possible?

After the Independence, even after 63 years, as a Railways Minister I know that it is not possible to satisfy everybody. But, there must be a proper plan of action and there must be some planning. That is why, this time I have come out with Vision-2020. Why have I given this? I know that the suggestions and demands made by hon. Members of Parliament are very genuine. They want more trains, more rail lines and more coaches. I appreciate their demands, Sir. But, the problem is, if I need 50,000 coaches every year, the production capacity is just 5,000. There are no other production units in the country except the four-ICF, RCF, DLW and

CLW. What is our planning? We must start our own rail-based industries. Then only can we stand on our own legs. We should not be begging. That is why, under UPA-II, within a year we have set up 16 rail-based industries in this country, which is a more potential area.

Even in this year's Budget, we have proposed 4-5 industries. One is in Jammu and Kashmir; two are in the north-eastern area – one is in Manipur, another is in Assam – another is in Kolar, Karnataka; another is in West Bengal. In other parts of the country too, we would like to have coach manufacturing factories because we need coaches very badly and our production units are not able to cope with the requirement.

Wherefrom will we get the coach? Sir, we can purchase the cloth or sweets or whatever is available in the market. But, what is not available in the market, how can we purchase it? If there is a genuine demand, how can we meet that? अभी कहा गया कि care नहीं है, safety नहीं है। Care नहीं है, मैं भी मानती हूँ। Passenger amenities और भी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन कैसे करेंगे? अगर नई कोच बनाएँगे, तब तो कोच आएगी। ग्रीन टॉयलेट करने के लिए तो हमने कह दिया, लेकिन जब यह मेरे पास available होगा, तभी हम कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए हमने instruction दे दिया, लेकिन जब तक यह available नहीं होगा, तब तक बहुत मुश्किल से काम चलाना है। इसलिए थोड़ी दक्कित हो रही है, थोड़ी कमी भी है, लेकिन हम लोगों को यह विश्वास है कि हम लोगों ने जो प्लानिंग कर दी है, उससे हम आने वाले दिनों में अच्छा रास्ता दिखाएँगे, अच्छी रोशनी भी दिखाएँगे।

सर, जब 10 सालों के बाद पे कमीशन होता है, हमारे employees हमारे लिए गौरव हैं, उनके लिए हमें ज्यादा रुफ़ देते पड़ते हैं। भारत सरकार के जतिने भी employees हैं, half of the Government employees are the Railway employees. Sir, 50 per cent of the Government employees belong to the Railways. We are proud of them. Their number is about 14 lakh. इसलिए 6th Pay Commission के अंदर भी हमने 73 हजार करोड़ रुफ़ internal generation से दिए, लेकिन तब भी हम लोगों ने dividend पूरा pay किया है। I am grateful to the Railway Convention Committee and also this Parliament for recommending one per cent decrease in dividend, from seven per cent to six per cent. Not only me but also the whole Railway family is grateful to the Parliamentary Committee. It may be the Railway Convention Committee, it may be the Consultative Committee and it may be the Standing Committee. We are also grateful to all our friends and all our Committee Members. Sir, our financial performance will be very strong even tomorrow. What we are planning today is, we are going in for commercial utilization of the airspace also, Sir. It is a fact that PPP is a new area. The Railway people are not habituated to this area. They have to plan for that. We should not do it hurriedly so that Government interests are protected. So, we are taking some time; we have set up some Committee. It may be Madhepura, it may be Marhowra, it may be Kanchrapara, it may be Dankuri. Everything is in process, and it will be sorted out

timely.

Sir, for Dedicated Freight Corridor also, we are doing the things in a right manner. The realignment is being done. We are also giving land from the Land Bank for the Dedicated Freight Corridor. We have also started the Eastern Corridor. Even for the Western Corridor also, Jaika is giving the lead. The agreement is there and everything is on process. Nothing is delayed for that.

Sir, regarding safety and security, of course, the hon. Members of Parliament have also given so many good suggestions. Sir, for the first time, out of 17 zones, we are providing Anti Collision Device in seven Zones. So, in all, it will cover eight Zones. Earlier, it was only in the North Frontier Zone. After that successful achievement of the Anti Collision Device, this time, we propose it for seven other Zones.

5.00 P.M.

So, now, it will cover eight Zones. The remaining eight-nine zones, which are left out, we can cover in a phased manner. This time, we put up the fog device also. Because of the modern technology available in this area, we have started using this technology, Sir. I am grateful to the researchers and our friends also who have helped us in using it. It is because of them that this time we used the fog device also. Sir, luckily, touchwood, there has been no incident. However, one unfortunate incident took place; which we do not support. We feel very sorry for that because in that incident, one person died. That is why I said, 'touchwood'; let it be good like this. Sir, even in the fog season, not a single incident happened this time. I am grateful to my researchers and others for this. Sir, the fog device worked very well.

Sir, like this, in SIMRAN also, Mr. Sam Pitroda is taking charge of Railtel Corporation. The Railtel Corporation has to do some business for our Department. So, Sir, he has given one suggestion for SIMRAN also. That is also for real-time train timing. We have included that in this Budget. So, Sir, for safety and security, we are taking full care. We are taking full care even for the unmanned level crossings. Last time, we had taken up about 3000 unmanned level crossings, and this year, we will take up 1500. So, this year, it will be over. Again, we will review it. If there is anything which is left out, then, we will take it up. Sir, unmanned level crossings is a concern area for Railways. I think, we will do it this time.

Sir, Venkaiahji raised the issue about Railways' achievement for new lines and all these. For the last 63 years, our progress for new lines was between 180 kilometres and 200 kilometres per year. This time, our target was very high. Deliberately, I kept the target at 1000 kilometres, but, this time, we will do 700 kilometres.

It is three times better. It is 700 kilometers IN new lines, and then 700 and 800, total 1500 kilometers is in broad-gauge conversion and doubling. This time record work we have done. Again we will do it because if we keep the higher targets, then only can we achieve our goal, otherwise, no. That is why, Sir, our target is more and we want to do it. If it is 700 kilometers this time,

we have given one instruction about non-lapsable fund. Whatever fund is given for this year project, this fund should not be diverted. This fund will be used for that particular project only. Regarding that also we have given the instructions because then only the fund will be utilized to look into the complaints. Every time Members are complaining about 'no money', 'give money', 'they do not spend the money'. This is the complaint. We are going to set up one committee which we announced in our budget also. In Southern, Eastern, Northern, Western and like this, the General Managers will be the in-charge and they will set up their own monitoring and coordination committee because whatever we announce is implemented in a time bound manner. Sometimes we say something but we are not able to implement it in a proper way. That is why we have set up a committee.

Sir, I have mentioned about dividend, financial performance, safety and about passenger amenities that we have decided. The Indian railway has 8000 stations. If railways do it on their own, one thing that I always think is that..

अगर रेलवे ऑपरेशन बहुत मुश्किल होता तब भी हमें करना पड़ता। अभी तो sabotage भी बहुत होता है, लेकिन पहले ऐसा नहीं था। आज रेलवे को स्वयं यह सब करना होता है। उड़ीसा में इल्लिगल माइनिंग की प्रॉब्लम आई, उसमें हमारी कोई गलती नहीं थी, लेकिन उसमें हमें 2000 करोड़ रुपये का लॉस हुआ। चूंकि हमारी तरफ से लोडिंग नहीं हुआ, It is not that our performance is bad. If we cannot do the loading, it is not our fault. It is because of some local problem. In Karnataka also, we were not able to load. It is not because of our fault. Only 20 million we could not load because this problem of iron ores came suddenly in Orissa and Karnataka. But in spite of this, our earnings is more; our passenger earnings are also more. Even our freight earnings is more.

This time, I think, we will fulfill our targets or even it is more than that. From the austerity point of view, the Railways saved about Rs. 3700 crores due to the financial system that we have set up. I think this is also a good lesson. We want to continue it because Government money is our money, Government money is public money. We have to save the public money. My CPM friend is not here. Sorry, but I have to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Somebody else raised this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am searching him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said that railway bankruptcy is going on, railway anarchy is going on, in railway this and that is going on. I think you must politically fight with me but please realize that railway is country's property. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not my property. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot blame my fourteen lakh employees. You cannot say that... रेलवे ऐसा डिफर्टमेंट है, यह चीज़ खत्म हो गई, वह चला गया ... What is this? * हो गया ... What is this? वज़िन

20-20 को भी अपने * बता दिया, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम ऐसा काम कभी नहीं करते। मैं आपको भी रक्विरेस्ट करना चाहूंगी कि आपको जो भी क्रेडिटिसिज़्म करना हो, आप जरूर कीजिए,

लेकिन रेलवे के साथ मत कीजिए , हमारे साथ कीजिए
 ... (व्यवधान) ... किरिटिसिज्म आप हमारे साथ कीजिए , रेलवे
 के साथ ऐसा मत कीजिए।

सर, हम रेलवे के 8000 स्टेशंस के बारे में एक डिसीजन लेने जा रहे हैं , इन 8000 स्टेशंस में रेलवे का खर्च बचा कर भी हम सब कामों को करवा सकते हैं। सर, वह कैसे होगा ? हम उसे स्पाँसर करेंगे। जब हम स्पाँसर करेंगे तो उससे रेलवे को पैसा मिलने लगेगा , जिससे स्टेशन भी अच्छा तैयार हो जाएगा और जमीन भी रेलवे के पास ही रहेगी। एडवर्टाइजमेंट करके वह पुष्पा रेलवे को मिल सकता है और उस पुष्प से उस स्टेशन को भी अच्छे से अच्छा बनाया जा सकता है। हम लोगों ने इस तरह का प्लान किया है।

एक प्लान और किया गया है , हम रेलवे ब्रांड को ऐड में यूज करेंगे। रेलवे ब्रांड को यूज करके कॉमर्शियल ऐड्स के माध्यम से हमें बहुत पुष्पा प्राप्त हो सकता है। 285 ट्रेंस में हम ऑन बोर्ड हाउस कीपिंग कर रहे हैं। 285 ट्रेंस में हमने यह शुरू किया है , जहाँ हमें एडवर्टाइजमेंट द्वारा उनमें कुछ

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

खर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। पैसिंजर क्लीनलीनेस के लिए भी खर्च करने की हमें जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि जो स्फॉसर , करेगा , वही ऐड करेगा और वही साफ़-सफाई भी करेगा।

अगर हम इस तरह से करेंगे तो गवर्नमेंट का रुपया भी बच जाएगा और साथ ही इसकी ब्यूटी भी अच्छी हो जाएगी। इसके लिए हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं। Regarding passenger amenities, new railway lines, model stations, out of 550, 442 will be completed within 31st March. सर्कि वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशंस नहीं बना पाए , इसके लिए मैंने बजट में अपोलोजाइज किया है। हम ग्लोबल टैंकर की बातों के चलते इसे नहीं कर पाए। उसमें कंसल्टेशन फी इतनी ज्यादा आ रही थी कि यह सम्भव ही नहीं है। उतने में तो ग्लोबल से हर्बल अच्छा होता है। हर्बल में तो इतने पैसे की जरूरत नहीं होती है। I am just saying this. I am sorry, if it is not parliamentary. ग्लोबल के साथ-साथ हम लोग डोमेस्टिक को भी मौका देंगे।

सर, कंसेशन के बारे में हमने बजट में जो अनाउंस किया है , उस पर ही बहुत कुछ बोला है , वैसा मैं इस पर बोलना नहीं चाहती हूँ , लेकिन आजवूसेन डे है। हमारे मन्त्रि नरेन्द्र बुढानिया जी और बी.एस.पी. के मन्त्रि ने भी कहा था कि महि ला दक्स के अवसर पर कुछ तो करना चाहिए। तो आज महिला दक्स के अवसर पर I can give my best wishes to all my brothers and sisters. But, we have some commitment to our 'girl child' also. हमारे एम.पीज़ . के सुझावों को देखते हुए। I want to announce that all the girls up to college level will get free monthly season ticket up to their vocational training centres. If they study for engineering or medical and whatever course they study, including vocational training, up to college level they will get free monthly season tickets. So, I welcome all girls to come out in more and more numbers to avail of this facility as they are the pride of this country.

सर, मोती लाल वोरा जी ने मुझसे एक ट्रेन के एक्सटेंशन के बारे में कहा था। Only that area is an extremist area. At night it will be very difficult to run. If you give us the suggestion how to adjust in day time, then, हम उसको जरूर एग्जामिन करेंगे। You are the senior most Member. Mr. Solanki is my colleague. He is a very good colleague of mine. उन्होंने एक सर्वे के लिए कहा है - [भावनगर-डोक्रा -पणिली -मणिली -

खम्भात -ताशपुर और बडौदा] उसको हम ले रहे हैं। मुनियप्पा जी को भी एक सर्वे चाहिए ... (व्यवधान) ... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने बोला दिया ... (व्यवधान) ... बुद्धेलखंड में हमने कर दिया ... (व्यवधान) ... बुद्धेलखंड में हमने स्पेशल कोयेंज दे दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हमीरपुर रेलवे लाइन ... (व्यवधान) ...

कुमारी ममता बनर्जी : झारखंड , महाराष्ट्र , बुद्धेलखंड , और लालगढ़ अंडरडेवलप्ड एरिया में चार स्पेशल कोयेंज आप लोगों को दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे बोलने तो दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... 235 प्रोजेक्ट्स , जो सर्वे के लिए पड़े हैं , इनको हम प्रधान मंत्री रेल विकास योजना में 12th commission में लेंगे। हम 12th commission में इसको फाइनैस करने के लिए इन्क्लूड करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ... बहिर में कर दिया है। वहाँ क्या नहीं दिया है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

श्री उपसभापति : आपरेजोल्यूशन मूव करिए।

**Recommendations contained in the First Report of the Railway
Convention Committee (2009)**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KM. MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in Paras 55, 56, 57, 58 and 62 of the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009), appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 10th December, 2010".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Appropriation Bills. The hon. Minister will move.

The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2011

and

The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

I also move:

That the bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall first take up the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2011. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2010-11 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill, 2011.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall, now, take up the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill. The question is:

That the bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past five of the
clock till
eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 9th March, 2011.