

Vol. 223

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Tuesday

9 August, 2011

18 Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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## RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 9th August, 2011/18th Sravana, 1933 (Saka)

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

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Number 121. ...(Interruption)... What are you doing? ...(Interruption)...

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Sir... ...(Interruption)...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग अपनी जगह पर वापिस जाइए।  
...(Interruption)... No banners, please. ...(Interruption)... The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at one minute past eleven of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### Presence of mercury in Delhi's environment

†\*121. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that huge quantity of mercury is present in Delhi's environment that is causing problems related to kidney and neuro-system;

(b) whether Government had issued orders to hospitals in 2010 restraining them from using instruments using mercury;

(c) what is the Government policy with regard to storage and disposal of mercury;

(d) whether Government is aware that at present mercury is being stored in cardboard and plastic boxes;

(e) whether general public has been apprised with regard to storage of mercury; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) Mercury is not included in  
the notified

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

ambient air quality standards. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has not monitored levels of mercury in ambient air and water in Delhi.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have issued guidelines in March, 2010 to reduce environmental pollution due to mercury in Central Government Hospitals and Health Centres. Under these Guidelines, all Central Government Hospitals and Health Centers have been asked to gradually phase out mercury containing equipments (thermometer, BP Instruments etc.) and replace them with good quality non-mercury equipments. The guidelines also require that a mercury phase-out plan be developed and procurement of mercury-free equipment may be started. The hospitals have also been given detailed guidelines regarding proper management of mercury waste and mercury spills.

Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has directed hospitals in Delhi having 50 beds or more to phase out mercury based equipments. DPCC has directed all Health Care Facilities (HCFs) to dispose of mercury waste only through agencies notified by DPCC.

CPCB has prepared draft Guidelines on "Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury Waste in Health Care Facilities" which specify mercury spill collection procedure, storage and disposal options as well as alternatives to mercury based medical instruments. These guidelines have been widely circulated and also placed on CPCB's website for general public.

Central Pollution Control Board has asked all State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) to take necessary action for safe management of mercury spillages/losses in healthcare facilities, collection of spilled mercury, its storage and sending it back to the manufacturers. They have been asked to ensure that the spilled mercury does not become part of biomedical or other solid wastes generated from the healthcare facilities. Further, mercury bearing waste containing equal to or greater than 50 mg./kg. of mercury is required to be disposed of as per the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008.

CPCB has also organized awareness workshops for various stakeholders on bio-medical waste management in general and specifically on mercury spill collection, handling and disposal by

Health Care Facilities (HCFs).

**Construction of ring road around Gir Forest in Gujarat**

\*122. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for construction of ring road around Gir Forest area in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering the proposal for approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The State Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for conservation of Asiatic Lion and construction of ring road around the Gir Protected Area System (Gir National Park and Gir, Paniya, Mitiyala and Girnar sanctuaries) in 2009. Subsequently, after a high level meeting in the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the State Government officers, the State Government had submitted a revised proposal costing Rs. 262.36 cores for Gir Protected Area System indicating details of Central and State funding for biodiversity conservation and infrastructure development. The revised proposal does not include construction of a ring road around the Gir Protected Area System. Accordingly, the Ministry has not released any grant to the Government of Gujarat for construction of ring road.

**Decline in money deposited by Indian nationals in Swiss banks**

†\*123. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that money of Indian nationals in Swiss banks is decreasing continuously;

(b) if so, whether Government is taking any prompt action on the policy of getting the black money back to the country; and

(c) the details of the steps taken for getting back the black money to the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As per information available on the website of Swiss National Bank, the total liabilities of Swiss Banks towards Indians, including in the fiduciary business, have declined in the last five years as under:-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year End	Exchange rate	Liabilities of Swiss banks towards Indians	Liabilities towards all countries	Liability towards Indians (Fiduciary Business)	Liability towards all countries (Fiduciary Business)	Total liabilities towards Indians	Total liabilities towards all countries	Liabilities towards Indians as % of total liabilities
2010	47.79	1,658 Million CHF (Rs. 7,924 crores)	13,49,237 Million CHF	287 Million CHF (Rs. 1,372 crores)	1,45,181 Million CHF	1,945 Million CHF (Rs. 9,295 crores)	14,94,418 Million CHF	0.1302%
2009	45.19	1,391 Million CHF (Rs. 6,286 crores)	13,35,980 Million CHF	574 Million CHF (Rs. 2,594 crores)	1,79,027 Million CHF	1,965 Million CHF (Rs. 8,879 crores)	15,15,007 Million CHF	0.1297%
2008	45.52	1,585 Million CHF (Rs. 7,214 crores)	17,39,903 Million CHF	815 Million CHF (Rs. 3,710 crores)	2,80,231 Million CHF	2,400 Million CHF (Rs. 10,924 crores)	20,20,134 Million CHF	0.1188%
2007	34.79	2,923 Million CHF (Rs. 10,168 crores)	20,70,437 Million CHF	1,383 Million CHF (Rs. 4,811 crores)	3,64,328 Million CHF	4,306 Million CHF (Rs. 14,979 crores)	24,34,765 Million CHF	0.1769%
2006	36.17	4,988 Million CHF (Rs. 18,041 crores)	19,00,268 Million CHF	1,474 Million CHF (Rs. 5,332 crores)	3,28,263 Million CHF	6,462 Million CHF (Rs. 23,373 crores)	22,28,531 Million CHF	0.2900%

Part of the deposits in the Swiss Banks may be related to legitimate business.



(b) and (c) In order to get the black money back to the country, a five pronged strategy has been formulated by the Government as under:-

- (a) Joining the global crusade against 'black money' (for example our action in G-20, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development, Financial Action Task Force, UN, OECD, etc.);
- (b) Creating an appropriate legislative framework: (Various anti tax evasion measures legislated in existing Act and proposed in the DTC, New DTAA's and TIEAs, amend existing DTAA's);
- (c) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds; (10 Income Tax Overseas Units; dedicated computerized Exchange of Information [EOI Unit], FIU);
- (d) Developing systems for implementation (new manpower policy); and
- (e) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action (constant training for skill development).

Information regarding details of assets and payments received by Indian citizens in several countries have started flowing in, which is now under different stages of processing and investigation. In a large number of specific cases, information has been obtained under DTAA. Directorate of Transfer Pricing has detected mispricing of Rs. 34,145 crore in the last two financial years as against mispricing of Rs. 14,655 crore in earlier five years.

#### **Development of AIIMS like institutions**

\*124. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has committed in the past to build AIIMS-like institutions in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details of action taken, so far;
- (c) the total amount of money released so far;
- (d) whether the sites have been identified for construction of these institutions;

(e) if so, the details of criteria adopted for such identification of the locations; and

(f) whether Government has set any deadline for completion of these projects?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved setting up of six AIIMS-like institutions in the States

of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh) under the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Construction of Medical Colleges and Hospital Complexes at all the six AIIMS-like institutions in first phase has started and is in full swing. Residential complex at Jodhpur and Raipur has been completed and the work is in progress at remaining sites. An amount of Rs. 847 crore has been released so far.

(e) The sites for setting up AIIMS-like institutions have been identified on the basis of various socio-economic indicators like human development index, literacy rate, population living below poverty line, and *per capita* income, and health indicators like population to bed ratio, prevalence rate of serious communicable diseases, infant mortality rate etc.

(f) The Government has set a deadline to make the medical colleges at six sites to be made functional from Academic Year 2012-13 and hospitals in the year 2013-14.

#### **Drinking water and sanitation schemes in LWE districts**

\*125. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in LWE (Left Wing Extremists) districts there are no treated drinking water projects, even at block level;

(b) the reasons for not having special schemes for clean drinking water and toilets in LWE districts; and

(c) the details of drinking water schemes and toilets constructed in Jharkhand during the last three years, district-wise, block-wise and panchayat-wise and the money spent and population/families covered?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):  
(a) and (b) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) under which financial and technical assistance is provided to the States for providing adequate potable

drinking water to the rural population including in the LWE districts. As per the NRDWP, the States have to prioritise the coverage of quality affected and partially covered habitations, including those in LWE districts in their Annual Action Plans (AAPs). States are urged to prioritise coverage of habitations in LWE affected districts in their AAPs. As reported by the States, as on 30.6.2011, in the 60 LWE affected districts in the country, there are 9,858 piped clean drinking water schemes constructed and 6,771 schemes under implementation under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme.

The 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 goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Total Sanitation Campaign is a demand driven, project based programme taking district as a unit. Sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country was only 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country has increased to approximately 72.81% as of June, 2011 as per the progress reported by the States through on line monitoring system maintained by the Ministry. TSC is being implemented in 607 rural districts at present including in all LWE districts.

Projects for construction of 119 lakh Individual toilets, 1.49 lakh school toilets, 41,374 anganwadi toilets and 2,303 community sanitary complexes have been sanctioned in the 60 LWE districts of which 60.67 lakh individual toilets, 1.30 lakh school toilets, 31,096 anganwadi toilets and 530 community sanitary complexes are reported as completed as on 30.6.2011.

(c) The details of the drinking water schemes implemented in Jharkhand for 2008-09 is not available at the Central level. The district-wise details for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement-I (See below), the block-wise details is given in Statement-II (See below). District is identified as a unit under TSC. The details of Individual Household toilets constructed in Jharkhand during the last three years, district-wise and expenditure reported by the State out of central share released, are given in Statement-III and IV (See below). The block-wise details are given in Statement-V (See below). Each toilet constructed covers one individual household. The Panchayat-wise details are being updated and shall be provided subsequently.

**Statement-I**

*NRDWP - District-wise schemes completed in Jharkhand, financial year - 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 as on 05.08.2011*

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Sl. No.	District name	No of schemes completed	Total cost of schemes	Expenditure on Schemes (details not fully entered by districts in IMIS)	Population covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bokaro	844	3398.42	1418.73	312450

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chatra	707	1055.15	89.968	144441
3.	Deoghar	2166	1561.81	112.17	290830
4.	Dhanbad	2502	845.41	161.20	697023
5.	Dumka	1251	1928.28	2.43	229238
6.	Garhwa	1107	932.52	116.89	345703
7.	Giridih	1291	851.85	1.75	593658
8.	Godda	1749	3375.25	28.57	314621
9.	Gumla	909	1642.79	52.56	235002
10.	Hazaribagh	858	2048.85	63.26	451364
11.	Jamtara	1151	495.19	0	197541
12.	Khuti	494	1701.20	29.68	118089
13.	Koderma	919	1201.60	124.211	272120
14.	Latehar	483	634.29	2.14	107151
15.	Lohardaga	437	238.17	0.77	107066
16.	Pakur	1767	3026.10	198.07	354150
17.	Palamu	1503	4817.00	2245.97	342953
18.	Paschim Singhbhum	1533	9299.34	98.75	271167
19.	Purbi Singhbhum	1522	949.01	3.19	302781
20.	Ramgarh	437	181.23	96.50	225017
21.	Ranchi	2862	5407.67	120.49	742118
22.	Sahibganj	1067	621.90	290.1	314757
23.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	1380	535.35	152.34	188508
24.	Simdega	799	721.74	80.47	78373
TOTAL:		29738	47470.23	5490.30	7236121

**Statement-II**

*Block-wise completed Drinking Rural Water Schemes of Jharkhand,  
financial year - 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 as on 05.08.2011*

Sl.No.	District name	Block name	*No of schemes	*Cost of scheme	Population covered/ targeted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bokaro	Bermo	268	21942.54974	33484
2.	Bokaro	Chandankiyari	543	459.50968	83910
3.	Bokaro	Chas	781	1478.09584	151228
4.	Bokaro	Gomia	254	460.33328	58924
5.	Bokaro	Jaridih	238	20075.49218	114840
6.	Bokaro	Kasmar	175	2055.31372	49050
7.	Bokaro	Nawadih	307	443.95372	116839
8.	Bokaro	Peterwar	296	2334.82034	87349
9.	Chatra	Chatra	329	225.84346	35217
10.	Chatra	Girdhour	79	45.2118	10838
11.	Chatra	Hunterganj	226	147.0593	12310
12.	Chatra	Itkhori	168	142.62862	18118
13.	Chatra	Kunda	87	56.59127	5149
14.	Chatra	Lawalong	171	73.64062	31094
15.	Chatra	Patalgadda	72	28.9124	10745
16.	Chatra	Pratappur	132	133.70824	15142
17.	Chatra	Simaria	192	118.6195	45978
18.	Chatra	Tandwa	238	1343.67568	90710
19.	Deochar	Deochar	1306	408.78735	84306
20.	Deochar	Devipur	457	174.65692	39088
21.	Deochar	Karown	348	1460.51228	52032
22.	Deochar	Madhupur	572	822 21436	55005



1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Deoghar	Margomunda	420	124.92976	65570
24.	Deoghar	Mohanpur	913	540.37271	54242
25.	Deoghar	Palajori	506	1076.77834	52369
26.	Deoghar	Sarath	479	762.31595	59494
27.	Deoghar	Sarwan	432	171.81859	24487
28.	Deoghar	Sonaraythari	326	116.70778	18902
29.	Dhanbad	Baghmara-cum-Katras	1564	542.41184	219933
30.	Dhanbad	Baliapur	562	199.80556	115670
31.	Dhanbad	Dhanbad-cum- Kenduadih-cum-Jogt	757	282.79396	236890
32.	Dhanbad	gobindpur	541	215.20884	196524
33.	Dhanbad	Jharia-cum-Jorapokhar- cum-Sind	244	86.43644	34216
34.	Dhanbad	Nirsa-cum-Chirkunda	566	221.60214	311488
35.	Dhanbad	Topchanchi	478	160.445	55193
36.	Dhanbad	Tundi	615	238.54092	93048
37.	Dumka	Dumka	427	554.79612	66454
38.	Dumka	Gopikandar	178	654.9989	15883
39.	Dumka	Jama	327	3107.47254	38751
40.	Dumka	Jarmundi	316	180.10284	62448
41.	Dumka	Kathikund	197	285.6873	19351
42.	Dumka	Masalia	209	82.25028	20392
43.	Dumka	Ramgarh	489	296.69706	55760
44.	Dumka	Raneshwer	383	1321.88248	42098
45.	Dumka	Saraiyahat	568	344.09688	84080
46.	Dumka	Sikaripara	544	652.73713	72245
47.	Garhwa	Bhandaria	281	119.11112	24031
48.	Garhwa	Bhawnathpur	197	222.52052	81965

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	Garhwa	Chinia	97	180.61455	20532
50.	Garhwa	Dandai	149	59.32496	46491
51.	Garhwa	Dhurki	227	90.33172	68612
52.	Garhwa	Garhwa	235	93.80112	72377
53.	Garhwa	Kandi	134	53.21976	28520
54.	Garhwa	Kharaundhi	152	60.45816	43127
55.	Garhwa	Majhiaon	183	223.61737	44488
56.	Garhwa	Meral (Pipra Kalan)	220	183.99692	54121
57.	Garhwa	Nagaruntari	269	952.99084	78327
58.	Garhwa	Ramkanda	93	107.26512	22130
39.	Garhwa	Ramna	278	160.9333	97090
60.	Garhwa	Ranka	177	70.77928	30201
61.	Giridih	Bagodar	180	106.9457	117767
62.	Giridih	Bengabad	460	184.63776	64642
63.	Giridih	Birni	80	52.8	53132
64.	Giridih	Deori	280	121.47938	90736
65.	Giridih	Dhanwar	130	94.15	44815
66.	Giridih	Dumri	72	44	49640
67.	Giridih	Gande	512	312.81228	68561
68.	Giridih	Gawan	51	23	28278
69.	Giridih	Giridih	146	104.43518	60193
70.	Giridih	Jamua	334	155.81678	141542
71.	Giridih	Pirtanr	115	74.15	17452
72.	Giridih	Tisri	187	92.32578	48297
73.	Godda	Basantroy	144	97.13467	62155
74.	Godda	Boarijor	252	167.4087	47390
75.	Godda	Godda	449	633.96551	79816

1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Godda	Mahagama	354	565.70006	46316
77.	Godda	Meherma	379	416.41582	54213
78.	Godda	Pathargama	347	345.87973	72293
79.	Godda	Poreyahat	715	954.22647	132897
80.	Godda	Sundar Pahari	451	746.36781	30754
81.	Godda	Thakur Gangti	282	406.6959	36676
82.	Gumla	Basia	178	316.27266	31697
83.	Gumla	Bherno	206	289.20349	47945
84.	Gumla	Bishunpur	56	250.21744	4315
85.	Gumla	Chainpur	197	308.45251	36911
86.	Gumla	Dumri	115	162.6793	17408
87.	Gumla	Ghaghra	300	491.64275	63302
88.	Gumla	Gumla	398	598.21685	102078
89.	Gumla	Kamdara	137	138.32704	28271
90.	Gumla	Palkot	237	314.4241	32034
91.	Gumla	Paramvir Albert Ekka Block	63	141.48898	15299
92.	Gumla	Raidih	157	271.96617	23599
93.	Gumla	Sisai	328	488.59194	69511
94.	Hazaribagh	Barhi	247	152.34546	62623
95.	Hazaribagh	Barkagaon	275	251.34301	111520
96.	Hazaribagh	Barkatha	184	126.73936	53019
97.	Hazaribagh	Bishungarh	334	245.31162	146868
98.	Hazaribagh	Chauparan	238	120.53118	73045
99.	Hazaribagh	Churchu	190	128.36668	84810
100.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribag	213	214.46362	102523
101.	Hazaribagh	Ichak	291	144.07334	112625

1	2	3	4	5	6
102.	Hazaribagh	Katkamsandi	256	206.66118	112510
103.	Hazaribagh	Keredari	208	167.20404	43869
104.	Hazaribagh	Dadma	114	74.87506	25188
105.	Jamtara	Jamtara	643	237.52304	126175
106.	Jamtara	Kundhit	570	227.76704	60558
107.	Jamtara	Nala	724	307.59676	52409
108.	Jamtara	Narayanpur	704	310.50436	80349
109.	Khuti	Erki (Tamar-II)	360	470.23066	49196
110.	Khuti	Karra	378	1171.55026	57803
111.	Khuti	Khunti	175	1014.10416	26878
112.	Khuti	Murhu	228	584.89802	44695
113.	Khuti	Rania	200	874.18618	18396
114.	Khuti	Torpa	224	4330.28278	47924
115.	Koderma	Chandwara	234	202.06908	89639
116.	Koderma	Domchanch	187	66.76682	89580
117.	Koderma	Jainagar	316	165.9158	107879
118.	Koderma	Koderma	339	543.83204	88942
119.	Koderma	Markacho	240	149.89112	62584
120.	Koderma	Satgawan	434	461.47134	57488
121.	Latehar	Balumath	499	196.96664	32490
122.	Latehar	Barwadih	294	115.6348	66811
123.	Latehar	Chandwa	346	136.53368	24892
124.	Latehar	Garu	168	66.58308	20216
125.	Latehar	Latehar	358	210.30048	47535
126.	Latehar	Mahuadar	218	86.25832	51080
127.	Latehar	Manika	142	448.23504	23165
128.	Lohardaga	Bhandra	222	87.44118	32132

1	2	3	4	5	6
129.	Lohardaga	Kairo	99	46.8018	29389
130.	Lohardaga	Kisko	220	139.97056	26443
131.	Lohardaga	Kuru	160	87.99198	58143
132.	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	236	113.48052	35228
133.	Lohardaga	Senha	232	145.0136	42498
134.	Pakur	Amrapara	475	618.5787	35118
135.	Pakur	Hiranpur	391	557.5947	72450
136.	Pakur	Kittipara	649	682.6084	91069
137.	Pakur	Maheshpur	586	748.99772	163242
138.	Pakur	Pakur	736	1038.90212	175091
139.	Pakur	Pakuria	504	595.86056	50526
140.	Palamu	Bishrampur	129	395.48612	37550
141.	Palamu	Chainpur	641	8329.94506	82223
142.	Palamu	Chhatarpur	193	153.18552	34263
143.	Palamu	Daltonganj	220	218.2	49409
144.	Palamu	Hariharganj	277	658.21778	39586
145.	Palamu	Hussainabad	199	520.40662	40261
146.	Palamu	Hydamagar	155	62	38018
147.	Palamu	Lesliganj	275	854.58652	46291
148.	Palamu	Manatu	220	88	35738
149.	Palamu	Nawa Bazar	95	231.83335	16902
150.	Palamu	Nawdiha Bazar	91	36.4	20533
151.	Palamu	Pandu	132	176.5895	21659
152.	Palamu	Pandwa	79	31.6	23246
153.	Palamu	Panki	283	113.2	69387
154.	Palamu	Patan	219	87.6	54714
155.	Palamu	Pipra	184	894.79338	20003

1	2	3	4	5	6
156.	Palamu	Satbarwa	125	253.62001	26430
157.	Palamu	Untari Road	67	57.18592	14048
158.	Paschim Singhbhum	Bandgaon	95	270.537	9552
159.	Paschim Singhbhum	Chaibasa	61	54.83701	22513
160.	Paschim Singhbhum	Chakradharpur	131	190.4994	26937
161.	Paschim Singhbhum	Goilkera	80	46.0806	8050
162.	Paschim Singhbhum	Hatgamharia	174	269.75781	28409
163.	Paschim Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	319	3245.45869	66992
164.	Paschim Singhbhum	Jhinkpanl	102	271.78437	27401
165.	Paschim Singhbhum	Khuntpani	98	146.94419	21916
166.	Paschim Singhbhum	Kumardungi	284	417.39064	20768
167.	Paschim Singhbhum	Manjhari	77	45.13973	30821
168.	Paschim Singhbhum	Manjhgaon	442	1035.74459	30083
169.	Paschim Singhbhum	Manoharpur	104	242.71505	17957
170.	Paschim Singhbhum	Noamundi	308	2116.26318	95000
171.	Paschim Singhbhum	Sonua	121	46.221	11719
172.	Paschim Singhbhum	Tantnagar	154	74.27713	29489
173.	Paschim Singhbhum	Tonto	228	787.8232	31565
174.	Purbi Singhbhum	Bahragora	486	227.79128	46484
175.	Purbi Singhbhum	Chakulia	576	260.04103	38649
176.	Purbi Singhbhum	Dhalbhumgarh	487	219.16322	28605
177.	Purbi Singhbhum	Dumaria	476	183.87336	70096
178.	Purbi Singhbhum	Ghatshila	173	76.83406	30621
179.	Purbi Singhbhum	Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai	643	310.50826	122804
180.	Purbi Singhbhum	Musabani	196	129.79982	42217
181.	Purbi Singhbhum	Patamda	422	225.09954	98720
182.	Purbi Singhbhum	Potka	209	126.32786	60713

1	2	3	4	5	6
183.	Ramgarh	Gola	247	99.909	92687
184.	Ramgarh	Mandu	414	166.69072	157273
185.	Ramgarh	Patratu	566	226.36832	145544
186.	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	549	221.7793	94385
187.	Ranchi	Angara	252	101.02516	38770
188.	Ranchi	Bero	698	1039.60148	149635
189.	Ranchi	Bundu	226	90.65632	89488
190.	Ranchi	Burmu	607	1010.25032	179965
191.	Ranchi	Chanho	388	374.83808	75749
192.	Ranchi	Kanke	755	1899.43886	194835
193.	Ranchi	Lapung	406	651.73144	53658
194.	Ranchi	Mandar	513	543.4159	111001
195.	Ranchi	Namkum	523	458.42532	103965
196.	Ranchi	Ormanjhi	262	95.01328	32145
197.	Ranchi	Ratu	572	365.1322	127199
198.	Ranchi	Silli	390	172.13956	49076
199.	Ranchi	Sonahatu	237	86.9574	83432
200.	Ranchi	Tamari	521	211.78132	91553
201.	Sahibganj	Barhait	267	147.97615	53443
202.	Sahibganj	Barharwa	347	133.259	145798
203.	Sahibganj	Borio	222	85.9869	24575
204.	Sahibganj	Mandro	181	100.9879	27393
205.	Sahibganj	Pathna	305	118.5278	48759
206.	Sahibganj	Rajmahal	273	137.1706	83152
207.	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	256	112.73745	70364
208.	Sahibganj	Taljhari	244	94.046	48046

1	2	3	4	5	6
209.	Sahibganj	Udhua	262	123.2025	78341
210.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Chandil	622	240.53274	71980
211.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Gamharia	449	194.40962	55240
212.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Icha Garh	325	126.94802	36017
213.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Kharsawan	342	135.6353	38302
214.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Kuchai	525	213.32872	40839
215.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Kukdu	121	48.22604	4575
216.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Nimdih	413	156.4354	42329
217.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Rajnagar	747	293.12812	63124
218.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	Seraikella	610	224.82214	39490
219.	Simdega	Bano	355	177.08834	21736
220.	Simdega	Bolba	144	53.87092	9597
221.	Simdega	Jaldega	398	179.2381	23579
222.	Simdega	Kolebira	258	146.11762	22808
223.	Simdega	Kurdega	433	226.96574	32871
224.	Simdega	Simdega	546	343.86254	29967
225.	Simdega	Thethaitangar	333	298.74838	19065
TOTAL:			72439	133890.2409	13505496

Note: \*The Total No of schemes and cost of schemes in this proforma is higher than that in the district proforma because many schemes cover more than one habitations and more than one panchayat.



**Statement-III**

*Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)*

*District-wise toilets constructed in State of Jharkhand during last three years*

Sl. No.	District	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bokaro	15538	10532	3803
2.	Chatra	7767	3331	6316
3.	Deoghar	47849	11103	96
4.	Dhanbad	13267	12640	18546
5.	Dumka	41800	21818	21575
6.	Garhwa	12348	17787	13948
7.	Giridih	13050	30700	19419
8.	Godda	17827	9723	3094
9.	Gumla	7034	5681	1623
10.	Hazaribagh	10067	24148	27272
11.	Jamtara	13862	10815	10581
12.	Khunti	4861	815	5877
13.	Koderma	5084	7038	2386
14.	Latehar	3505	18626	22763
15.	Lohardaga	4096	8893	5319
16.	Pakur	17735	21214	9497
17.	Palamu	17446	15415	15798
18.	Paschim Singhbhum	19251	18841	25919
19.	Purbi Singhbhum	34538	10394	25
20.	Ramgarh	0	6935	9507
21.	Ranchi	18571	26562	55170
22.	Sahibganj	14637	30150	4587

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sareikela and Kharsawan 18935		9581	11106
24.	Simdega	3505	2850	2451
TOTAL:		362573	335592	296678

**Statement-IV**

*Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)*

*District-wise expenditure (Centre share) reported by the State of Jharkhand during last*

		Rs. in lakh		
Sl. No.	District	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bokaro	25.93	58.40	110.39
2.	Chatra	45.30	74.93	108.19
3.	Deoghar	0.00	416.99	0.00
4.	Dhanbad	154.53	87.11	103.80
5.	Dumka	313.29	616.46	329.62
6.	Garhwa	226.98	123.16	313.67
7.	Giridih	524.46	-8.33	194.90
8.	Godda	103.21	99.90	27.25
9.	Gumla	212.40	46.98	9.80
10.	Hazaribagh	37.85	450.15	132.46
11.	Jamtara	117.33	18.48	40.00
12.	Khunti	0.00	0.00	2.41
13.	Koderma	51.12	56.07	32.73
14.	Latehar	90.14	242.94	270.04
15.	Lohardaga	230.30	12.10	32.64
16.	Pakur	204.81	295.86	154.56

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Palamu	113.94	115.07	201.49
18.	Paschim Singhbhum	69.97	296.07	392.11
19.	Purbi Singhbhum	0.00	168.43	6.30
20.	Ramgarh	0.00	46.17	72.82
21.	Ranchi	226.84	251.27	667.48
22.	Sahibganj	214.50	140.97	242.50
23.	Sareikela and Kharsawan	20.83	220.24	157.11
24.	Simdega	18.12	42.49	71.39
TOTAL:		3001.85	3871.91	3653.66

**Statement-V**

*Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)*

*Block-wise toilets constructed under TSC in Jharkhand*

Sl. No.	District	Block	Total toilets constructed
1	2	3	4
1.	Bokaro	Bermo	328
2.	Bokaro	Chandankiyari	9937
3.	Bokaro	Chas	6932
4.	Bokaro	Gomia	621
5.	Bokaro	Jaridih	5360
6.	Bokaro	Kasmar	1069
7.	Bokaro	Nawadih	2242
8.	Bokaro	Peterwar	964
9.	Chatra	Chatra	1474
10.	Chatra	Giddhor	1303
11.	Chatra	Hunterganj	2971
12.	Chatra	Itkhori	1229

1	2	3	4
13.	Chatra	Kunda	360
14.	Chatra	Lawalong	231
15.	Chatra	Pathalgada	261
16.	Chatra	Pratappur	951
17.	Chatra	Simaria	407
18.	Chatra	Tandwa	2506
19.	Deoghar	Deoghar	18808
20.	Deoghar	Devipur	5913
21.	Deoghar	Karown	6818
22.	Deoghar	Madhupur	8288
23.	Deoghar	Mohanpur	18207
24.	Deoghar	Palojori	7032
25.	Deoghar	Sarath	9291
26.	Deoghar	Sarwan	3789
27.	Dhanbad	Baghmara	1143
28.	Dhanbad	Baliapur	2409
29.	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	274
30.	Dhanbad	Govindpur	4511
31.	Dhanbad	Jharia	1387
32.	Dhanbad	Nirsa	5986
33.	Dhanbad	Topchanchi	1247
34.	Dhanbad	Tundi	4538
35.	Dumka	Dumka	18284
36.	Dumka	Gopikander	4050
37.	Dumka	Jama	5322
38.	Dumka	Jarmundi	13016
39.	Dumka	Kathikund	2453

1	2	3	4
40.	Dumka	Masaliya	5630
41.	Dumka	Ramgarh	4963
42.	Dumka	Ranishwar	16198
43.	Dumka	Saraiyahat	12185
44.	Dumka	Sikaripara	15039
45.	Garhwa	Bhandaria	846
46.	Garhwa	Bhawnathpur	321
47.	Garhwa	Chinia	438
48.	Garhwa	Dandai	268
49.	Garhwa	Dhurki	6473
50.	Garhwa	Garhwa	1491
51.	Garhwa	Kandi	0
52.	Garhwa	Kharaundhi	0
53.	Garhwa	Manjhiaon	2994
54.	Garhwa	Meral	0
55.	Garhwa	Nagar Untari	0
56.	Garhwa	Ramkanda	0
57.	Garhwa	Ramna	0
58.	Garhwa	Ranka	186
59.	Giridih	Bagodar	838
60.	Giridih	Bengabad	937
61.	Giridih	Birni	2148
62.	Giridih	Deori	1131
63.	Giridih	Dhanwar	4998
64.	Giridih	Dumri	759
65.	Giridih	Gandey	1185
66.	Giridih	Gawan	180
67.	Giridih	Giridih	1766

1	2	3	4
68	Giridih	Jamua	2906
69.	Giridih	Pirtand	261
70.	Giridih	Tisri	990
71.	Godda	Boarijor	4395
72.	Godda	Godda	3934
73.	Godda	Mahagama	1976
74.	Godda	Mehrma	7381
75.	Godda	Pathergama	10283
76.	Godda	Poraiyahat	2295
77.	Godda	Sunderpahari	3321
78.	Godda	Thakurgangti	2219
79.	Gumla	Basia	3247
80.	Gumla	Bharno	7981
81.	Gumla	Bishunpur	1176
82.	Gumla	Chainpur	2784
83.	Gumla	Dumri	2252
84.	Gumla	Ghaghra	2521
85.	Gumla	Gumla	8611
86.	Gumla	Kamdara	2919
87.	Gumla	Palkot	1550
88.	Gumla	Raidih	1873
89.	Gumla	Sisai	6808
90.	Hazaribagh	Barhi	4840
91.	Hazaribagh	Barkagaon	4396
92.	Hazaribagh	Barkatha	5902
93.	Hazaribagh	Bishnugarh	366
94.	Hazaribagh	Chouparan	4110
95.	Hazaribagh	Churchu	1149

1	2	3	4
96.	Hazaribagh	Ichak	1550
97.	Hazaribagh	Katkamsandi	1455
98.	Hazaribagh	Keredari	3422
99.	Hazaribagh	Padma	82
100.	Hazaribagh	Sadar	735
101.	Jamtara	Jamtara	4028
102.	Jamtara	Kundhit	2058
103.	Jamtara	Nala	4461
104.	Jamtara	Narayanpur	2579
105.	Khunti	Arki	2478
106.	Khunti	Karra	1184
107.	Khunti	Khunti	1455
108.	Khunti	Murhu	783
109.	Khunti	Rania	176
110.	Khunti	Torpa	2025
111.	Koderma	Chandwara	0
112.	Koderma	Jainagar	1386
113.	Koderma	Koderma	3758
114.	Koderma	Markacho	1207
115.	Koderma	Satgawan	417
116.	Latehar	Balumath	3416
117.	Latehar	Barwadih	176
118.	Latehar	Chandwa	5143
119.	Latehar	Garu	695
120.	Latehar	Latehar	3831
121.	Latehar	Mahuadanr	1247
122.	Latehar	Manika	1137
123.	Lohardaga	Bhandra	8614
124.	Lohardaga	Kisko	4406

1	2	3	4
125.	Lohardaga	Kuru	3838
126.	Lohardaga	Lohardaga	7716
127.	Lohardaga	Senha	4376
128.	Pakur	Amrapara	1921
129.	Pakur	Hiranpur	2679
130.	Pakur	Uttipara	1988
131.	Pakur	Maheshpur	4215
132.	Pakur	Pakur	9937
133.	Pakur	Pakuria	5278
134.	Palamu	Bishrampur	4493
135.	Palamu	Chainpur	2342
136.	Palamu	Chhatarpur	2287
137.	Palamu	Daltonganj	0
138.	Palamu	Haidernagar	0
139.	Palamu	Hariharganj	0
140.	Palamu	Hussainabad	0
141.	Palamu	Lesliganj	0
142.	Palamu	Manatu	1373
143.	Palamu	Pandu	1077
144.	Palamu	Panki	102
145.	Palamu	Patan	2650
146.	Palamu	Satbarwa	0
147.	Paschim Singhbhum	Bandgaon	1126
148.	Paschim Singhbhum	Chaibasa	4205
149.	Paschim Singhbhum	Chakradharpur	2976
150.	Paschim Singhbhum	Goelkera	598
151.	Paschim Singhbhum	Jagannathpur	2793
152.	Paschim Singhbhum	Jhinkpani	4538
153.	Paschim Singhbhum	Khuntpani	3396



1	2	3	4
154.	Paschim Singhbhum	Kumardungi	6554
155.	Paschim Singhbhum	Manjhari	556
156.	Paschim Singhbhum	Manjhgaon	2370
157.	Paschim Singhbhum	Manoharpur	1656
158.	Paschim Singhbhum	Noamundi	3584
159.	Paschim Singhbhum	Sonua	3553
160.	Paschim Singhbhum	Tantnagar	1317
161.	Paschim Singhbhum	Tonto	1187
162.	Purbi Singhbhum	Bahragora	18658
163.	Purbi Singhbhum	Chakulia	11663
164.	Purbi Singhbhum	Dhalbhumgarh	12272
165.	Purbi Singhbhum	Dumaria	1631
166.	Purbi Singhbhum	Ghatshila	19500
167.	Purbi Singhbhum	Golmuri cum Jugsalai	0
168.	Purbi Singhbhum	Musabani	6971
169.	Purbi Singhbhum	Patamda	21431
170.	Purbi Singhbhum	Potka	14974
171.	Ramgarh	Gola	3176
172.	Ramgarh	Mandu	2570
173.	Ramgarh	Patratu	4658
174.	Ramgarh	Ramgarh	5547
175.	Ranchi	Angara	4902
176.	Ranchi	Bero	11160
177.	Ranchi	Bundu	3020
178.	Ranchi	Burmu	10507
179.	Ranchi	Chanho	8621
180.	Ranchi	Kanke	16280

1	2	3	4
181	Ranchi	Lapung	5289
182	Ranchi	Mandar	9426
183	Ranchi	Namkum	6045
184	Ranchi	Ormanjhi	6686
185	Ranchi	Ratu	9020
186	Ranchi	Silli	9193
187	Ranchi	Sonahatu	2728
188	Ranchi	Tamar	6897
189	Sahibganj	Barhait	7385
190	Sahibganj	Barharwa	5023
191	Sahibganj	Borio	4380
192	Sahibganj	Mandro	3271
193	Sahibganj	Pathna	2545
194	Sahibganj	Rajmahal	8124
195	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	560
196	Sahibganj	Talihari	516
197	Sahibganj	Udhwa	6436
198	Seraikela Kharsawan	Chandil	2823
199	Seraikela Kharsawan	Gamarhia	3964
200	Seraikela Kharsawan	Ichagarh	1498
201	Seraikela Kharsawan	Kharsawan	1341
202	Seraikela Kharsawan	Kuchai	2123
203	Seraikela Kharsawan	Nimdeeh	8484
204	Seraikela Kharsawan	Rajnagar	4295
205	Seraikela Kharsawan	Seraikela	7656
206	Simdega	Bano	115
207	Simdega	Bolba	392

1	2	3	4
208	Simdega	Jaldega	468
209	Simdega	Kolebira	476
210	Simdega	Kurdeg	994
211	Simdega	Simdega	687
212	Simdega	Thethaitanger	674

**Production costs of petro-products**

\*126. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual production cost of one barrel of crude oil produced in India by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL);

(b) the detailed break-up of sale price of one barrel of crude oil, including taxes to refining companies;

(c) the refining costs of one litre of petrol, diesel and kerosene separately; and

(d) the actual ex-factory cost per litre of petrol and diesel after refining before taxes and commission?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) The cost of production by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) in the year 2010-11 is US\$ 37.29 per barrel and US\$ 27.76 per barrel respectively.

(b) The net crude oil price realized by ONGC and OIL during 2010-11 was US\$ 38.35 per barrel and US\$ 41.41 per barrel respectively. The elements of sale price of crude oil per barrel during the financial year 2010-11 for ONGC and OIL are as under:-

Particulars	US\$ per barrel	
	ONGC	OIL
1	2	3
Gross Price	89.41	89.53

Less: Discount	35.65	28.67
Net Price after discount	53.76	60.86
Less: Cess (including NCCD*, Education Cess)	8.25	8.06

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1	2	3
Less: Royalty	5.45	9.07
Less: VAT & CST	1.71	2.32
Net Realized Price	38.35	41.41

\*National Calamity Contingency Duty (NCCD)

(c) Refining is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units such as Crude Distillation Unit (CDU), Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU), Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU), Hydro Cracker Unit, Lube Unit etc. Each of these units produce intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. Petroleum products are processed from blend of various intermediate streams. The blending of intermediate products streams from various units for making finished petroleum products results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost to individual refined products with accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identifiable separately.

(d) As mentioned above, the actual cost of production is not available separately for petrol and diesel. However, the oil marketing companies pay Refinery Gate price, when they purchase Petrol and Diesel from refineries. Refinery Gate price is based on Trade parity, which is the weighted average price of Import Parity Prices and Export Parity Prices in the ratio of 80:20.

Refinery Gate Price for Delhi as on 1.8.2011 is as under:-

Product	RTP (Rs./Ltr.)
Petrol	35.39*
Diesel	37.46

\*As per the information received from Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

**Assistance to States under the Scheme of Integrated  
Development of Wildlife Habitats**

\*127. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have asked for funds under the Central Scheme

of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats; and

(b) the details of funds released to various States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) During the current financial year, 2011-12, proposals

for financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – ‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’ have so far been received from the State/Union Territory Governments of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(b) Details of financial assistance provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of ‘Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats’ during the last three years is given in the Statement.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released to States/Union Territories under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73.48	85.91	87.872
2.	Andhra Pradesh	92.378	102.02	64.341
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	193.31	193.14	213.197
4.	Assam	161.095	114.79	186.63
5.	Bihar	37.558	42.29	19.889
6.	Chhattisgarh	323.235	851.15	281.966
7.	Chandigarh	00	00	12.29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.62	14.88	00
9.	Goa	41.94	71.03	32.879
10.	Gujarat	318.52	426.10	1106.749
11.	Haryana	86.02	17.22	15.114

12. Himachal Pradesh	241.983	265.92	253.80
13. Jammu and Kashmir	470.87	375.397	537.336
14. Jharkhand	99.753	80.267	63.64

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1	2	3	4	5
15.	Karnataka	625.1501	566.71	412.252
16.	Kerala	864.96	432.48	366.786
17.	Madhya Pradesh	613.34	541.98	635.366
18.	Maharashtra	390.22	273.679	343.32
19.	Manipur	100.095	118.31	88.316
20.	Meghalaya	58.007	59.75	58.03
21.	Mizoram	289.09	186.85	707.763
22.	Nagaland	28.415	34.115	33.595
23.	Orissa	576.88	390.95	315.331
24.	Punjab	40.29	36.26	25.12
25.	Rajasthan	414.58	496.746	348.068
26.	Sikkim	187.73	240.93	183.78
27.	Tamil Nadu	727.91	518.67	334.449
28.	Tripura	0.00	13.00	2.84
29.	Uttar Pradesh	307.173	274.45	296.179
30.	Uttarakhand	216.09	145.08	134.90
31.	West Bengal	345.78	381.318	276.385
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	00
33.	Daman and Diu	6.12	6.05	00
TOTAL:		7947.5921	7357.442	7438.183

**Population stabilization under NRHM**

\*128. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is focusing on population stabilization and meeting the increasing demands of contraceptives under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard in each State, including Andhra

Pradesh, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the funds spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Population Stabilisation is a key priority of the Government. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), steps have been taken to ensure adequate supply of contraceptives to all States including Andhra Pradesh. The basket of family planning choices includes both terminal and spacing methods. An amount of Rs. 1670 crores has so far been spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

**BPL families covered under NRLM**

\*129. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for betterment of the rural poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has earmarked Rs. 500 crore for the livelihood schemes for betterment of the poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to cover BPL families under NRLM?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The salient features of National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) are:-

- Universal social mobilisation of rural BPL population and formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations at various levels to ensure that at least one member of each rural BPL household, preferably a woman member of the household, is brought under the SHG net.
- Universal Financial Inclusion of the rural BPL households.
- Training and Capacity Building and Skill Building of the beneficiaries.
- Provision of Revolving fund, Capital subsidy and interest subsidy
- Support for infrastructure creation and marketing of products of the beneficiaries
- Skills and Placements projects for providing skilled wage employment to rural BPL youth

- Flexibility to States to develop their own action plan for poverty reduction under NRLM.
- Setting up of dedicated, sensitive support structure from the national level to sub-district level.
- Convergence with other central and State government programmes

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Transparency.

In order to be eligible for funding under NRLM the States are required to fulfill three conditions which are as follows:-

(i) State level agencies and the district/sub-district level units are set up

(ii) Professional staff has been trained and placed

(iii) State level poverty reduction strategy has been formulated

(c) Allocation under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/NRLM for the year 2011-12 is of Rs. 2914 crore. Out of this allocation, about Rs. 2100 crores have been earmarked for grant in aid to States for all activities under SGSY like formation of self help groups (SHGs), training and capacity building, financial assistance in terms of revolving fund, capital subsidy and interest subsidy, support for marketing and infrastructure development in accordance with the norms of SGSY/NRLM. Further, Rs. 449.99 crore has been earmarked for placement linked skill development projects for the rural BPL youth and Rs. 200 crore has been earmarked for Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) for providing livelihoods opportunities for the women farmers. The remaining funds have been allocated for programme support functions.

(d) NRLM will aim at universal social mobilisation and bring all 7 crore rural BPL families under the SHG network, in a phased manner, over a period of next ten years.

#### **Disparity in allocation of MGNREGS Fund**

\*130. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is disparity in allocation of funds received by different districts in the country, especially districts in Himachal Pradesh, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is demand driven. MGNREG Act provides for a legal guarantee for upto 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. As per Section 3 (1) of the Act, it is for the concerned State Government to provide to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work not less than one hundred days of such work in a financial year in accordance with the Scheme made under the Act. As per Section 4 of the Act every State Government shall notify a Scheme for giving effect to the provisions of

section 3 of the Act. The amount to be released by the centre to the Districts/States in any financial year is based on the labour demand projected and utilisation of funds available, by the concerned State Governments.

**Illegal deforestation in forest range at Nagpur**

\*131. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal deforestation is on the increase in the forest range falling under the Nagpur Division in Maharashtra;

(b) the area of the forest which is being guarded by the forest guards;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cutting of trees illegally every day in the Division has become a major concern for the forest department; and

(d) the action Government is taking to stop cutting of trees illegally in the Nagpur Division and elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, illegal deforestation is not on increase in Nagpur Forest Division in Maharashtra State.

(b) At present, an area of 1727.58 sq. km. of forests is guarded by 273 forest beat guards.

(c) As per information provided by the Government of Maharashtra, there is no increase in the number of trees felled over the years and such it does not see illegal cutting as a major problems. The details of trees felled illegally and the material seized by the field staff are given in Statement (See below).

(d) To stop the illegal cutting of trees in Nagpur Division, various steps such as regular checking of beats, patrolling of forest areas by field staff and Special Reserve Police (SRP), checking of vehicles at Forest Nakas, Joint patrolling with other wings of forest department, etc., are being taken.

**Statement**

*Details of trees felled illegally*

Years	No of trees	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
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2008	8,011	6.49
2009	7,491	6.14
2010	7,035	7.40
2011 (upto 30th June)	2,365	2.19

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**Special audits of MGNREGS**

\*132. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has asked the CAG to devise special audits for States where implementation of programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is less than satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is aware that MGNREGS has been plagued by fake muster rolls and incomplete works etc.; and

(d) if so, the manner in which, Government proposes to ensure successful running of programmes and schemes under the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per Section 24 of MGNREG Act, 2005, the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. The Ministry has, accordingly, in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, notified on 30th June, 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment. Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. The Ministry has also requested for audits by CAG in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) A total of 2250 complaints regarding irregularities, including fake muster rolls and incomplete works etc., in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in the country have been received in the Ministry as on 26.7.2011. Out of these, 1003 cases have been disposed off. 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 State Governments for taking appropriate action as per law. In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deposes National Level Monitors (NLMs) to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action. The efforts made by the Government to make MGNREGS more effective and improve performance in States include the following measures:-

- (i) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (ii) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified in the Gazette on 30th June, 2011.
- (iii) ICT based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including Job cards, Muster rolls, Employment demanded and allocated, number of

days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent and funds released to various implementing agencies, Social Audit findings, registering grievances and generating alerts for corrective action.

(iv) Payment of wages to MGNREGA workers has been made mandatory through their accounts in Banks/Post Office to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

(v) Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors and Eminent Citizens.

**PMGSY in Uttar Pradesh**

†\*133. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the phase of the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) under progress in the country, as well as in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the proposals received from Uttar Pradesh under PMGSY for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively; and

(c) the details of the allocations made to Uttar Pradesh under PMGSY in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Conventionally, proposals received from a State, sanctioned for a financial year are assigned one new phase number. As regards Uttar Pradesh, the works have been sanctioned in Phase-I to Phase-VIII. Out of total 15,932 number of road works sanctioned to the State in all phases, the State has completed 14,919 road works and 1,013 road works are remaining to be completed.

(b) The details of proposals received in last two financial years are as under:-

Year	Value in Rs. crores	No. of roads	Length in km.
2009-2010	5,710.44	3,566	1,2315.75
2010-2011	4,647.99	2,458	1,0452.61

(c) The details of the release of funds made to Uttar Pradesh during the last two years for PMGSY Programme are as under:-

Year	Funds released (in Rs. crore)
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2009-10	2,838.21
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2010-11	1,308.83
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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Biosphere reserves in the country**

\*134. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of biosphere reserves in the country, at present;

(b) the criteria adopted to accord the status of biosphere reserve;

(c) whether any proposal of biosphere reserve in Orissa is pending with Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Seventeen sites have been designated as biosphere reserves in the country so far as per the details given in the table below:-

Sl. No	Name of the designated biosphere reserves	Name of the State(s)/Union Territory	Location of the biosphere reserve site
1	2	3	4
1.	Nilgiri	Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka	Parts of Wynad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka).
2.	Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu	Lies along the South-Eastern coast of India and extending from Rameswaram Island in the North to Kanyakumari in the South.
3.	Sunderbans	West Bengal	Parts of delta of Ganges and Brahamaputra river system in West Bengal.
4.	Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand	Parts of Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Almora districts.

5. Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	Parts of Betul, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts.
6. Nokrek	Meghalaya	Parts of East, West and South Garo Hill districts.
7. Simlipal	Orissa	Parts of Mayurbhanj district.

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1	2	3	4
8.	Agasthyamalai	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	Parts of Thirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts in Tamil Nadu and Thiruvanthapuram, Kollam and Pathanamthitta districts in Kerala.
9.	Great Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Southernmost Island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
10.	Achanakmar- Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Parts of Anuppur and Dindori districts of Madhya Pradesh and Bilaspur district of Chattisgarh.
11.	Khangchendzonga	Sikkim	Parts of North and West districts.
12.	Manas	Assam	Parts of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamrup and Darang districts.
13.	Dibru-Saikhova	Assam	Parts of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts.
14.	Dehang-Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	Parts of Upper Siang, West Siang and Dibang Valley districts.
15.	Kachchh	Gujarat	Parts of Kachchh, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Patan districts.
16.	Cold Desert	Himachal Pradesh	Pin Valley National Park and surroundings; Chandratal and Sarchu; and Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary.
17.	Seshachalam	Andhra Pradesh	Parts of Seshachalam hill ranges in Eastern Ghats encompassing parts of civil districts of Chittoor and

(b) The criteria to accord the status of biosphere reserve include the following:-

- A site that must contain an effectively protected and minimally disturbed core area of value of nature conservation and-should include additional land and water suitable for research and demonstration of sustainable methods of research and management.
- The core area should be typical of a bio-geographical unit and large enough to sustain viable populations representing all trophic levels in the ecosystem.
- Areas having rare and endangered species.



- Areas having diversity of soil and micro-climatic conditions and indigenous varieties of biota.
- Areas having potential for preservation of traditional tribal or rural modes of living for harmonious use of environment.

(c) At present no proposal to declare any biosphere reserve in Orissa is pending with the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Cleaning of Ganga and Yamuna rivers**

\*135. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of contamination and pollution in various major rivers in the country;

(b) the efforts of Government to clean these rivers and the results, so far;

(c) whether there is any major plan to clean Ganga and Yamuna rivers;

(d) the money spent so far in such projects for both the rivers, year-wise;  
and

(e) by when the Yamuna and Ganga rivers would be completely cleaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring water quality of rivers at 1085 locations covering 383 rivers in terms of Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Fecal Conforms etc. Based on BOD levels, 150 polluted river stretches have been identified by CPCB.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of Central and State Governments. The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in river conservation through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). 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.

NRCP presently covers 39 rivers in 185 towns in 20 States. An expenditure of Rs. 4729 crore has been incurred and Sewage treatment capacity of 4417 million litres per day (mld) has been created so far. Pollution abatement schemes undertaken include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks, electric/improved wood crematoria etc.

Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched in the year 1985 to improve the water quality of river Ganga and was completed in March 2000. Phase-II of the programme was approved in stages from 1993 onwards which was later expanded to include other major rivers under NRCP. The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority for conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach. The Authority has decided that under 'Mission Clean Ganga', it will be ensured that by year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. A project with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011. The World Bank will provide financial assistance of US \$ 1 billion. The principal objective of the project is to fund creation of pollution abatement infrastructure for conservation and restoration of the water quality of the river.

For abatement of pollution of river Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) is being implemented by the Government with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency in the three States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi in a phased manner. Besides YAP, the Government of NCT of Delhi has taken up sewerage and sewage treatment works under other schemes to fully address the pollution load being discharged into Yamuna.

A statement indicating year-wise expenditure incurred under the Plan by the Central Government for pollution abatement works in Ganga and Yamuna is given in the Statement (See below).

With the pollution abatement works completed so far, despite significant increase in urbanization, industrialization and growth in population in cities along the banks of river, the water quality in terms of BOD values for major rivers is reported to have improved as compared to the water quality before taking up pollution abatement works under NRCP, based on independent monitoring undertaken by reputed institutions. The water quality of the river Ganga conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations except, in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar

Pradesh. However, the levels of bacterial contamination in terms of fecal coliform are reported to be exceeding the maximum permissible limit at a number of locations.

The water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and in parts of Uttar Pradesh does not meet the standards in terms of BOD. The water quality of Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

**Statement**

*Year-wise expenditure incurred by the Central Government  
for river Ganga and Yamuna*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of River	
		Ganga	Yamuna
1	2	3	4
1.	1985-86	611.00	Yamuna Action Plan launched in 1993
2.	1986-87	2470.00	
3.	1987-88	4192.00	
4.	1988-89	5501.00	
5.	1989-90	5733.00	
6.	1990-91	5036.00	
7.	1991-92	4781.00	
8.	1992-93	5216.00	
9.	1993-94	4430.00	998.00
10.	1994-95	2476.53	830.80
11.	1995-96	1267.90	1000.32
12.	1996-97	1557.46	8450.10
13.	1997-98	507.60	7722.59
14.	1998-99	1300.00	7550.00
15.	1999-2000	1718.29	7017.00
16.	2000-01	1987.60	2434.50
17.	2001-02	2848.00	13071.13
18.	2002-03	4177.50	10076.00
19.	2003-04	2835.50	50.00
20.	2004-05	2946.00	530.00
21.	2005-06	4906.72	1734.00

1	2	3	4
22.	2006-07	4769.19	3617.20
23.	2007-08	4800.06	2771.31
24.	2008-09	5486.07	9998.45
25.	2009-10	10395.62	10040.00
26.	2010-11	46850.00	10339.00
TOTAL:		138800.04	98230.40

**Female foeticide in the country**

†\*136. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foeticide cases are being reported from all over the country including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check it;

(c) the number of such cases reported during the past three years and the number of cases registered against the guilty, State-wise;

(d) whether Government feels the need of a more stringent law to check this practice; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per the National Crime Record Bureau, 73, 123 and 107 cases of female foeticide have been reported during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 (provisional) respectively are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The steps taken by the Government to prevent female foeticide under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection)

Act, 1994 include effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act, amendment to

Rule 11(2) of the PC&PNDT Rules, 1996, to confiscate unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics, reconstitution of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) to undertake random field inspections of facilities offering ultrasound services, awareness generation through IEC activities and community mobilisation through non-governmental organizations.

(c) 874 cases have been filed against violations under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. So far as total

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 78 persons have been convicted under the law as per details are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) The Pre-Conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection), Act, 1994, is a comprehensive legislation that prohibits sex selection before and after conception and allows the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques only at registered places and by qualified persons.

**Statement-I**

*Cases of foeticide registered under section 315 and 316  
IPC during 2007-2008 and 2009*

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Cases registered		
		2008	2009	2010 (provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6	1
2.	Bihar	0	5	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	7	4
4.	Gujarat	1	3	9
5.	Haryana	5	3	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	0
7.	Karnataka	5	7	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	8	39	35
9.	Maharashtra	2	17	9
10.	Orissa	0	0	0
11.	Punjab	24	23	20
12.	Rajasthan	10	12	18
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0
14.	West Bengal	1	0	0
15.	Delhi	2	0	3
16.	Goa	0	0	1
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	2



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TOTAL:	73	123	107
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Source: National Crime Record Bureau.

**Statement-II**

*Details of cases filed against violators of the PC&PNDT Act/Rules (upto March, 2011)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Non-registration	Non-maintenance of records	Communication of sex of foetus	Advt. above pre-natal/ conception	Other violations of Act/Rules	Total ongoing cases	No. of convictions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	5	-	-	-	19	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
4.	Bihar	6	-	3	-	1	10	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	-	-	-	-	5	0
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7	67	0	5	0	79	4
8.	Haryana	11	18	22	6	0	57	29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	0	-	0	7	7	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
12.	Karnataka	8	-	1	-	4	13	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5	1	2	-	18	0
15.	Maharashtra	44	67	28	9	0	148	17
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
20.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	17	0
21.	Punjab	15	36	30	6	26	113	23
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	177	0
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	67	3	1	1	5	77	0
25.	Tripura	-	0	-	-	-	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1	5	2	1	-	9	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	1	2	4	34	55	0
28.	West Bengal	7	-	-	-	-	7	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
33.	Delhi	40	5	2	9	5	61	4
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
TOTAL:		239	212	92	43	84	874	78

**Protection of patients undergoing clinical trials**

\*137. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is adequate law or provision to protect interest of patients who undergo clinical trials conducted by pharmaceutical companies;

(b) the action taken by the Ministry when such patients expire during clinical trials and pharmaceuticals companies are reluctant to pay compensation which, even if paid, is very minimal;

(c) whether there is any agenda to make or amend the law to make stringent provisions in this regard and prescribe specific guidelines for clinical trials; and

(d) how many patients died during clinical trials in the last three years?

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

(a) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, have provisions for protection of the interests of patients enrolled in clinical trials. Schedule Y to the said Rules stipulates the requirements and guidelines for permission to undertake clinical trials in the country. Clinical trials of new drugs can be initiated only after approval of Drugs Controller General (India) {DCG(I)} and Ethics Committee. It is provided under the said Schedule that it is the responsibility of the Ethics Committee (EC) to review and accord its approval to a trial protocol and to safeguard the rights, safety and well being of all trial subjects. ECs should make, at appropriate intervals, review of the trials and the protocol(s). Informed written consent is also required to be obtained from the subjects before participation. Investigators are required to ensure that adequate medical care is provided to the participants for any adverse event. Further, Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines recognised under the said Schedule provide that in cases of trial related injuries or deaths, research subjects who suffer such injuries or death as a result of their participation in the Clinical Trial are entitled to financial or other assistance to compensate them equitably for any temporary or permanent impairment or disability subject to confirmation from Ethics Committee. In case of death, their dependents are entitled to material

compensation.

(b) Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of death may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These could be disease related deaths like cancer etc. or administration to critical or terminally ill patients or side-effects or unrelated causes. In case of death of clinical trial subjects due to clinical trials, the matter is pursued with the Sponsors/CROs/ Investigators/Ethics Committees in order to ensure that compensation for the death is provided to the dependent(s) of the deceased as per recommendations of the Ethics Committee.

(c) It is proposed to further streamline and strengthen the regulations relating to clinical trials by making specific provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules for providing financial

compensation to trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death. The responsibilities of ECs, Sponsors and Investigators are also proposed to be enhanced to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to the trial subjects who suffer trial related injuries or deaths and such information is provided to Drugs Controller General (India) {DCG(I)}. The format for obtaining informed consent of trial subjects is also proposed to be amended to include the details of address, occupation, annual income of the subject so as to have information regarding socio-economic status of the trial subjects.

(d) As per available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths in clinical trials reported during the last three years viz. 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 288, 637 and 668 respectively.

**Liberty to oil companies in fixing prices of oil and gas**

\*138. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had given liberty to oil and gas companies to fix prices of oil and gas, as a result of which prices of oil and gas are increasing day-by-day;

(b) if so, the details of rise and decline in the prices of petroleum products during the last three years till date, year-wise; and

(c) the details of remedial measures, including tax reduction, being contemplated by Government so that the price of petroleum products could be stabilised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):  
(a) Based on the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh Committee, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail level with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

However, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and in view of the domestic inflationary

conditions.

(b) The details of the increase/decrease in the Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG at Delhi from 1.04.2008 to 1.07.2011 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) As the retail selling prices of sensitive petroleum products are not being maintained in line with the movement in the international oil market, their prices are below the required market price, resulting in incidence of under-recoveries. The OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries Rs. 6.06 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 23.74 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 247 per



Cylinder of Domestic LPG. At these rates, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are incurring daily under-recovery of Rs. 246 crore and if the average price of the Indian Basket of crude oil remains at around \$110 per barrel during 2011-12, their total under-recovery is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1,21,915 crore. The major part of these under-recoveries of the OMCs are compensated by the Government through issuance of Cash assistance, and the Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies by way of price discount on crude oil and products.

In addition to the above, to insulate the consumers from the high and volatile international oil prices, the Central Government has eliminated 5% Customs Duty on crude oil with corresponding reduction in Customs Duty on petro products and reduced Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre effective 25.06.2011 thereby reducing the quantum of desired price hikes. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs. 2.06 per litre on Diesel is earmarked towards Road and Education cess. The Government will incur an annual revenue loss of Rs. 49,000 crore on account of these reductions

The Central Government also requested the State Governments to reduce the State levies. In response, 14 State Governments have reduced State VAT/Sales tax on Diesel/PDS Kerosene/Domestic LPG as per the details given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Revision in RSP of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 1st April, 2008*

Date of Revision	Retail Selling Prices (RSP) at Delhi				Reasons
	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	
	(Rs./litre)	(Rs./litre)	(Rs./litre)	(Rs./Cyl.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2008	45.52	31.76	9.16	294.75	RSP as on 1.4.2008
24.05.2008	45.56	31.80	-	-	Increase in Dealers Commission
05.06.2008	50.56	34.80	-	346.30	<b>Increase in price</b>
09.06.2008	-	-	-	304.70	Subsidy of Rs. 40/Cyl. by

					Delhi Government.
18.07.2008	50.62	34.86	-	-	Increase in Railway siding/shunting charges
12.09.2008	-	-	9.22	-	Increase in Dealers commission/Railway siding and shunting charges

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1	2	3	4	5	6
06.12.2008	45.62	32.86	-	-	<b>Reduction in price</b>
29.01.2009	40.62	30.86	-	279.70	<b>Reduction in price</b>
02.07.2009	44.63	32.87	-	281.20	<b>Increase in the price of Petrol/Diesel and LPG distributors commission</b>
08.09.2009	-	-	9.23	-	Increase in Dealers Commission
27.10.2009	44.72	32.92	-	-	Increase in Dealers Commission
13.01.2010	-	-	9.32	-	Increase in Railway siding/shunting charges
27.02.2010	47.43	35.47	-	-	Changes in Custom/Excise duties
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10	-	310.35	Introduction of Euro-IV fuels and withdrawal of subsidy on LPG by Delhi Government
26.06.2010	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35	<b>Increase in prices</b>
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12	-	-	Increase in Railway siding/shunting charges
20.07.2010	-	37.62	-	-	VAT reduction by Delhi Government
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71	-	-	Increase in Dealers Commission
21.09.2010	51.83	-	-	-	<b>Increase in prices</b>
17.10.2010	52.55	-	-	-	<b>Increase in prices</b>
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75	-	-	Increase in Railway siding/shunting charges
09.11.2010	52.91	-	-	-	<b>Increase in prices</b>
16.12.2010	55.87	-	-	-	<b>Increase in prices</b>
15.01.2011	58.37	-	-	-	<b>Increase in prices</b>

18.01.2011	-	-	12.73	-	Increase in transportation charges
15.05.2011	63.37	-	-	-	<b>Increase in prices</b>

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1	2	3	4	5	6
25.06.2011	-	41.12	14.83	395.35	<b>Increased prices</b>
01.07.2011	63.70	41.29	-	399.00	Increase in Dealers Commission

Note - price of petrol since 26.6.2010 are as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

**Statement-II**

*Reduction in VAT/Sales tax rates by State Government after price revision dated 25.6.2011*

State	Diesel		PDS Kerosene		Domestic LPG	
	Earlier rate	Revised rate	Earlier rate	Revised rate	Earlier rate	Revised rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra (Mumbai, Navi Mumbai, Thane)	26.00%	24.00%	5.00%	3.00%	No change	
Maharashtra (Rest of Maharashtra)	23.00%	21.00%	5.00%	3.00%	No change	
Himachal Pradesh	14.00%	9.70%	No change		No change	
Orissa	No change		4.00%	Nil	4.00%	Nil
West Bengal	No change		No change		4.00%	Nil
Kerala	24.69%	22.60%	No change		No change	
Rajasthan	18.00%	18.00%	No change		0.00%	0.00%
		(Rs. -0.54 per litre rebate)				(Rs. -25 per cyl. Subsidy)
Uttarakhand	21.00%	21.00%	4.50%	Nil	No change	
		(Rs. -0.63 per litre rebate)				
Tamil Nadu	No change		No change		4.00%	Nil
Bihar	18.36%	18.00%	No change		No change	

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Goa	20.00%	18.00%	No change	No change
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1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	8.80%	8.25%	No change	4.00%	3.50%
Meghalaya	12.50%	12.50%	5.00%	Nil	4.00%
		(Rs. -0.50 per litre rebate)			Nil
Haryana	No change	5.00%	Nil	No change	
Assam	No change	No Change	4.00%	4.00%	(Rs. -14 per cyl. VAT rebate)

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**Child Sex Ratio in the country**

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\*139. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of female foeticide cases reported in the country in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of cases filed against persons responsible for female foeticide and total number of convictions made in the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of the action taken and contemplated by Government to improve the Child Sex Ratio in the country by totally preventing pre-natal sex determination tests and female foeticide?

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

(a) As per the National Crime Record Bureau, 73, 123 and 107 cases of female foeticide have been reported during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 (provisional) respectively as per details in Statement. [(Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to S.Q. No. 136 Part (a)]

(b) 874 cases have been filed against violations under the Preconception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. So far a total of 78 persons have been convicted under the law is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to S.Q. No. 136 Part (c)]

(c) The steps taken by the Government to prevent female foeticide under the Pre conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, include effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act, amendment to Rule 11(2) of the PC & PNDT Rules 1996 to confiscate unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered



clinics, reconstitution of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) to undertake random field inspections of facilities offering ultrasound services, awareness generation through IEC activities and community mobilisation through non- governmental organizations.

**Success of PFA Act, 1954 in curbing adulteration**

\*140. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases registered, challaned, convicted and jailed during the last three years, under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 has succeeded in curbing adulteration;

(c) whether Government is taking any new steps to stop this adulteration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
 (a) The requisite information is given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, has served the purpose over the years with the average adulteration in food items on the basis of samples collected in 2009 being 11.14%. Taking into account the trend of higher consumption of processed food, availability of new varieties of food and possibilities of contamination, a new comprehensive legislation consolidating the laws relating to food, namely, "Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006" has come into force with effect from 5th August, 2011. It aims to lay down science based standards for food articles and to regulate their manufacture, storage, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

**Statement**

*Comparative Statement regarding Number of cases prosecuted and convicted Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 during the last three years*

Sl. Name of the	2008	2009	2010
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No. State/U.T.

		No. of cases in which prosecution filed	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases in which prosecution filed	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases in which prosecution filed	No. of cases convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	54	415	32	382	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	10	1	16	7
4.	Assam	72	17	105	11	103	10
5.	Bihar	230	0	237	0	293	
6.	Chandigarh	10	78	153	7	121	118
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	3	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	204	18	225	99	0	127
11.	Goa	3	0	9	0	2	0
12.	Gujarat	266	82	619	44	683	99
13.	Haryana	328	116	496	71	N.A.	N.A
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47	12	143	18	N.A.	N.A
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	509	316	2661	1230	N.A.	N.A
16.	Jharkhand	110	0	0	0	26	0
17.	Karnataka	170	0	56	0	91	2
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	166	13	533	23	N.A.	N.A
21.	Maharashtra	632	82	445	68	N.A.	N.A
22.	Manipur	0	0	N.A.	N.A	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	3	3	2	3	3
26.	Orissa	18	3	82	3	29	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	1	1	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	287	22	310	34	516	30
29.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	1022	3	806	18
30.	Sikkim	8	0	3	1	3	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	313	47	0		327	110
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2747	169	3492	287	3789	540
34.	Uttarakhand	23	1	17	8	52	25
35.	West Bengal	19	0	22	0	22	0
TOTAL:		6506	1034	11061	1942	7064	1133

Indication: N.A.= Not Available

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

##### Proposal for drinking water and sanitation projects in Chhattisgarh

†931. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal of plan to the tune of Rs. 409.65 crore was received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh in December 2009 under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) special development plan for drinking water and sanitation in naxalism affected districts like Rajnandgaon, Jagdalpur, Narayanpur, Dantewara, Bijapur, Kanker and Sarguja;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking final decision in this regard so far; and

(c) by when the amount for special development plan for drinking water and sanitation would be issued to the LWE affected areas of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) The proposal under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) special development plan for drinking water and sanitation in naxalism affected districts

was submitted by the State Government of Chhattisgarh to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 7th December, 2009.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, there are no schemes for providing sanction to such special development

plans either in the Ministry of Home Affairs or in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

(b) and (c) From 2010-11, the Government of India has launched the Integrated

Action Plan (IAP), under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) programme

covering 60 tribal and backward districts. Under the programme, public infrastructure

and services, including rural drinking water and sanitation, can be created.

The programme is implemented at the district level by a Committee headed by the District Collector.

#### **Drinking water and sanitation facilities in villages**

†932. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) by when the scheme for providing pure drinking water to all of the villages in the country would be completed;

(b) the programmes being run to provide pure drinking water at the rural level;

(c) the details of the programme for making available the 'Sulabh Shauchalayas' in all the villages for achieving sanitation at rural level; and

(d) by when all of the houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) would be provided with sanitary toilets?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) through which it supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance to the State Governments in their endeavour to provide safe drinking water to the rural population. All 55,067 uncovered habitations targeted for coverage under the Bharat Nirman have been covered with

provision of safe drinking water supply. As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) Survey more than 90% of rural households access drinking water from improved sources. As on 01.04.2011, out of the 16,64,143 habitations in the country, there are 1,21,046 habitations remaining with some drinking water sources with quality problems. Issues regarding quantity and quality of drinking water supply to habitations are evaluated regularly and remedial steps taken on a continuous basis.

(c) The 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 goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

clean environment. Total Sanitation Campaign is a demand driven, project

based programme taking district as a unit. Sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country was only 21.9% as per census, 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country has increased to approximately 72.81% as of June, 2011 as per the progress reported by the States through on line monitoring system maintained by the Ministry. TSC Projects have been sanctioned for 607 rural districts. The main components are incentive for Individual household latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management.

(d) As per TSC Guidelines all houses constructed for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families under Indira Awas Yojana shall be provided with a toilet under TSC for that district.

#### **Performance of NRDWP in Andhra Pradesh**

933. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets and actual coverage of habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for not achieving the targets in spite of having huge allocation for the Ministry; and

(c) the number of habitations proposed and covered under the programme in 2010-11 in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) The details of targets and actual coverage of habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years in Andhra Pradesh year-wise is given in Statement (See below).

(b) From 2008-09 to 2010-11 against the target of 30,126 habitations, the achievement is 26,737 (88.75%) and against the target of 936 quality affected habitations, the achievement is 1255 (134%). Targets have been achieved in 2010-11 and nearly achieved in 2008-09.



In 2009-10, the achievement of coverage is 63%. The reasons for not achieving the targets in 2009-10 and 2010-11 include among others, implementation of large schemes taking more than one year to complete; procurement issues; time for preparatory activities and non-release of funds to implementing authorities in time.

(c) The number of habitations proposed and covered under the programme in 2010-11 in Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Target and Coverage of habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) in Andhra Pradesh from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Year	No of habitations			Coverage		
	Slipped back/partially covered	Quality affected	Total	Slipped back/partially covered	Quality affected	Total
2008-09	15889	0	15889	14743	904	15647
2009-10	8374	126	8500	5157	217	5374
2010-11	5863	810	6673	6837	134	6971
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>30126</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>31062</b>	<b>26737</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>27992</b>

**Construction of hotels/resorts inside National Parks**

934. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether resorts and hotels are allowed to be constructed inside National Parks and protected parks;

(b) if so, the details of rules thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of resorts that have come up at National Parks in Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the proviso under Section 33 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, no construction of commercial tourist lodges, hotels, zoos and safari parks shall be undertaken inside a Sanctuary except with the prior approval of the National Board for Wildlife. By virtue of Section 35(8) of the said Act, this provision is applicable to the National Parks also.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by the Government of Karnataka, 'Jungle Lodges and Resorts', a Government of Karnataka

undertaking, owns resort at Kyathadebara Gudi in the Biligiri Ranganna Hills Sanctuary and at Bheemeshwari in Cauvery Sanctuary. In

addition, tented accommodations (10 tents each) have been established by the Tourism Department in 7 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 1 National Park in the State. The details of these tented accommodation is given in Statement (See below).

(e) The implementation of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government of Karnataka has conveyed that the accommodation is run by Jungle Lodges and Resorts for awareness and education purposes and that there is no private participation in the management of any of the said lodges and resorts.

**Statement**

*List of tented accommodation (10 tents each) established by the  
Tourism  
Department in Sanctuaries and National Parks in Karnataka*

1. Gopinatham in Cauvery Sanctuary
2. Mothodi in Bhadra Sanctuary
3. Bhagawativally in Kudremukh Sanctuary
4. Seetanadi in Someshwara Sanctuary
5. Anejhari in Mookambika Sanctuary
6. Sacrebayle in Shettihalli Sanctuary
7. Kulgi in Dandeli Sanctuary
8. Anshi in Anshi National Park

**Damage caused by wild elephants**

935. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of damage caused to crop and human life by wild elephants reported during the last three years;

(b) the areas where such incidents have taken place in the country and the financial loss accrued due to damage;

(c) whether any State Government has approached the Central Government to give assistance to prevent such menace;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Central Government on these requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The incidents of damage to  
crops and human life by wild elephants occur in all the elephant range  
States in the country, including

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Data of such incidents are not compiled in the Ministry.

(c) to (e) The concerned State Governments are given financial assistance by the Ministry under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant" *inter-alia*, for mitigation of human-elephant conflicts in shape of grant of *ex-gratia* for damage to crops due to depredation by wild elephants, and also for loss of life, and injury to humans. Assistance is also provided for preventing depredation of crops by elephants by supporting erection of electric fences, digging of elephant proof trenches, hiring of kunki elephants to scare away the problematic wild elephants, setting up of anti-depredation squads and procurement of fire crackers to drive away the elephants, etc. The details of financial assistance released to the State Governments, including the assistance released for mitigating human-elephant conflicts, during the last three years are given in the Statement (See below). As per routine, during the current financial year also, the Ministry has received proposals from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant".

**Statement**

*Funds released to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Project Elephant' during last three years*

(Rupees in lakhs)

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	45.00	17.85	15.00
Arunachal Pradesh	65.00	60.00	10.00
Assam	175.19	156.76	139.55
Chhattisgarh	60.43	111.22	75.00
Haryana			100.00
Jharkhand	80.00	80.00	80.00

Karnataka	239.60	247.16	300.76
Kerala	148.30	133.20	265.39
Maharashtra	77.76	49.18	29.00
Meghalaya	50.00	80.483	103.838

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1	2	3	4
Nagaland	17.45	26.00	41.30
Orissa	180.60	100.00	113.50
Tamil Nadu	269.163	246.582	226.879
Tripura	28.96	14.80	-
Uttarakhand	162.25	186.80	206.82
Uttar Pradesh	58.24	38.45	80.15
West Bengal	164.096	200.57	410.406
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1822.039</b>	<b>1749.055</b>	<b>2197.593</b>

#### **Conservation of river Ganga**

936. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), headed by Prime Minister, is planning to make Ganga water pristine by 2020, but requires compliance of 33 environmental and labour laws;

(b) if so, the expected time and amount required for completion of this project including assistance given by the World Bank; and

(c) the details of safeguard policies of the World Bank laid down for giving such loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has decided that under 'Mission Clean Ganga', it will be ensured that by year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. To create the necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure, an estimated investment of Rs. 15,000 crores over the next 10 years will be necessary.

A project under the National Ganga River Basin Authority with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011 by the Central Government. The World Bank will provide financial assistance of US \$ 1 billion. The principal objective of the project



is to fund creation of pollution abatement infrastructure for conservation and restoration of water quality of the river.

As per the Environment and Social Management Framework developed for the NGRBA programme, it is required to comply with environmental and other relevant laws and regulations

in consonance with the extant Government policies and World Bank's safeguard policies as applicable to the project. These safeguards mainly pertain to environmental assessment, natural habitats, cultural resources, involuntary resettlement, etc.

**Climatic changes in the Himalayan hills**

†937. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environment of entire Asia including the monsoon are being affected due to deficient snow fall over the Himalayan hills leading to a crisis like situation;

(b) whether Government proposes to make any plan in association with concerned affected countries to check the changes that are taking place in the environment of Himalayan hills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Monsoon is a complex phenomenon which is influenced by both local and regional factors including, *inter alia*, snow fall in the Himalayan region, sea surface temperature in the Southern Indian Ocean, Solar isolation and Land heating. While thickness of snow in Himalayan region has relationship with the Indian Monsoon, the monsoon failures have not always been influencing the change in the Himalayan snow, as there are other factors that control the monsoon circulation.

(b) and (c) Consultations amongst South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and other region fora take place regularly to evolve coordinated plans to address, *inter-alia*, environmental problems in the region.

**Lifting of moratorium on new industrial projects**

938. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has lifted the moratorium on setting up of new industrial projects in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(c) the details of similar pending issues with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment  
and Forests had

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

imposed a temporary moratorium on consideration of projects located in critically polluted areas/industrial clusters as identified by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) based on the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI). On initiation of implementation of action plans as reported by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Union Territory Pollution Control Committees (UTPCCs) and recommendation of the CPCB, moratorium has been lifted in 26 out of a total of 43 critically polluted industrial clusters. A State-wise list of Critically Polluted Industrial Clusters/Areas including the State of Andhra Pradesh, where moratorium has been lifted is given in Statement (See below).

(c) The moratorium was lifted in all the cases which have been recommended by the CPCB.

**Statement**

*State-wise list showing lifting of moratorium in industrial clusters/areas*

Sl. No.	Critically Polluted Area and CEPI	Industrial Impact zones	Clusters/Potential lifted
1	2	3	4
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
1.	Patancheru - Bollaram	Industrial Area: • Patancheru • Bollaram	26.10.10
<b>Gujarat</b>			
2.	Vapi	GIDC, Vapi	26.10.10
3.	Bhavnagar	GIDC Chitra, Bhavnagar	15.02.11
4.	Junagarh	Industrial Areas: • Sabalpur • Jay Bhavani • Jay Bhuvneshwari • GIDC Junagarh (I and II)	31.03.11
<b>Haryana</b>			
5.	Faridabad	Sector 27 -A, B, C, D DLF Phase-I, Sector 31, 32 DLF Phase-II Sector 35	31.03.11

Sector 4, 6, 24, 25 27, 31 and  
59 Industrial Hatin, Model Town

6. Panipat Panipat Municipal limit and its 31.03.11  
industrial clusters

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1	2	3	4
<b>Karnataka</b>			
7.	Manglore	Baikampady industrial area	13.05.2011
8.	Bhadravati	KSSIDC Industrial Area Mysore Paper Mill and VISL Township Complex	13.05.2011
<b>Kerala</b>			
9	Greater Cochin	Eloor Edayar Industrial Belt Ambala Mogal Industrial areas	13.05.2011
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
10.	Indore	Following 09 industrial areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanwer Road</li> <li>• Shivaji Nagar</li> <li>• Pologround</li> <li>• Laxmibai Nagar</li> <li>• Scheme No. 71</li> <li>• Navlakha</li> <li>• Pipliya</li> <li>• Palda</li> <li>• Rau</li> <li>• Indore city</li> <li>• Other surrounding industrial areas: Manglia, Rajoda, Barlai, Asrawad, Tejpur Gadwadi</li> </ul>	31.03.11
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
11.	Dombivalli	MIDC Phase-I and Phase-II	15.02.11
12.	Aurangabad	MIDC Chikhalthana, MIDC Waluj, MIDC Shendra, Paithan Road	15.02.11
13.	Navi Mumbai	TTC Industrial Area, MIDC, Navi Mumbai (Blocks D, C, EL, A, R, General, Kalva)	15.02.11
14	Tarapur	MIDC Tarapur	26.10.10

1	2	3	4
<b>Orissa</b>			
15.	Angul Talcher	MCL Coal mining area Angul-Talcher region, Industrial area Angul district: Kohina block, Talcher, Angul, Chhendipada and Banarpal blocks and Odapada block of Dhenkamal district	31.03.11
16.	Ib Valley 05.07.2011	Ib Valley of Jharsuguda and Mining area)	(Industrial
17.	Jharsuguda 05.07.2011	Ib Valley of Jharsuguda and Mining area)	(Industrial
<b>Punjab</b>			
18.	Ludhiana	Ludhiana Municipal limits Focal point alongwith NH-I Industrial Area B from Sherpur chowk to Gill road and Gill road to Miller Kotla road Jugiana village, Dholwal chowk, Miller Gunj, By pass road, Bahadur Industrial area, Tejpur industrial complex	15.02.11
19.	Mandi Gobindgarh	Mandi Govindgarh Municipal and Khanna area	26.10.10
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
20.	Cuddalore	SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Phase-I and II	15.02.11
21.	Coimbatore	SIDCO, Kurichi Industrial Cluster	26.10.10
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
22.	Agra	Nunihai Industrial Estate Rambag	15.02.11

23. Ghaziabad	Nagar, UPSIDC and Runukata industrial area Mohan Nagar, Rajinder Nagar, Sahibabad	31.03.11
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1	2	3	4
		Sub-cluster B: Pandav Nagar, Kavi Nagar, Bulandshahar Road, Amrit Nagar, Aryanagar	
		Sub-cluster C : Meerut	
		Sub-cluster D : Loni, Loni Road, Roop Nagar	
		Sub-cluster E: Hapur Road, Dasna, Philkua	
		Sub-cluster F : South side of GT Road, Kavi Nagar, Tronica City, Anand Nagar, Jindal Nagar, Prakash Nagar, Rural Industrial Estate	
24.	NOIDA	Noida Phase 1, 2, 3, Surajpur Industrial area, Greater Noida, Chhapparaula	31.03.11
25.	Singrauli	Sonebhadra (UP) Dala-Tola, Obra, Renukoot, Anpara, Renusagar, Kakri, Dudhichuwa, Bina, Khadia, Shakti Nagar, Rihand Nagar, Bijpur Sigrauli (MP) Vindhyachal Nagar and Jayan, Nigahi, Dudhchua, Amlohri and Jhingurdah Townships	05.07.2011
26.	Varanasi-Mirzapur	Industrial Estate, Mirzapur, Chunar, Industrial Estate Chandpur, Varanasi, UPSIC, Industrial Estate, Phoolpur, Industrial Area, Ramnaqar, Chandauli	15.02.11

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**New Tiger Reserves**

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up more Tiger Reserves in various places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the same; and

(c) the time by which the new Tiger Reserves are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The "in-principle" approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of six new tiger reserves, and the sites are: (i) Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), (ii) Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), (iii) Sunabeda (Orissa), (iv) Mukandara Hills (including Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan), (v) Kudremukh (Karnataka) and (vi) Kawal Sanctuary (Andhra Pradesh). 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), (v) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), and (vi) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa). Under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 State Governments are authorised to notify an area as a tiger reserve on recommendation of the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

**Allocation of fund under NCRP for Mindhola river**

†940. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the requisite fund to be disbursed by the Ministry under the National Conservation of River Plan (NCRP) for Surat's Mindhola river and by when it would be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): This Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat in respect of Mindhola River in Surat for approval under the National River Conservation Plan. After scrutinizing the proposal, the Surat Municipal Corporation has been requested to revise the Detailed Project Report to enable its further consideration.

**Phase-II of Ganga Action Plan**

941. SHRI PRAKASH JVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has sanctioned loan of Rs. 46,000 crore for Ganga Action Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions of loan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Phase-II of Ganga Action Plan is on hold;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details of progress; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and what action Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was launched in the year 1985 to improve the water quality of river Ganga and was completed in March 2000. Phase-II of the programme was approved in stages from 1993 onwards which included tributaries of the river Ganga namely, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda. Pollution abatement works undertaken include, interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. GAP Phase-II is currently under implementation. An expenditure of Rs. 896.05 crore has been incurred so far on Ganga under GAP and sewage treatment capacity of 1064 mld (million litres per day) has been created.

A project under the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011 by the Central Government. The World Bank will provide financial assistance of US \$ 1 billion. The principal objective of the project is to fund creation of pollution abatement infrastructure for conservation and restoration of water quality of the river. The assistance would be in form of a loan of \$801 million from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and a credit of \$199 million from International Development Association (IDA).

The Project will focus on building and strengthening the institutional framework at the Central and State level; establishing a Ganga Knowledge Centre; enhancing river basin management; and financing priority investments for pollution abatement in a sustainable manner. Project implementation will be in accordance with a Program Framework, developed by the Centre and States for NGRBA which includes implementation arrangements, criteria for selection of investments, Procurement Manual, Financial Manual, an Environment and Social Management Framework, etc.

#### **Contamination from field trials of GM crops**

942. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

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

(a) whether Government has constituted a committee to look into the issue related to contamination from field trials of GM crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent of contamination reported from the field trials, so far; and the plans to deal with the same, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government has not constituted a committee to look into the issue related to contamination from field trials of GM crops as there have been no verifiable reports on this matter. All GM crop field trials are subject to stringent norms such as (i) Maintaining a crop specific isolation distance from the periphery of the experimental site to other sexually compatible rice fields as prescribed under the Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards; (ii) Biological and physical barrier all around the experimental plot; (iii) Submission of a validated event specific test protocol of 0.01% before undertaking the trials and (iv) Post-harvest restrictions. The prescribed stipulations are adequate to minimize contamination of other conventional crops due to gene flow, if any.

#### **Pending projects in Orissa**

943. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries, mines and the port projects of Orissa that are pending to get environmental clearance from Government; and

(b) the causes for delay in taking decision to accord environmental clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A total of 31 projects from Orissa in the sectors of industry, mining and port projects are awaiting environmental clearance as on 31.07.2011 with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. A list of these projects is given in Statement (See below).

(b) The perceived delay in according environmental clearance *inter-alia* includes non-compliance of the procedures of the EIA Notification 2006 and Circulars of the Ministry, inadequate information on critical environmental parameters, and deficiencies in the Environmental Management Plans by the project proponents.

#### **Statement**

*List of projects in Orissa pending for environmental clearance*

#### **A. Industry Sector**

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Sl.No.	Name of Projects
1	2
1.	Sponge Iron Plant at District Cattack, Orissa by M/s Virajaa Steel and Power (P) Limited
2.	Integrated Steel Plant at District Dhaenkanal, Orissa by M/s Bhushan Steel Limited

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3. Integrated steel complex at Village Ipotapali/Sikirdi, District Sambalpur, Orissa by M/s Rathi Steel and Power Limited
4. Expansion of production of Fibre Cement Corrugated Sheets Accessories from 8,56,000 MTPA to 12,50,000 MTPA at Korian District Dhenkanal Orissa by M/s UAL Orissa Limited (MRPL)
5. Expansion of Integrated Steel Plant at Topadih in District Keonjhar Orissa by M/s Deepak Steel and Power Limited
6. Expansion of Clinker Grinding unit at Jharsuguda Cement Works district Jharsuguda Orissa by M/s Ultra Tech Cement Limited
7. Expansion of existing Pellet Plant with 0.1 MTPA Integrated Steel Plant at Matkambada Industrial Estate District Keonjhar Orissa by M/s Arya Iron and Steel Co. Private Limited
8. Integrated Seel Complex at Katasahi District Keonjhar Orissa by M/s Kamaljeet Singh Alhuwalia

**B. Non-Coal Mining**

9. Dubna-Sakradih Iron and Manganese Ore Mining Project of M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., Village(s) Handibhanga, Jampani, Badakalimati, Dubuna, Purunadih, Naibaga and Basantpur, District Keonjhar
10. Talangi Chromite Mine "B" of M/s IDCOL Ferro Chrome and Alloys Ltd. located at District Jajpur
11. Chhuinpalli Quartzite Mining Project of M/s Tata, Village Chhuinpalli, district Jharsuguda
12. Kasia Iron Ore Mines of M/s Tej Bahadur Lal located at Village Kasia, District Keonjhar
13. Sanindpur Iron and Manganese Mine of M/s National Enterprises located at District Sundergarh
14. Bhadrasahi Iron and Manganese Ore Mining Project of M/s Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd., Village Bhadrasahi, District Keonjhar
15. Thakurani Iron Ore Mining Project of M/s Kaypee Enterprises

located in Village Thakurani, Tehsil Barbil, District Keonjhar

16. Bhadrasahi (Kolha-Roida) Iron and Manganese Ore Mine of M/s (Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.) C/O The Orissa Minerals Development Co. Ltd., Village Bhadrasahi, District Keonjhar
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17. Nuagaon Iron Ore Beneficiation Plant of M/s Kamaljeet Singh Ahluwalia, Village Guali and Barpada, District Keonjhar
18. EC for Bolani Ore Mines of M/s SAIL, District Keonjhar
19. Tikarpara Pyrophyllite and Quartzite Mines of M/s Banwarilall Newatia, Village Tikarpara and Ambadhara, District Keonjhar
20. Expansion of Khondbond Iron and Manganese Ore Mine of M/s Tata Steel Ltd., Village Khandbond, Tehsil Barbil, District Keonjhar
21. 15 MTPA Iron Ore Washing and Beneficiation Plant of M/s Sarda Mines Pvt. Ltd., Village Soyabali, Tehsil Barbil, District Keonjhar
22. Expansion of Iron Ore Mine of M/s Kalinga Mining Corp., Village Joruri and Khandbandh, District Keonjhar
23. Goua Iron and Manganese Mines of M/s M.G. Mohanty, Village Goua, District Sundergarh
24. Jalahuri Iron and Manganese Ore Mining Project of M/s Mala Roy and Others, Village Jalahuri, District Keonjhar
25. Environmental Clearance of Inganijharan Iron and Manganese Ore Mines of M/s Bhanja Minerals Pvt. Ltd located at Village Dadwan and Khuntapani, District Keonjhar

**C. Coal Mining**

26. Basundhara OCP (2.4 MTPA to 8 MTPA and increase in lease area from 401 ha. to 437.10 ha.) of **M/s MCL**, District Sundergarh
27. Expn. of Coal Beneficiation Plant (2 MTPA to 4 MTPA) of M/s Global Coal and Mining Pvt. Ltd., District Angul
28. Talabira-1 Coal Mine Project (expansion from 1.5 MTPA to 3 MTPA over 170.305 ha.) of **M/s HINDALCO** located in District Sambalpur
29. Establishment of 5 MTPA Coal Washery of **M/s Monnet Ispat and Energy Ltd.**, located at Village Malibrahamani, Tehsil Chendipada, District Angul

**D. Port Projects**

30. Development of all weather deepwater port (Phase-I and Phase-II only) at Subarnarekha River, Balasore Dt., Orissa by **M/s Creative Port Development Pvt. Ltd.**
  31. Development of Southern Dock Complex for construction of Multi-Purpose Clear Cargo Terminal and Oil terminal at Paradip Port of M/s Paradip Port Trust
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**Allocation of funds to States under CAMPA**

†944. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State of the Ministry of Environment and Forests had assured at the conference of the Forest Ministers of the States held in August, 2009 that entire funds of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) would be provided to the States, which would implement the institutional system proposed by Government under CAMPA;

(b) if so, the name of the States which have established the proposed institutional system and have got the allocated amounts; and

(c) the reasons for not allocating funds to even those States which have put in place the required institutional system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The allocation of CAMPA funds to the States is being regulated in terms of the Order dated 10th July, 2009 of the Supreme Court of India in IA No. 2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995 titled T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs. Union of India and Ors, in which the hon'ble Court had, *inter-alia*, approved the implementation of the Guidelines and the structure of the State CAMPA, and observed that substantial amount of funds have been received by the *Ad-hoc* CAMPA and sudden release and utilisation of this large sum all at one time may not be appropriate and may lead to its improper use without any effective control on expenditure; the Court considered it appropriate to permit the release, for the time being, the sum of about Rs. 1,000 crore per year for the next 5 years, in proportion of 10% of the principal amount pertaining to the respective State/UT as per the conditions set out in the Order. Pursuant to the said Order of the Supreme Court, the Guidelines for State CAMPAs have been circulated to all States/UTs on 15th July, 2009 leading to the notification of the institutional system by all concerned. The details of funds allocated to the States during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Allocation of funds to States under CAMPA by Miss Anusuiya Uikey*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Releases during the year 2009-10	Date of releases	Releases during the year 2010-11	Date of releases
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1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,990,000.00	28.08.2009	7,869,000.00	01.10.2010

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	897,832,000.00	28.08.2009	1,207,444,000.00	01.10.2010
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	163,676,000.00	03.04.2010	177,882,000.00	22.11.2010
4.	Assam	67,174,000.00	17.08.2009	104,487,000.00	01.10.2010
5.	Bihar	77,300,000.00	20.11.2009	86,674,000.00	18.01.2011
6.	Chandigarh	1,765,000.00	17.08.2009	1,296,000.00	01.10.2010
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,232,135,000.00	17.08.2009	1,341,066,000.00	01.10.2010
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,682,000.00	04.09.2009		
9.	Daman and Diu				
10.	Delhi	18,471,000.00	21.01.2010	13,991,000.00	18.01.2011
11.	Goa	121,197,000.00	17.08.2009	102,468,000.00	01.10.2010
12.	Gujarat	249,647,000.00	19.08.2009	291,568,000.00	01.10.2010
13.	Haryana	191,141,000.00	17.08.2009	188,909,000.00	01.10.2010
14.	Himachal Pradesh	366,771,000.00	21.08.2009	421,656,000.00	01.10.2010
15.	Jammu and Kashmir				
16.	Jharkhand	950,028,000.00	12.03.2010	1,031,622,000.00	01.10.2010
17.	Karnataka	585,573,000.00	19.08.2009	509,160,000.00	01.10.2010
18.	Kerala	17,509,000.00	12.03.2010		
19.	Lakshadweep				
20.	Madhya Pradesh	530,482,000.00	17.08.2009	509,656,000.00	01.10.2010
21.	Maharashtra	893,549,000.00	22.02.2010	854,893,000.00	18.01.2011
22.	Manipur	7,456,000.00	08.12.2009	13,350,000.00	01.10.2010
23.	Meghalaya	967,000.00	20.04.2010		
24.	Mizoram				
25.	Nagaland				
26.	Orissa	1,310,618,000.00	21.08.2009	1,401,753,000.00	

18.01,2011

27. Puducherry

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1	2	3	4	5	6
28. Punjab	330,547,000.00	00 08 12.2009	265,215,000.00	01.10	2010
29. Rajasthan	325,908,000.00	07 01.2010	420,698,000.00	18.01.	2011
30. Sikkim	80,092,000.00	17.08.2009	102,334,000.00	01.10.2010	and 22.11.2010
31. Tamil Nadu	19,713,000.00	08.12.2009	17,032,000.00	01.10.2010	
32. Tripura	35,418,000.00	12.03.2010	25,848,000.00	18.01.2011	
33. Uttar Pradesh	470,962,000.00	10.05	2010		
34. Uttarakhand	816,532,000.00	17.08.2009	827,488,000.00	01.10.2010	
35. West Bengal	52,957,000.00	08.12.2009	62,760,000.00	01 10.2010	and 22.11.2010
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>9,828,092,000.00</b>		<b>9,987,119,000.00</b>		

**Sapli Dam project in Hingoli District in Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra had sent a proposal to the Central Government in December, 2009 seeking permission for construction of 'Sapli Dam' in Hingoli district;

(b) if so, whether Government has sanctioned this proposal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) In the year 2009 the Government of Maharashtra had submitted the Upper Penganga Irrigation Project Stage-II (Sapli Dam) in Hingoli and Nanded Districts of Maharashtra to Ministry of Environment and Forests for seeking environmental clearance under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006.

(b) and (c) No environmental clearance has been issued to the project.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The project was considered and appraised under the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects in its various meetings. The EAC has recommended the proposal for environmental clearance.

**Repercussions of rising industrialisation on environment**

†946. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that repercussions of rising industrialisation are emerging in the form of pollution and global warming;

(b) whether it is also a fact that storm cyclone, floods and tsunamis etc. are the result of environmental imbalance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to take a revolutionary step in the direction of making the environment human life friendly;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Discharge of untreated or partially treated industrial emissions and effluents are the main cause of industrial pollution. Industrial emission of Green House gases (GHG) may lead to global warming. As per the report on 'India: Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2007' published under the aegis of India Network on Climate Change Assessment, Industrial activities together emitted 412.55 million tons of Carbon Dioxide equivalent of Green House Gases in 2007.

(b) and (c) According to the Fourth Assessment Report of Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the likely adverse impacts of climate change are increased frequency of extreme weather events, variation in pattern of monsoons, rise in surface temperature, sea level rise and melting of glaciers.

(d) to (f) The Government has identified 17 categories of highly polluting industries and time bound action plan has been prepared for restoration of ambient environment. Also, action plan is being

implemented in 43 critically polluted areas located in different States. To check industrial pollution, source-specific environmental standards have been notified by the Government. The Government of India has also launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) encompassing eight thematic missions in the year 2008.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Centrally sponsored schemes for eliminating and control pollution**

†947. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

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

(a) the details of schemes being run in States by the Central Government to eliminate and control the prevailing pollution;

(b) whether the State Governments have submitted the proposals to the Central Government under such schemes; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes under consideration State-wise and by when they will be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Central Government run following Centrally Sponsored Schemes to eliminate and control the prevailing pollution:-

Sl. No	Main Scheme	Sub-Scheme
1.	Pollution Abatement	(i) Assistance for Abatement of Pollution, Environment Policy and Law (ii) Common Effluent Treatment Plant (iii) Hazardous Substance Management (iv) Industrial Pollution Abatement through Preventive Strategies (v) Clean Technology
2.	National River Conservation Plan	(i) National River Conservation Programme (ii) National Lake Conservation Programme (iii) National Ganga River Basin

Authority

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(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. These are ongoing schemes. The proposals seeking grants under the schemes are received in the various divisions of the Ministry on regular basis. The proposals so received are considered for sanction subject to their admissibility as per the guidelines, priorities set by Government of India and availability of funds under the Plan.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Study on climate change**

†948. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any Committee to study climate change and its impacts;

(b) if so, the action taken so far by the Committee to tackle this problem; and

(c) if not, whether Government intends to take any step in this regard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) An Expert Committee on Impact of Climate Change was set up by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, in June, 2007 to assess the impact of anthropogenic climate change on six areas, namely Water Resources, Agriculture, Natural Eco-system, Health, Coastal Zone Management and Climate Modelling. The Committee has prepared Status reports on these sectors and made recommendations for relevant research activities which have been shared with the Nodal Ministries for suitably incorporation in the respective National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change.

**New method of counting tiger population**

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

(a) the present method of counting population of tiger in the country;

(b) whether the pug mark counting method is in vogue in India, which is not recognized internationally;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any other scientific method of doing such counting; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The country level tiger estimation

(2010) has been done using the refined methodology, as recommended by the Tiger Task Force, based on spatial occupancy of tigers and sampling such forests using camera traps in a statistical framework, which is not comparable to the earlier total count using pugmarks. The methodology of assessment is scientifically robust and has been published in an international journal.

(b) No, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Besides the above refined methodology of tiger estimation, DNA analysis of scat sample is also done to ascertain minimum number of tigers in low tiger density areas.

#### **Implementation of National Green Tribunal Act**

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

(a) whether Government has laid down any procedure for hearing applications, appeals and other matters under the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Selection Committee to ensure that the recommendations as judicial/expert members are neutral and open-minded and do not have any bias or personal agendas like those of members of certain environmental NGOs;

(d) whether Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi has proposed/ recommended any candidates for appointment as judicial/expert members of NGT or any bureaucrat in the Ministry or the Selection Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such candidates and the action taken by Government on such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The procedure for hearing applications, appeals and other matters under the National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act, 2010 has been laid down in National Green Tribunal (Practice and Procedure) Rules, 2011 notified *vide* Government of India Notification dated 4.4.2011.

(c) The Selection Committee comprises of persons of high repute and experts in their field and recommendations of the candidates for appointment as Members in the NGT are based purely on merit.

(d) Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi and the Selection Committee has not proposed/recommended any candidates for appointment as judicial/expert members of NGT.

(e) The question does not arise.

**Discharge of effluents from Steel plant of Tatas**

951. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a giant steel plant of Tatas is coming up on the banks of river Sabari in Chhattisgarh, which flows into the river Godavari at Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the effluents from this five million ton steel plant would be let into the Sabari river, a tributary of the river Godavari;

(c) whether Government has sought the opinions of the people having riparian rights in Khammam district and Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps proposed to protect river in Andhra Pradesh and tribals and the fishermen dependent on the river Sabari and Godavari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests, after following the due procedure stipulated in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, accorded Environmental Clearance on 3rd December, 2010 to an Integrated Steel Plant (5.5 Million Tonne Per Annum) alongwith Captive Power Plant (625 MW) by M/s Tata Steels Limited at Lohandiguda Block, District Bastar in the State of Chhattisgarh.

Further, the Environment Impact Assessment Report submitted to the Ministry, envisages that water for the plant would be drawn from the River Sabari and the treated effluent would be utilized for dust suppression, slag cooling and other uses. While according Environmental Clearance for the project, one of the Specific Conditions stipulated was that the treated effluent should be used for ash handling, dust suppression and green belt development. No effluent shall be discharged and zero discharge system shall be adopted by the plant.

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

#### **Extinction of birds in urban areas**

952. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sparrow and other birds have become extinct in the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(e) what concrete measures Government has taken or proposes to take to save the sparrow and other birds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per IUCN Red List, about  
87 bird species

in India are listed as globally/threatened, which are on the verge of extinction. In addition, more than 60 species are near threatened. However, house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is not listed in this Red List as the species is so far not assessed to be threatened. The Bird Life International's recent fact sheet also does not include house sparrow under the category of threatened species. However, Research Organizations and Non Governmental Organisations including Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology, Coimbatore and Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai have indicated that house sparrow population has shown a decline.

Details of bird species which are globally threatened are given in Statement  
(See below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has approved a research proposal titled "Investigation causes of House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) population decline in urban sub-habitats of India" to the Bombay Natural History Society in April 2009. The said research project is for a period of three years with a total budget of Rs. 14,89,000.

(e) The important steps taken by the Government to protect the endangered species of birds including sparrows are as follows:-

(i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides financial assistance for conservation of wildlife including birds, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes - 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant'.

(ii) The Ministry supports research projects aimed at conservation of wildlife including threatened species of birds.

(iii) The National Board for Wildlife under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister constituted two Sub-Committees comprising conservation experts for recovery of threatened terrestrial and aquatic species in India. These Committees have already developed guidelines for "Threatened Species Recovery Plan" and selected certain threatened bird species to be considered on priority basis which include Great Indian Bustard, Jerdon's Courser and Nicobar Megapode.

**Statement**

*List of threatened birds in India (IUCN 2010)*

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Threat 2010 (IUCN)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	White-rumped Vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>	Accipitndae	CR

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Indian Vulture	<i>Gyps indicus</i>	Accipitridae	CR
3.	Slender-billed Vulture	<i>Gyps tenuirostris</i>	Accipitridae	CR
4.	Red-headed Vulture	<i>Sarcogyps calvus</i>	Accipitridae	CR
5.	Pink-headed Duck CR	<i>Rhodonessa caryophyllacea</i>		Anatidae
6.	White-bellied Heron	<i>Ardea insignis</i>	Ardeidae	CR
7.	Sociable Lapwing	<i>Vanellus gregarius</i>	Charadriidae	CR
8.	Christmas Frigatebird	<i>Fregata andrewsi</i>	Fregatidae	CR
9.	Jerdon's Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus bitorquatus</i>	Glareolidae	CR
10.	Gruidae	Siberian Crane CR	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	
11.	<i>bengalensis</i>	Bengal Florican Otididae CR	<i>Houbaropsis</i>	
12.	<i>superciliosa</i>	Himalayan Quail Phasianidae	<i>Ophrysia</i> CR	
13.	<i>pygmeus</i>	Spoon-billed Sandpiper Scolopacidae	<i>Eurynorhynchus</i> CR	
14.	Stngidae	Forest Owlet CR	<i>Heteroglaux blewitti</i>	
15.	<i>percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture Accipitridae	<i>Neophron</i> EN	
16.	Anatidae	Red-breasted Goose EN	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	
17.	Anatidae	White-winged Duck EN	<i>Cairina scutulata</i>	
18.	EN	Baer's Pochard	<i>Aythya baeri</i> Anatidae	
19.	Anatidae	White-headed Duck EN	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	
20.	Bucerotidae	Narcondam Hornbill EN	<i>Aceros narcondami</i>	

21.	Oriental Stork	<i>Ciconia</i>	<i>boyciana</i>
Ciconiidae	EN		
22.	Greater Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos</i>	<i>dubius</i>
Ciconiidae	EN		
23.	Masked Finfoot	<i>Heliopais</i>	<i>personatus</i>
Hehiornithidae	EN		
24.	White-bellied Blue	<i>Myiomela</i>	<i>albiventris</i>
Muscicapidae	EN		
Robin			
25.	Nilgiri Blue Robin	<i>Myiomela</i>	<i>major</i>
Muscicapidae	EN		
[White-bellied	<i>[Brachypteryx major]</i>		
Shortwing]			
26.	Great Indian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis</i>	<i>nigriceps</i>
Otididae	EN		

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1	2	3	4	5
27.	Otididae	Lesser Florican EN	<i>Sypheotides</i>	<i>indicus</i>
28.	Phasianidae	Green Peafowl EN	<i>Pavo</i>	<i>muticus</i>
29.	Procellariidae	Barau's Petrel EN	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>barau</i>
30.	Scolopacidae	Spotted Greenshank EN	<i>Tringa</i>	<i>guttifer</i>
31.	<i>cachinnans</i> Laughingthrush	Black-chinned TimaliidaeEN	<i>Strophocincla</i>	
32.	<i>leucoryphus</i>	Pallas's Fish Eagle Accipitridae	<i>Haliaeetus</i> VU	
33.	Accipitridae	Nicobar Sparrowhawk VU	<i>Accipiter</i>	<i>butleri</i>
34.	Accipitridae	Indian Spotted Eagle VU	<i>Aquila</i>	<i>hastata</i>
35.	Accipitridae	Greater Spotted Eagle VU	<i>Aquila</i>	<i>clanga</i>
36.	Accipitridae	Eastern Imperial Eagle VU	<i>Aquila</i>	<i>heliaca</i>
37.	Anatidae Goose	Lesser White-fronted VU	<i>Anser</i>	<i>erythropus</i>
38.	VU	Baikal Teal	<i>Anas formosa</i>	Anatidae
39.	VU	Marbled Teal	<i>Marmaronetta</i>	Anatidae
			<i>angustirostris</i>	
40.	Apodidae	Dark-rumped Swift VU	<i>Apus</i>	<i>acuticauda</i>
41.	Bucerotidae	Rufous-necked Hornbill VU	<i>Aceros</i>	<i>nipalensis</i>

42.	Lesser Adjutant	<i>Leptoptilos</i>
<i>javanicus</i>	CiconiidaeVU	
43.	Giey-crowned Prinia	<i>Prinia</i>
<i>cinereocapilla</i>	Cisticolidae	VU
44.	Pale-backed Pigeon	<i>Calumba</i> <i>eversmanni</i>
Columbidae	VU	
45.	Nilgiri Wood-pigeon	<i>Columba</i> <i>elphinstonii</i>
Columbidae	VU	
46.	Pale-capped Pigeon	<i>Columba</i> <i>punicea</i>
Columbidae	VU	
47.	Yellow-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza</i> <i>aureola</i>
Emberizidae	VU	
48.	Green Avadavat	<i>Amandava</i> <i>formosa</i>
Estrildidae	VU	
49.	Java Sparrow	<i>Padda</i> <i>oryzivora</i>
Estrildidae	VU	
50.	Saker Falcon	<i>Falco</i> <i>cherrug</i>
Falconidae	VU	
51.	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco</i> <i>naumanni</i>
Falconidae	VU	

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1	2	3	4	5
52.		Sarus Crane	<i>Grus antigone</i>	Gruidae
	VU			
53.		Hooded Crane	<i>Grus monacha</i>	Gruidae
	VU			
54.		Black-necked Crane	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	
	Gruidae	vu		
55.		Indian Skimmer	<i>Rynchops albigollis</i>	
	Laridae	VU		
56.		Nicobar Megapode	<i>Megapodius</i>	
	<i>nicobariensis</i>	Megapodiidae	vu	
57.		White-browed Bushchat	<i>Saxicola</i>	
	<i>macrorhynchus</i>	Muscicapidae	VU	
58.		White-throated Bushchat	<i>Saxicola insignis</i>	
	Muscicapidae	VU		
59.		Nicobar [Brown-chested]	<i>Rhinomyias</i>	
	<i>[brunneatus]</i>	Muscicapidae	VU	
	Jungle-flycatcher	<i>nicobaricus</i>		
60.		Kashmir Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula subrubra</i>	
	Muscicapidae	VU		
61.		Houbara Bustard	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	
	Otididae	VU		
62.		White-naped Tit	<i>Parus nuchalis</i>	
	Paridae	VU		
63.		Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	
	Pelecanidae	VU		
64.		Swamp Francolin	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	
	Phasianidae	VU		
65.		Manipur Bush-quail	<i>Perdicula</i>	
	<i>manipurensis</i>	Phasianidae	VU	
66.		Chestnut-breasted	<i>Arborophila</i>	
	<i>mandellii</i>	Phasianidae	VU	
	Partridge			
67.		Western Tragopan	<i>Tragopan</i>	
	<i>melanocephalus</i>	Phasianidae	VU	

68.	Blyth's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan</i>	<i>blythii</i>
Phasianidae	VU		
69.	Sclater's Monal	<i>Lophophorus</i>	<i>sclateri</i>
Phasianidae	VU		
70.	Cheer Pheasant	<i>Catreus</i>	<i>wallichi</i>
Phasianidae	VU		
71.	Great Slaty Woodpecker	<i>Mulleripicus</i>	
<i>pulverulentus</i>	Picidae VU		
72.	Yellow Weaver	<i>Ploceus</i>	<i>megarhynchus</i>
Ploceidae	VU		
73.	Yellow-throated Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus</i>	
<i>xantholaemus</i>	Pycnonotidae VU		
74.	Wood Snipe	<i>Gallinago nemoricola</i>	Scolopacidae
VU			
75.	Great Knot	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Scolopacidae
VU			
76.	Beautiful Nuthatch	<i>Sitta</i>	<i>formosa</i>
Sittidae	VU		
77.	Bristled Grassbird	<i>Chaetornis</i>	<i>striata</i>
Sylviidae	VU		

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1	2	3	4	5
78.		Broad-tatied Grassbird	<i>Schoenicola</i>	
<i>platyurus</i>		SylviidaeVU		
79.		Marsh Babbler	<i>Pellorneum</i>	<i>palustre</i>
Timaliidae		VU		
80.		Rusty-throated Wren-	<i>Spelaeornis</i>	
<i>badeigularis</i>		TimaliidaeVU		
babbler				
81.		Tawny-breasted Wren-	<i>Spelaeornis</i>	
<i>longicaudatus</i>		TimaliidaeVU		
babbler				
82.		Snowy-throated Babbler	<i>Stachyris</i>	<i>oglei</i>
Timaliidae		VU		
83.		Jerdon's Babbler	<i>Chrysomma</i>	<i>altirostre</i>
Timaliidae		VU		
84.		Slender-billed Babbler	<i>Turdoides</i>	
<i>longirostris</i>		TimaliidaeVU		
85.		Bugun Liocichla	<i>Liocichla</i>	<i>bugunorum</i>
Timaliidae		VU		
86.		Black-breasted Parrotbill	<i>Paradoxornis</i>	
<i>flavirostris</i>		TimaliidaeVU		
87.		Grey-sided Thrush	<i>Turdus</i>	<i>feae</i>
Turdidae		VU		

CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable

**Enactment of Water Prevention and Control of  
Pollution Act, 1974**

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

(a) whether following the Stockholm Declaration of June, 1972, under Article 253 of the Constitution, Government has enacted the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act of 1974;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the enactment of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974, under Article 252(2) of the Constitution pursuant to resolutions passed by 12 States under Article 252(1) denude the said States of legislative power to enact similar legislation pertaining to water pollution or to amend or repeal any provisions of the Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 was enacted, pursuant to Article 252 of the Constitution of India which *inter-*

*alia*, confers power to the Parliament to enact a law on a subject falling in the State List (List-II). The provisions in the said article provide that if two or more State by consent authorize the Parliament to enact a law on State subject, the same can be enacted by the Parliament. Such law can also be adopted by any other State by passing a resolution to that effect by all the House of the legislature of those States.

(d) and (e) As per the provisions of Article 252(2), any Act passed by the Parliament under Article 252(1) may be amended or repealed by an Act of Parliament passed or adopted in like manner but shall not be amended or repealed by an Act of the legislature of that State.

**Reimbursement to Gujarat for cleaning of Coast line**

954. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has reimbursed the expenditure incurred by the State for the cleaning the Sea Coast in Gujarat;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) what action has been taken against oil companies operating their facilities at Mukta-Panna basin and responsible for the Oil Spillage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not received any reimbursement claim from the State Government of Gujarat.

(c) It has not been established that the oil spills originate from the Mukta-Panna basin oil fields.

**Divergent views on release of Bt. brinjal**

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

(a) whether there are divergent views between the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry on the release of Bt. brinjal;

(b) if so, how does Government seek to resolve this issue; and

(c) what are the challenges if such crop were to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There is a general agreement within the concerned Ministries that biotechnology is an important tool for raising agricultural productivity and ensuring food security. At the same time, it must be ensured that it has no adverse effects on human and animal health and bio-diversity. The Ministry of Agriculture and Indian Council of



Agricultural Research are members of the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) a statutory body established under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Based on the outcome of the public consultation, the GEAC has been requested to address the concerns for resolving all scientific issues relating to safety of Bt. brinjal.

(c) The main challenges associated with the introduction of Bt. crops is to deploy appropriate insect resistance management strategy to ensure long-term sustainability of the technology.

#### **Protection of pig-noised turtles**

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

(a) whether the endangered pig-noised turtles are falling easy prey to poachers;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to protect these turtles in each State including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per available information, the pig-nosed turtle (*Carettochelys insculpta*) does not occur naturally in India. Further, as per reports received from the Government Andhra Pradesh, poaching of this species is not reported in Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Action against Lavasa for violation of green laws**

957. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the State of Maharashtra Government to take action against Lavasa for violation of green laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has given conditional clearance to the hill city project located near Pune;

(d) whether construction in 681 hectare area was in progress without obtaining prior environment clearance; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government against the defaulting unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS  
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry asked the  
Government of Maharashtra on 10th June, 2011 to take action against  
M/s Lavasa Corporation Limited under the provisions of Environment  
(Protection) Act, 1986 because certain violations have been noticed

during the site visit by the Committee headed by Shri Naresh Dayal and also during the appraisal by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) constituted under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

(c) and (d) M/s Lavasa Corporation Limited submitted a proposal seeking environmental clearance on 2nd February, 2011 for 2000 hectares (Phase-I). The proposal was appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee in its various meetings and the Committee recommended the proposal with certain conditions. The Ministry has informed M/s Lavasa Corporation Limited regarding the requirement of the five pre-conditions before the issue of Environmental clearance. Environmental clearance is not issued as on date.

(e) Ministry has earlier issued a Show cause notice under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to M/s Lavasa Corporation Limited on 25th November, 2010 and issued final directions on 17th January, 2011. M/s Lavasa Corporation Limited has filed writ petitions in the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay challenging the Show cause notice and final directions.

**Enactment of environmental laws following Stockholm and  
Rio de Janeiro declarations**

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

(a) the details of the specific principles in the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 pursuant to which the Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act, 1981 and the Environment Protection Act, 1986 were enacted in the country;

(b) the details of the specific principles in the Stockholm Declaration of June, 1972 and the Rio de Janeiro declaration of June, 1992 pursuant to which the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 was enacted in the country; and

(c) The details of the specific principles in the Rio de Janeiro declaration of June, 1992 pursuant to which the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The United Nations

Conference held at Stockholm in June, 1972 resolved to protect and enhance environmental quality and suggested the States to enact a comprehensive law for protection of environment.

(b) In addition to what has been stated in (a) above, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1992, called upon the States to provide effective access to judicial and administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, and to develop national laws regarding liability and compensation for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage.

(c) The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity was one of the outcomes of UN Conference on Environment and Development (Rio Summit) held at Rio de Janeiro from 3-14 June, 1992. The Convention on Biological Diversity reaffirmed the sovereign rights of the States over their biological resources. The United Nations Convention further provided for the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

**Pending cases for environmental clearance in Gujarat**

959. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases till date pending for environmental clearance with the Ministry;

(b) the number of such cases from Gujarat;

(c) by when the cases are likely to be cleared; and

(d) whether the Central Government intends to delegate its power to State Authorities for fast clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A total of 737 projects in the sectors of industry, thermal power, river valley and hydro-power, mining, nuclear and strategic projects are pending as on 31.07.2011 with the Ministry for environmental clearance.

(b) Out of the total of 737 projects mentioned in reply to para (a) above, 45 projects are pending from the State of Gujarat for environmental clearance.

(c) Under the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, a decision for granting environmental clearance is to be taken within 105 days of receipt of complete information.

(d) A total of 26 State/UT level Impact Assessment Authority and State/UT level Expert Appraisal Committee have been constituted, which includes the State of Gujarat, for the appraisal and environmental clearance of all developmental projects of Category 'B', under the

provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification,  
2006

**Effective regulatory policies to protect the environment**

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

(a) whether Government will introduce effective regulatory  
policies to protect the environment;

(b) if so, whether it will be enforced without bringing in the license permit raj; and

(c) the ways in which low carbon growth, energy efficiency and exploitation of renewable energy sources will be achieved as proposed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Government has already adopted the National Environment Policy in 2006 which encompasses the strategies and actions for regulatory reforms to protect the environment. Besides, under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, prior environmental clearance is mandatory for certain category of activities listed in its schedule. The Government has recently notified the CRZ Notification, 2011, for sound Coastal Zone Management. These are steps towards protection and conservation of environment based upon a scientific approach.

(c) Planning Commission has appointed an Expert Group to prepare a low carbon strategy for inclusive growth. The Twelfth Five Year Plan is expected to give special emphasis on the steps for addressing climate change as a part of Five Year Plan strategy for the country during the Plan period.

National Action Plan on Climate Change includes National Mission for Solar Energy and Enhanced Energy Efficiency institutionalised through Bureau of Energy Efficiency. The Missions aim at creating appropriate policy and support regime to foster the energy efficiency market and generation of renewable energies through public private partnerships.

Further, Ministry of Environment and Forests also acts as the host country authority for approval of Clean Development Mechanism projects to facilitate investments in and promotion of renewable and clean technologies through participation in emission trading schemes in developed countries.

**Balance between development and environmental protection**

961. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is emphasizing the need for finding a balance between development and environmental protection;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification of 2006, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 mandates prior



environmental clearance for various projects, activities and processes for environmental protection alongwith economic development. The stipulated environmental conditions are required to be implemented by the project proponent in this regard.

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

**Illegal mining in Yamuna river**

†962. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal mining is being carried out by mining mafias freely in Yamuna river in Haryana and Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against such mining mafias; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Notification of Critical Wildlife Habitats**

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

(a) the number of Critical Wildlife Habitats which have been notified under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers Forest Land Rights Act as of now; and

(b) the details of such proposals pending for consideration both at the Central and State Governments' level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No Critical Wildlife Habitats under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 have been notified till date. Further, no proposals in this regard are pending with the Central Government.

**Misuse of SEBI funds, by CGSI**

964. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the funds disbursed

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

by the SEBI to Consumer Guidance Society of India (CGSI) for conducting its securities market awareness programmes between 28 March and 18 April, 2009, have been misused;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted in the matter and any action was taken against the guilty officers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total amount spent on these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Some allegations were raised against Consumer Guidance Society of India (CGSI) regarding misuse of funds disbursed by SEBI for conducting securities market awareness programmes.

(b) SEBI received information alleging *inter alia* that the bills submitted by CGSI for conducting four investor awareness workshops during March 28, 2009 to April 18, 2009, were not in order.

(c) and (d) On receipt of the allegation, an enquiry was conducted. SEBI took up the matter with the institution which had raised the bills on CGSI for conducting the workshops. The institution, however, confirmed to SEBI that they had indeed raised the bills on CGSI for the amount mentioned therein.

(e) The total amount spent on the investor awareness workshops conducted by CGSI during the period March 28, 2009 to April 18, 2009, was Rs. 1,20,000 (Rupees One lakh Twenty thousand only).

**Capital requirement and FDI limit in new private banks**

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is in favour of the Minimum Capital requirement for new private banks to start at Rs. 1000 crore and Government is insisting on a lower minimum capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI wants to cap FDI at 49 per cent in the initial stage while Government is in favour of 74 per cent FDI in such new banks even at an early stage;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the unresolved differences between the RBI and Government have blocked the progress of the proposal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released a discussion paper on entry of new banks in private sector in August, 2010 inviting comments and suggestions from various stakeholders. RBI is examining the views and comments received from various stakeholders.

**Cases of duping of customers by multinational banks**

966. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding malpractices and duping of customers by multinational banks in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to rectify the situation alongwith the progress made thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During the year 2008-09, a total of 11,700 customer complaints were received by various offices of Banking Ombudsmen relating to foreign banks, out of which, 5,737 complaints relate to credit cards, 996 to loans/advances and 1,150 complaints pertain to failure on commitment made by these banks. During the year 2009-10 a total of 11,450 complaints were received against these banks out of which 4,258 complaints relate to credit cards, 395 to loans/advances and 1,134 complaints pertain to failure on the commitments made.

(c) If Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to the banks to put in place an effective and elaborate grievances redressal mechanism for resolution/redressal of grievances of bank customers. In accordance with the provisions of such RBI guidelines, the banks are required to give relevant details concerning the grievance redressal mechanism in the bank on their websites for information of their customers. The customers of the banks may file their complaints online also. RBI has also notified the Banking Ombudsman Scheme for resolving the complaints of bank customers. In case of non-resolution of the grievance/complaint by the banks, the customers may also approach the

concerned office of the Banking Ombudsman for redressal/resolution of the grievance.

Reserve Bank of India guidelines and Banking Ombudsman Scheme are available on the website of RBI [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in).

**Switch over to Base rate from PLR system**

967. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has switched over to Base rate and not allowing old customers to switch to Base rate from PLR system;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to direct all the banks to switch to Base system;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

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

As per the RBI guidelines, the Base Rate system would be applicable for all new loans and for those old loans that come up for renewal. Existing loans based on the BPLR system may run till their maturity. In case existing borrowers want to switch to the new system, before expiry of the existing contracts, an option may be given to them, on mutually agreed terms. Banks, however, should not charge any fee for such switch-over.

**Banking secrecy provisions in tax haven countries**

968. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister has asked the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) bloc to influence the tax haven countries to end the era of banking secrecy provisions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and their response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.

PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Indian Prime Minister and Finance Minister have played an active role in all G-20 deliberations leading to various communique asking all countries to end bank secrecy and to engage in effective tax information exchange. Indian Finance Minister, in recent International Taxation Seminar held jointly by Ministry of Finance, India and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) at New Delhi, spoke about the need to end bank secrecy from retrospective date.



(b) As a result of these efforts, countries have declared to end bank secrecy. Countries are also taking steps to put in place a mechanism for effective exchange of information. The Peer Review Group of Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, while making assessments of various countries, points out deficiencies in exchange of information mechanism, if any. These countries are then monitored to see if these deficiencies are removed. India, being a vice chair of the Peer Review Group, is playing an active role in this process.

**Direct cash subsidy to kerosene and LPG customers**

969. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide direct cash subsidy benefit to kerosene and LPG customers to avoid black marketeers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of methodology adopted for the direct transfer of subsidy; and

(c) by when it will be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) To ensure greater efficiency, cost effectiveness and better delivery for kerosene, Domestic LPG and fertilisers, the Government has decided to move towards direct transfer of cash subsidy to people living below poverty line in a phased manner.

(b) A task force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekani has been set-up to work out the modalities for the proposed system of direct transfer of subsidy for kerosene, LPG and fertilisers.

(c) The task force has given its interim report, which is under examination of the Government. The system is expected to be in place by March, 2012.

**Collection of tax arrears**

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

state:

(a) the total tax revenues raised but not realized at the end of 2010-11;

(b) the break-up of arrears of corporation tax, income tax, excise duties, customs duties and service tax;

(c) the amount of arrears collected under each principal head in 2010-11;

and

(d) the details of those companies and individuals who are tax defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Details of tax arrears not realized at the end of 2010-11 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Category	Amount of arrears
Direct Taxes	333077.00
Indirect Taxes	56889.62

(b) The break-up of arrears as on 31-03-2011 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Category	Amount of arrears
Corporation Tax	136316.00
Income Tax	196761.00
Central Excise	31739.41
Customs	9679.51
Service Tax	15470.7

(c) The amount of arrears realized during 2010-11 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Category	Amount of arrears realized
Corporation Tax	8213.00
Income Tax	45502.00
Central Excise	1851.52
Customs	1409.77
Service Tax	2803.71

(d) The details of companies and individuals who are tax defaulters are not being maintained centrally. To furnish the details would require compilation of data at all the field formations spread

through out the country and the time and efforts required would not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved.

**Status of States enjoying tax holiday and exemption under DTC regime**

971. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and other Hill States enjoying special tax holiday and special income tax exemption can avail benefits under Direct Tax Code (DTC) regime; and

(b) what would be the status of industries in those States after implementation of DTC in 2012 specially under commencement of their production schedule?

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

Undertaking located in Hill States can avail benefits under the Direct Taxes Code (DTC) if they are currently eligible for such benefits under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) based on the date of commencement of operations. A specific 'repeals and savings' clause has been proposed in the DTC (introduced as a Bill in Parliament in August, 2010) whereby, subsequent to the repeal of the Act, the current deductions available to undertakings in those States under the Act are sought to be protected for the unexpired period of deduction, subject to certain conditions specified in the clause.

**Cost of collection of tax**

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

(a) the percentage of the population being covered under direct taxes;

(b) what will be the coverage after introduction of the Direct Tax Code (DTC); and

(c) the cost of collections of personal income tax, central excise, customs, service tax, corporate tax and wealth tax, year-wise, since 1995 to till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.

PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the scope of this Act, extends to whole of India. However, the coverage of population under direct taxes is related to the basic limit of exemption provided in the tax rates. For the general category of tax payers, this exemption limit was Rs. 1,50,000 for the financial year 2008-09, Rs. 1,60,000 for the financial year, 2009-10, and 2010-11 each and Rs. 1,80,000 for the financial year 2011-12. Therefore, the number of tax payers (in individual category) varies with the basic exemption limit. For the financial year 2008-09 the number of effective individual assesses for the direct taxes was 3,01,01,260 and for the financial year 2009-10 this number was 3,13,84,084 which is approximately 3% of the population.

(b) In the Direct Tax Code, the basic exemption limit, for the general category of taxpayers, has been stipulated at Rs. 2,00,000. As the increase in the exemption limit in the Direct Taxes Code is in line with the earlier years, coverage of population under the Direct Taxes Code will be similar.

(c) Tax collection being comprehensive efforts, cost cannot be distributed in Corporate tax, Personal Income Tax and Wealth tax etc. However, cost of collection of direct taxes from 1995 to 2010-11 and indirect taxes from year 2003-04 is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Cost of collection of direct taxes (1995-2011) and indirect taxes  
(2003-04)*

**A. Cost of collection of direct taxes**

Financial year	Total collections (direct taxes) (Rs. crores)	Total expenditure (revenue) (Rs. crores)	Exp. as % of collection
1995-96	33,384	430	1.29%
1996-97	38,895	486	1.25%
1997-98	48,280	715	1.48%
1998-99	46,600	852	1.83%
1999-00	57,959	894	1.54%
2000-01	68,305	929	1.36%
2001-02	69,198	933	1.35%
2002-03	83,088	984	1.18%
2003-04	105,088	1050	1.00%
2004-05	132,771	1138	0.86%
2005-06	165,216	1194	0.72%
2006-07	230,181	1349	0.59%
2007-08	314,330	1687	0.54%
2008-09	333,818	2248	0.67%

2009-10	378,063	2726	0.72%
2010-11	446,070	2845	0.64%

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**B. Cost of collection of indirect taxes**

excise	Actual collection customs (Rs. in crore)	Customs cost of collection at as % of total collection	Central excise and service tax	Central and service tax cost of collection as % of total collection
2003-04	486290	0.93%	995650	0.76%
2004-05	576110	0.77%	1133250	0.73%
2005-06	650670	0.72%	1342810	0.67%
2006-07	863040	0.56%	1556046	0.63%
2007-08	104119	0.51%	174912	0.64%
2008-09	99879	0.72%	169554	0.98%
2009-10	84497	1.09%	164771	1.32%

**Slowing down of economic growth of the country**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the data of fourth quarter of the financial year 2010-11 have indicated that the pace of economy is slowing down;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is an apprehension of slow pace of economic development in 2011-12 due to slowing down of the economy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Year-on-Year growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices (real GDP) has come down on a sequential basis to 7.8 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2010-11.

(b) The Growth rates of GDP, at factor cost at constant prices,

for the last eight quarters is given in the table below:-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Quarterly Estimate of real year in per cent)	2009-10				2010-11				GDP (Year-on- year in per cent)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
GDP at factor cost at 2004-05 prices	6.3	8.6	7.3	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.3	7.8	

(c) Does not arise.

(d) While apparently there is a slowdown in real GDP in the fourth quarter of 2010-11, it is more in the nature of a cyclical swing, which might continue through the first quarter of 2011-12, but it is expected to pick up in subsequent quarters.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Functioning of MFIs in the country

974. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries who have taken loan from Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs); and

(b) the total amount of money invested by MFIs in the country till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There are 13 Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) (with asset size of above Rs. 100 crore) in the country regulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The loans, advances and investments of these MFIs as on March 31, 2011 are as under:-

#### *Details of Advances/Investments by NBFC-ND-SIs (MFIs) as on March 31, 2011*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Loans and Advances	Investments
1	2	3	4
1.	Asmitha Microfin Ltd.	133632.00	20.00
2.	Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	213067.25	20.00

3. Bhartiya Samruddhi Finance Ltd.	117554.85	20.00
4. BSS Microfinance Private Ltd.	12682.84	20.00
5 Future Financial Services Ltd.	19468.18	23.55

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1	2	3	4
6. Grameen Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	18333.99	20.00	
7. Janalakshmi Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	12263.34	10.00	
8. Maanaveeya Holdings and Investments Pvt. Ltd.	40434.74	300.00	
9. Satin Creditcare Network Ltd.	18268.73	68.50	
10. Share Microfin Ltd.	220526.53	20.00	
11. SKS Microfinance Ltd.	347889.96	375.61	
12. Spandana Sphoorty Financial Ltd.	291228.95	10.00	
13. Village Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	11305.05	5.00	

Information on total number of beneficiaries including those from non regulated MFIs is not available with RBI.

**Impact of interest rate changes on inflation**

975. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent changes in the interest rates has been effective in reducing inflation in this fiscal year; and

(b) the details of changes in rate of inflation vis-à-vis changes in interest rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Monetary policy operates with long and variable lags. Since mid-March, 2010, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has raised the repo rate by 325 basis points. The transmission of monetary policy action taken in the past is still playing out. However, inflationary pressures have persisted due to a combination of supply and demand factors. While a series of supply shocks, particularly global commodity prices raised input costs, it spilled over to general inflation process reflecting robust demand. According to projection made by RBI, inflation is expected to moderate to 7.0 per cent by March, 2012 from 9.4 per cent at present. Monetary actions by RBI have helped in moderating aggregate demand with slowing Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) growth. Credit growth also moderated from the peak of 24.2 per cent in end December, 2010 to 18.6 per cent in mid-July, 2011. In the absence of tightening, inflation perhaps would have been higher on account of demand pressures. A Statement showing the details of changes in rate of inflation *vis-a-vis* changes in interest rate is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Changes in rate of inflation vis-a-vis changes in interest rate*

(per cent)

Year	Repo Rate	WPI Inflation (y-on-y)
February, 2010	4.75	9.7
March, 2010	5.00	10.4
April, 2010	5.25	10.9
May, 2010	5.25	10.5
June, 2010	5.50	10.3
July, 2010	5.75	10.0
August, 2010	5.75	8.9
September, 2010	6.00	9.0
October, 2010	6.00	9.1
November, 2010	6.25	8.2
December, 2010	6.25	9.4
January, 2010	6.50	9.5
February, 2010	6.50	9.5
March, 2010	6.75	9.7
April, 2011	6.75	9.7
May, 2011	7.25	9.1
June, 2011	7.50	9.4
July, 2011	8.00	-

Note: (i) The Repo Rate for 2011-12 is as on July, 2011.

(ii) WPI for 2011-12 relates to June, 2011.

**Dispute over control of Government's pension scheme**

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

(a) whether there is any difference between the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Authority (PFRDA) over the issue of control on the Government's pension scheme, as a result of which the dispute between the two has come to the notice of Government;

(b) the total amount invested in pension scheme;

(c) whether Government has taken a decision that the PFRDA will have control on all the pension schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no dispute between PFRDA and IRDA over the issue of control on the Government's pension scheme.

(b) Assets under Management (AUM) as on 29.07.2011 are Rs. 10315.92 crore.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. At present, the PFRDA regulates the New Pension System (NPS).

#### **Coverage of population by PSBs**

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

(a) the extent of financial inclusion/coverage of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) the approximate percentage of population to which these banks are catering;

(c) the efforts made to enhance this coverage; and

(d) the results of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on March 31, 2011 there are 89,396 branches of Commercial Banks in the country. The all India average population per bank branch office as on March 31, 2011 was 13,503. As per RBI, the Banks have covered 86,575 villages in the country through branches, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based Business Correspondent (BC) outlets or other modes like mobile vans/rural Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) etc., as on March, 2011.

General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBS) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 3 to Tier 6 Centres (with population upto 49,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban Centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 per cent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) Centres.

**Recommendations of the panel on small savings scheme**

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

(a) whether Government has set up a panel to examine the issue of small savings schemes under the chairmanship of Deputy Governor of RBI;

(b) if so, whether the panel has submitted their report;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the report;

(d) the details of the recommendations accepted by Government, so far;

(e) whether the return on PPF and Post Office accounts will be increased;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the extent to which the rates of interest on various small savings schemes has been increased in the recent past?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has, *inter-alia* made the following recommendations:-

1. Rationalisation of schemes, including discontinuation of Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP).
2. Annual review and resetting of interest rates of Small Saving Schemes and NSSF investments to be benchmarked to Government securities of equivalent maturity.
3. Mandatory share of States in net Small Saving collections to be lowered to 50% from existing 80% with an option to take upto 100%.
4. Investment of NSSF in Central and State Government securities to have shorter tenure of 10 years against 25 years at present. Investment could also be made in infrastructure companies, such as IIFCL, NHAI and IRFC that are wholly owned

by the Government.

5. Commission payable to Small Savings Agents to be reduced gradually.

(d) to (f) Recommendations of the committee have been referred to State Governments and concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government for their comments. Hence Government has not yet taken any decision on the recommendations of the Committee.

(g) In the recent past, there has been no increase in rates of interest on various small savings schemes.

**Interest free loan in drought affected areas**

†979. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided interest free loan to assist in drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years and current fiscal year, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the details of funds allocated in this regard and benefits received by BPL households during this period State-wise including Maharashtra; and

(d) the other steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank has issued standing guidelines to banks in order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities. The relief measures, *inter alia*, include conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops; treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues'; non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled etc.; moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring; relaxed security and margin norms; fresh crop loans and consumption loans for affected farmers etc.

It has also been clarified that the accounts that are restructured for the second time or more on account of natural calamities, would retain the same asset classification category on restructuring.

In order to assist distressed farmers whose accounts have earlier been rescheduled/converted on account of natural calamities as also farmers defaulting on their loans, due to circumstances beyond their control, banks have been advised to frame transparent One Time Settlement (OTS) policies for such farmers, with the approval of their Boards.

**Relief to home loan applicants for NOIDA Extension**

### Housing Projects

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

(a) the total quantum of housing loans that have been extended/approved for home buyers by various public sector banks for housing projects in NOIDA Extension;

(b) the total quantum of loans that have been disbursed to builders as project loans;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether banks had done due diligence before extending these loans so that innocent buyers are not trapped;

(d) if so, what relief banks propose to give to the home loan applicants as the land acquisition in these areas has been quashed by Courts of Law; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) RBI has reported that 'Noida Extension' does not appear as a 'Banked Centre' in the Master Office File on Banks. However, the outstanding housing loans and other construction loans for Noida Centre as on 31st March, 2010 by Public Sector Banks is given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Housing		Other Construction*	
No. of accounts	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Accounts	Amount Sanctioned
12330	1258.7	268	907.5

\*Consists of General Residential Construction, General Non-Residential Constructions, Loans for setting up industrial estates and building installation and building completion.

(c) Indian Banks Association (IBA) has reported that banks release such loans after processing and due diligence in accordance with credit policy and regulatory guidelines.

(d) and (e) Public Sector Banks have scheme for restructuring/rescheduling of loans for borrowers as per their respective policies.

#### **Rising foreign debt**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of foreign debt is rising day-by-day;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange received so far as debt and paid back during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the remedial steps being taken or budgetary allocations made in \_\_\_\_\_ this regard?

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



(a) and (b) The details of India's total external debt, disbursement and principal repayments on long-term debt during the last three years, year-wise, is given below:-

**Table: India's external debt and debt service payments**

(US\$ billion)

Sl. No.	Component	2008-09 (end-March, 2009)	2009-10 (end-March, 2010)	2010-11 (end-March, 2011)
1.	Total External Debt	224.5	261.0	305.9
2.	Disbursements	18.4	19.8	29.1
3.	Principal Repayment	9.1	13.3	12.5

(c) Debt management policies pursued by the Government of India emphasize 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 as well as short-term debt. As a result of prudent debt management, India's external debt has remained within manageable limits, as indicated by the external debt to GDP ratio, which improved from 20.5 per cent during 2008-09 to 17.3 in 2010-11.

**Impact of inflation on consumption expenditure of  
Indian Household**

982. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to rise in inflation during 2008 to 2011 consumption expenditure bill of Indian Household was inflated by Rs. 5.9 trillion; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to arrest the inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN

MEENA): (a) Government does not make such estimates. However, Central Statistics Office (CSO) collects information on private consumption expenditure in constant and current prices. As per their information, the difference between current price estimates between years is due to inflation as well as growth in consumption. These estimates also include the consumption of Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH). The information in respect of private final consumption expenditure for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11, at constant (Base 2004-05) and current prices are given below:-

Year	Constant price (Rs. in crores)	Current price (Rs. in crores)
2008-09*	2652273	3257800
2009-10*	2846410	3782013
2010-11**	3091328	4502974

\*Data source for the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 : NAS2011, Statement-I

\*\*Figures for the year 2010-11 : As per revised estimates of National Accounts for 2010-11, Statements 5 and 6.

(b) Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include; import prices reduced to zero on rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (cmde) and onion, ban on export of non-basmati rice, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year), futures trading suspended in rice, urad and tur by the Forward Market Commission, stock limit orders extended in the case of pulses, paddy and rice upto 30 September, 2011, duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year, import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to National Daily Development Board (NDDB) during 2010-11 under TRQ, reduction in custom duty on crude oil and import duty on petrol and diesel.

As part of the monetary policy review stance, the RBI has taken suitable steps with 11 consecutive increases in policy rates and related measures to moderate demand to levels consistent with the capacity of the economy to maintain its growth without provoking price rise. As per the most recent announcement of the RBI on 26 July, 2011, the repo rate and reverse repo rate have been revised to 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

**Recommendations of the Committee of Chief Ministers  
on inflation**

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

(a) the details of further action taken by Government on the

recommendation of the Committee of Chief Ministers to combat inflation and food price;

(b) the details of suggestions and the recommendations made by the Committee;  
and

(c) by when the recommendations of the Committee are going to be fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The "Core Group of Central Ministers and State Chief Ministers on Prices of Essential Commodities" in their meeting held on April 4th, 2010 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister constituted three Working Groups as follows: (i) Working Group on Agriculture Production (ii) Working Group on Consumer Affairs (iii) Working Group on Food and Public Distribution. Working Group on Agriculture Production presented their report in December, 2010. It proposes, *inter alia*, measures to improve yields, expand winter rice cultivation in Eastern India, electric power availability, water control, improved farming system, new varieties and hybrid seeds, seed replacement rate, fertilizer use, agri-business, private sector investment, marketing, insurance and other related areas. Working Group on Consumer Affairs presented its report in March, 2011. It recommends measures, *inter alia*, to improve competition in Agriculture Produce Markets and Reforms on APMCs, develop single unified agricultural market, reduce market barriers, improve seller information, better extensive services, improve infrastructure, such as irrigation technology and storage, improve spot and futures market, integrate ware housing and cold chain facilities, more agro-processing, extend priority credit and others. Reports are yet to be considered by the Core Group. Working Group on Food and Public Distribution is yet to submit its report.

#### **Educational loan to SC/ST students**

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

(a) the details of the criteria being followed by the banks for disbursing educational loans;

(b) the details of the educational loans provided to the students belonging to SC/ST communities for the last three years and the current financial year, bank-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to streamline the procedure for providing educational loan to those students who are deprived of this loan due to the procedural complexities;

(d) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) did not extend a single

loan for tribal students going to professional colleges in Andhra Pradesh in Polavaram tribal areas; and

(e) the steps proposed to enquire into this irregularity and harm to tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated a Model Educational Loan Scheme to its member banks. Banks can adopt the scheme with changes as may be considered necessary. Indian Nationals who have secured admission to professional/technical courses in India or abroad through an entrance test/merit based selection process are eligible for educational loan under the scheme.

(b) As per information furnished by RBI, bank-wise details of education loans outstanding to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, as on last reporting Friday of March, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (latest available) are given in Statement (See below).

(c) The performance of public sector banks under educational loan scheme is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The banks have been advised to ensure that the Educational Loan Scheme is implemented in letter and spirit and that loan applications are disposed of within the prescribed time limit. The IBA is in the process of revising its Model Educational Loan Scheme in order to make it more customer-friendly.

(d) and (e) The State Bank of India has reported that all students, irrespective of their social and economic background, who are eligible under Education Loan Scheme are extended education loans. The Bank has further reported that its Polavaram branch has extended 33 education loans amounting to Rs. 55.69 lacs as on 30.07.2011.

**Statement**

*Bank-wise educational loans outstanding to SC/STs*

Name of the Bank.	No. of A/c in lakh amount in Rs. crore					
	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2009		2010		2011	
	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S	No. of Accounts	Balance O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of India	1.560	163.00	1.950	233.00	1.980	238.00
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	NA	13.92	0.010	18.33	0.010	22.70
State Bank of Hyderabad	0.010	15.59	0.015	20.81	0.016	23.60
State Bank of Indore	0.010	8.62	0.020	10.34		
State Bank of Mysore	0.010	29.99	0.030	50.64	0.030	49.89
State Bank of Patiala	0.050	8.00	0.050	12.00	0.010	14.86
State Bank of Travancore	0.060	206.54	0.070	117.74	0.090	126.11
Allahabad Bank	0.040	85.00	0.070	1.06	0.070	1.32
Andhra Bank	0.040	81.55	0.051	132.65	0.048	146.08

Bank of Baroda	0.050	81.72	0.063	93.65	0.071	150.55
Bank of India	0.050	80.00	0.043	60.64	0.050	76.05



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bank of Maharashtra	0.010	18.36	0.020	23.47	0.020	25.50	
Canara Bank	0.250	261.00	0.298	402.00	0.311	456.00	
Central Bank of India	0.090	103.40	0.121	166.18	0.122	240.78	
Corporation Bank	0.010	13.68	0.020	21.88	0.027	31.35	
Dena Bank	0.010	17.72	0.013	20.90	0.018	29.98	
Indian Bank	0.160	176.43	0.280	383.66	0.314	484.56	
Indian Overseas Bank	0.060	72.36	0.071	81.63	0.070	81.64	
Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.010	16.77	0.020	22.77	0.010	28.68	
Punjab National Bank	0.030	40.44	0.061	98.84	0.076	125.16	
Punjab and Sind Bank	NA	4.82	0.003	7.15	0.004	7.78	
Syndicate Bank	0.060	58.27	0.070	82.59	0.080	109.47	
Union Bank of India	0.070	83.86	0.060	72.21	0.045	65.64	
United Bank of India	0.090	26.85	0.010	16.21	0.010	23.67	
UCO Bank	0.030	52.00	0.041	67.00	0.095	88.58	
Vijaya Bank	0.010	12.95	0.018	31.40	0.023	43.11	
IDBI Bank Ltd.	NA	0.49	NA	0.84	NA	0.85	
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS:</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>1733.33</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>2249.59</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>2691.91</b>	
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	NA	0.10	0.00015	0.20			
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	NA	0.67	0.00082	0.87	0.0008	1.01	
City Union Bank Ltd.	NA	0.07	0.00051	0.92	0.0055	3.04	
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	NA	0.33	0.00011	0.18	0.0002	0.36	
The Federal Bank Ltd.	NA	1.55	0.00217	2.38	0.0028	3.58	
HDFC Bank Ltd.	NA	1.02	0.00079	1.69	0.0008	1.58	
ICICI Bank Ltd.	NA	0.12	0.00011	0.11	0.0010	0.57	
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	NA	0.21	0.00000	0.00	0.0000	0.00	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	NA	0.18	0.00015	0.21	0.0002	0.26	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	NA	0.94	0.00106	1.20	0.0013	1.63	
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	NA	0.13	0.00000	0.43	0.0000	0.78	
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	NA	0.04	0.00170	0.65	0.0031	1.41	
Nainital Bank Ltd.	NA	0.12	0.00017	0.02	0.0002	0.49	
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	NA	0.03	0.00008	0.04	0.0000	0.05	
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	NA	0.34	0.00066	0.64	0.0017	0.91	
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	NA	0.18	0.00064	0.45	0.0020	1.27	
Axis Bank Ltd.	NA	0.10	0.00010	0.11	0.0000	0.37	
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS:</b>		<b>6.13</b>	<b>0.00922</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>0.0195</b>	<b>17.31</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>		<b>2.77</b>	<b>1739.46</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>2259.69</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>2709.22</b>

Source: RBI Note: Data is provisional

NA = Not available

#### Control of prices of foodgrains and industrial products

†985. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to rein in the increase in the prices of essential consumer goods in the country;

(b) the percentage of the inflation rate after March, 2011; and

(c) the steps taken to control the prices of foodgrains and industrial product?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The year-on-year WPI headline and 31 essential commodities (weight 14.60%) inflation rates after March, 2011 are given below:-

	April-2011	May-2011	June-2011
WPI-headline inflation (%)	9.74	9.06	9.44
WPI-31 essential commodities inflation (%)	6.19	7.38	9.39

Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include; import prices reduced to zero on rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils

(crude) and onion, ban on export

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of non-basmati rice, edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year), futures trading suspended in rice, urad and tur by the Forward Market Commission, stock limit orders extended in the case of pulses, paddy and rice upto 30 September, 2011, duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year, import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) during 2010-11 under TRQ, reduction in custom duty on crude oil and import duty on petrol and diesel.

As part of the monetary policy review stance, the RBI has taken suitable steps with 11 consecutive increases in policy rates and related measures to moderate demand to levels consistent with the capacity of the economy to maintain its growth without provoking price rise. As per the most recent announcement of the RBI on 26 July, 2011, the repo rate and reverse repo rate have been revised to 8.0 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

#### **FDI in insurance sector**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in insurance companies to 49 per cent from the existing 26 per cent now;

(b) if so, what is the amount of profits on present 26 per cent FDI during 2008, 2009 and 2010; and

(c) whether the profits thus earned are being repatriated or part of this is being reinvested in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government had introduced the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2008. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides the aggregate holdings of equity shares by a foreign company,

either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees in Indian Insurance Companies from twenty six per cent to forty nine per cent (26% to 49%) except in case of insurance co-operative societies where the limit continues to be 26% as at present.

(b) and (c) As per information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the details of total Profit After Tax (PAT), profit earned on FDI and dividend on FDI by the private insurers, which have foreign participation, for the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 are as under:-

Insurers	Total Profit After Tax			Profit earned on FDI			Dividend on FDI		
	(Rs. in crores)			(Rs. in crores)			(Rs. in crores)		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Life	61.21	41.05	1174.82	15.91	10.67	305.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-Life	243.77	138.18	346.03	63.32	35.90	89.82	15.34	0.00	18.64
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>304.98</b>	<b>179.23</b>	<b>1520.85</b>	<b>79.23</b>	<b>46.57</b>	<b>395.17</b>	<b>15.34</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>18.64</b>

#### Defective ATMs of Banks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints regarding defective ATMs of Banks including Public Sector Banks have increased substantially in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, year-wise and public sector and private sector Banks separately; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Bank customers can access their account and withdraw cash through ATMs of any bank across the country on a 24x7 basis. Despite best efforts, the success of ATM transactions depends on external factors such as leased line, V-Sat antenna, networks of other banks and uninterrupted power supply, etc. Absence of any of the above at the time of transaction processing may cause failure of ATM transactions, non-delivery of cash, etc. Thus, there are cases when a customer's account is debited, but cash is not dispensed. Upon receipt of such complaints from customers, banks verify the facts with records maintained by ATMs and credit back the amount to the customers. The Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) receive and redress the grievances of the public on non-adherence of RBI instruction by the bank or its subsidiaries. Out of the total 71,274 complaints handled by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen in 2010-11 on various grounds of deficiency in banking services, 4,458 complaints

were on grievances on account of ATM transactions, while in 2009-10 out of the total 79,266 complaints handled by the Offices of the Banking Ombudsmen, 5,595 complaints relate to ATM transactions. Thus, there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of complaints concerning ATM transactions primarily owing to implementation of RBI guidelines and other steps taken by the banks.

(c) RBI has issued a circular dated July 17, 2009 for reconciliation of ATM failure transactions, which *inter-alia* provides that if cash has not been disbursed by ATM but the account of the customer has been debited, the customer's account is to be credited within the

specified time period of the complaint lodged by the customer, failing which the issuing bank has to pay a compensation @ Rs. 100/- per day to the customer. RBI has recently reduced this time period from 12 days to 7 days.

**Plugging the loopholes in capital market**

†988. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capital market has been expanding continuously over the years;

(b) if so, the turnover of capital market during the year 2008-2009 and 2010-2011;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there has been no success in plugging the loopholes found in the capital market;

(d) if so, whether Government has identified the loopholes in the market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The turnover of the securities market during the year 2008-09 and 2010-2011 is as under:-

*Turnover in Indian Securities Market*

(in Rupees crore)

	2008-09	2010-11
Cash Segment	3852579	4682437
Equity Derivative Segment	11022257	29248375
Currency Derivative Segment	311389	8406306
<b>TOTAL TURNOVER:</b>	<b>15186225</b>	<b>42337118</b>

(c) The securities market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), maintains constant vigil in the market. The enforcement regulations are reviewed regularly and as required



necessary modifications are made therein to ensure a safe, transparent and vibrant market. SEBI takes civil and/or criminal actions as deemed necessary under various relevant Acts, Rules and Regulations.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

**DA for Central Government employees and pensioners**

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

(a) whether the Price Index has gone up in view of the recent increase in Diesel, Kerosene and LPG and supports release of a D.A. instalment to Central Government Employees and Pensioners to overcome the present financial hardships;

(b) if so, by when the release of DA instalment will take effect; and

(c) if not, whether Government is going to provide some relief to its employees and pensioners by withdrawing the increase of petrol price in full or some part thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The All India Consumer Price Index (AICPI) for Industrial Workers has shown an increase between January, 2011 and June, 2011. The AICPI includes a component pertaining to fuel. Dearness Allowance (DA) and Dearness Relief (DR) to Central Government Employees/Pensioners is revised twice a year w.e.f. 1st January and 1st July based on the accepted formula after Sixth Pay Commission and is normally released in the months of March and September respectively. An additional instalment of DA has become due with effect from 1.7.2011 for release in September, 2011.

**Undermining of RBI norms by PSBs in sanctioning loans**

990. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms prescribed by the RBI regarding loan amount to various PSUs and private companies;

(b) whether some banks particularly the SBI has flouted the norms of RBI regarding loan limit and sanctioned loans beyond limit to some private and public sector companies during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(c) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and company-wise

alongwith the details of those companies;

(d) the reasons for undermining the norms of RBI by Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As part of financial sector liberalisation, all the credit related matters of banks have been deregulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and are governed by the banks' own lending policies. Banks have to consider different loan proposals as per their commercial judgement and merits of each case keeping in view the loan policies approved by their Board of Directors.

(b) to (f) RBI has observed from the Annual Report of the following banks that these banks have exceeded the single borrower exposure limits, the year-wise details of which are given below:-

*State Bank of India*

Rs. in crore)

Name of the company	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Exposure ceiling sanctioned	Limit sanctioned	Exposure ceiling sanctioned	Limit sanctioned	Exposure ceiling sanctioned	Limit sanctioned
Reliance Industries Ltd.	10,464 10,771	13,764 14,130	12,809 12,959 13,109	15,038 14,223 14,305	13,646 14,072 14,222	15,815 15,820 15,456
Indian Oil Corporation	10,464 17,441 17,915	10,504 20,241 20,534	21,348 21,598 21,848	24,722 24,131 23,603	22,744 23,453 23,703	25,296 25,004 25,630
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	-	-	12,809 12,959 13,109	14,070 14,154 15,961	13,646 14,072 14,222	16,545 16,571 16,594
Tata Group	-	-	43,196 43,969	43,484 44,553	-	-
<i>Bank of India</i>						
Housing Development Finance Corporation	-	-	2,730	2,819	-	-
SIDBI	-	-	-	-	3,140	3,545

State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that in exceptional circumstances, RBI has permitted banks to consider enhancement of the exposure to a borrower/group up to a

further 5 per cent of capital funds with the approval of the Bank's Board and with the consent of the borrower that he is agreeable to the Bank making appropriate disclosures in its Annual Reports.

**Amounts due to undisclosed tax defaulter**

†991. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any effort to find out the figures of arrears pertaining to undisclosed tax defaulters of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this issue was discussed in the conference of Income Tax Commissioners and Director Generals recently held in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There is no information as regards undisclosed tax defaulters of the country. However, several tax defaulters (assesseees) are not traceable and, as on 31.3.2011, the amount of tax arrears due from such persons was Rs. 10,116 crore.

(c) and (d) The issue of tax arrears was discussed in the Conference. A Committee has been constituted by the CBDT to suggest modalities for recovery of outstanding tax arrears from the tax defaulters (assesseees) who are not traceable.

**Financing of disputed projects by PSBs**

992. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) not to finance the disputed projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the banks both in private sector and public sector were reluctant to advance loans to real estate sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As part of financial sector liberalization, all the credit related matters of banks have been deregulated by the RBI and are governed by the banks' own lending policies. Banks have to

consider different loan proposals as per their commercial judgement and merits of each case keeping in view the loan policies approved by their Board of Directors.

**Withdrawal of IT exemption given to Co-operative Societies**

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the income tax paid by the cooperative societies in the country consequent upon withdrawal of exemption given to them under section 80(P) of Income Tax Act;

(b) the details of income tax paid by the cooperative societies in Rajasthan;

(c) whether Government proposes to give exemption to cooperative credit societies on income from agriculture; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The deduction under Section 80P of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is available to cooperative societies engaged in agricultural related activities specified in the Section 80P. The Finance Act, 2006 has withdrawn the tax benefits available under Section 80P to the cooperative banks other than primary agricultural credit society and primary agricultural and rural development banks. However no separate State-wise database of banks or cooperative societies whose income has become taxable subsequent to the above amendment is maintained. The required information therefore can be collected only by examining each and every return of a cooperative bank or a cooperative society for A.Y. 2006-07 to A.Y. 2010-11 and thereafter ascertaining whether they have been made liable to pay tax as a result of the change in the section 80P. As the number of such assesseees in the country would run into thousands of cases, the time and effort required for collecting and compiling this information would not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved by the Hon'ble M.P. However the consolidated statistics in respect of the claim of deduction, under Section 80P in the entire country show that the total deduction under Section 80P in assessment year 2007-08 which was the first year in which the above amendment was applicable, was Rs. 266 crores as compared to Rs. 1632 crores in the preceding year in respect of deduction claimed by the cooperative banks.

(c) Under Clause (1) of the Section 10 of Income tax Act, 1961, full exemption from payment of income tax on agricultural income is available to all persons, including Cooperative societies.

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



**Recovery of tax arrears**

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

(a) the total tax arrears, Direct and Indirect taxes separately as on 31 March, 2011, 31 March, 2010 and 31 March, 2009; and

(b) the target of recovery of tax arrears during next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Details of tax arrears pertaining to direct and indirect taxes as on 31st March, 2011, 31st March, 2010 and 31st March, 2009 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Financial year	Direct tax arrear	Indirect tax arrear
31.03.2009	213648	33790.89
31.03.2010	248927	44212.23
31.03.2011	333077	56889.62

(b) Targets for recovery of direct and indirect tax arrears are fixed on year to year basis. Targets for recovery of direct and indirect tax arrears fixed for 2011-12 are as under:-

Direct Taxes	Rs. 16954 crore for tax arrears as on 31.3.2011 and 30% of the tax demand to be raised during 2011-12.
Indirect Taxes	Rs. 3600 crore

#### **New work plan to prevent tax evasion**

†995. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a new policy/work plan to check tax-evasion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this policy/work plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) A five pronged strategy has been formulated by the Government to check tax-evasion and detect undisclosed income/assets which is summarized as under:-

- a. Joining the global crusade against 'black money';
- b. Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- c. Setting up institutions for dealing with illicit funds;

d. Developing systems for implementation; and

e. Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Checking tax-evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. As such no fixed time frame can be assigned.

**Expansion in network of rural banks**

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

(a) whether Government proposes to open banks in every village having population over 1000 or so;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will expand the network of rural banks and recruit the staff having professionalism in understanding rural economy in view of changing face of village economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) 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, using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. Approximately 73,000 such habitations across the country have been identified and allocated to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Private Sector Banks and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services by March, 2012. As per reports received from Banks, 29,569 villages have been covered as on 31.03.2011.

**Revenue earning through import duty on crude oil**

997. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of revenue earnings through import duty on crude oil imported during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): The revenue earnings through import duty on crude oil imported during 2008-09, 2009-10, and 2010-11 was Rs. 2768 crore, Rs. 1752 crore and Rs. 13370 crore respectively.

**Additional expenditure burden on consumers due to inflation**

†998. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inflation in the country the consumers had to bear an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,76,000 crore, during 2010-11;

(b) if not, the Government's estimates in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this amount was Rs. 45,000 crore during 2008-09; and

(d) if not, Government's estimates in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Government does not make such estimates. However, Central Statistics Office (CSO) collects information on private consumption expenditure in constant and current prices. As per their information, the difference between current price estimates between years is due to inflation as well as growth in consumption. These estimates also include the consumption of Non Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH). The information in respect of private final consumption expenditure for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11, at constant (Base 2004-05) and current prices are given below:-

Year	Constant price (Rs. in crores)	Current price (Rs. in crores)
2008-09*	2652273	3257800
2009-10*	2846410	3782013
2010-11**	3091328	4502974

\*Data source for the year 2007-08 to 2009-10 : NAS2011, Statement-I.

\*\*Figures for the year 2010-11 : As per revised estimates of National Accounts for 2010-11, Statements 5 and 6.

**Recommendation of task force on direct transfer of subsidy**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted the task force for implementing a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on various items;

(b) if so, the recommendation of task force; and

(c) the likely reaction of Government on these recommendations?

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

(b) and (c) The task force headed by Shri Nandan Nilekani, set-up to work out the modalities for the proposed system of direct transfer of subsidy for kerosene, LPG and fertilisers has given its interim report, which is under examination of the Government.

**Expenditure on Central Government Employees**

1000. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government Employees in the Central Government offices located in New Delhi as well as in States, State-wise;

(b) the total expenditure being incurred towards their salaries and allowances before and after Sixth Pay Commission;

(c) whether retrenchment is being considered by Government for reducing the financial burden on the Government; and

(d) whether Government is considering for raising the age limit of 60 years for retirement of Government servants to 62?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total number of Central Government Civilian Employees as on 01.03.2010 was 32.24 lakhs. State-wise/City-wise data is not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on salaries and allowances of Central Government Civilian Employees before and after Sixth Pay Commission is as follows:-

	During the financial year	Expenditure (in crore)
Expenditure before 6th CPC	2007-08	Rs. 44361.01
	2008-09	Rs. 61362.00
Expenditure after 6th CPC	2009-10	Rs. 78111.20



(c) There is no retrenchment policy under consideration for reducing the financial burden on the Government.

(d) At present, there is no proposal to increase the age of retirement of Government servants.

**Demand for loan waivers for farmers**

1001. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sought loan waiver for their farmers due to floods, droughts and other disasters as well as because the present scheme and amount was insufficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the action taken so far and the amount released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In order to provide relief to bank borrowers in times of natural calamities, Reserve Bank has issued standing guidelines to banks. The relief measures, *inter alia*, include conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops; treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues'; non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled etc.; moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring; relaxed security and margin norms; fresh crop loans and consumption loans for affected farmers etc. It has also been clarified that the accounts that are restructured for the second time or more on account of natural calamities would retain the same asset classification category on restructuring. Accordingly, for once restructured standard asset, the restructuring necessitated on account of natural calamity would not be treated as second restructuring, *i.e.*, the standard asset classification will be allowed to be maintained.

**Capital planning exercises by banks**

1002. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had asked the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to undertake a comprehensive capital planning exercise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government asked these banks to devise suitable strategies for curbing and rolling back their non-performing assets (NPAs); and

(c) if so, the reasons received by Government from these PSBs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to Scheduled Commercial Banks on

Basel II capital requirements and these banks have already implemented the basic approaches under Basel II. RBI has also listed a road map for implementation of Advanced Approaches under Basel II. Basel II guidelines provide for Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 8%, of which a minimum of 50% must be Tier I capital. RBI has mandated a minimum CAR of 9%, with minimum Tier I capital of 6%. Government of India, in order to keep the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) well capitalized, has decided to maintain a minimum CAR of 12% for PSBs, of which at least 8% should be Tier I capital. This is also required to prepare the PSBs for Basel III which envisages improving the quality, consistency, risk coverage and transparency of capital and these are supplemented by non risk based leverage ratio improvement and global liquidity standards.

(b) and (c) Over the years, there have been conscious and persistent efforts by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Government of India through the prescription of strict objective and prudential norms for the identification and classification of Non-performing assets (NPAs), and for setting up the requisite infrastructure as also systems/procedures/legal framework for effecting recoveries/reduction of NPAs in the Indian Banking system. To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have already taken various steps over the years, which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

#### **Distribution of Kisan credit cards**

1003. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of target of distribution of Kisan credit cards throughout the country in the last three years, State-wise including Bihar; and

(b) the number of Kisan credit cards distributed out of the target fixed, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the number of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued in the country and amount sanctioned by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks during the last three years is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Progresses of KCC as on 31 March*

(Amount Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total (2008-09)		Total (2009-10)		Total (2010-11)	
		Cards issued sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Cards issued sanctioned	Amount sanctioned	Cards issued sanctioned	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1926292	734820	1149735	536839	1455559	471236
2.	Assam	98754	38661	105075	31456	68860	27584
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3377	860	4316	1351	1200	478
4.	Bihar	737592	393226	676773	314966	402038	217982
5.	Gujarat	271487	621643	196700	196285	172093	140256
6.	Goa	2122	1398	1561	972	1231	484
7.	Haryana	111796	154080	144047	211676	99772	146802
8.	Himachal Pradesh	58124	52534	177595	60607	42430	46664
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5715	6378	15161	8110	13956	7951
10.	Karnataka	743550	278557	624296	344364	455340	359795
11.	Kerala	287692	123329	342072	140050	192898	128582
12.	Madhya Pradesh	413123	353831	626207	433090	501295	462280
13.	Maharashtra	629250	302324	777882	417159	386206	265806
14.	Meghalaya	11284	2948	11264	2927	1884	1232
15.	Mizoram	2546	1013	3330	2262	2841	1186
16.	Manipur	5815	2788	3743	1493	1267	493
17.	Nagaland	1627	437	6431	1201	2332	575
18.	Orissa	638980	239591	618569	162668	504232	108718
19.	Punjab	147431	356719	167903	400415	128179	291670

20. Rajasthan      308003    437191    463095    566487    694548    602369

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Sikkim	1397	1130	1965	1035	1158	624
22.	Tamil Nadu	554151	229727	512675	280961	449107	211581
23.	Tripura	26330	5369	24491	7145	19987	3593
24.	Uttar Pradesh	944229	603528	1690156	1139230	948477	548254
25.	West Bengal	280064	147117	336786	151417	323010	131004
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1217	541	939	301	223	108
27.	Chandigarh	1441	863	261	464	142	330
28.	Daman and Diu	1192	922	0	0	8	4
29.	New Delhi	6194	5234	1741	12220	834	1358
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	696	598	32	10	12	3
31.	Lakshadweep	62	31	49	23	18	7
32.	Puducherry	9226	5721	11617	5873	4924	2748
33.	Jharkhand	163750	35839	176038	62634	80533	22121
34.	Chhattisgarh	136928	126157	233592	78560	252278	92509
35.	Uttarakhand	61036	43411	65353	53782	50589	40616
TOTAL:		8592473	5308516	9006123	5642207	7259461	4337003

**NPAs of SBI**

1004. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total NPAs of the nationalized banks for the period ending March, 2011; and

(b) the NPAs of the State Bank of India (SBI) for this period and the percentage it constitutes of the total NPAs of the nationalized banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Gross Non-performing Assets (NPA) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for the period ending March, 2011 was Rs. 71,047 crore.



(b) The Gross NPA of State Bank of India for the period ending March, 2011 was Rs. 23,074 crore which constitutes 32% of total Gross NPAs of the PSBs.

**New bank branches in rural areas**

†1005. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are very few branches of banks in rural areas of the country in proportionate to the population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the present status of banking facilities in rural areas; and

(d) the details of the branches of banks opened in rural areas of the country during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As on March 31, 2011 out of the 89,396 branches of Commercial Banks in the country, number of branches in rural areas is 33,463 which constitute 37.4 per cent of the total number of bank branches in the country. In addition 22,526 branches are located in semi-urban areas.

The details of the branches of banks opened in the rural areas during the last three years is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Number of bank branches opened in rural areas*

Sl. No.	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	83	84	105
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		1	
4.	Assam	16	11	8
5.	Bihar	19	49	41
6.	Chandigarh	1		
7.	Chhattisgarh	16	17	14

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Daman and Diu			2
10.	Delhi	3		3
11.	Goa	3	6	9
12.	Gujarat	37	52	65
13.	Haryana	20	51	72
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27	38	32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	7	4
16.	Jharkhand	19	21	31
17.	Karnataka	35	46	47
18.	Kerala	3	13	13
19.	Lakshadweep	1		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	23	22	21
21.	Maharashtra	53	49	54
22.	Manipur	2		1
23.	Meghalaya	2	1	1
24.	Mizoram	1		
25.	Nagaland	1	2	1
26.	Orissa	31	53	33
27.	Puducherry	8	5	2
28.	Punjab	34	66	115
29.	Rajasthan	17	29	52
30.	Sikkim	1	3	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	53	67	57
32.	Tripura	5	6	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	96	135	142
34.	Uttarakhand	23	20	18
35.	West Bengal	33	66	51
GRAND TOTAL:		678	924	1003

Note: 1. Data is as per information reported by banks.

Source: 1. Master Office File on banks, DSIM, RBI as on 26.07.2011.

**Creation of wealth by public and private companies**

1006. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA :Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a news report appearing in Hindustan Times dated 16th December, 2010 about the creation of wealth by various public and private companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has recovered the wealth tax in consonance with the creation of wealth; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) The newspaper report was based on the findings of the 15th Annual Wealth Creation Study (2005-10) done by the M/s Motilal Oswal Financial Services Ltd. The study identified the top 100 Wealth Creators (Public and Private companies) in the Indian stock market for the period 2005-2010. The main objective of the study was to serve as a guide to the investors into the dynamics of investing into stock market and assist investors in choosing stocks for better margin of safety for their investment. Wealth Creation, as per the report, is the process by which a company enhances the market value of the capital entrusted to it by its shareholders. It is measured in terms of the market capitalization of its shareholding (No. of shares X current market price of one share) and therefore is notional in nature.

Whereas as per the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 only certain specified real assets are chargeable to wealth tax. Deductions and exemptions are further available on these categories of specified assets. Thus, while financial assets like Shares, Bonds, Debentures, Bank deposits and business assets like stock-in-trade are not taxable under Wealth Tax Act; certain assets like land or building, motor, jewellery and cash is subject to certain exceptions provided in Wealth Tax Act. Therefore, creation of wealth as per the news item is at wide variance from that prescribed under Wealth Tax Act, 1957 and has no correlation. Hence the question of recovery of wealth tax in consonance with the creation of wealth defined in the news item and

any corrective steps thereon does not arise.

**Study report on rising share of black money in GDP**

†1007. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) has submitted a study report on rising share of black-money in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has constituted a high level committee to suggest the measures of bringing back the black money stashed away in foreign countries and to seize the hidden black money in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) has not submitted any report to the Government in recent years on rising share of black economy in GDP. The last such study report was submitted by NIPFP in 1985 wherein the size of the black economy was estimated at 21% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The authors of the Study had, however, admitted that the estimates were based on various numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which could be challenged.

(c) and (d) A Committee headed by the Chairman, CBDT has been constituted to examine ways to strengthen laws to curb generation of black-money in India, its illegal transfer abroad and its recovery. The Committee shall examine the existing legal and administrative framework to deal with the menace of generation of black money through illegal means including, *inter-alia* (a) declaring wealth generated illegally as national asset; (b) enacting/amending laws to confiscate and recover such assets; and (c) providing for exemplary punishment against its perpetrators. The Committee shall consult all stakeholders and submit its report within a period of six months.

#### **SHGs in the country**

1008. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Self Help Groups (SHGs) in India at the end of March, 2011, State-wise;

(b) the number of Women/SC/ST/ Minority/OBC SHGs, State-wise;

(c) the total amount of monetary contribution of Government financial institutions towards these SHGs; and

(d) the details of the benefits extended to SHGs by the Central Government and the respective State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The State-wise details of total no. of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Women SHGs, their saving amount, loan disbursed by banks and loan outstanding as on 31 March, 2010 is given in Statement (See below). Data as on 31st March, 2011 has not been compiled yet.

Data regarding number of SC/ST/Minority/OBC SHGs are not available with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).



**Statement**

*State-wise details of total number of SHG and Women SHG, their Saving amount, loan disbursed by bank and loan outstanding as on 31st March, 2010*

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Region/State	Savings of SHGs				Bank loans disbursement to SHGs/Bank loans outstanding against SHGs								
		Total SHGs		Women SHGs		Total SHGs		Women SHGs		Total SHGs		Women SHGs		
		No. of SHGs	Saving amount	No. of SHGs	Saving amount	No. of SHGs	Loan amount	No. of SHGs	Loan amount	No. of SHGs	Loans O/s	No. of SHGs	Loans O/s	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<b>A. Northern Region</b>														
1.	Haryana	36762	10762.55	28401	8674.81	4023	4669.74	3060	2917.87	15802	15507.44	10822	10219.86	
2.	Himachal Pradesh	50182	3490.9	37636	2438.08	3797	3821.60	2965	2949.12	27209	10597.06	22041	8386.92	
3.	Punjab	45005	3645.1	38673	3039.94	1790	1944.55	1229	1331.31	10045	6708.38	5636	3654.28	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4366	1818.83	2445	193.87	675	578.99	155	119.68	1665	1032.56	2304	1539.27	
5.	Rajasthan	213295	14255.08	172478	8983.00	26674	19172.25	20246	14850.60	96206	46328.65	75160	30756.01	
6.	New Delhi	2191	234.85	2066	208.68	416	446.20	348	417.25	1564	1339.24	1322	1173.03	

TOTAL:	351801	34207.31	281699	23538.38	37375	30633.33	28003	22585.83	152491	81513.33	11728555729.37
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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**B. North Eastern Region**

1.	Assam	218352	7359.94	56243	2556.54	39058	19573.61	9298	6770.65	100422	49123.37	31843	20528.5
2.	Meghalaya	11787	360.25	7108	192.76	1895	884.18	1178	598.90	3191	1339.83	1895	763.8
3.	Nagaland	5926	334.37	1938	82.64	603	637.83	404	416.98	4236	1450.16	3046	1080.66
4.	Tripura	31349	3335.7	17964	2012.50	5424	6270.72	2178	2632.09	14580	9687.29	7283	4516.03
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	6418	164.89	3438	104.00	919	318.13	628	230.86	3203	1068.49	2301	810.47
6.	Mizoram	5097	251.4	2149	52.93	417	466.87	193	185.62	2097	2325.9	770	853.15
7.	Manipur	10831	218.56	7235	132.52	538	301.14	465	226.59	4452	1878.58	3627	1392.79
8.	Sikkim	2428	141.98	1760	98.59	453	264.51	273	210.40	1604	474.17	1430	421.1
TOTAL:		292188	12167.09	97835	5232.48	49307	28716.99	14617	11272.09	133785	67347.79	52195	30366.50

**C. Eastern Region**

1.	Bihar	140824	8539.57	88322	5546.08	24309	22576.85	16207	16349.73	82215	55777.3	48208	25597.1
2.	Jharkhand	79424	7421.81	53661	4861.07	12065	11219.92	8716	8013.80	63741	29075.16	38330	19054.95
3.	Orissa	503172	36473.5	467618	32695.87	117226	66666.4	112207	63035.53	372646	151608.49	338936	
	127893.95												
4.	West Bengal	647059	59486.85	523212	49110.01	123520	53422.23	71352	35156.63	507782	132692.77	430835	
	104384.81												

5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	3763	92.87	3037	79.69	326	133.25	28	11.25	1186	337.16	1573	222.7
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TOTAL:	1374242112014.60113585092292.72277446154018.65208510122566.941027570369490.88857882
	277153.51

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**D. Central Region**

1. Chhattisgarh	113982	7578.06	75006	5139.03	13609	6768.29	9663	4409.03	52588	19906.13	39017	13520.6
2. Madhya Pradesh	178226	10151.07	92587	4743.16	16042	9349.08	9368	4268.51	76928	44513.39	46574	24277.62
3. Uttarakhand	43997	7170.41	22119	1516.10	5559	4676.33	3227	2508.30	30049	18232.58	20459	13017.95
4. Uttar Pradesh	429760	26464.03	105692	6969.93	42636	42416.18	8387	7562.60	338357	163587.5	88670	37663.27

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TOTAL:	765965	51363.57	295404	18368.22	77846	63209.88	30645	18748.44	497922246239.6019472088479.44
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**E. Western Region**

1. Goa	6745	3649.31	3728	2572.75	1784	2543.64	531	483.13	3425	2455.66	1820	1106.74
2. Gujarat	168180	32190.15	82472	10444.63	37059	10869.66	24824	5258.80	69286	14161.83	51063	8013.67
3. Maharashtra	770695	56828.02	521262	34420.92	110287	51284.24	81983	40460.57	384765120330.9924249299417.48			

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TOTAL:	945620	92667.48	607462	47438.30	149130	64697.54	107338	46202.50	457476136948.48295375
	108537.89								

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**F. Southern Region**

1. Andhra Pradesh	1448216	125528.98	1418201	122118.92	564089	670664.32	552257	659429.16	1471284	1173953.62	1437066	1148662.68
2. Karnataka	534588	62705.32	407389	38561.72	104151	113044.23	81685	85957.30	300738205530.33239298			
	168710.09											

3. Kerala	394197	37556.32	327042	28615.63	62058	50745.31	51240	42289.56	257760	101530.66	2247198	1632.77
4. Tamil Nadu	826710	90373.26	720569	72522.48	259161	256129.89	214265	221256.87	538867	405942.2	466226	
	328660.56											
5. Puducherry	19723	1286.96	18985	1176.91	6259	13470.22	5916	12628.11	13463	15331.18	13031	15103.51
TOTAL:	3223434	317450.84	2892186	262995.66	995718	1104053.97	905363	1021561.00	2582112	1902287.99	2380340	1742769.61
GRAND TOTAL:	6953250	619870.89	5310436	449865.76	1586822	1445330.36	1294476	1242936.80	4851356	2803828.07	3897797	2303036.32

**Indo-US Cooperation on high commodity prices**

1009. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently India and the US agreed to enhance cooperation to deal with global changes like high commodity prices etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how and when the common man will be benefited out of such agreement?

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

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

**Age limit for availing bank loan**

1010. SHRI A.A. JINNAH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India (SBI) grants housing and other loans upto the age of 70 whereas other banks restricts it upto the age of 60; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to direct all the banks and financial institutions to allow loans upto the age of 70 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State Bank of India has reported that home loans to the individuals are provided even after the age of 60 years subject to their having adequate and steady source of income and the loan is required to be fully repaid before the individual attains the age of 70 years.

Each bank's Board is authorized to frame a loan policy as directed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Some banks like Punjab National Bank sanction loans upto 65 years others like Bank of Baroda, Punjab and Sind Bank and Dena Bank sanction loan upto 60 years. Essentially, the loan policy takes into consideration various factors such as security, margin, repayment schedule, maturity and pricing policies etc.

**Review of NRHM**

1011. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the findings of the Central team which reviewed the implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds in Uttar Pradesh during the period 2009-2011;

(b) what actions are being taken against those who were found guilty; and

(c) whether Central Government would review the NRHM all over the country to find out facts regarding proper use of the fund allocated under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The major findings of the Central team which reviewed fund management under the Mission in Uttar Pradesh during May, 2011 are outlined below:-

- (i) Irregularity in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.
- (ii) Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.
- (iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.
- (v) Non-operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

The report and the observations of the Central team were sent to the State Government for necessary remedial action and for further investigations.

(b) The primary responsibility for implementation of the Mission is that of the State Government as Health is a State subject and the Government of India assists in facilitating implementation of NRHM in the State.

The State Government has reported that they have instituted separate independent enquiries into the following:-

(i) Irregularities in award of contract for procurement of EMTS, MMS vehicles.

(ii) Quality of vehicles and accessories on MMS and EMTS.

(iii) Irregularities in award and execution of supply orders placed on M/s UPSIC.

(iv) Supply of poor quality RO systems by M/s UPSIC.

(v) Supply of poor drugs and consumables by M/s UPSIC.



(vi) Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC materials.

State Government has also stated that they have taken steps to improve the system for review and monitoring the programme implementation and developing various indicators for monitoring of various programmes.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has also approached the CAG for conduct of special audit in the implementation of NRHM in Uttar Pradesh. Government of India have also requested CAG for conducting a special audit on NRHM implementation in Uttar Pradesh State since beginning. The CAG has acceded to the request and conduct a special audit on the implementation of NRHM since the inception.

(c) The Ministry regularly monitors the working of NRHM country-wide through annual Common Review Mission (CRM), Joint Review, Mission (JRM) and periodic review meetings, and also sends teams periodically to States to review the fund management under the Mission. The reports are shared with the State for enabling them to carry out corrective action. The Ministry also constantly monitors the utilization of funds through analysis of quarterly Financial Management Reports and annual statutory Audit Reports and by emphasising on regular conduct of concurrent audits by the State.

**Bar on doctors holding diploma from teaching**

1012. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 6000 doctors holding diploma of the National Board of Examination alongwith those pursuing Senior Residency have been barred from teaching;

(b) the reasons for barring these doctors from teaching;

(c) whether the National Board of Examination was consulted before issuing the notification in this regard;

(d) whether this is going to effect the adequacy and availability of faculty for teaching; and

(e) if so, how such shortfall is proposed to be compensated?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in consultation

with the Board of Governors in Medical Council of India, notified an amendment in "Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institution Regulations, 1998" on 3rd November, 2010 thereby allowing appointment of DNB professionals to various faculty posts in medical colleges. This change is expected to increase opportunities for DNB professional rather than debarring them from appointments as faculty.

(c) No.

(d) The notification of 3rd November, 2010 would allow appointments of DNB professionals to faculty positions in medical colleges and therefore, increase the availability of faculty in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Elimination of Kala-Azar**

1013. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievement made so far towards elimination of Kala-Azar during the first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a majority of deaths due to Kala-Azar are from three high focus States including Jharkhand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen health infrastructure in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Against the target of Kala-azar elimination (*i.e.* less than 10 new cases per 100,000 population) in all 514 Block PHCs which are Kala-azar endemic, 319 Block PHCs reported less than 10 new Kala-azar cases per 100,000 population at the end of first three years of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) Yes. In 2010, out of total 105 Kala-azar deaths, 104 deaths were reported from the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

(d) The Kala-azar elimination programme is being implemented under the over-arching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The Government of India is supporting States and Union Territories including Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal in strengthening and re-vitalising their primary healthcare infrastructure by providing them need-based financial and technical support. Besides, technical, logistic and manpower support is also provided to these 3 States specifically for Kala-azar elimination activities.

#### **Expansion of healthcare facilities in Bihar**

†1014. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the availability of healthcare facilities in Bihar is far below the national average; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government for expansion of healthcare facilities in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Government of Bihar, health care is being provided in Bihar through following health care facilities:-

- 7 Government Medical Colleges
- 36 District hospitals
- 26 Sub-Divisional Hospitals
- 149 First Referral Units (FRU)
- 533 Primary Health Centres
- 9696 Sub-Centres

Further, following steps have been taken by the State Government for Expansion of health care facilities in Bihar:-

- Besides 3 regular doctors, 4 contractual doctors are posted in 60% of PHCs.
- Two Grade-A staff Nurse and one AYUSH doctor are posted in most of Additional PHCs.
- Two Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife (ANM) are posted in Health Sub-Centres.

Government of India provides support to the State under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for improvement in health care facilities by engaging contractual staff to bridge short term gaps, improving supply of medicines and equipments, upgradation of infrastructure, procurement and operationalisation of Medical Mobile Units etc. In the last five years following amount has been released to Bihar under NRHM:-

Year	Release (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	361.89
2007-08	350.24

208-09	821.18
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2009-10	649.71
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2010-11	1033.89
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**Allocation for the healthcare sector**

1015. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 75,533 crore were allocated to the Ministry by the Planning Commission as against the target of Rs. 1,23,900 for the Eleventh Plan Period;

(b) if so, how much of the allocated sum has been utilised so far;

(c) the areas where the shortfall has been acute, causing health care vulnerability; and

(d) the percentage of utilisation of total allocation envisaged until the end of this fiscal which is end of the present plan period?

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

(a) As against the planned Central allocation of Rs. 1,40,135 crore, for Health sector during the Eleventh Plan (2007-12), the actual allocation of funds from 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been Rs. 99,491 crore.

(b) The expenditure during the first four years of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2010-11) has been Rs. 66,361.24 crore, as against the actual allocation of Rs. 72,731 crore during the same period.

(c) the total funds made available during the Plan have been allocated among different areas, taking into account the needs and priorities.

(d) During the first four years of Eleventh Plan, the percentage of utilization of funds under the Central Sector was 91.2%. Assuming cent percent utilization during 2011-12, the overall utilization by the end of Eleventh Plan is likely to be about 93.5%.

**Lack of testing facility for tobacco products**

†1016. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no laboratory for testing tobacco products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that as per global standards the

quantity of tar and nicotine in a cigarette should not be more than 10 mg., but in Indian made cigarettes, this quantity is between 14 to 18 mg.;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) whether it is also a fact that chewing tobacco is the main cause of mouth cancer; and

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

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

(a) Yes, currently there is no such laboratory facility for testing tobacco products in the country.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) No, the Government is not aware of any such global standards. However, some countries, including all the European Union countries have established ceiling or maximum limits for tar, nicotine and/or carbon monoxide yields.

As per the reports from Central Tobacco Research Institute (CTRI), Rajahmundry (AP), tar and nicotine levels in Indian filter cigarettes range from 14 to 15 and 1.6 to 1.8 mg./cigarette respectively.

(d) Yes, various studies have indicated that chewing tobacco is a major cause for mouth cancer.

(e) The Government has enacted the "Cigarettes and Other tobacco products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, in 2003" which imposes progressive restriction on the availability and accessibility of all tobacco products. The specific provision of the act w.r.t. chewing tobacco are (1) ban on all forms of direct or indirect advertisement, (2) ban on sale to minors and within 100 yards of all educational institutions (3) mandatory display of pictorial health warnings on all tobacco products.

Further, under the National tobacco Control Programme, dedicated funds have been made available for national level mass media awareness campaign. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has also developed 2 spots specifically on the harmful effects of chewing tobacco and it has been aired from time to time.

In an ongoing case before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India (Indian Asthma Care Society Vs Ankur Gutkha), as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, MoHFW has also submitted a health report on harmful effects of chewing tobacco.

**Reservation for SC/ST in nursing courses in AIIMS**

1017. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether SC/ST reservation is being maintained as per the law in the admission for the B.Sc and M.Sc nursing courses in AIIMS;

(b) whether any complaint has been received from any quarter in this regard during this year's admission process; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
(a) to (c) Information is being collected from AIIMS and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**Status of rural MBBS course**

†1018. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the real state-of-affairs of the three and half year rural MBBS course;

(b) by when it would be implemented as per the decision taken by the Ministry;

(c) the names of the institutions which have given their approval to this course and the institutions from which approval is yet to be obtained;

(d) the details of the promotional steps taken for this proposed course; and

(e) the names of the institutions which have protested against the introduction of this course and the basis of their protest?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
(a) to (d) The Government is planning to introduce a 3½ year rural health care course – Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC), to provide a separate cadre of health professionals duly trained to make available comprehensive health care to rural areas at Sub-Centre level. The course has been framed after taking into consideration views of various stakeholders including States and presently, the modalities of its implementation are being finalized.

(e) The nature and length of the BRHC course has been opposed by few associations like the Indian Medical Association.

**Special welfare scheme for children below six years of age**

1019. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of the country as on

31  
2010;

March,

(b) what are the reasons for such mortality;

(c) whether Government has any special welfare scheme for children below six years of age;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, whether Government is contemplating any such policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Infant mortality rate is 50 per thousand live births as per the Sample Registration System (2009) of the Registrar General of India.

(b) Lack of awareness, poor health seeking behaviour, inappropriate child care practices and insufficient health services are contributing factors for IMR. The medical causes of infant deaths in India are:-

- (a) Perinatal conditions (46%)
- (b) Respiratory infections (22%)
- (c) Diarrhoeal disease (10%)
- (d) Other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%)
- (e) Congenital anomalies (3.1%).

(c) and (d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II, comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The Interventions under the Child Health are as follows:-

- (i) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Pre-service training in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness.
- (ii) Facility Based Integrate Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI).
- (iii) Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease.
- (iv) Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections.
- (v) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on Basic newborn care and resuscitation.
- (vi) Infant and young child feeding including promotion of breast

feeding.

- (vii) Immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases.
- (viii) Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- (ix) Establishment of Sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, Stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care corners at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.

(x) Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.

(xi) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been recently launched.

The initiative provides for absolute free treatment including drugs and diagnostics and to and fro transport to the sick neonates upto 30 days of the birth.

(e) Question does not arise.

**Non-functional brachytherapy machines in hospitals in Delhi**

1020. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the brachytherapy machines used for internal radio-therapy for poor cancer patients at Lok Nayak Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital in Delhi have not been in use for years and the one at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) stopped working recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no other Government hospital in Delhi where poor cancer patients can go for treatment; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to make these radiotherapy machines functional?

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

(a) and (b) In so far as Safdarjung Hospital is concerned, due to inadequate number of the Physicists, the functioning of Brachytherapy machine alongwith two other cobalt units have been stopped on the directions of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

As reported, the Brachytherapy machine in Lok Nayak Hospital was condemned in the year 2007 and decommissioned in 2008.

As far as Dr. BRA, IRCH (AIIMS) is concerned, all the machines used for internal (Brachytherapy) are working in AIIMS.

(c) and (d) In other two Central Government hospitals in Delhi, namely Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and Associated Hospital, no Bracheytherapy machine is available.

Upon appointment of physicist in Safdarjung Hospital, these above stated machines would become functional, for the benefit of the patient.



**Health risks posed by use of artificial ripeners in  
vegetables and fruits**

†1021. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRI N. BALAGANGA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that vegetables and seasonal fruits are being ripened artificially through oxytocin and other toxic substances in the country;

(b) whether this is also one of the reasons due to which cancer and cancer like fatal diseases are increasing;

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government so far to prevent the indiscriminate use of such substances; and

(d) the details of the action taken against the guilty persons in this regard during the last three years alongwith the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) There have been reports in media about the use of toxic substance like calcium carbide for early ripening of fruits.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of any evidence based claim that due to use of artificial ripeners, cancer and cancer like fatal diseases are increasing.

(c) State/UT requirements have been requested from time to time to keep a strict vigil on use of carbide gas and other hazardous chemicals for ripening of fruits and take action against those found guilty as per law. The State/UT Governments have also been advised to educate the public through mass electronic media against consumption of such artificially ripened fruits/vegetables.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has constituted a Core Committee under Co-Chairmanship of DG, ICMR and DG, ICAR to evolve a strategy to tackle this issue on a long term basis and identify researchable issues pertaining to detection of the agents.

(d) The details of cases, persons booked/convicted are not maintained Centrally.

**Sale of CGHS medicines in open markets**

†1022. SHRI SHREGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of sale of medicines meant for CGHS dispensaries in open market that have occurred during the last three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of people against whom action has so far been taken;  
and

(c) the efforts made by Government so far to curb such incidents?

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

(a) and (b) Delhi Police has arrested CGHS officials for investigation on the charges of selling of stolen CGHS medicines in the open market in the last three years as indicated below:-

2009 - Shri Revati Prasad Sharma, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, Vivek Vihar dispensary and Shri Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator, Yamuna Vihar Wellness Centre.

2010 - Nil.

2011 - The following five officials of CGHS dispensaries at Nanakpura/Tilak Nagar: S/Shri Attar. Singh Mastwal, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, Ravinder Kumar, Pharmacist, Krishan Kumar Pharmacist, Sunil Kumar, Pharmacist and Bachcha Singh, Dresser.

While the service of Shir Mithun Tyagi have been terminated, services of all other officials have been suspended. Their cases are subjudice at present.

(c) Measures like frequent surprise inspection of medicine stocks by Senior Officers, 100% physical verification of stocks in a year by an external team, sensitization of CMOs in-charge of wellness Centres about continuous vigilance and thorough checking of CGHS plastic cards lying undistributed have been initiated.

#### **Incentives for working in rural areas**

1023. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced extra marks in the post graduate entrance exam for those willing to go to rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether there is any feed back for this plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India, made the following amendments to its Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas:-

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and

(ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year of service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

**Policy for manufacturing generic drugs**

1024. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy for manufacture of generic drugs in the country; and

(b) what are the restrictions put in place for multinational companies to manufacture drugs in India?

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

(a) The policy of the Government is generally to promote use of generic drugs in the country.

(b) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder do not distinguish between a multinational or an Indian company for the purpose of grant of manufacturing license. The applicant, is, however, required to comply with the conditions of license and follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) to ensure that the drugs manufactured by them are of standard quality.

**Abnormal increase in vaccine-related deaths**

1025. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vaccine related deaths have shown an abnormal increase since the year 2008 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that three major public sector undertakings at Coonoor, Chennai and Kasauli, manufacturing vaccines have been closed since January, 2008 and the vaccines have been procured from private sector since then;

(d) if so, whether the reported deaths are attributed to the vaccines procured from the private sector; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons for such increase in deaths since 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The reported number of cases of death of children due to Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) have shown an increase since 2008. Year-wise details are under:-

Year	Number of AEFI deaths
2010	138
2009	116
2008	111

(c) Yes. The licenses to manufacture vaccines by Central Research Institute, Kasauli, BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy and Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor were suspended in January, 2008. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare vide order dated 26.02.2010 has revoked the order of suspension. Vaccines were procured from private sector, even when the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) were functional as requirement of vaccine exceeded production by PSUs.

(d) No. None of the reported deaths of children has been attributed to the vaccines procured from private sector.

(e) The increased number of reported AEFI deaths could be due to strengthening of AEFI monitoring as under:-

- Guidelines for AEFI have been revised in 2010 and disseminated to all the programme officers in the States and districts.
- Training of various categories of primary health care staff has also been carried out so as to improve reporting, minimize programmatic errors and improve case management of AEFI cases.
- The District/State/National AEFI committees have been constituted to regularly review and analyze all the reported AEFI cases.
- Supervisory visits are made to ensure regular reporting and to minimize programmatic errors.

#### **National Health Act**

1026. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed National Health Act aims to ensure healthcare for all, as in the absence of such legislation, effective implementation of schemes were not possible;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to enact the said Act

immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) As of now, Government has no  
plan to introduce the National Health Bill.



**Low density of health workers in the country**

1027. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that density of health workers in India is very low as per norms prescribed by World Health Organisation;

(b) if so, the details of shortages, category-wise; and

(c) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Negative effects of lauki juice**

1028. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has received complaints from doctors concerning negative effects of lauki (bottle gourd) juice on persons consuming it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ICMR has constituted an expert committee to find out how safe it is to consume lauki juice;

(d) whether the expert committee has since submitted its report; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon to educate the citizens in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No specific complaint has been received by ICMR from doctors concerning negative effects of lauki (bottle gourd) juice on persons consuming it. However, in the last few years, there have been reports of suspected toxicity due to consumption of lauki juice. This led to the constitution of an Expert Committee in October, 2010 by the Government at the ICMR.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

**Yoga training centres by AYUSH**

†1029. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a Yoga Learning programme is being run by AYUSH;

(b) if so, the number of its training centres across the country;

(c) whether Government has decided to establish more such training centres, keeping in view the importance of Yoga;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether AYUSH will be given additional funds for this; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes. Yoga Learning programmes are run by Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), New Delhi which are autonomous bodies under the Department of AYUSH of the Ministry.

(b) The MDNIY has set up 100 Swami Vivekananda District Yoga Wellness Centers (SVDYWC), 20 Preventive Health Care Units of Yoga in CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi and National Capital Region and 6 Yoga Therapy and Research Centers in Government/Tertiary Hospitals and 5 Advanced Centers for Yoga in reputed/Government Institutes in the Country, besides running different in-House Yoga training programmes.

The CCRYN is conducting regular Yoga learning programme in 8 OPDs and also at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Udyog Bhavan, etc., and mass Yoga Classes regularly for general public at its Headquarters at New Delhi, besides organizing two days State Level Mega Campaign on Yoga and Naturopathy for Holistic Health with mass Yoga Classes at all India level since 2010.

(c) and (d) The MDNIY will be setting up 200 more such SVDYWCs in the next two years subject to availability of funds.

The establishment of 6 Central Research Institutes (CRIs) by CCRYN are approved and 2 are under construction where regular Yoga Training Classes would be conducted.

(e) and (f) It is the constant endeavor of the Department to propose increase in the budgetary outlay for various Plan schemes. However, the actual allocation depends upon various nodal agencies

involved in the formulation of Annual Plan *i.e.* Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance, which in turn depends upon availability of resources.

**Policy on adolescent education**

1030. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making any policy for the adolescent education in health and sex education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the result of earlier policies, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework, 2005, developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), is a policy document comprehensively covering the concerns of Adolescent Education. The Ministry of Human Resource Development under the National Population Education Programme (NPEP) is implementing an educational programme, known as Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) focused on education about three major concerns: (i) Process of growing up during adolescence; (ii) HIV/AIDS; and (iii) Substance (Drug) Abuse. All these are critical from the point of view of HIV/AIDS.

This educational intervention is aimed at the following learning outcomes: (i) to make the learners aware of the concerns of adolescence, i.e. process of growing up during adolescence, HIV/AIDS and Substance (Drug) Abuse; (ii) to inculcate in them positive attitude regarding these concerns; and (iii) to help them acquire life skills so that they avoid risky situations like HIV infection and take informed decisions and develop healthy and responsible behaviour.

The overarching objective of AEP are two-fold: (i) to integrate adolescence education elements in school curriculum, teacher education courses and adult literacy programmes; and (ii) to organise life skills based co-curricular activities in the secondary and higher secondary schools for at least 16 hours in an academic session.

Under the Programme, activities like advocacy for Educational Administrators, Principals of Schools, Parents and Community Leaders, Training of Teachers, integration of adolescence education elements in the school syllabi and textbooks and organization of Co-curricular activities focused on life skills development are organized.

#### **Rise in leprosy cases**

1031. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has claimed that India is free from leprosy in 2005;

(b) whether it is also a fact that from 2006 onwards there has been a fourfold increase in leprosy cases;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as per the WHO's latest estimates, 48,000 new leprosy cases have been reported in the country;

(d) if so, whether it amounts to failure of Government in containing this social disease; and

(e) the States which have reported leprosy cases after 2005, and the steps taken by the Centre and the States to contain the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) India achieved the goal of elimination of Leprosy as a public health problem i.e. less than 1 case per 10,000 population at National level in December, 2005.

(b) and (c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As all the States/UTs have reported cases after 2005. Steps taken by Centre and States to contain the disease are as below:-

(i) Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System.

(ii) Training in leprosy to General Health Services functionaries.

(iii) Intensified Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

(iv) Renewed emphasis on Prevention of Disability and Medical Rehabilitation and

(v) Monitoring and supervision.

#### **Status of child health in the country**

1032. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the child health, particularly girl child, indicators in the country, State-wise;

(b) the Infant mortality rate, Neo-natal mortality rate, Under-five mortality rate, total numbers of deaths and percentage thereof, State-wise;

(c) the prevalence of anemia, low weight, stunted growth, lack of nutrition in children, State-wise;

(d) the comparison of above statistics with other countries; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken to save the childhood of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): A Gender-wise status of child health in major States of India as reflected in under five child mortality is

given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) State-wise Neo-natal mortality rate, Infant mortality rate, Under five mortality rate and estimated number of deaths is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) State-wise prevalence of Anaemia and Malnutrition in children is given in Statement-III (See below).

(d) International comparison of NMR, IMR and Under five mortality rate and Malnutrition Status in some of the selected countries, 2009 is given in Statement-IV (See below).



(e) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II, comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The Interventions under the Child Health are as follows:-

- (i) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Pre-service training in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness.
- (ii) Facility Based Integrate Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI).
- (iii) Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease.
- (iv) Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections.
- (v) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on Basic newborn care and resuscitation.
- (vi) Infant and young child feeding including promotion of breast feeding.
- (vii) Immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases.
- (viii) Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- (ix) Establishment of Sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, Stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care comers at 24 x 7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- (x) Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.
- (xi) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been recently launched. The initiative provides for absolute free treatment

including drugs and diagnostics and to and fro transport to the sick neonates upto 30 days of the birth.

**Statement-I**

*Gender-wise status of child health in major States of India as reflected in under five child mortality*

**Under five Mortality Rates (U5MR) per 1000 live births, SRS-2009**

India and bigger States	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
India	64	60	69

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	52	51	54
Assam	87	83	91
Bihar	70	66	74
Chhattisgarh	67	59	74
Delhi	37	36	38
Gujarat	61	59	64
Haryana	60	55	65
Himachal Pradesh	51	48	55
Jammu and Kashmir	50	46	54
Jharkhand	62	55	70
Karnataka	50	48	51
Kerala	14	12	16
Madhya Pradesh	89	86	92
Maharashtra	36	32	40
Orissa	84	83	85
Punjab	46	42	50
Rajasthan	74	66	84
Tamil Nadu	33	31	34
Uttar Pradesh	85	78	93
West Bengal	40	39	41

**Statement-II**

*State-wise Neonatal mortality rate, Infant mortality rate, Under five mortality rate and estimated number of deaths*

States	NMR/1000 live births	IMR/1000 live births	Under five mortality rate/1000 live births	Estimated Proportion number of total under five deaths	of total under five deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6

India	34	50	64	1742679	100
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	1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar	N.A.		27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Andhra Pradesh		33	49	52	80568	4.6
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.		32	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Assam		33	61	87	63997	3.7
Bihar		31	52	70	207090	11.9
Chandigarh	N.A.		25	N.A.		
Chhattisgarh		38	54	67	43978	2.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	N.A.		37	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Daman and Diu	N.A.		24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delhi		18	33	37	11220	0.6
Goa	N.A.		11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Gujarat		34	48	61	82140	4.7
Haryana		35	51	60	34531	2.0
Himachal Pradesh		36	45	51	6015	0.4
Jammu and Kashmir		37	45	50	11671	0.7
Jharkhand		28	44	62	52324	3.0
Karnataka		25	41	50	59602	3.42
Kerala		7	12	14	6871	0.4
Lakshadweep	N.A.		25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh		47	67	89	178975	10.3
Maharashtra		24	31	36	71200	4.1
Manipur	N.A.		16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Meghalaya	N.A.		59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mizoram	N.A.		36	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	N.A.		26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Orissa		43	65	84	73995	4.3
Puducherry	N.A.		22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab		27	38	46	21665	1.2
Rajasthan		41	59	74	138120	7.9
Sikkim		N.A.	34	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tamil Nadu		18	28	33	38804	2.2
Tripura		N.A.	31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh		45	63	85	486879	27.9
Uttarakhand		N.A.	41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
West Bengal		25	33	40	62847	3.6

**Statement-III**

*State-wise prevalence of Anaemia and Malnutrition in children*

States/UTs	Anaemia		Malnutrition	
	Children age 6-35 months who are anaemic (%)	% underweight children	% Stunted children	%Wasted children
NFHS-III (2005-06)				
1	2	3	4	5
India	79.2	42.5	47.9	19.8
Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	79	32.5	42.7	12.2
Arunachal Pradesh	66.3	32.5	43.3	15.3
Assam	76.7	36.4	46.5	13.7
Bihar	87.6	55.9	55.6	27.1
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	81	47.1	52.9	19.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5
Delhi		63.2	26.1	42.2	15.4
Goa		49.3	25.0	25.6	14.1
Gujarat		80.1	44.6	51.7	18.7
Haryana		82.5	39.6	45.7	19.1
Himachal Pradesh		58.8	36.5	38.6	19.3
Jammu and Kashmir		68.1	25.6	35.0	14.8
Jharkhand		77.7	56.5	49.8	32.3
Karnataka		82.7	37.6	43.7	12.6
Kerala		55.7	22.9	24.5	15.9
Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh		82.6	60.0	50.0	35.0
Maharashtra		71.9	37.0	46.3	16.5
Manipur		52.8	22.1	35.6	9.0
Meghalaya		68.7	48.8	55.1	30.7
Mizoram		51.7	19.9	39.8	9.0
Nagaland		-	25.2	38.8	13.3
Orissa		74.2	40.7	45.0	19.5
Puducherry		-	-	-	-
Punjab		80.2	24.9	36.7	9.2
Rajasthan		79.6	39.9	43.7	20.4
Sikkim		56.9	19.7	38.3	9.7
Tamil Nadu		72.5	29.8	30.9	22.2
Tripura		67.9	39.6	35.7	24.6
Uttar Pradesh		85.1	42.4	56.8	14.8
Uttarakhand		61.5	38.0	44.4	18.8
West Bengal		69.4	38.7	44.6	16.9

**Statement-IV**

*International comparison of NMR, IMR and Under-5 mortality rate and Malnutrition Status in some of the selected countries, 2009*

Country	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	Stunted	Underweight
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chad	46	124	209	44.8	33.9
Afghanistan	53	134	199	59.3	32.9
Nigeria	39	86	138	41	26.7
Uganda	31	79	128	38.7	16.4
Sudan	37	69	108	37.9	31.7
Senegal	31	51	93	20.1	14.5
Pakistan	42	70	87	41.5	31.3
India	34	50	64	47.9	42.5
South Africa	19	43	62	-	-
Bangladesh	30	41	52	43.2	41.3
Nepal	26	39	48	49.3	38.8
Indonesia	19	30	39	40.1	19.6
Brazil	12	17	21	7.1	2.2
Egypt	11	18	21	30.7	6.8
China	11	17	19	11.7	4.5
Mexico	7	15	17	15.5	3.4
Sri Lanka	9	13	16	19.2	21.6
Thailand	8	12	13	15.7	7
United States of America	4	7	8	3.9	1.3
Australia	3	4	5	-	-



	1	2	3	4	5	6
United Kingdom		3	5	5	-	-
Japan		1	2	3	-	-
San Marino		1	1	2	-	-

Source: World Health Statistics 2011, WHO

#### **Aspirin's effect on humans**

1033. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after 100 years of use, doctors across the world have no clue on how aspirin, which is an effective drug to save heart attack and stroke, exactly works;

(b) whether some study is being planned world over for trials to unravel how aspirin pill works;

(c) whether India will soon be a part of the trail that is looking to better understand aspirin's effect on body and optimal dosing; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Aspirin is used for its antiplatelet activity in the initial treatment of cardiovascular disorders such as angina pectoris and myocardial infarction and for the prevention of cardiovascular events in patients at risk. However, the exact mechanism by which aspirin acts in such cases is not clear.

(b) The Government has no information about any such study.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **New national list of essential drugs**

1034. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finalizing the new national list of essential drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also deleted some drugs from the existing list of essential drugs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time-frame fixed for completion of the new list of essential medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
 (a) to (e) The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 has been prepared by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which is available in the website of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation at [www.cdsc.nic.in](http://www.cdsc.nic.in). 47 medicines have been deleted from NLEM 2003. Details of the same are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of medicines deleted from NLEM - 2003*

Sl.No.	Name of the medicine
1	2
1.	Acenocoumarol
2.	Aminophylline
3.	Benzoic Acid + Salicylic Acid
4.	Benzympenicillin
5.	Bretylium Tosylate
6.	Cefuroxime
7.	Centchroman
8.	Chloramphenicol
9.	Chlorthalidone
10.	Clarithromycin
11.	Clomipramine hydrochloride
12.	Clonidine Hydrochloride
13.	Doxapram
14.	Ethyl Chloride
15.	Flucytosine
16.	Furazolidone
17.	Gamma Benzene Hexachloride
18.	Isoprenaline Hydrochloride
19.	Isoxsuprine hydrochloride
20.	Ketoconazole



1	2
22.	Mebendazole
23.	Menadione Sodium Sulphite
24.	Mexiletine Hydrochloride
25.	Nalidixic Acid
26.	Niclosamide
27.	Nitrazepam
28.	Norfloxacin
29	Pancuronium
30.	Pentazocine
31.	Pethidine Hydrochloride
32.	Physostigmine Salicylate
33.	Procaine Benzylpenicillin
34.	Prochlorperazine
35.	Pyrantel Pamoate
36.	Quinidine
37.	Roxithromycin
38.	Silver Nitrate
39.	Terazosin
40.	Tetracycline
41.	Tetracycline Hydrochloride
42.	Theophylline compounds
43.	Thiacetazone + Isoniazid
44.	Tinidazole
45.	Trifluoperazine
46.	Trimethoprim
47.	Xylometazoline

**Health care indicators**

1035. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics regarding Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate, Total Fertility Rate, Malaria Mortality; Kala-Azar Mortality, Tuberculosis Mortality, Birthrate; Sex-Ratio; State-wise, Rural-Urban-wise;

(b) how do above parameters compare with neighbouring/developing/developed countries; and

(c) how alarming is above scenario?

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

(a) As per the estimates based on Sample Registration System brought out by the Registrar General of India, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in 2009, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) during 2007-09, Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in 2009 in the country were as under:-

IMR	:	50 per 1000 live births
MMR	:	212 per 100,000 live births
CBR	:	22.5 per 1000 population
TFR	:	2.6

As per the Population Census 2011 provisional figures, Sex Ratio of India in 2011 is 940 females per 1000 males.

Further, 66241 deaths due to Tuberculosis (TB) in 2009, 1023 deaths due to Malaria in 2010 and 105 deaths due to Kala-azar in 2010 were reported in the Country.

State-wise details are given in Statement-I and II (See below).

(b) A Statement indicating comparative figures for the above parameters for some of the neighbouring and developed countries is given in Statement-III.

In the case of Kala-azar, a total of 14 deaths were reported in Bangladesh during 2009. Kala-azar mortality does not ordinarily occur in Developed countries.

(c) These indicators indicate that there is scope for further improvement of the health scenario in the Country.

**Statement**

*State-wise IMR, MMR, CBR, TFR and Sex Ratio*

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Sl. India/State/	IMR 2009	MMR	CBR 2009	TFR 2009	Sex Ratio
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No.	Union Territories	2007-09					2011 (P)			
		R	U	Total	R	U	R	U	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	55	34	212	24.1	18.3	2.9	2.0	947	926

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54	35	134	18.8	17.0	2.0	1.6	995	984
2.	Assam	64	37	390	24.9	15.9	2.8	1.6	956	937
3.	Bihar	53	40	261	29.3	22.2	4.0	2.8	919	891
4.	Chhattisgarh	55	47	269	27.2	19.0	3.2	2.0	1002	956
5.	Gujarat	55	33	148	23.8	19.9	2.8	2.1	947	880
6.	Haryana	54	41	153	23.8	20.1	2.6	2.2	880	871
7.	Jharkhand	46	30	261	27.1	19.2	3.4	2.2	960	908
8.	Karnataka	47	31	178	20.6	17.6	2.2	1.7	975	957
9.	Kerala	12	11	81	14.6	14.9	1.7	1.8	1077	1091
10.	Madhya Pradesh	72	45	269	29.7	20.8	3.6	2.3	936	916
11.	Maharashtra	37	22	104	18.1	16.9	2.1	1.8	948	899
12.	Orissa	68	46	258	21.9	15.7	2.5	1.6	988	934
13.	Punjab	42	31	172	17.7	15.8	1.9	1.7	906	872
14.	Rajasthan	65	35	318	28.4	23.2	3.6	2.5	932	911
15.	Tamil Nadu	30	26	97	16.5	16.0	1.8	1.7	993	998
16.	Uttar Pradesh	66	47	359	29.7	24.7	3.9	3.0	914	888
17.	West Bengal	34	27	145	19.1	12.1	2.1	1.3	950	939
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	14	-	22.6	14.9			929	889
19.	Delhi	40	31	-	19.9	17.8	2.0	1.9	847	867
20.	Goa	11	10	-	13.0	13.9			997	951
21.	Himachal Pradesh	46	28	-	17.8	11.7	1.9	1.3	988	853
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	34	-	19.9	13.7	2.4	1.4	899	840
23.	Manipur	18	11	-	15.4	15.5	-	-	966	1038
24.	Meghalaya	61	40	-	26.4	15.0	-	-	983	997
25.	Mizoram	45	19	-	21.7	13.2	-	-	950	1000
26.	Nagaland	27	23	-	17.4	16.3	-	-	942	905



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Sikkim	36	21	-	18.4	16.0	-	-	883	908
28.	Tripura	33	20	-	15.5	11.6	-	-	956	976
29.	Uttarakhand	44	27	359	20.6	16.3	-	-	1000	883
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	20	-	16.5	16.1	-	-	871	891
31.	Chandigarh	25	25	-	22.1	15.3	-	-	691	821
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41	24	-	26.5	28.8	-	-	863	684
33.	Daman and Diu	21	30	-	19.6	18.6	-	-	867	550
34.	Lakshadweep	22	28	-	15.5	14.6	-	-	954	944
35.	Puducherry	28	19	-	17.1	16.2	-	-	1029	1043

Note: R - Rural, U - Urban, - Not available, P - Provisional

Source:(i) Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India for IMR, MMR, CBR and TFR.

(ii) Census, 2011 provisional population figures published by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for Sex ratio as number of females per 1000 males.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise number of Malaria, Kala-Azar and TB deaths*

Sl. No.	State	Malaria Deaths 2010		Kala-azar Deaths 2010 (Provisional)	TB deaths in 2009
		Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	<b>874</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>66241</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	0	0	6077
2.	Assam	36	0	0	1718
3.	Bihar	1	0	95	2208
4.	Chhattisgarh	47	0	0	953

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5. Gujarat	67	4	0	4174
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1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Haryana	0	0	0	1751
7.	Jharkhand	16	0	5	1297
8.	Karnataka	11	0	0	4881
9.	Kerala	7	0	0	1155
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31	0	0	3114
11.	Maharashtra	55	145	0	7794
12.	Orissa	252	0	0	2524
13.	Punjab	0	0	0	1642
14.	Rajasthan	26	0	0	4281
15.	Tamil Nadu	3	0	0	3973
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	9384
17.	West Bengal	47	0	4	5258
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	103	0	0	71
19.	Delhi	0	0	0	1420
20.	Goa	1	0	0	78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	564
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	410
23.	Manipur	4	0	0	139
24.	Meghalaya	87	0	0	278
25.	Mizoram	31	0	0	90
26.	Nagaland	14	0	0	94
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	87
28.	Tripura	15	0	0	149
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	489
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	27
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	50
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	15
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	80

**Statement-III**

*Comparative figures of IMR, MMR, CBR, TFR, Malaria Deaths, and TB Mortality for some of the Neighbouring, Developing and Developed Countries*

Country	IMR	MMR	CBR	TFR	Sex	Malaria	TB	
	2009	2008	2009	2009	Ratio	Mortality		
Mortality							2009	2009
India	50	212	22.5	2.6	940	0.09	23	
China	17	38	14	1.8	926	0.0	12	
Bangladesh	41	340	21	2.3	975	0.029	51	
Pakistan	70	260	30	3.9	967	0.6	38	
Sri Lanka	13	39	18	2.3	1026	0.0	9.2	
United States of America	7	24	14	2.1	1027	0.0	0.16	
United Kingdom	5	12	12	1.9	1033	0.0	0.57	
Germany	3	7	8	1.3	1041	0.0	0.23	
Japan	2	6	8	1.3	1053	0.0	1.4	

Source: (i) World Health Statistics 2011 for IMR per 1000 live births and MMR per 100,000 live births; figures for IMR-2009, MMR 2007-09, CBR-2009 and TFR-2009 for India is taken from Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India.

(ii) The State of World children 2011, UNICEF for CBR per 1000 population and TFR.

(iii) World Population Prospects: the 2010 Revision, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division for Sex ratio. The figures have been converted to number of female per 1000 males.

(iv) WHO Report 2010 Global Tuberculosis Control for TB Mortality per 100,000 population.

(v) WHO Report on Malaria for Malaria Mortality as Malaria deaths per 100,000 population. For Pakistan, United Kingdom, Germany and Japan Malaria Mortality is taken for 2008.

**Proposal for increasing allocation for healthcare sector**

1036. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to increase the total allocation for the healthcare sector during the next plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present ratio of health sector spending in India *vis-a-vis* other developing countries of the world?

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

(a) and (b) As per the presentation 'Issues for Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan' made in the full Planning Commission Meeting held on 21st April, 2011, it has been indicated that the expenditure on health by Centre and States needs to be increased from 1.3% of GDP at present, to 2.0 per cent (and perhaps even 2.5 per cent) by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) According to World Health Statistics 2011 published by World Health Organization (WHO), the public expenditure on Health as percentage share of Gross Domestic Product in India works out to 1.36% in 2008 as compared to public expenditure on Health in respect of some other developing countries, e.g. China: 2.03%, Bangladesh: 1.04%, Nepal 2.26%, Pakistan: 0.84%, Sri Lanka: 1.79% in 2008.

**Deaths during clinical trials of drugs**

1037. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) report, 25 persons have died during clinical trials of drugs conducted by nine pharmaceutical companies during the year 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DCGI intervened into the issue when the first death was reported;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the action taken by Government against the erring companies;

(f) whether the families of the victims were adequately compensated; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of deaths related to clinical trials in 2010 were

initially reported as 25 in which nine companies were involved. Subsequently, it was revealed that in two cases the deaths were reported two times for the same patients. Further, in one case, the ethics committee and the investigator later on clarified that the death was not related to clinical trial. Thus, there were 22 SAEs of deaths attributable to clinical trial in 2010. The names of the Sponsors/Clinical Research Organizations (CROs) involved in these cases are given in Statement (See below).

(c) to (g) The sponsors/clinical research organisations involved in clinical trials in 2010 were directed by the Drugs Controller General (India) in April, 2011 to provide compensation to the dependents of the deceased. The concerned Ethics Committees were also requested to review the above death cases and recommend paying compensation. As per the information made available by the sponsors/clinical research organisations, compensation has since been paid in all 22 cases of trial related deaths which occurred in 2010. Details of compensation paid are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Names of the Sponsors/CRO involved in the 22 cases of trial related deaths in 2010*

Sl. No	Sponsor/CRO	Investigational Product (IP)	Compensation given (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Merck	Safinamide	1,50,000
2.	Wyeth	Temsirolimus	1,50,000
3.	Quintiles	MLN0002/Placebo	3,00,000
4.	Quintiles	BI 1744/Trial Procedure	3.00.000
5.	Lilly	H3E-MC-JMHR	1,08,000
6.	Lilly	H3E-EW-S124	2,00,000
7.	Lilly	Pemetrexed	2,00,000
8.	Bayer	Rivaroxahan/Placebo/Warfarin	2,50,000
9.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	2,50,000
10.	Bayer	Clexane/Placebo	2,50,000



11.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	2,50,000
12.	Bayer	Rivaroxaban	2,50,000
13.	Amgen	AMG-706	1,50,000

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1	2	3	4
14.	Amgen	AMG-479/AMG102	1,50,000
15.	Bristol Myers	Brivanibalaninate/Sorafenib	2,50,000
16.	Sanofi	Blind	1.50,000
17.	Sanofi	Blind	1,50,000
18.	Sanofi	Blind	2,00,000
19.	PPD	XL-184/Placebo	10,00.000
20.	Pfizer	Sitaxsentan/Placebo	1.50,000
21.	Pfizer	Sitaxentan/Placebo/Sildenafil	2,25,000
22.	Pfizer	Axitinib	1,50,000

**Treatment of poor by private hospitals**

1038. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that private hospitals are under obligation to treat the poor 25 per cent of outpatients and 10 per cent of inpatients free of cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the private hospitals in Delhi which are not fulfilling those obligations; and

(d) the action taken or being taken against them?

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

(a) to (d) Yes. In pursuance of Hon'ble Delhi High Court's order dated 22.3.2007, in the matter of Social Jurist Vs. UOI and others in WP No. 2866/2002, Private hospitals who have availed concessional land from DDA and Land and Development Office, are required to treat 25% in OPD and 10% IPD of the total beds free for poor patients having monthly family income upto Rs. 4000/- or less.

Three hospitals namely, St. Stephen's Hospital, Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital and Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre have approached Hon'ble High Court pleading that the above orders passed by the Hon'ble High Court are not applicable to them.

Show-cause notices have been issued to St. Stephen and Mool Chand Hospital as reported by the Land and Development Office.

#### **Hurdles in implementation of NRHM**

1039. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of equipment and medicines have hampered the success of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which is going to be closed in 2012;

(b) if so, the details of the Community Health Centres (CHCs) facing such shortages, district-wise and State-wise; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that major share of funds are generally spent on meetings, telephone and power bills, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. The recent assessment of NRHM by the 4th Common Review Mission has *inter-alia* reported improvement in availability of drugs, laboratory and diagnostic services etc. Under NRHM financial assistance is provided to States for procurement of equipment and medicine. Moreover, Untied funds and Rogi Kalyan Samiti Grants provided to public health facilities can also be used for this purpose.

(c) No. As per the NRHM framework for implementation, only 6% funds can be used for Management Costs/Contingencies including payment of salaries to staff in State Programme Management Unit (SPMU), District Programme Management Units (DPMUs) and Block Programme Management Unit (BPMU).

#### **Patient-loan at AIIMS**

†1040. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of patients getting admitted at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi, annually, and the number of patients from Bihar amongst the total patients admitted?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): A total of 155039 patients were admitted in AIIMS hospital and its Centre out of which 13075 patients were from Bihar during April, 2010 to March, 2011.

#### **Irregularities in granting recognitions by MCI**

1041. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has found several irregularities in the granting of affiliations and recognitions to medical colleges in the last three years by the Medical Council of India (MCI);

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the erring officials and steps to avoid such incidents in the future; and

(d) what has been the loopholes observed by Government in the affiliation procedure?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Government has received approximately 37 complaints regarding malfunctioning/irregularities against some medical colleges in the country between 2008 to till date. The details of complaint received, State-wise, are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) To reform the current regulatory framework, the Central Government has proposed to set up a National Council of Human Resource in Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory for health sector. The proposed NCHRH will coordinate all aspects of medical, dental, nursing, pharmacy and paramedical education.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of complaints received between 2008 to till date against medical colleges in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Rajasthan	3
3.	Punjab	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5
5.	Puducherry	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	7
7.	Tamil Nadu	2
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Karnataka	3
10.	Maharashtra	2
11.	Gujarat	1

12.	Kerala	2
TOTAL:		37

**Shortage of specialist doctors in rural areas**

†1042. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of about 70 per cent of specialist doctors in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that 50 to 60 per cent posts of specialists are vacant in community health centres set up per one lakh population in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) The specialist doctors are normally deployed at the level of. Community Health Centres and above. As on March 2010, across the country there were 37.38% specialists in position at the CHCs as against the required strength.

A statement showing the requirement, shortfall and vacancy position of specialist doctors in rural areas of the country as per Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2010, is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Total Specialists at CHCs*

*Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians)*

*(As on March, 2010)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required <sup>1</sup>	Sanctioned	In position	Vacant	Shortfall
		(R)	(S)	(P)	(S-P)	(R-P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	668	668	480	188	188
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192	NA	1	NA	191
3.	Assam	432	NA	209	NA	223
4.	Bihar#	280	280	104	176	176
5.	Chhattisgarh	572	572	46	526	526
6.	Goa	20	14	13	1	7



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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	1160	346	79	267	1081
8.	Haryana	428	372	70	302	358
9.	Himachal Pradesh	292	NA	3	NA	289
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	308	315	165	150	143
11.	Jharkhand <sup>3</sup>	752	NA	84	NA	668
12.	Karnataka	1300	1300	726	574	574
13.	Kerala <sup>3</sup>	932	640	774	*	158
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	502	245	257	1087
15.	Maharashtra##	1460	314	954	*	506
16.	Manipur	64	64	1	63	63
17.	Meghalaya#	116	3	4	*	112
18.	Mizoram##	36	0	4	*	32
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	34	NA	50
20.	Orissa	924	812	469	343	455
21.	Punjab	516	448	300	148	216
22.	Rajasthan	1472	931	492	439	980
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu <sup>4</sup>	1024	0	0	0	1024
25.	Tripura	44	NA	0	NA	44
26.	Uttarakhand	220	210	78	132	142
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2060	1460	1256	204	804
28.	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	10	1	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32. Daman and Diu		8	2	0	2	8
33. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep		12	0	0	0	12
35. Puducherry		12	3	5	*	7
All India <sup>2</sup> :		18140	9825	6781	4156	11361

Notes: # Data for 2009 repealed

## Sanctioned data for 2009 used

NA: Not Available

<sup>1</sup> Four per each Community Health Centre

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

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

<sup>3</sup> Break up of Specialist Doctors not available.

<sup>4</sup> Specialists attending CHCs on hiring basis.

**NABH certificate for Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad**

1043. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government's Gandhi Hospital at Secunderabad is set to achieve the National Accreditation Board for Hospital (NABH)'s Accreditation Certification; and

(b) if so, what are the various benefits which the Central Government would extend to the said Gandhi Hospital at Secunderabad besides awarding NABH Accreditation Certificate?

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

(a) and (b) As per information provided by the Quality Control of India (QCI), Gandhi Hospital Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh has applied to National Accreditation Board for Hospital (NABH) for Accreditation

Certification on the 14th June, 2011.

Accreditation Certification is likely to result in improvement in quality of health care and patient safety. It may also arise community confidence in the services provided by the Health Care Organization.

### **Increasing costs of healthcare**

1044. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing privatization of healthcare in the country, the poor people are unable to get their treatment due to rising expenditure;

(b) if so, whether Government has plans to make available healthcare facilities on the lines of health services in private sector to poor people in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Based on the information available in the publication titled "Select Health Parameters: A Comparative Analysis across the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 42nd, 52nd and 60th Rounds - 2007" brought out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, majority among the poor sections of the society availed Government facility namely public hospitals and public dispensary services for hospitalisation in the time period January - June 2004.

The Government launched the National Rural Health Mission in 2005, with a view to provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The NRHM aims at effecting an architectural correction in the existing healthcare delivery system particularly primary and secondary healthcare. In addition, there are several other programmes that provide healthcare facilities to the general public including the poor.

### **Adulteration of food, milk and other products**

†1045. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food products, milk products and other commodities are being adulterated;

(b) the details of the provision of punishment for the persons involved in adulteration;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to harden the provisions of the punishment to check adulteration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the information received from  
States/U.Ts, the average adulteration of food items including milk  
products on the basis of samples examined during year 2009, was  
11.14%.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 provides for punishment for selling unsafe food, ranging from imprisonment for 6 months and fine upto 1 lakh to imprisonment for life and also with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 10 lakhs.

Considering the need for a comprehensive approach to food safety in the country, the new law, namely, the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which replaces the PFA Act, 1954 and some other food related orders, has come into force on 5th August, 2011.

#### **Illegal clinical trials of drugs**

1046. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some companies are carrying out illegal clinical trials of medicines on poor people in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken against them;

(c) whether Government is also aware that a company was conducting trial of anticancer drug on poor people in Hyderabad which was later on withdrawn;

(d) if so, what are the norms of clinical trial in the country and whether companies in the eventuality of death or any harm pays any compensation to the people so affected; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
(a) to (c) Reports have appeared in the press recently alleging certain irregularities in clinical studies conducted at Hyderabad and Indore.

M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without their proper informed consent. The matter was investigated by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). It was found that the firm had conducted bioequivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to the informed consent process, review and decision making process of Ethics Committee, etc. The permission granted to the firm for

conducting bioequivalence and bioavailability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm informed on 04.07.2011 about corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process, review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee etc. and requested to revoke the suspension.

As regards the allegations of clinical trials conducted in MGM Medical College, Indore investigations are being conducted to assess whether there are any discrepancies under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules in conduct of these clinical trials.



(d) and (e) Clinical trials are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 made thereunder. Schedule Y to the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules provides requirements and guidelines for permission to undertake clinical trials. The clinical trials are required to be conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP). Clinical trials can be initiated only after the approval of Drugs Controller General of India. Informed written consent is also required to be obtained from the subjects before participation. It is the responsibility of the Ethics Committee to ensure that rights, safety and well being of the trial subjects are safeguarded. Investigators are required to ensure that adequate medical care is provided to the participants for any adverse event. As per GCP guidelines, in case of trial related injuries or deaths, research subjects who suffer physical injury as a result of their participation in the Clinical Trial are entitled to financial or other assistance to compensate them equitably for any temporary or permanent impairment or disability subject to confirmation from Ethics Committee. In case of death, their dependents are entitled to material compensation.

**Incomplete road links under PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh**

1047. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Badiara-Maglara road in Shimla Distt. was included in District Rural Road Plan under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in 2001 and construction of road was completed upto Jalwari;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing the remaining part of road i.e. Jalwari-Maglara section which was included ten years ago under the PMGSY and farmers may have benefited from this;

(c) whether Government has received a proposal for construction of Jalwari-Kailu link road in Shimla Distt. of Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard in view of expected benefit to a number of apple growers from this link road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per the information received from the State, the construction of Badiara-Manghara road in Shimla district has been included in the District Rural Road Plan under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Construction of road work from Badiara to Nandla was sanctioned during 2001-02 and completed. The road work from Nandla to Jalwari was sanctioned during 2006-07 and completed under PMGSY.

(b) No proposal has been received from the State Government for road work from Jalwari to Manghara.

(c) and (d) No proposal for construction of Jalwari-Kailtu link road in Shimla district has been received from the State Government.

**Inspection of pharmaceutical companies by drugs  
regulatory authority of USA**

†1048. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drugs regulatory authority of USA had inspected factories of some pharmaceutical companies situated in India a few weeks ago;

(b) if so, the reasons for this inspection;

(c) whether the drugs regulatory authority of India inspects the pharmaceutical companies or tests their medicines every year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):  
(a) and (b) The United States Food and Drugs Authority (USFDA) conducts inspection of the manufacturing units in India which have filed applications with USFDA for registration for import of drugs to the USA.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the State Drugs Control Authorities are required to carry out one inspection of the pharmaceutical manufacturing units every year. Samples of drugs are drawn for testing to monitor quality of drugs available in the country. In 2010-11, 49,682 samples of drugs were drawn for testing.

**Adulteration of food articles**

†1049. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:  
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that many persons had fallen ill and some died after consuming adulterated Kuttu flour or 'buck wheat flour' in Delhi and other parts;

(b) whether on previous Navratras also many person had fallen ill in Delhi and the adjoining areas due to adulteration in Singhara flour or water chestnut flour;

(c) whether Food adulteration is a nation-wide problem of the country on the occasion of Navratri in March-April, 2011

(d) if so, whether Government would make strict law to address this problem; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) According to information received from Delhi and Rajasthan, 251 persons fell sick and one person died due to consumption of Kuttu flour.

(b) No such incident was reported by any State/U.T.

(c) As per information provided by States/UTs on the working of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the average adulteration of food items on the basis of samples collected in 2009, was 11.14%.

(d) and (e) Food Safety and Standards Act, a new comprehensive legislation, which consolidates the laws relating to food, has come into force from 05.08.2011.

#### **Hike in charges for treatment at AIIMS**

1050. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has hiked or proposes to hike the charges for treatment;

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

(c) whether the said move would adversely affect the poor patients; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Governing Body of AIIMS has approved a proposal to introduce package charges for patients admitted to private ward. The revenue so generated is to be used for driving down cost of treatment in the general ward. This decision has, however, not been implemented as most of the Departments have not finalised the components of treatment packages.

Poor patients would not be affected as no enhancement of rates has been approved for general wards.

#### **Eradication of polio in the country**

1051. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current estimates of polio incidence in the country;
- (b) whether the country will be polio free in two years time;
- (c) whether particular States have been specifically targeted for polio eradication drives; and

(d) the details of Government's plans to this end especially achievements in the year 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Only one Polio case has been reported in India in 2011. No. Polio case has been reported for more than six months in the country. This is 96% decline over last year for the same period.

(c) and (d) The polio virus circulation in the year 2010 and 2011 has mainly been outside the traditional polio endemic States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. As per the recommendations of the India Expert Advisory Group on Polio, apart from the two National rounds covering all States, six sub national rounds have been carried out in the high risk areas for polio transmission. These areas are parts of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttarakhand,, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh and Delhi. Mop-up round are also carried out in response to any wild polio virus detection. The steps taken to mitigate the risk of polio virus transmission are (i) introduction of bivalent polio vaccine in 2010, (ii) multipronged strategy to improve sanitation, hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, (iii) special micro plans to cover mobile and migrant populations and intensification of routine immunization, (iv) Emergency preparedness and response plan in the event of detection of wild polio virus.

**Alternative model medical education system for rural areas**

1052. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch a new alternative model medical education system in the rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government is planning to introduce a 3½ year rural health care course – Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC), which has been framed after taking into consideration views of various stakeholders including States. The course proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination,

*i.e.* 10 + 2 examination, from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals will be posted at the Sub-Centers.

**Whistle-blower policy in PSEs**

1053. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to put in place a whistle-blower policy for all the



Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) to improve corporate governance and also to expose wrong doings in Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the interest of employees who expose wrong doings would be properly safeguarded; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has already issued Guidelines on Corporate Governance for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which *inter-alia* prescribe that all CPSEs in their respective Annual Reports may report about the establishment of the Whistle Blower policy, i.e. a mechanism for employees to report to the management concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of the company's General guidelines on conduct or ethics policy.

(c) and (d) The Guidelines on Corporate Governance for CPSEs further prescribe that adequate safeguards should be provided against victimization of employees who avail of the above referred Whistle Blower policy and Audit Committee would be invested with sufficient powers to protect whistle blowers.

#### **Enforcement of austerity measures in PSUs**

1054. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) indulge in wasteful and avoidable expenditure; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to enforce austerity measures in them?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Central Public Sector Enterprises are expected to incur the expenditure as per commercial expediency and prudence after approval from the competent authority.

(b) Guidelines are issued from time to time for Expenditure management and to enforce austerity measures in CPSEs.

**Revival of loss making PSEs**

1055. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loss making Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in the country;

(b) the amount of money injected into the loss making enterprises in the country during the last three years;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to bring the loss making units to profit;

(d) whether Government is also considering private partnership to revive the loss making units; and

(e) the details of the revival plans of loss making PSEs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey (2009-10) that was laid in the Parliament on 24.2.2011, 59 Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSEs) incurred losses as on 31.3.2010.

(b) to (e) The Government has set up a Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, *inter alia*, on the revival and restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs prepare proposals for revival of sick companies and refer them to BRPSE for recommendations. The Government is open to induct private sector to turnaround companies that have potential for revival on case to case basis. During last three years *i.e.* 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. Government have approved revival/restructuring of 14 CPSEs envisaging total assistance of Rs. 14,757 crore (cash assistance of Rs. 1321 crore in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of Rs. 13,436 crore in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, etc.).

#### **Establishment of private oil refinery in Rajasthan**

†1056. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a refinery in Rajasthan or to permit any private company for this;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any private company has sent proposal to Government for setting up of a refinery in Rajasthan; 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) Consequent on de-licensing of refinery sector since June, 1998, a refinery can be set up anywhere in India by a Private or Public Sector Enterprise depending on its techno-commercial viability.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

**Allocation of natural gas for expansion of  
fertilizer companies in Gujarat**

†1057. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any application from the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for allocation of natural gas for ambitious expansion schemes of co-operative and public sector fertilizer producing companies in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government for allocation of gas to Greenfield Expansion Scheme of the Co-operative Organisation, KRIBHCO; and

(d) by when approval would be given for allocation of natural gas to fertilizer producers of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Department of Fertilizers (DoF) has projected additional requirement of natural gas on account of conversion of existing naphtha based and fuel oil based urea plants to gas, expansion of and revamp of existing plants, revival of closed units and greenfield units. This includes requirement of natural gas on account of expansion projects of IFFCO, Kalol and KRIBHCO, Hazira in Gujarat. For IFFCO, Kalol, DoF has projected requirement of 2.9 million standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) natural gas during 2013-14, whereas for KRIBHCO, Hazira requirement of 2.2 mmscmd natural gas has been projected during 2013-14. However, no requirement of natural gas has been projected by DoF on account of Greenfield Project(s) of KRIBHCO.

It was decided in the meeting of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on pricing and commercial utilization of Gas under NELP held on May, 28, 2008 that demand emanating beyond 2008-09 from de-bottlenecking of and expansion of fertilizers plants, conversion of naphtha based and fuel oil based fertilizer plants and revival of closed fertilizer plants would be given the highest priority at that stage and will be met from production in subsequent years. Further, in the EGoM meeting held on 27.10.2009, it was decided that such plants

would be supplied natural gas as and when they are ready to utilize the gas, subject to availability.

In the last meeting of EGoM held on 28.7.2010, the EGoM has noted the projections regarding total availability of indigenous natural gas from all sources in the coming years, wherein the additional requirement of natural gas projected by *inter alia* Department of Fertilizers on account of conversion of existing naphtha based and fuel

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

oil based urea plants to gas, expansion of and revamp of existing plants, revival of closed units and greenfield units was also noted by the EGoM.

**LPG shortage in Bihar**

†1058. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of news reports on shortage in supply of cooking gas in Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that LPG consumers blocked roads, sat on dharnas and demonstrated against shortage in supply of gas in Bihar;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to overcome the shortage of LPG;

(d) whether Government has any policy as to after how many days a consumer should get refill;

(e) if so, whether this scheme is being implemented in Bihar; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) News of interruption in LPG supplies to the customers in the State of Bihar had appeared in various newspapers during the process of implementation of Short Messaging Service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) refill booking system for the LPG distributors of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

(b) There is no report of incidence of road blocks, dharna or demonstration have been reported in the State of Bihar against shortage of LPG.

(c) OMCs have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country including in the State of Bihar and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs through indigenous production and imports in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

(d) to (f) Refill supplies of domestic LPG to the genuine registered customers are being made through the LPG distributors

appointed by the OMCs as per the genuine requirement of the customers. There is no restrictions imposed or time limit fixed for refill booking by the registered LPG customers in the country, including in the State of Bihar.

For obtaining refill cylinders, customers register their requests, either through telephone or through a personal visit to the LPG distributor. Customers can now do

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



their refill booking directly with the concerned OMCs through SMS and IVRS booking system. These system accept request for refill booking as and when done by the customers without any restrictions of time period.

**Selling of gas at different rates**

†1059. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas is being sold at different rates in the country;

(b) if so, the rates at which gas is being sold in the country during July, 2011;

(c) whether the consumers have been classified into different categories in order to sell them gas at different rates; and

(d) if so, the details of categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The available information is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The domestically produced gas under the PSC regime is sold at rates determined by terms of Production Sharing Contract and marketing arrangements. Gas obtained in the form of re-gasified LNG is sold at rates depending on contract between buyer and seller and marketing arrangements. As regards Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas it is sold at APM rate to power, fertilizer, court mandated consumers and to small consumers (having requirement less than 50,000 scmd). APM gas is sold at Market Determined Price (MDP) to other customers. Further, consumers in North-East pay 40% less than the APM price.

**Statement**

*Rate at which gas was sold in the country in July, 2011*

Source	Customers	Gas price	Gas price (US \$/ MMBTU)
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1	2	3	4
NOCs (APM)	Customer outside North East	\$4.2/mmbtu	4.2
NOCs (APM)	Customer in North East	\$2.52/mmbtu	2.52

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
NOCs (MDP)	Western and Northern Zone (Covering Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States covered by HVJ/DVPL)	\$5.25/mmbtu	5.25
NOCs (MDP)	Southern Zone (KG-Basin)	\$4.5/mmbtu	4.5
NOCs (MDP)	Southern Zone (Cauvery basin)	\$4.75/mmbtu	4.75
NOCs (MDP)	North-East	\$4.2/mmbtu	4.2
NOCs (MDP)	(Rajasthan, South Gujarat and isolated customers in Gujarat, who are getting gas from identified onshore fields)	\$5/mmbtu	5
PMT	Weighted average price of PMT except RRVUNL and Torrent	\$5.65/mmbtu	5.65
PMT	RRVUNL	\$4.6/mmbtu	4.6
PMT	Torrent	\$4.75/mmbtu	4.75
Ravva	GAIL	\$3.5/mmbtu	3.5
Ravva Satellite	GAIL	\$4.3/mmbtu	4.3
CB/OS-2 (Cairns)	GPEC (Gujarat Phaguthan Energy Corporation)	\$4.75/mmbtu	4.75
	GSPC	\$5.5/mmbtu	5.5
	GTCL-LGSC	\$5.62/mmbtu	5.62
	GTCL-GBA Gas	\$6.22/mmbtu	6.22
Hazira (Niko)*	Gujarat State Energy Generation	\$5.346/mcf	5.346
	GSPC Gas	\$2,673/mcf	2.673
Olpad (NSA)	GGCL* (Niko)*	\$5.5/mmbtu	5.5
Dholka	Small Consumer	Rs. 4.80/scm	2.2
North Baloi	GSPC (HOEC)	Rs. 4.541/scm	3.14

1	2	3	4
Palej (HOEC)	Small Consumer	\$3.5/mmbtu	3.5
KG-D6	All Consumers	\$4.2/mmbtu	4.2
PY-1 (HOEC)	GAIL	\$3.63/mmbtu	3.63
Term R-LNG	For all	\$7.53/mmbtu	7.53
Spot-R-LNG	For all	\$14/mmbtu	14

- Note:
- Term RLNG price changes every month on the basis of a formula agreed between seller and buyer.
  - Panna Mukta gas price is \$5.73/mmbtu and Mid Tapti gas price is \$5.57/mmbtu.
  - All the prices are excluding marketing margin.
  - APM Prices Including Royalty and Excluding marketing margin.

#### **Discovery of oil and gas reserves in Rajasthan**

†1060. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the names of districts where these reserves have been discovered;

(c) the names of the areas of the State assessed with having maximum amount of oil and gas so far; and

(d) the location-wise, date-wise and quantity-wise production of oil on average alongwith details of percentage of dividend paid to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The discoveries have been made in the districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jalor.

(d) Commercial production of oil has been started in pre-NELP block

RJ-QN-90/1 w.e.f. 29.8.2009 and currently average oil production is 1,25,000 barrels of oil per day.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

20% cum royalty on well head price of oil has been paid to the Government of Rajasthan as under:-

Year	Royalty paid (Rs. crore)
2009-10	121.62
2010-11	1832.95

**Cost of developing oilfields in India**

1061. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cost of developing oilfields in India is less than the estimates of other countries producing natural gas;

(b) if so, what are the comparative figures of cost of developing oilfields of natural gas in India *vis-a-vis* USA;

(c) whether Government has appointed the US-based Mustang in 2007 to validate RIL's cost estimates; and

(d) if so, the findings of Mustang's estimates of cost of developing oilfield?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The cost of developing an oil or gas field depends upon several variables such as geographical locations (onland, offshore and deepwater), subsurface geology and reservoir, size of reserves, production profile, market conditions, prevailing price of oil and gas etc. Hence, the development cost of oil/gas fields in India and other countries may not be comparable.

(c) and (d) During October, 2007, M/s Mustang International, USA was engaged by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons to carry out cost validation/endorsement of the Capital Expenditure prepared by Reliance industries Limited (RIL) for the development of D1 and D3 gas fields in KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block. Using the lengths, quantities and equipments as specified, excluding the contingency to be applied by the Owner, M/s Mustang International, USA produced a deterministic estimate of US\$ 9,035 MM in contrast to the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) estimate of US\$ 8,835 MM.

**Allocation of gas to the States**

†1062. SHRI PRAVIN NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of the rate at which gas is supplied to States by the Central Government, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the quantum of gas provided to each State by the Central Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Around 115 mmscmd of APM gas of National Oil Companies (NOCs), viz., ONGC and OIL, PMT gas from PMT JV's Panna-Mukta-Tapti (PMT) fields and KG-D6 Gas from RIL and Niko's KG-D6 block was supplied to State to various customers. The State-wise supply of PMT and APM is for the 1st quarter of 2011-12 and KG D6 supply during (2010-11) is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise supply of PMT and APM for 1st quarter of 2011-12 and KG D6 supply during 2010-11*

State	Supply (mmscmd)		
	APM firm+ fall back	PMT Firm	KG-D6 firm+ fall back
GUJARAT	10.65	6.86	24.00
Delhi	3.87	0.25	0.25
Haryana	0.44	0.12	0.39
Uttar Pradesh	10.17	2.94	4.30
Madhya Pradesh	2.42	0.43	0.56
Rajasthan	0.95	1.54	2.52
Maharashtra	9.26	0.10	11.99
Tamil Nadu	2.36		
Puducherry	0.36		
Andhra Pradesh	3.44		11.28
Assam	0.47		
Tripura	1.47		
IC of P/Ls	1.20		0.06



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TOTAL:	47.08	12.24	55.35
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### Indigenously sourced petroleum

1063. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of petroleum products available from domestic sources and through imports during the last three years i.e. 2008, 2009 and 2010;

(b) whether the oil reserves of over 1.1 billion tonnes of oil and equivalent natural gas, plus the recently found reserves of shale gas will substantially meet India's growing demand for petroleum products from indigenous sources; and

(c) if so, what is the perspective planning of domestic availability-quantity and imported-quantity by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Indigenous production and Import dependence percentage of petroleum products availability from domestic sources during the last three years i.e. 2008, 2009 and 2010 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Under the PSC regime the position of reserves of oil and oil equivalent of natural gas (including CBM) as on 01.04.11 are as under:-

- Initial In-Place Reserves: 2029.38 MMT (O+OEG)
- Ultimate Recoverable Reserves: 835.56 MMT (O+OEG).
- Balance recoverable Reserves: 647.22 MMT (O+OEG).

No reserves of shale gas has yet been established. India is unlikely to become self-sufficient in meeting the growing demand for petroleum products from indigenous sources in near future.

#### Statement

##### Indigenous production and Import dependence (%)

	(Million metric tonne)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total Consumption	133.6	138.2	141.8
Indigenous crude processing	28.8	28.9	33.3
Products from Indigenous crude	27.1	27.2	31.3

Products from Fractionators	4.2	4.4	4.2
Total Indigenous production	31.3	31.6	35.5
% Self Sufficient	23.4	22.8	25.0
% Import Dependence	76.6.	77.2	75.0

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**Dual pricing of diesel and other petro-products**

1064. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering dual pricing of diesel and other petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration before the Government regarding dual pricing of Diesel, at present.

As far as other sensitive petroleum products *i.e.* Kerosene and LPG are concerned they already have dual pricing and are sold as PDS Kerosene/Non-PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG/Non-Domestic LPG at differential prices.

**Filling of vacant posts for reserved category**

†1065. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:

MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts, cadre-wise, in all the institutions under the Ministry alongwith the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes' categories, respectively, out of them;

(b) the extant rule to ascertain the backlog vacancies out of the total posts;

(c) whether the number of reserved posts has been fixed in accordance with the rules applicable to backlog vacancies; and

(d) the reasons behind the backlog posts of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes categories remaining vacant and the action taken so far to fill up the backlog posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The total number of sanctioned posts in the oil Public Sector Undertakings alongwith number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is given in the

statement

(b) and (c) As per the extant reservation policy of the Government,  
Post  
based Reservation Rosters are maintained. Posts reserved for SCs and  
STs which  
remain unfilled are carried forward to the next year and the backlog  
vacancies out of the total

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

posts are ascertained as per the extant rules prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Training.

(d) The backlog primarily occurs due to non-availability of suitable candidates in these categories with requisite experience. All out efforts are made to fill up the backlog posts of SCs and STs against their reserved quota. Special Recruitment Drives have been launched to fill up these posts and clear the backlog.

**Statement**

*Total no. of sanctioned posts in PSU's and posts reserved for SC's and ST's*

Name of PSUs	Management cadre	SCs	STs	Non- management cadre	SCs	STs
Indian Oil Corporation Limited 1601		14497	2372	982	19608	3773
Bharat Petroleum Corporation 533 Limited		5192	794	288	8808	1476
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation 1433 Limited		227	107	5670	478	264
Oil and Natural Gas Corporation 22134		3461	1533	10875	1745	1372
Engineers India Limited 3048		509	103	380	117	15
Chennai Petroleum Corporation 27 Limited		200	30	15	1215	220
Biecco Lawrie Limited 80		06	00	711	81	00
Balmer Lawrie Co. Limited 391		28	05	1026	174	47
GAIL (India) Limited 2937		440	220	1193	178	79
Numaligarh Refinery Limited 472		54	26	458	30	49
Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemical Limited 251		43	15	283	38	09
Oil India Limited 1230		127	101	7133	499	853

**Observance of CSR by private sector oil companies**

1066. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various public sector oil companies are spending 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent of their net profit on social welfare schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the social welfare works done by various public sector oil companies in various States including Jharkhand and Bihar;

(d) whether Government proposes to make private oil companies bear the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure that amount sanctioned for the purpose is spend properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are required to spend certain percentage of their Profit After Tax (PAT) on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The amount spent by major oil PSUs on CSR during 2010-11 is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of PSU	Expenditure on CSR (Rs. in crore)	%age of year's Profit After Tax
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)	219.03	1.31
2.	Oil India Limited (OIL)	29.05	1.00
3.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	128.41	1.26
4.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	18.23	1.50
5.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	20.10	1.54
6.	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	43.99	1.40

(c) The Oil PSUs are working in following sectors under the Corporate Social Responsibility in various States including Jharkhand and Bihar:-

1. Education including adult education and computer education
2. Health care
3. Protection, preservation and promotion of heritage sites
4. Environment protection



5. Sports
6. Rural Development

7. Development of infrastructure/roads and bridges
8. Drinking water
9. Common LPG kitchen facilities
10. Release of one time grant to Below Poverty Line families in the rural areas for release of new LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen LPG Vitaran Yojana
11. Hospital facilities
12. Relief and rescue works during natural calamities
13. Women empowerment
14. School facilities
15. Vocational training to youths
16. Training to women in income generation activities
17. Scholarship to meritorious students
18. Noon feeding facilities to school children
19. Sanitation
20. Other community development project identified in consultation with local authorities.

State-wise details of works undertaken by the oil PSUs under CSR are available with Director (HR) of the concerned oil PSUs.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Corporate Affairs has recently released the National Voluntary guidelines on Social, Economic and Environmental responsibilities for companies including PSUs.

(f) CSR activities are part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the Ministry and Oil PSUs. It is one of the parameters to measure their performance, which is reviewed every quarter.

#### **Sale of ethanol-blended petrol**

1067. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons that ethanol-blended petrol is operational only in

13 States;

(b) whether it is a fact that Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are getting economic gains due to operationalization of ethanol-blended petrol;

(c) if so, the details of profits made during the last three years, year-wise and company-wise; and

(d) what efforts the Ministry is making to convince the left-out States to use ethanol-blended petrol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) For implementation of Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, in notified 20 States and 4 Union Territories, Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) jointly invited Expression of Interest (EOI) from ethanol suppliers for ethanol supplies for the requirement of 105 crore litres of ethanol for the period from 1.9.2010 to 30.09.2010.

Based on the offers received from the suppliers, the EOI has been finalized only for 13 States, viz. Maharashtra, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh (part), Gujarat (part) and Kerala (part); and 3 Union Territories, viz. Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh.

However, no offers were received for supply of ethanol in West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not permitted the use of ethanol for EBP Programme. Further, EBP could not be started in Rajasthan due to non-issuance of Export permits to Rajasthan by UP Excise Authorities. In the State of West Bengal, Excise Authorities have not issued Licenses to Oil industry for storage and blending of ethanol inspite of repeated requests from the oil industry.

As such, due to non-availability of required quantity and restrictions imposed by the State Governments, EOI has not been finalized for 7 States viz. Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand and Union Territory of Puducherry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Details of year-wise and company-wise profits made by OMCs by selling EBP during last three years are as under:-

	In Rs. crores		
	IOCL	HPCL	BPCL
2008-09	64.10	31.32	35.47
2009-10	9.10	4.53	8.01
2010-11	68.02	33.56	53.70

(d) As per the Government decision on 16.8.2010, a 'Working Group of Officers for

Allocation of Ethanol' has been constituted for allocation of quantities of ethanol and locations for supply by the sugar industry and also for ascertaining the possibility of availability and other procedural issues.

Further, State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures followed by the State Governments in giving storage permissions to OMCs and issue of allotments and permissions for movement of ethanol required for EBP Programme

#### **Selling of gas by ONGC and OIL**

†1068. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and the Oil India Limited (OIL) sell gas to the consumers in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of different types of gases produced by these companies in the country;

(c) the rates at which different types of gases are sold to the consumers alongwith quantity thereof; and

(d) the basis on which selling price of gas is fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. ONGC is selling majority of gas produced by them through GAIL except for certain marginal quantity which it directly sells. OIL is selling the natural gas produced by them to various customers directly.

(b) In the year 2010-11 ONGC has produced around 62.75 (mmscmd) and OIL has produced around 6.45 (mmscmd) of gas.

(c) and (d) Government has fixed the price of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOCs), viz., ONGC and OIL, at US\$ 4.2 per million British thermal unit (mmbtu) less royalty in June, 2010. As regards customers, in the North-East, 40% of the price of gas is paid from Government budget, while the customers have to pay the remaining price, viz., US\$ 2.52/mmbtu less royalty. Government has issued guidelines for pricing and commercial utilization of non-APM gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOCs), viz., ONGC and OIL, from their nominated blocks. Four supply zones have been identified in the Guidelines and the prices of non-APM gas

sold by NOCs in these zones are as follows:-

1. Western and Northern zone (covering Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States covered by HVJ/DVPL viz., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi)-\$5/mmmtu

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2. Southern zone - KG-Basin-\$4.5/mmbtu
3. Southern zone - Cauvery-Basin-\$4.75/mmbtu
4. North-East - \$4.2/mmbtu

Further, a premium of \$0.25/mmbtu for production of non-APM gas from offshore fields has been provided, as higher investment is required in development and production of offshore fields.

#### **Decline of PMGSY proposals for Bihar**

†1069. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Bihar had recently submitted a proposal to the Ministry for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) after conducting a survey of rural areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government did not allocate funds for these projects;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the ground on the basis on which allocation of funds for these roads has been declined when the Central Government has a plan that a village with one thousand population would be connected with concrete roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Government of Bihar has sent Project Proposals for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which are pending for consideration because of non-freezing of Core Network of State of Bihar. As the funds are released only for sanctioned roads, the funds for these roads cannot be allocated.

(d) The proposal for connecting habitations with population 1000<sup>+</sup> are pending as the Core Network of State of Bihar could not be frozen, for which certain information has been sought from the State.

#### **Schemes for upliftment and betterment of BPL families**

1070. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge difference between the number of BPL families identified by the Central and the State Governments if so,



the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of foodgrains supplied by Government for distribution amongst BPL families during the last three years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has laid down norms to identify BPL families;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what is the present population of BPL families in the country; and

(f) the details of schemes formulated and implemented for the welfare and upliftment of BPL families and how many BPL families benefited from those schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) BPL families are identified by the State Governments/UT Administrations only and not by the Central Government. The Ministry of Rural Development provides technical and financial support to States/UTs to conduct BPL Census for identification of BPL families.

(b) Details of allocation and offtake of Foodgrains for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) made by the Department of Food and Public Distribution during the last three years are as under:-

(In thousand tonnes)

Year	Allotment	Offtake
2008-09	27601.141	25180.420
2009-10	27608.609	26339.782
2010-11	27677.928	27104.327
2011-12 (upto May, 2011)	4613.000	4713.506

(c) and (d) The proposed norms for identification of BPL families under Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011 (SECC 2011) includes criterion for automatic exclusion of rural household from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading of the remaining households on the basis of certain deprivations.

(e) States/UTs have identified 550.821 lakhs rural families as BPL under BPL Census 2002 as per the last available reports from States/UTs. Six States/UTs have not finalized BPL list so far.

(f) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Swarnjayanti

Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation is implementing Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for benefit of persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas of the country. Under SGSY, 5646347 Swarozgaries have been assisted during 2007-08 to 2009-2010. The scheme of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is operational since 1985-86 and 266.82 lakhs BPL houses have been constructed since its inception. The scheme of

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is operational since 1999 and 4.27 crores BPL families have benefited through provision of individual households latrines. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna are the five schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) under which Pension/Financial Assistance is provided exclusively to persons belonging to BPL families. Physical progress under NSAP for last three years is as under:-

*No. of beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs*

IGNOAPS	IGNWPS*	IGNDPS*	NFBS	Annapurna
34177170	6638857	2027990	1074110	2862576

\*IGNWPS and IGNDPS launched only in February, 2009.

**Proposal for early BPL survey in Punjab**

1071. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has requested the Central Government to conduct an early BPL survey in the State in view of ensuing assembly elections in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been intimated that the socio-economic caste census, 2011 is targeted for completion by December, 2011

**Unemployment allowance under MGNREGA**

†1072. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a person is entitled to get unemployment allowance in case he/she is not provided work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether anyone has been provided unemployment allowance under this scheme during the period 2008-09, 2010-11 and from April to June of 2011-12; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the number of persons who were provided this allowance during the period alongwith amount paid under this head during each period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), unemployment allowance becomes payable in case an applicant is not provided 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/UTs regarding payment of unemployment allowance under MGNREGA is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Unemployment allowance paid by the States under MGNREGA*

Sl. Name of State	Details of unemployment allowance paid	
No.	1	2
	1	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 in Pulpally, Wayanad district as unemployment allowance for 32 days during the year 2006-07	
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 seekers.

7. Jharkhand

Unemployment allowance of Rs. 1,38,330 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 workers.

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1	2	3
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Orders have been issued for payment of unemployment allowance amounting to Rs. 14,99,340/- to 826 job card holders in Vikas Khand Pesewa, District Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh.

**Shortage of housing and lack of basic amenities in rural areas**

1073. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is serious concern about the problem of housing shortage and lack of basic amenities in the rural areas;

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

(c) the details of corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken for providing housing and basic amenity facilities to all the citizens living in rural areas;

(d) whether Government is considering to adopt any new concept of environment friendly, cost effective and disaster resistant technology for making available of more facilities to the rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) under which financial assistance of Rs. 45,000 (in plain areas) and Rs. 48,500 (in hilly and difficult areas) is provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in rural areas for construction of house. In order that basic amenities are also available to the beneficiaries, Implementing Agencies have been advised to dovetail schemes such as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGVY), National Rural Water Supply Programme (NRWSP) with IAY.

(d) and (e) As per the guidelines for IAY, the beneficiary has complete freedom as to the manner of construction of his house. The implementing agencies are required to assist the beneficiaries with information on cost effective, disaster resistant and environment friendly technologies for the construction of their houses. Officers, including engineers at the district and block level assist the



beneficiaries in this regard.

**Change of land use for Government projects**

1074. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of total land area (in acres) across the country for which land use has been changed from agriculture to industries, for different Central and State Government projects and housing scheme, State-wise and use-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): Land and its management falls within exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the respective States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List-II (State list) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The Department of Land Resources does not maintain a database of change of land use from agriculture to industries, States/Central Government projects and housing schemes.

**NPV for roads constructed under Forest  
(Conservation) Act, 1980**

†1075. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is itself bearing the amount of Net Present Value (NPV) given under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the roads constructed in States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana as NPV causes extra financial burden on State Governments;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals received so far by the Central Government from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) whether Government proposes to approve Detailed Project Report (DPR) for roads constructed under this project by including amount of NPV in it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development is not bearing the amount of Net Present Value (NPV) for the roads constructed in States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal to approve the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for roads constructed under this project by including amount of NPV in it.

**Assets created under MGNREGS**

1076. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was first implemented in the 200 most backward

districts of the country;

(b) if so, how the scheme has performed in each of these districts since its inception;

(c) whether durable assets have been created under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) was launched in 200 identified districts [including 150 National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) districts] w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006 in phase-I. From this date, NFFWP got subsumed under MGNREGS. Another programme called Swarnajayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) which was in operation in all the districts in the country also got subsumed under MGNREGS in the 200 identified districts w.e.f. 1.4.2006. The performance of MGNREGS in 200 districts covered in phase-I is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) The primary objective of MGNREG Act is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. The focus of activities permissible under the Act is on water conservation and water harvesting. All these activities address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion and also lead to creation of durable assets so that the process of employment generation is on a sustainable basis. The break up of major works under the Act is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Performance of MGNREGS in 200 Phase-I districts*

Indicator	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Persondays generated (In crore)	90.5	108.7	113.1	130.9	118.2
Total Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	8823.4	12128.3	14217.7	17554.4	18372

**Statement-II**

*Break up major works in progress under MGNREGS since inception*

(Figures in lakh)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
200	330	615	619	626	626
districts	districts	districts	districts	districts	districts

districts

(June, 2011)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total works in progress (In lakhs)	8.35	17.88	27.75	46.17	50.95	48.99

	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Break up</b>						
Water conservation	4.51 [54%]	8.73 [49%]	12.79 [46%]	23.43 [51%]	24.24 [48%]	23.57 [48%]
Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by SC/ST/BPL and IAY beneficiaries	0.81 [13%]	2.63 [10%]	5.67 [15%]	7.73 [20%]	9.14 [17%]	6.24 [18%]
Rural Connectivity	1.80 [21%]	3.08 [17%]	5.03 [18%]	7.64 [17%]	9.30 [18%]	12.18 [25%]
Land Development	0.89 [11%]	2.88 [16%]	3.98 [15%]	6.38 [14%]	7.04 [14%]	4.74 [10%]
Others	0.34 [4%]	0.56 [3%]	0.28 [1%]	0.98 [2%]	1.06 [2%]	2.05 [4%]
Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	-	-	-	-	0.17 [0.33%]	0.19 [0.39%]
Works completed	3.87	8.22	12.14	22.59	25.90	0.59

#### Impact of MGNREGS on agricultural production

†1077. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any studies regarding the effects of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) on agricultural production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to make a proper policy keeping in view the mutual effects of agriculture and MGNREGS so that one policy does not adversely affect the other one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Works permissible under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) include water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing and tree plantation, flood control, micro and minor irrigation works, land

development etc. and have demonstrated positive impact on agriculture productivity. The major findings of some studies are as below:-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(i) Due to renovation of ponds and use of canals, crop yields have improved.

(ii) Increase in the forest area reported in some districts covered in the studies, like Chitradurga, Kalahandi, Lalitpur West Medinipur and Bankura.

(iii) Substantial increase in the market wage rates of agricultural and non agricultural labourers.

(iv) Decline in incidence of out-migration.

(c) MGNREG Act provides for a legal guarantee for upto 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in every financial year for doing unskilled manual work on demand. The Act provides that work has to be provided to an applicant within 15 days of the demand failing which unemployment allowance becomes payable.

**Misplacement of files relating to various schemes  
under MGNREGA**

†1078. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several files related to various programmes being run under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Orissa are missing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is impacting the ongoing C.B.I. investigation in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such information has been reported to the Ministry so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such report has been received by the Ministry so far.

(d) Does not arise.

**Proposal for creation of Land Acquisition Dispute  
Settlement Authority**

1079. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government has received any requests from certain quarters/State Governments for setting up of a Land Acquisition Dispute Settlement Authority for speedy resolution of disputes; and

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) A draft Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 has been prepared which has been put in the public domain on July 29th, 2011 for discussion. It includes Establishment of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Dispute Settlement Authority for States and Centre. The State Governments and Ministries/Departments of Government of India have been requested to send their comments and suggestions on the draft Bill.

**Payment of wages through banks under rural development schemes**

1080. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of males and females engaged under rural development schemes, district-wise, in Andhra Pradesh for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010;

(b) the total number of officials suspended and facing various punishments in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise, for their corrupt activities with regards to implementation of rural development schemes during 2008, 2009 and 2010;

(c) whether wages to all labourers are paid regularly and exclusively through their personal accounts of their banks, in every district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the details of labourers paid under banking and labourers not paid through banking system, during 2008, 2009 and 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major wage employment programme namely, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in rural areas of all the States including Andhra Pradesh. A household is the basic unit of employment under MGNREGA. District-wise details of total number of household provided employment and total persondays of employment generated in Andhra Pradesh under MGNREGA during the last three years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development does not maintain information/data regarding the number of officials suspended and facing various punishment in Andhra Pradesh for their corrupt

activities with regard to implementation of rural development schemes.

(c) Payment of wages has been made mandatory through workers' accounts in Post Offices/Banks by making an amendment in Para-31 of Schedule-II of the Act (Notification dated 19.02.2008).

(c) District-wise details of number of Bank account/Post Office Account opened and amount of wages disbursed through these accounts in Andhra Pradesh during 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 are given at Statement-II (A to C).

**Statement-I**

*District-wise details of household provided employment and in Andhra Pradesh under MGNERGA during the last three years*

**State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. Districts No.	No. of households provided employment (in lakhs)			Persondays generated (in lakhs)			Women persondays (in lakhs)			%age of women participation		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Adilabad	2.69	2.75	2.84	146.10	215.20	180.22	81.34	117.60	96.84	55.67	54.65	53.73
2. Anantapur	3.14	3.45	3.25	167.78	241.00	201.86	94.08	125.40	105.50	56.07	52.03	52.26
3. Chittoor	2.37	2.54	2.19	191.98	204.60	119.50	109.73	118.00	68.63	57.17	57.67	57.43
4. Cuddapah	2.35	2.34	2.24	125.44	192.30	150.27	76.62	120.10	92.09	61.08	62.45	61.28
5. Karimnagar	3.14	3.80	3.51	143.33	239.60	141.09	95.66	160.40	92.94	66.74	66.94	65.87
6. Khammam	3.48	3.10	2.80	189.00	202.30	131.59	107.22	117.70	75.26	56.73	58.18	57.19
7. Mahbubnagar	3.11	3.84	3.57	178.22	238.90	203.35	108.36	142.90	121.64	60.80	59.82	59.82
8. Medak	2.00	2.65	2.56	104.73	174.70	155.12	62.72	102.30	88.50	59.89	58.56	57.05
9. Nalgonda	3.53	4.15	4.28	142.93	239.10	210.68	94.30	158.40	132.47	65.98	66.25	62.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10. Nizamabad		2.24	2.22	2.43	124.48	172.50	193.41	76.45	108.90	117.70	61.42	63.13	59.32
11. Rangareddi		1.02	1.26	1.21	67.00	103.80	74.55	35.09	57.30	40.85	52.37	55.20	54.80
12. Vizianagaram		2.71	3.08	3.14	157.51	281.00	241.23	91.21	162.20	140.36	57.91	57.72	58.19
13. Warangal		3.65	4.04	4.09	140.71	223.20	193.31	91.50	140.00	114.46	65.03	62.72	59.21
14. East Godavari		3.89	3.40	3.28	100.61	185.40	120.54	76.30	87.60	57.04	47.51	47.25	47.32
15. Guntur		1.91	1.01	1.66	52.97	21.20	50.72	27.86	10.80	25.85	52.60	50.94	50.97
16. Kurnool		3.21	3.16	3.13	224.14	277.60	191.58	119.25	146.00	03.66	53.20	52.59	54.11
17. Nellore		2.25	1.91	1.94	94.30	103.80	81.89	54.99	58.20	44.86	58.31	56.07	54.78
18. Prakasam		2.46	2.96	3.33	100.28	164.10	175.40	60.24	97.90	02.70	60.07	59.66	58.55
19. Srikakulam		2.81	3.07	3.28	124.02	235.40	216.50	79.48	149.10	31.02	64.09	63.34	60.52
20. Krishna		1.30	1.63	1.94	19.34	38.60	51.73	9.46	20.60	27.71	48.91	53.37	53.57
21. Visakhapatanam		2.07	3.02	3.01	50.02	205.80	175.76	25.01	106.50	90.10	50.00	51.75	51.26
22. West Godavari		1.65	2.19	2.80	30.60	84.20	86.31	13.91	41.70	41.91	45.46	49.52	48.56
TOTAL:		57.00	61.58	62.00	2735.43	4044.30	3351.60	1590.78	2849.60	12.00	58.15	58.10	57.05

**Statement-II**

*A. District-wise details of Bank accounts/Post Offices account opened and amount of wages disbursed through these accounts during 2008-2009 to 2010-11*

**State : Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. of Bank account opened		Amount of wages disbursed through bank accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Post Office account opened		Amount of wages disbursed through post office accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	Total accounts			Total amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Phase-I</b>											
1.	Adilabad	23375	0	2736.5	612825	0	9417.1	636200	0	636200	12153
2.	Anantapur	53472	0	589.6	763843	0	13786.5	817315	0	817315	14376
3.	Chittoor	84525	0	859.3	545632	0	14127.7	630157	0	630157	14987
4.	Cuddapah	28490	0	3207.5	531456	0	6631.4	560946	0	560946	9839
5.	Karimnagar	114033	0	3165.8	574123	0	8701.9	688156	0	688156	11868

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Khammam	19785	0	6784.3	866325	0	8432.7	886110	0	886110	15217
7.	Mahbubnagar	43841	0	125.3	761156	0	13208.4	804997	0	804997	14461
8.	Medak	63534	0	1122.2	413258	0	7980	476792	0	476792	9102
9.	Nalgonda	9034	0	770.8	870976	0	10674	880010	0	880010	11445
10.	Nizamabad	110	0	3412.6	496923	0	7346.4	497033	0	497033	10759
11.	Rangareddi	25351	0	765.9	240643	0	5444.9	265994	0	265994	6211
12.	Vizianagaram	13909	0	2027.8	531873	0	9970.8	545782	0	545782	11999
13.	Warangal	286245	0	1620.1	623472	0	9625.7	909715	0	909715	11246
SUB TOTAL:		766702	0	28315.4	7832505	0	125347.5	8599207	0	8599207	153662.9
<b>Phase-II</b>											
14.	East Godavari	64650	0	4618.5	704278	0	8484.7	768928	0	768928	13103
15.	Guntur	55399	0	1360.9	275143	0	3303.6	330542	0	330542	4665
16.	Kurnool	40404	0	10596.7	783106	0	8801.1	823510	0	823510	19398
17.	Nellore	45425	0	5716.9	233579	0	1821.2	279004	0	279004	7538
18.	Prakasam	45759	0	415.6	442643	0	7807.4	488402	0	488402	8223

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19. Srikakulam		696	0	1566.3	511920	0	8165.1	512616	0	512616	9731
SUB TOTAL:		252333	0	24274.9	2950669	0	38383.1	3203002	0	3203002	62658
<b>Phase-III</b>											
20. Krishna		118	0	1459	130723	0	101.7	130841	0	130841	1561
21. Visakhapatanam		0	0	3694.5	163446	0	349.7	163446	0	163416	4044
22. West godavari		0	0	2253.6	119211	0	120.8	119211	0	119211	2375
SUB TOTAL:		118	0	7407.1	413380	0	572.2	413498	0	413498	7979.3
GRAND TOTAL:		1019153	0	59997.4	11196554	0	164302.8	12215707	0	12215707	224300.2



*B. District-wise details of number of Bank accounts/Post Offices accounts opened and amount of wages disbursed through these account during 2009-2010*

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. of Bank account opened		Amount of wages disbursed through bank accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Post Office account opened		Amount of wages disbursed through post office accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	Total accounts			Total amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Phase-I</b>											
1.	Adilabad	23565	0	83.1	612825	0	20445.9	636390	0	636390	20529
2.	Anantapur	53634	0	88.2	889611	0	23402.6	943245	0	943245	23491
3.	Chittoor	195343	0	3836.3	668346	0	14281.3	863689	0	863689	18117
4.	Cuddapah	29564	0	4248.8	531456	0	12057.7	561020	0	561020	16307
5.	Karimnagar	225033	0	8036.3	668259	0	14276.3	893292	0	893292	22312
6.	Khammam	19937	0	1960.5	866325	0	15314.6	886262	0	886262	17275

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Mahbubnagar	62144	0	2816.8	810845	0	18916.7	872989	0	872989	21734
8.	Medak	167587	0	4017.9	459086	0	12817.2	626673	0	626673	16835
9.	Nalgonda	9567	0	31.1	1015399	0	21078.4	1024966	0	1024966	21109
10.	Nizamabad	225	0	245.7	534249	0	16365.5	534474	0	534474	16612
11.	Rangareddi	79030	0	3978.8	240643	0	6716.9	319673	0	319673	10696
12.	Vizianagaram	14102	0	132.8	531873	0	23490.3	545975	0	545975	23623
13.	Warangal	346243	0	5696.2	672046	0	13839.4	1018289	0	1018289	19535
SUB TOTAL		1225974	0	35172.4	500963	0	213002.9	9726937	0	9726937	248175
<b>Phase-II</b>											
14.	East Godavari	174650	0	7080.2	714800	0	8646.0	889450	0	889450	15726
15.	Guntur	55399	0	59.1	310797	0	1966.1	366196	0	366196	2025
16.	Kurnool	40434	0	161.3	783106	0	23058.9	823540	0	323540	23220
17.	Nellore	45425	0	9.4	379467	0	8932.0	424892	0	424892	8941
18.	Prakasam	45759	0	398.2	442643	0	13721.0	488402	0	488402	14114
19.	Srikakulam	1046	0	86.5	537013	0	20952.4	538059	0	538059	21039
SUB TOTAL:		362713	0	7789.6	3167826	0	77276.4	3530539	0	3530539	85065

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Phase-III</b>											
20. Krishna		112365	0	3303.7	130723	0	0.0	243088	0	243088	3304
21. Visakhapatanam		124315	0	19123.3	163446	0	22.7	287761	0	287761	19146
22. West Godavari		368782	0	29510.5	313852	0	22.7	682634	0	682634	29533
SUB TOTAL:		368782	0	29510.5	313852	0	22.7	682634	0	682634	29533
GRAND TOTAL:		1957469	0	72472.5	11982641	0	290301.9	13940110	0	13940110	362773

*C. District-wise details of number of Bank account/Post Office account opened and amount of wages disbursed through these account during 2010-2011*

**State: Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. of Bank account opened		Amount of wages disbursed through bank accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Post Office account opened		Amount of wages disbursed through post office accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	Total accounts			Total amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint		Individual	Joint	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Phase-I</b>											
1.	Adilabad	23565	0	2599	755472	0	16007	779037	0	779037	18606
2.	Anantapur	53634	0	6004	998265	0	14663	1051899	0	1051899	20667
3.	Chittoor	195343	0	2876	684903	0	8387	880246	0	880246	11263
4.	Cuddapah	29564	0	2103	544844	0	11754	574408	0	574408	13857
5.	Karimnagar	225033	0	5014	697711	0	9058	922744	0	922744	14072
6.	Khammam	19937	0	2155	866325	0	10275	886252	0	886262	12430

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Mahbubnagar	62144	0	3407	863678	0	16485	925822	0	925822	19892
8.	Medak	167587	0	4334	487118	0	11535	654705	0	654705	15969
9.	Nalgonda	9567	0	1206	1040084	0	17763	1049651	0	1049651	18969
10.	Nizamabad	225	0	1488	547977	0	19054	548202	0	548202	20542
11.	Rangareddi	79030	0	3846	240643	0	3891	319673	0	319673	7737
12.	Vizianagaram	14102	0	1545	746354	0	20237	760456	0	760456	21782
13.	Warangal	346243	0	6612	705949	0	11592	1052192	0	1052192	18204
SUB TOTAL:		1225974	0	43189	9179323	0	170801	10405297	0	10405297	213990
<b>Phase-II</b>											
14.	East Godavari	174650	0	6064	736902	0	5337	911552	0	911552	11401
15.	Guntur	55399	0	1141	360553	0	4302	415952	0	415952	5443
16.	Kurnool	40434	0	2112	583106	0	15259	623540	0	623540	17371
17.	Nellore	45425	0	1098	518015	0	6417	563440	7	563440	7515
18.	Prakasam	45759	0	2069	404859	0	14063	450618	0	450618	16132
19.	Srikakulam	1046	0	3873	589708	0	17948	590754	0	590754	21821
SUB TOTAL:		362713	0	16357	3193143	0	63326	3555856	0	3555856	79683

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Phase-III</b>											
20. Krishna		112365	0	4995	130723	0	0	243088	0	243088	4995
21. Visakhapatnam		124315	0	18417	163446	0	0	287761	0	287761	18417
22. West Godavari		132102	0	8382	19683	0	0	151785	0	151785	8382
SUB TOTAL:		368782	0	31794	313852	0	0	682634	0	682634	31794
GRAND TOTAL:		1957469	0	91340	12686318	0	234127	14643787	0	14643787	325467

**Audit of accounts under MGNREGS by CAG**

1081. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of successes and failures of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether there has been demand for assigning the audit of accounts released under the MGNREGS schemes to the CAG; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per reports received from the State Governments regarding performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), during 2006-07, 2.10 crore households were provided employment and 8.35 lakh works taken up. During 2007-08, 3.39 crore households were provided employment and 17.88 lakh works were taken up. During 2008-09, 4.51 crore households were provided employment and 27.75 lakh works taken up. In 2009-10, 5.26 crore households were provided employment and 46.17 lakh works taken up. During 2010-11, 5.49 crore households were provided employment and 50.95 lakh works were taken up. During current financial year 2011-12 (upto June, 2011), 1.63 crore households have been provided employment and 48.99 lakh works have been taken up.

(b) and (c) As per Section 24 of MGNREG Act, 2005, the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. The Ministry has, accordingly in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, notified on 30th June, 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011. In order to assess the success and failures of MGNREGS, the Ministry has also requested audits by CAG in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**Cases of irregularities in IAY**

1082. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that the amount deducted by the concerned implementing agencies under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) have not been deposited by the same for providing low cost sanitary facility to the beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking any steps to inquire into such irregularities; and



(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under the existing Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) guidelines, an IAY beneficiary who constructs a sanitary latrine is eligible to get an amount of Rs. 3200/- (Rs. 3700/- for difficult and hilly areas) from Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Programme in addition to the unit assistance under IAY. There is no information that implementing agencies are deducting any amount from the unit assistance provided to the beneficiaries under IAY.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

**World Bank assistance for NRLM**

†1083. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the World Bank has sanctioned loan for National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to bring all efforts of eradicating poverty on a common platform as a result of grant of loan by the World Bank for this project; and

(d) the names of the States that will be covered under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India and the World Bank have signed a Credit Agreement of US \$1 billion (approximately Rs. 4,600 crores) for the National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP). NRLP will support the overall program management of NRLM. It will also support NRLM to make additional investments in 12 States with a high number of rural BPL populations. NRLM will attempt to bring convergence with various anti-poverty programmes of Government of India and the State Governments.

(d) The States proposed for additional investment under NRLP are Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

**Non-utilization of IAY funds in Bihar**

†1084. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the past several years the hundred percent utilization of fund allocated for Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in Bihar has not been achieved; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) funds are released in two instalments. First instalment is released in the beginning of the financial year *suo moto* to all those districts which had availed 2nd instalment of the previous year without any condition. In case any condition was imposed, release of first instalment is subject to fulfillment of such condition. Second instalment is released only after the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has utilized 60% of the funds available with it and on submission of Utilization Certificate and Audit Report for the funds released during the previous year. No funds are released to the States/DRDAs without obtaining the Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the previous releases. It is also stated that IAY is an ongoing scheme and the funds remaining unspent at the end of the year are utilized during the next financial year. Further, as per IAY guidelines, 10% of the funds available with the DRDA under IAY can be carried over to the next financial year. In case of excess carry over, the proportionate Central share is deducted from the 2nd instalment due to the DRDA during the next financial year. A Statement showing the details of funds available with the State Government of Bihar, funds utilized by the State and the amount deducted on account of excess carry over of funds, from 2006-07 to 2010-11 is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Total available funds and expenditure incurred by State of Bihar under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for the year 2006-07 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total available fund (*)	Expenditure	%age of expenditure	Amount deducted on account of excess carryover of funds from previous year
2006-2007	1787.63	1248.81	69.86	2.78
2007-2008	2019.58	1494.28	73.99	9.32
2008-2009	4104.97	2154.36	52.48	0.41

2009-2010	4483.73	2995.94	66.82	186.00
2010-2011	5026.78	3324.84	66.14	197.01

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(\*) Total Available funds include, Opening Balance + Central Releases  
+ State matching share + Misc. Receipts.

**Proper implementation of MGNREGS**

1085. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints that MGNREGS has not been implemented properly; and

(b) if so, what mechanism would the Ministry put in place to ensure gains to the targeted group through this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry has received a total of 2250 complaints relating to irregularities of all types in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) upto 26.7.2011. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc.

(b) As implementation of the Act is done by the State Government 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. In complaints of serious nature, the Ministry deposes National Level Monitors (NLMs) to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action. The mechanism of State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is also available for monitoring of the scheme. States have also been directed to appoint district level Ombudsman for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner under the scheme.

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**12.00 Noon**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

**PAPERS LAID ON TABLE**

**I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of HEC, Ranchi and related papers.**

**II. MoU between Government of India and various Limited Companies.**

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC), Ranchi, 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.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4761/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4753/15/11]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4748/15/11]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and Cement Corporation of India (CCI) Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4577/15/11]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4751/15/11]

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4752/15/11]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4760/15/11]



(vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4758/15/11]

(viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the NEPA Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4754/15/11]

(ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4749/15/11]

(x) Memorandum of Understanding between Hindustan Newsprint Limited and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4750/15/11]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Finance.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation and related papers.**

**III. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Regional Rural Banks.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the SEBI Act, 1992:-

F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/01/11486, dated the 6th April, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-brokers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/03/12650, dated the 19th April, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Change in Conditions of Registration of Certain Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/05/13907, dated the 29th April, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/06/13995, dated the 2nd May, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/13/21222, dated the 5th July, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/15/21214, dated the 5th July, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Underwriters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/09/21233, dated the 5th July, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/11/21228, dated the 5th July, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/10/21232, dated the 5th July, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

F.No. LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/12/21225, dated the 5th July, 2011, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Bankers to an Issue) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4607/15/11]

(ii) 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:-

G.S.R. 374 (E), dated the 10th May, 2011, publishing the Coinage of the Fifty Paise, One Rupee and Two Rupees Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 375 (E), dated the 10th May, 2011, publishing the Coinage of the Five Rupees coins containing Nickel Brass rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 376 (E), dated the 10th May, 2011, publishing the  
Coinage of  
Bi-Metallic coin or Rupees Ten Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4606/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and  
Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee  
Corporation, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's  
Report on the Accounts under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of  
the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act,  
1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4803/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and  
Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year  
2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts,  
under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:-

Allahabad U.P. Gramin Bank, Banda, Uttar Pradesh

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4935/15/11]

Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4929/15/11]

Aryavart Gramin Bank, Lucknow

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4924/15/11]

Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Bharuch, Gujarat

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4925/15/11]

Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Ajmer

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4918/15/11]

Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Rae Bareli

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4913/15/11]

Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Mysore

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4936/15/11]

Deccan Grameena Bank, Hyderabad

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4930/15/11]

Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4914/15/11]

Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4922/15/11]

Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4920/15/11]

Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4928/15/11]

Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4938/15/11]

Kashi Gombi Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4939/15/11]

Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4927/15/11]

Nainital-Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Haldwani, Nainital  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4915/15/11]

Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank, Indore  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4916/15/11]

Neelachal Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4923/15/11]

Pragathi Gramin Bank, Bellary, Karnataka  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4926/15/11]

Prathama Bank, Muradabad  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4932/15/11]

Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Alwar  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4921/15/11]

Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4931/15/11]

Sarguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur, Surguja,  
Chhattisgarh  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4933/15/11]





Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chhindwara

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4937/15/11]

Shreyas Gramin Bank, Aligarh

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4917/15/11]

Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4934/15/11]

Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank, Solapur, Maharashtra

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4919/15/11]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, alongwith Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-

S.O. 435 (E), dated the 25th February, 2011, notifying United Stock Exchange of India Limited as a recognized Stock Exchange.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4614/15/11]

S.O. 495 (E), dated the 9th March, 2011, publishing the Income-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2011.

S.O. 647 (E), dated the 29th March, 2011, publishing the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.

S.O. 693 (E), dated the 5th April, 2011, publishing the Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2011.

S.O. 694 (E), dated the 5th April, 2011, publishing the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4613/15/11]

S.O. 1046 (E), dated the 13th May, 2011, notifying the rate of interest as 9.5% to be credited in the employees account of a recognized provident fund w.e.f. 1st September, 2010, for the year 2010-11.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4615/15/11]

S.O. 1214 (E), dated the 26th May, 2011, publishing the

Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4613/15/11]

S.O. 1438 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 709 (E), dated the 20th August, 1998, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4616/15/11]

S.O. 1439 (E), dated the 23rd June, 2011, seeking to exempt certain class of persons from the requirement of furnishing a return of income, under Section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4617/15/11]

S.O. 1497 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, publishing the Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4613/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 525 (E), dated the 8th July, 2011, seeking to impose definite anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Tripoly Phosphate originating in, or exported from the Peoples' Republic of China, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, alongwith an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4610/15/11]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 432 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2011, exempting the individual premises from registration where the producer or manufacturer of recorded smart cards has a centralized billing or accounting system, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, alongwith an Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4612/15/11]

(iv) 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, alongwith Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-

G.S.R. 290 (E), dated the 1st April, 2011, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4609/15/11]

G.S.R. 312 (E), dated the 11th April, 2011, publishing the Customs, Central Excise Duties and Service Tax Drawback (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 390 (E), dated the 19th May, 2011, amending 31 Notifications for inclusion of ICD Marripalem Village in the Customs Notifications under Export Promotion Scheme.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4807/15/11]

G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4807/15/11]

G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, prescribing preferential tariff for specified goods imported from Malaysia under the India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (IMCECA), subject to fulfillment of Rules of Origin.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4609/15/11]

S.O. 1541 (E), dated the 6th July, 2011, assigning the functions of the proper officer to the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), Directorate General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI), Preventive Commissionerates and Central Excise Commissionerates.

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of CCH, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH) Notification No.4-90/2009/Ay. PG Regulations, dated the 2nd April to 8th April 2011, publishing the regulations regarding Indian Medicine Central Council (Postgraduate Ayurveda Education) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4624/15/11]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), New Delhi, for the year 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4815/15/11]

**Reports and Accounts (2007-08 to 2009-10) of GAIL (India) Ltd.,  
New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM 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. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4784/15/11]

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4785/15/11]

- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4786/15/11]

- (d) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Company.

- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

**Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

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

(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 5th May, 2011, publishing the Food Safety and Standards Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4820/15/11]



**Report of CAG, India for the year ended March, 2011 regarding  
Adarsh Co-operative Housing Society**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2011: No.11 of 2011-12: Union Government (Defence Services) – Adarsh Co-operative Housing Society.

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**Re: DEMAND FOR HOLDING ZERO HOURS DISCUSSION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Short Duration Discussion.  
Mr. Arun Jaitley. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Sir, we have given a Zero Hour notice on an important issue relating to the Konkan Nuclear Power Project. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today there is no Zero Hour.  
...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, those who are opposed to the nuclear project have come here. ...(*Interruptions*)... They have come from thousands of miles. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. But today we are not taking up any Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, they are taking out a *morcha*. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, we approached the Prime Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... He had replied also. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the project is going on. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have to stop it under any circumstances. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, this issue is very important. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आज Zero Hour नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... जब Zero Hour होगा , तब इसको लेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)... तब हम इसको ले लेंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, under any circumstance, the Shiv Sena will not allow this project to go on. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, we have also given a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Thousands of women are demonstrating

outside against price rise. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will be taking up the issue of price rise separately. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you raising it now? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, neither a discussion is taking place in the House nor the hon. Prime Minister is taking any action...(*Interruptions*)... And, the Chief Minister does not want to...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will allow it during the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your notice will be considered for Zero Hour. It will be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be taken up. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have given a Zero Hour notice, but today there is no Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, people have come from thousands of miles. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: People will come, but notice has to be there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, this Zero Hour notice may be converted and taken up in Calling Attention tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... राउत जी, आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please allow discussion on the Short Duration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, Jaitapur issue is a serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should discuss this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying that it will be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपने raise किया ...*(व्यवधान)*... जोशी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, if you don't allow us to speak on the issue, we have to stage a walk out in protest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise it tomorrow during the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the Shiv Sena is protesting against this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** राउत जी, आप अपनी सीट पर जाकर बैठिए। आपके नेता बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: We are staging a walk-out on this issue because the Government is not taking any action. ...*(Interruptions)*... The project is still going on even when the people are protesting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**

**Statement regarding Commonwealth Games, 2010 and the  
developments that have been place thereafter**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy  
Chairman, Sir,

some days ago a newspaper item appeared in a section of the media as to what the Comptroller and Auditor General was likely to say. As soon as that news appeared, – because the finger was pointing to the Office of the Prime Minister, – a nervous PMO, got our friend, Mr. Ajay Maken, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to make a hurried statement that very day.

The statement deals with the structure under which the Commonwealth Games were conducted. Sir, I have my full admirations, as also sympathies, for my friend, Mr. Maken, for more than one reason. There is no impropriety that he did in connection with the Games. I have sitting in front of me, at least, two former Ministers who were, if I may call them, the vigilant and the moral objectors. They were the 'whistleblowers' who were trying to object to what was going on, and, curiously, they both went out of Government. But, Sir, Mr. Maken's statement reveals very little. It conceals much more, and one of the questions that really arises is, why does it conceal so much of information in relation to the Games and tries to side-step the real issue as to how the structure for the Commonwealth Games is really created?

Sir, the Commonwealth Games were a major international event. There was a larger objective that one such international event is held in a city like Delhi; you are able to showcase India to the rest of the world; you are able to promote Indian sportspersons and then gradually try and emerge as a world's sporting power. Sir, it is the regret of everyone in this country that what was intended to be a major international sporting event converted itself into a massive scandal due to the manner in which the structure of the Games was created, the manner in which various executing agencies were empowered to go ahead and award contracts, the large sum of taxpayers' money which was spent on various projects, and the disproportionately high costs at which the projects were undertaken. And, these are all kinds of agencies. You had the Sports Authority of India; you had the CPWD; you had the NDMC; you had the DDA; you had the Government of Delhi. Each one of these agencies which organized these various projects spent literally thousands of crores on each one of them. How much of this money has been squandered away, how much of this money has been usurped, still remains a major national concern, and we find today that by a

statement of this kind, an effort is being made to conceal as to who are really responsible.

Sir, let us look at the magnitude of what has happened. You had projects which were not completed. You had stadiums which were not completed by the time the Games were over. Your stadiums, which were to be built for the Games, are not even completed today, literally one year after the Games. You have major streets and areas of Delhi like Connaught Place which are still under construction where money was to be spent for the Games. You had the so-called beautification drive of Delhi where you spent money; you uprooted them and then you again spent money. Sir, the Prime Minister has made a statement immediately after the Games that

'be you ever so high, you will not be spared; the law is above you; nobody will be spared.' But from the reports which are coming out what now appears is that there is a structured effort of the Government that the buck of the Commonwealth Games must stop with only one man, the one person who by taking some route and by using some influence became the Chairman of the Organizing Committee.

It is too big a scandal, Sir, for the buck to stop at one man. Whether it is the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi or it is the Central Government through its various agencies, none of them must escape responsibility. And, if heads are to roll in this, it must be the heads of these Governments because they are the ones who were really entrusted with the primary responsibility as far as the people of India are concerned.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): What about the voters who had voted for them? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the discussion to proceed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Minister's statement merely says that there was an Organizing Committee that was set up. This is a statement made in the House. There were statements that he made outside, and I am entitled to refer to the statements made outside also because when the House is in Session, every word of what a Minister says has to be taken into consideration. It meant, 'We had to create such a dubious set up because our hands were tied on account of what the NDA Government had done'! The burden of his song and the statement entirely is that the NDA Government had done something which led to the appointment of the person who was appointed the Chairperson of the Organizing Committee.

Sir, when I was referring to former Ministers who are, both coincidentally and pleasantly for us, present in this House, I did not have the slightest doubt that they were the best witnesses of what had happened. And, this is one case where this House will have to take an extraordinary step: after the documents which I place before this House, all files which have been held back in the Minister's statement and all documents which have been held back, one by one, must be summoned to the floor of the House for inspection by every Member of the House. It is a monumental deception which has been practised on

this House and on the people of this country as to how the structure of the Games was created and how alongwith that structure the various agencies of the Delhi Government and various agencies of the Central Government decided to function.

Sir, the Games commenced with the Indian Olympic Association approaching the Government of India in 2003 saying that it wants to make a bid. The Games are a property of the Commonwealth Games Federation. That is one of the International Federations and just as FIFA owns the World Cup, Soccer, ICC owns the World Cup, Cricket, they are the owners of this



event. The Commonwealth Games Federation, which is the international body, owns the event. The structure is that they have their affiliates in India. It is the BCCI in the case of cricket and the Football Association in the case of soccer. In the case of Indian International Olympics, Asian Games or Commonwealth Federation, it is the Indian Olympic Association. So, they deal with only their affiliates. But, for the Olympics, the Asian Games or the Commonwealth Games to be organized, their affiliate doesn't even have sufficient money to prepare a bid document. Factually, when a bid document was prepared, the Indian Olympic Association had no money even to prepare the requisites of the bid document. That money too had to be given as a grant by the Sports Ministry. That actually did happen. So, the structure of the Games has always been that the Games remain a property of the Commonwealth Games Federation and various national associations bid for it. And, in this case, the two eventual bids were the Canadian bid and the Indian bid. India bid for New Delhi and Canada bid for Hamilton. The bids were compared. Now, the Commonwealth Games Federation allowed only the Indian Olympic Association to bid but the Indian Olympic Association could not organize it. So, the bid document itself says that the Games will have to be supported by various agencies. So, these were supported by the Government of India. But what happens if there is an election – as indeed there was – when a Government changes?

So, they want even a supporting document from the Leader of the Opposition saying that if his Party comes to power, it will continue to support the Games. So, the Government of India supported the Games, the Leader of the Opposition supported the Games – the bid document of New Delhi. And, because New Delhi is the place where it is to be held, the Delhi Government – both the Chief Minister and the Lieutenant Governor – had to support the bid, and, all these documents then go for final evaluation to the Commonwealth Games Federation.

Now, the entire effort to mislead is on the basis of the bid document itself, and, I will show that it is not an ordinary case; this is a case of a monumental fraud, which will attract penal action against people concerned, and, how a deception is practiced. Sir, I

must say that some of the Ministers are vigilant enough. I must compliment Dr. M.S. Gill whose letter to the Prime Minister said that the organization of these Games was to be given to a Committee, which was a nonprofit Government society, and, this was supposed to be headed by a Government nominee, and, then, Mr. Gill says, "somehow, this became a profit society and went into private hands". How did this happen that a major international event, on which thousands of crores of rupees of public exchequer are to be spent, became a private fiefdom of a few people when it was intended to be an event awarded to the Indian Olympic Association, but as per our Bid, to be organized by an Organizing Committee, which was a registered non-profit Government society. Our bid, the IOA bid, which was supported by the Government of India, the State Government

and the Leader of the Opposition said - and, I am reading this - "The Organizing Committee will be a non-profit Government-owned registered society." And, then, it gives the structure in the form of a chart - "Chairman - Government appointee; Vice-Chairman - IOA President". This was the clear bid. This bid then culminates into the award of Games to India. On 13th November, 2003, and, this is important, the Games are awarded to New Delhi. When the Games are awarded to New Delhi, various people go and sign the Contract. The Contract, very interestingly, and, Mr. Maken will bear this out, did not only have one sentence, which he has referred to. It had two important sentences, and, it is the second one, which has been held back from this House. The first sentence was very clear. In the Host City Contract, and, because the Contract had to be with the IOA, they say, we award this contract to the Commonwealth Games Association in India, which is the IOA. But then, alongwith that, the Host City Contract further says that the IOA will set up an Organizing Committee. Will that be a personal fiefdom of the IOA? The answer is 'no'. The Contract further says, "the Organizing Committee, the IOA, the Government, the Host City will be jointly and severally responsible for all commitments including without limitation, financial commitments relating to the organization and staging of Games in accordance with the Games documents." And, the Games document is also our bid. And, this is what you hold back from this House for this reason that you want to pass the burden to the then Government. So, the Contract said, "the Games are being given to the IOA but the IOA, the Government of India and the Government of Delhi, as per all Games documents, which includes the bid document, will be bound by all these commitments and the basic commitment is that there will be a registered non-profit Government society with the Government nominee is the head. The matters end. November is over. By February, we are in an election mode, and, with the elections, the Government changes.

And the new Government comes in place. I have no difficulty with the new Government coming into place. Once the new Government comes into place, the person, who wanted to hijack the games and converted

it into a private system, suddenly realized that he had a greater clout – and I will show it from the documents – starts holding a “series of meetings” with the powers that be. These series of meetings include the Prime Minister, the UPA Chairperson, the Group of Ministers which the late Mr. Arjun Singh held. And the burden of his song is, ‘I must be given the games’. Now how does he move? The first thing that he had done is this. And that is where the first limb of the fraud begins. It’s in September, 2004. The date is important. After the new Government took over, the bid document of May, 2003, when bid was accepted, had converted into a contract in November, 2003. One of the officers of the CAG used the language on television and it was obliquely hinted – and I am not going to refer to the CAG Report – that

in September, 2004 an up-dated bid document surfaced in the files of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. It is an up-dated bid document. What does he do with this document? What are the different layers of fraud in this document? The first fraud is that it surfaces in September, 2004 and the printed date, not hand-written date, on this document is December, 2003. This fact is noticed even in the Report that an updated bid has surfaced. It surfaced for the first time in the Ministry's file in September, 2004, dated December, 2003. The second is, if a document enters a Government file, somebody has to endorse it and some entry has to be there. There is no endorsement; it is a printed document on the file. The third question, which other constitutional authorities in their reports have asked, is that when the bid was accepted in November, 2003 and it culminated into a binding host-city contract, how could IOA revise its bid unilaterally in December? We have, fortunately, another former Sports Minister of that time, Mr. Vikram Verma, here. We sat with him and he said that he scratched his memory throughout but he never remembered that there was any up-dated bid which came to the Ministry. He went out of office on 22nd of May, 2004. So, the CAG asked, the constitutional authority asked कि जब नवंबर में बडि कांटेक्ट बन गई, तो बडि जो खत्म हो गई, फिर आपने दसिंबर में एकरतरफा बडि कैसे बदल ली? और, यह जो बडि बदली नवंबर में, यह फाइल में सतिंबर, 2004 में कैसे पैदा हुई? अगर सतिंबर, 2004 में पैदा भी हो गई, तो उसके ऊपर कोई एंडोरसमेंट लखिता कि यह इस तारीख को आई, फलां व्यक्ति लेकर आया। इस बडि को लेकर, इस आधार पर आईओएने एक मीटिंग बुलाई और उसमें कह दिया कि मैं चेयरमैन बनूंगा। वहां पर स्लाव पास करवा लिया। So, having converted this effort of the Government that it will be spending the money, but it must go into private hands, you now have a situation where he uses the private route to take control. But he knows that the private route will not succeed. So, he has a second route available with him. दूसरा रूट उसके पास है और वह रूट है कि सरकार भी अपनी मजि है और क्योंकि सरकार भी अपनी मजि है, तो इसलिए सरकार में अब लोग मान जायेंगे। What does he now do?

What does he now do? He now writes to the Prime Minister of India in October 2004. This is when the late Mr. Sunil Dutt is the Minister.

He writes to the Prime Minister saying 'you must associate me with the Games'. Now, if Mr. Maken was right in his statement that NDA had tied down your hands by the contract of this September 2004-born document, Mr. Kalmadi did not think so. Please produce his letter of October 2004 where he writes to the Prime Minister, where the only request is, 'associate me with the Games'. Then, the Cabinet Secretary puts up a note to the Prime Minister saying, 'He has asked us for being associated with the Games'. There is no difficulty in associating IOA with the Games. So, the Cabinet Secretary also knows that he is not going to be the Chairman; this is not an IOA's baby. The Organising Committee has to be the Government of India. Kalmadi is only saying 'associate me with the Games'. So he understands it. But I expected the Minister to tell us that the Cabinet Secretary said that he had said 'associate me with the Games'. What is the next step? The file goes to the Prime Minister of

India. Every officer who looks at the file reads the note of the Cabinet Secretary, 'This is a request for associating with the Games'. The good samaritan, that Mr. Sunil Dutt was, attended a meeting of the Government and was told that you are going to be the Chairman. He was very happy. He went away to the United States to collect funds for cancer patients for charity and by the time he came back, he realised the situation had changed. So, he immediately wrote to the Prime Minister saying that it was decided that I was going to be the Chairman. How come this gentleman is going to be the Chairman? It was something else that was decided in the meeting. The minutes have been tampered with. So, he complains. Now, you have this Mr. Kalmadi's letter and you have Mr. Sunil Dutt's request. The matter goes to the Prime Minister's Office. And, all this has been concealed from this House. We are all being told that NDA had appointed him. That is why, Sir, this is a deception of such monumental nature that every file must be put on the Table of this House. Now, from the Prime Minister's Office, from a Deputy Secretary upwards, the file is monitored. Every officer advises the Prime Minister saying 'we are going to spend such large amounts. It is obvious that the Minister, Mr. Sunil Dutt, has to be the Chairman'. And, they gave a detailed political and administrative rationale, each officer does it, saying that Mr. Sunil Dutt, the Minister, must be the Chairman of the Committee and he must organise the Games. IOA can be the Vice-Chairman. Till this day, in no letter does he make a single reference to this updated bid because they knew that this bid is of a suspicious origin. The file finally goes to the hon. Prime Minister. You have the Cabinet Secretary saying that he wants to be associated; you have the officers advising the Prime Minister that Mr. Sunil Dutt has to be the Chairman and Mr. Sunil Dutt saying the minutes were tampered with and a decision to make him the Chairman is hijacked. The Prime Minister on the 6th of December 2004 makes a detailed note. The entire processing has to be that the Minister has to be the Chairman. He overrules each one of them. And on 6th of December, the Prime Minister passes an order, and I am just reading the operative part of that order. There are many paragraphs in that order.

This is dated 6th December 2004. "An Organising Committee and an Executive Board responsible for the conduct of the Games and formulation of the sub-committees to be chaired by Shri Suresh Kalmadi, President, IOA". ...(*Interruptions*)... And this House has been told that all this was happening because NDA had done something and we were without an option. There are still those in the Government who don't want to accept this order. So, it doesn't end with this. There was a Group of Ministers under Mr. Arjun Singh which had been constituted. He was the HRD Minister. The Group of Ministers says, let us see what is to be done; there are conflicting views. The PMO's advice also goes to the Group of Ministers. This Group finally meets on the 29th of January, 2005. Sir, surely, Mr. Maken should have told us all these facts. How can this debate even proceed for a minute without the Government confirming whether this



route was followed to make him the Chairman or not? Now, this matter goes to the Group of Ministers and on 29th of January, 2005, the Group of Ministers meets and takes the decision which I will read from its decisions. It says, "The Organising Committee shall be headed by the President of the IOA, Shri Suresh Kalmadi, and this Committee will conduct the Commonwealth Games 2010". ...(*Interruptions*)... And we are all told, "No. This was the crime of the NDA".

Sir, why was this happening? Now, kindly see the enormity of this fraud. The structure of the Games was, a bid of the IOA supported by the two Governments in the Centre and the State and the Opposition, and two clauses that Games go to the IOA as the rules of the Commonwealth Games Federation say that Games will only be given to a National Association. They had never given to anybody else. But, all of you will be bound by the undertaking and the undertaking is, 'a Government Organising Committee'. Because without that undertaking, if Mr. Kalmadi and his team had gone to the Commonwealth Games and said that they would organise the Games in India, they wouldn't have even opened the door and allowed them to enter. It's that guarantee of the Government of India and the State Government that we will fund and we will set up an Organising Committee with a Government head and associate them only as Vice- Chairmen, you would never have got the Games. And, even in the Host City Contract, this is made obligatory. So, you first make an effort to slip in a document, convert it into a private body and having succeeded in that effort - but, you are still unsure - you then, use your political links. The entire Ministry of Sports, the entire bureaucracy of the PMO says, "This can't be done". The Prime Minister overrules each one of them. Why did he overrule? See the consequences of this overruling. Subsequently, when Mr. Suresh Kalmadi is in charge and there are objections being raised, Mr. Kalmadi writes a letter to the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister in 2007. If they want, we can also place these documents before this House. In the letter, he says that now you, the Ministry of Sports, are making an effort to interfere with our jurisdiction. He says, "You are making an effort to interfere with our jurisdiction. I

was appointed the Chairman and this Organising Committee was set up after a series of meetings I have had with the Chairman, UPA, the Prime Minister and the Group of Ministers". ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka): Please look at the facts, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री उपसभापति** : आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान* )... When your Leader is speaking, why are you interrupting? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you shouting? Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप के लीडर बोल रहे हैं; ...(*व्यवधान* )... आप बैठिए , आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान* )... Your Leader is talking about that. Why are

you interrupting like this? ...(*Interruptions*)... He doesn't tell me. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are creating problems. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are creating problems. ...(*Interruptions*)... When your Leader is speaking...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you shouting? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why are you shouting? Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपके लीडर बाह्य कर रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप भी provoke कर रहे हैं, वे भी provoke कर रहे हैं, दोनों कर रहे हैं। यह सही नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Go to your seats. Hanumantha Rao, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... No, no; this is not correct. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not correct....(*Interruptions*)... This is not correct. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think you don't want it to be discussed. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think you don't want it to be debated. ...(*Interruptions*)... It looks as if you don't want to discuss it. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप जाइए, आप जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज़ जाइए। I think you are not interested in the debate. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back. ...(*Interruptions*)... Go back. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think you are not interested. The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-seven minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at fifty-one minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर** (हमिचल प्रदेश): पहले माफ़ी मांगें ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर** (राजस्थान): पहले माफ़ी मांगें ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**डा. वजियलक्ष्मी साधौ** (मध्य प्रदेश): आपके संस्कार नहीं हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूफाला (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी,  
पूरे देश के... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप चुप रहिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आ  
बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप ज्यादा बोलते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... आप  
बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप क्यों उठकर खड़े हो जाते  
हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... I will examine the records.  
...(Interruptions)... I will examine the records.  
...(Interruptions)... इसको नक़िलिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी (आंध्र प्रदेश): उपसभापति  
जी... (व्यवधान) ... दो दक्क पहले ... (व्यवधान) ... यहां शान्ताराम  
जी ने महात्मा गांधी का नाम लक़िया था... (व्यवधान) ... माफ़ी  
मंगवाई थी... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वलिय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): हमें सुझना  
पड़ेगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will examine the records.  
...(Interruptions)... When it is available immediately I will examine.  
...(Interruptions)... Nothing has gone on record. I have told them not  
to record. ...(Interruptions)... But still we will check it.  
...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; 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): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition, a senior Member of the Opposition, is here. I have only one request to make. This is a serious debate. We are here to listen to him and respond to him. If the idea is to call names to the leader of the Congress Party, it can't be tolerated. It is not a part of parliamentary discourse. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will request the Leader of the Opposition to kindly show generosity and apologise for the most uncharitable remarks which are neither here nor there, which are not called for...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No Member has a right to accuse. It is a debate. No Member has a right to accuse or abuse which is unparliamentary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: I hope the Leader of the Opposition would show the generosity and offer an apology on behalf of his Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा): देश को लूटने के लिए माफ़ी माँगिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो देश को लूटा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके लिए भी माफ़ी माँगनी चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उपसभापति जी, दो दसि पहले शान्तराम जी ने गांधी जी का ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोगों ने माफ़ी मंगवाई थी ...*(व्यवधान)*... शान्तराम जी से ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने सदन नहीं चलने दिया था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : यह ठीक नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा कह कर आप क्या डबिट कराते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

The House is adjourned for lunch till 2 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-five minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

कई माननीय सदस्य : पहले वे माफ़ी माँगें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, the other day also, when a hon. Member, from this side, made some remarks...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? When the Chair is speaking, you are getting up.

श्री वनिय कटियार : सर, ये इस बात को...।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... When the Chair is speaking, you are getting up... (Interruptions)... आप बैठिए , बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... हमने उनको बैठा दिया है , आपको भी बैठा रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए , ताली एक हाथ से नहीं बजती है , आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... Ahluwaliaji, last time also, in the same Session, when a hon. Member from this side made some remarks, it was expunged by the Chair. For the smooth

conduct of the House, you wanted it to be withdrawn. And he withdrew it. I think, for the smooth functioning of the House, you should also withdraw it.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we have been having a debate on a very important subject. Obviously, there will be references because decisions are taken by important people. But I am one with the entire House that no personalized or improper remark should be made against anyone, let alone a senior leader, in this case, the Chairperson of the UPA. It should not be taken on record, and if anybody had said it, we don't intend to show any disrespect. It should not be taken on record, and the remark should never have been made...(Interruptions)... We are all conscious of the fact that the Chairperson of the UPA is recovering from an illness. We wish her all the best...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश): सत्ता पक्ष यह चाहता है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण वस्त्रिय पर डिस्कशन न हो... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): सर, मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या वस्त्रिय के नेता ने ऐसा कोई शब्द कहा है, जिसको वापस लेना चाहिए या माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिए... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर :\*

श्री वनिय कटियार :\*

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, कटियार जी, पेपर मत दिखाइए... (व्यवधान)... आप पेपर मत दिखाइए... (व्यवधान)... Please.. Please...(Interruptions)... कोई भी पेपर र दिखाए, वह गलत है... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 3 o'clock.

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

The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री वजिय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): सर, हमारे नेता प्रतिपक्ष माननीय अरुण जेटली जी ने हम लोगों की तरफ से सदन को जो कहना था, वह कहा। उसके बाबजूद भी सदन की कार्यवाही से नकिले गए मेरे शब्दों के प्रयोग के लिए मैं खेद व्यक्त करता हूँ।

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... कृपया आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : सर, यह पूरा छप कर आया है: ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... कृपया आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक : सर, यह पूरा छप कर आया है: ... (व्यवधान) ...

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\*Not recorded.



श्री उपसभापति : यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?...(व्यवधान )... आप क्या दिखा रहे हैं ?...(व्यवधान )... आप क्या दिखा रहे हैं ?...(व्यवधान )... कृपया आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान )...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I was referring to the mode and the manner in which the Organizing Committee and its Chairman were appointed. I would just recollect that even though the original bid categorically provided for it being a Government Committee with a Government Chairman, efforts to slip in documents to convert its character did not succeed. Thereafter the IOA President writes to the Prime Minister. On the receipt of the letter and I am just reading a note of 29th October, 2004. This is a letter of 23rd October which is received in the Cabinet Secretariat. The Cabinet Secretary puts up a note to the Prime Minister saying, "Separately a communication has also been received from Shri Suresh Kalmadi, President, Indian Olympics Association for associating IOA in the Organizing Committee. A view in the matter can be taken after presentation by IOA as mentioned in para 9 of the draft minutes." It is put up to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister signs this on the 5th of November. Now, it is during this period that something is radically moving. He merely wanted to be associated and his organization to be associated. But, Somehow on the 6th, on receipt of this note, the Prime Minister says and I have already read that note, "Overruling the entire objections of the Prime Minister's Office saying that the Organizing Committee would be headed by the President of IOA and this matter should now be referred to the GoM." The GoM thereafter meets on the 29th of January, 2005 and puts its imprint of approval on the appointment of Mr. Kalmadi as the Chairperson. Later when Minister after Minister is complaining - this is the period when Mr. Sunil Dutt is complaining - it was his two successors who were saying that this is a complete hijack. Is the Government only a milch cow, as one of the Ministers said, which is going to provide the funds without any form of accountability and this would be a private body? What he does curiously is, having received this approval of the Prime Minister and the GoM finally on the 29th of January 2005, now the final hijack of this into a private fiefdom takes place. Instead of a Government society, on the 10th of February, 2005 he goes and registers a private society called Organizing

Committee Commonwealth Games, 2010, Delhi.

This is not a Government body; this is a private society. He registers a private society, the Prime Minister and the GoM have already approved his chairmanship of the society and the other members of the society are, at the time of this registration, all who belong to his organization. Therefore, what was originally intended to be a body, appointed by the Government, and a Government non-profit society with a Government chairman became a private society. Even an undertaking in the Host City Contract says, "Even though the games are awarded to the IOA, the Government of India, the Government of NCT and the IOA are all bound by undertaking." And, one of the undertakings clearly was that it will be a Government society with a Government

Chairman because only they could organize it. And, the hijack was, now, complete. Then, Ministers after Ministers start complaining as to what is to be done. I have already referred to Mr. Sunil Dutt's letter, saying, "I find that there is a change of minutes." He writes on 14th November, 2004, "I was surprised to see newspaper reports about a resolution passed by the Indian Olympic Association regarding the appointment of the Chairman of the Organizing Committee, which is at variance with the decision taken in the GoM. The letter of the President, IOA, dated 28th October, 2004, addressed to you, a copy of which was received in my office from the PMO clearly shows that the President, IOA, was aware of the decision appointing a GoM, appointing a Minister." Then, he says, "Notwithstanding the sense of disquiet, I waited for the formal minutes of the GoM meeting, which reached my office on 10th November, 2004, the minutes, as issued by the Cabinet Secretariat, do not reflect the decisions taken in the meeting of 25th October. So, the Minutes are changed." Thereafter, there are letters by which his successor Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, then, advises the Prime Minister. He first writes on 23rd October to the Prime Minister's Office, I am quoting, "Without a drastic overhaul of both the Executive Board and the Organizing Committee of the Commonwealth, I fear it will prove to be precisely impossible for the Government to significantly address the excesses of the Chairman, Mr. Suresh Kalmadi." He, then, directly writes to the PM, making a complaint almost to the same effect. Mr. Gill, with his bureaucratic experience, now, starts looking at files as to how this has been hijacked as a private body, which was supposed to be a Government body as the Government was funding that; the agreement was Government, the bid was Government, then, how did it become a private body? Mr. Gill, when he takes over, as late as in 2009, says, I am quoting just one sentence from Mr. Gill's letter, "The then Government of India and the Government of Delhi, alongwith the IOA, signed the agreement, taking the games, in 2003. The original signed document had a Government chairman, but later somehow it got changed." So, the Minister was wondering how this Government chairman and Government body got

hijacked. Why did it happen? When all this was happening, the three Ministers, in a row, had been complaining as to what was the source of power that this man was wielding that the Prime Minister overruled the Cabinet Secretary, he overruled the Prime Minister's Office, he overruled three successive Ministers, and he overruled what the original bid was. This becomes clear from a letter, when the Ministers are complaining whether they are only a milch cow which is going to fund them and he keeps hijacking the whole operation and spends the entire money and there is no accounting. Mr. Kalmadi writes to the Prime Minister's Office, to the Principal Secretary on 31st October, 2007. He responds by saying, and that is where he indicates that where his powers yield from, "The OC, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Suresh Kalmadi and with a fifteen-

member Executive Board, was registered as a society under the Society Registration Act, 1860, on 10th February, after a series of discussions with the PMO, Chairperson of the UPA and the GoM.”

I am repeating, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... I am repeating, Sir, that the Government’s own understanding always was that this is a Government society, not only under the NDA Government, but even under the UPA Government. These are the documents which are freely available. Ordinarily, I would not have referred to them. I had no access to them. But now these are available on the net.

One of the funding proposals goes to the Cabinet. A note is circulated to the Cabinet on 21st March, 2005. They compare the bids – this is till 2005 in what is given to the Cabinet – they compare the Hamilton Bid and the Delhi Bid. The Delhi Bid, in the papers circulated says: “Delhi’s Organising Committee will be a non-profit Government-owned registered society, chaired by a Government nominee. The projected games time workforce will comprise 1,990 paid staff and 18,000 volunteers.” So, even in 2005 when you are doing all this, you were clear that this had to be a Government body. Now, where did this pressure come from that sometime in October, November and December, 2004, you completely allowed this hijack to take place; converted what was to be a Government society, headed by a Government chairperson, and allowed it to be a personal fiefdom of some individuals. Now, Mr. Maken would have us believe that, well, there is something in the Host City Contract. In none of these documents – I am referring to the Cabinet notes, Cabinet Secretary’s notes, Ministers letters, Prime Minister’s note – any strength is drawn from the Host City Contract because the Host City Contract was as clear as daylight. Games are awarded to the IOA. The IOA, Government of India, and the Government of NCT are bound by their undertakings, which is the bid document. And the bid document was that this is going to be a Government-owned registered society with Government nominee as the Chairman and IOA nominee as the Vice-Chairman. Now, Sir, I would like to put a question. Was he a chairman in his private capacity, or, was he a chairman as a Government nominee? If he were chairman as a Government nominee, then, why was it allowed to be registered as a private

society? So, the private society of which he and his friends are the owners, they run it; the Government lends its shoulder to him to become a chairman. This House is not informed about a single document. So, while this matter is serious, has the Government, through the Minister's statement, told us that this appointment was made by the GOM, this appointment was made by the Prime Minister's Office? Nothing is told to us. Therefore, Sir, to make this debate meaningful, - the country is entitled to know the entire facts on the structure of these games - at least, the papers should be placed in the Chairman's Chamber or before this House. The whole country is entitled to see what the documents are. I

have no hesitation in saying that if you don't place these documents - there are only some which have reached us - there are going to be a lot more in those files which are going to reveal the truth which the Government does not want to come out with.

Now, Sir, the eventual test was when in 2010, after the games, scandals erupted, and Mr. Kalmadi had to be removed. Who removed him? If he was the private chairman of a private society, the Government of India had no power to remove him. All of us are associated with societies in our private capacities, Governments cannot remove us. Governments can remove us only if Governments have appointed us.

The Government now wakes up to the truth and refers the matter to the Attorney General of India. The Attorney General, in January, 2011, gives an opinion saying, "We now realized that it was a private society, but he was appointed as Chairman by the GoM; so, the Government of India is within its right to remove it." So, the final law is made when the Attorney General's opinion comes that he can be removed by the Government of India because it is the Government of India in 2005, which had appointed him. Now, Sir, as a Chair, you are the protector of this House and its rights. A statement has been made before this House, which, essentially, has only limited information. There was a Host City contract. The bid got, for some reasons, altered - whether it was an interpolation, whether it was a fabrication, and before which, Sir, our hands were tied. The whole history of its strangle hold on the Organizing Committee and the money spent by persons outside the Government is completely concealed. Is this House to be kept in the dark or is this House to be informed? And, if this House is to be informed, then, I think we are being unfair to poor Mr. Maken. He has committed no impropriety. He has just been put up here after the newspapers reported that the finger is pointing to the Prime Minister's Office for having appointed him, for having made a hurried Statement and that hurried Statement is that you must simply say, "Nobody had anything to do; it was only the previous Government which had done all this." Sir, you will have to take a call whether this House is entitled and the people through this House are entitled to know the truth or not. Or, are we only entitled to know convenient

Statements made by Ministers? Now, look, what happens after this. Every contract which is executed by this private body – they function, essentially, on Government money; they function on tax payers' money – and implemented is over priced. I am not only on the procedural improprieties, compare it with the costs. For the last one year, we are being disgraced by fact after fact before the global media that every contract is overpriced and there is no scrutiny. Today, the CBI is working overtime to find out the truth. Once this kind of a leeway starts that the Organizing Committee can do it, then, obviously, what has happened elsewhere is not untrue either. We all live in a real world and we know in the real world how much stadiums cost and how much beautification drives in the host city costs. Compare the cost of these



stadiums with the stadiums built elsewhere in the country. So, I can tell you, except for the recently renovated Mumbai, the Wankhede Stadium, there is not a single cricket stadium in India, cost of which has gone into three figures. They are between Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 crores. They are considered as good as the best in the world. You have had the World Cups, you have had more games there than any other part of the world. Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium renovation cost Rs. 961 crores. Dhyanchand Stadium - Pandit ji built it at the time of First Asian Games- from 14,000 to 17,000 is the capacity expansion, 3,000 seats are increased- cost Rs. 350 crores. Dharamshala has, probably, one of the most beautiful cricket stadiums in the country - Rs. 48 crores, including land cost. You compare the cost which the Commonwealth Games have cost us. You compare it with each one of the contract. The NDMC had to build the Shivaji Stadium, it is still not ready. Seven colleges of Delhi University were told, "Don't admit students in the hostel for the first few months. Hostels will be renovated and guests will come and stay here." Each college was given huge grants, because practice facilities will be held.

Now, we happen to know some of those colleges. In fact, I am associated with one of them in the management. So, I asked them, 'how were the practice facilities held?' Six months after the Games were over, the work was still going on. No practice was held. How many guests came and stayed in the hostels from which students were evicted? Not one; not one. You evicted all the students from the hostels of the universities because guests will come and stay. This is how the money is to be spent. You lay the pavements; then you pick them up and say, 'I don't like the colour.'

Sir, as far as the agencies are concerned, the agencies will be accountable to whoever in law the agencies are accountable, whether it is the CPWD or the Sports Authority of India and other agencies. The political heads of the Government, whether it is the Delhi Government or it is the Government of India, are responsible to both Houses of Parliament. Delhi is after all a Union Territory though they have their own Assembly; but it is a Union Territory. The political establishment is accountable to this country. You created a system in which, in a whimsical and fanciful manner, works are going on

overpriced; the Central Government is a little worse, because, you created a mechanism for the Games which was contrary to all arrangements.

Sir, every Commonwealth Game, every Olympic Game, every Asian Game is awarded to the Association. Mr. Maken should know this. But there is always a Government-headed Organizing Committee because Governments pay, taxpayers pay. The Sydney Olympics had a Government-headed Chairperson. The 1982 Asiad, first had Mr. V.C. Shukla and then had Mr. Buta Singh. The Afro-Asian Games during the NDA period was done by the IOA; it was held in Hyderabad and Mr. Chandrababu Naidu was the Chairman. This is the arrangement which was to take place and which has taken place in the history all throughout. And, instead of that

arrangement, you created private systems and, therefore, Sir, there are two issues which I raise and with which I conclude. My colleagues may refer to some other questions with regard to the final details of this.

The first is, the Government has not taken this House into confidence. They have not been candid with all facts. They have given us a twisted version of the facts that 'because of some contract we were bound', though that is never referred to, from 2004 to 2007. The real truth is, you saw a political ally in the gentleman and handed over the Games to him by turning and twisting all the contracts. And the second fact is, it is for the Government to decide what they want to do. We, as the Opposition, are very clear that political heads of the two Governments which were involved in this and because of which this monumental fraud has taken place, these huge cases of overspending of public money have taken place, don't have a right to be in their offices even for a single day more. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only when these heads roll that India's democracy will be held to be more accountable. Sir, if I had stated any fact which is inaccurate, we, at least, have three former Sports Ministers present in this House today to point it out. I am sure, from 2003 to 2010 those who looked after these Departments are here, barring Mr. Sunil Dutt. They will know the facts which I mentioned. Even if there is a slight inaccuracy in what I have said, it can be pointed out. Otherwise, the Government must be hauled up for making an inaccurate statement of this kind which the Minister has a lot to answer on these questions. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi; not here. Shri Raashid Alvi.

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** : उपसभापति जी, यह एक बहुत अहम बहस है। मैं बल्लि शुबहा भारतीय जनता पार्टी और opposition की तारीफ करूंगा और तारीफ इसलिए करूंगा क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट बहस करने की जगह है। आप लोग यहां पर आए, वह रवैया बदला कि पार्लियामेंट नहीं चलने देंगे, आपने यहां आकर इस अहम मुद्दे पर बहस की और यही पार्लियामेंट का काम है। पार्लियामेंट इसीलिए है कि हम यहां पर आकर बहस करें और अगर हमारी कोई गलती है, तो आपदेश के सामने हमें एक्सपोज़ करें।

हम आपकी बातों का जवाब दें। देश के लोग यह फैसला करें कि

क्या सही है और क्या गलत। हमारे रवैये से जब... (व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : कटियार जी, बोलने दीजिए। आपको जवाब देना जरूरी है क्या ?... (व्यवधान )...

श्री वल्लिय कटियार : क्या करें , देश को लूट लिया है... (व्यवधान )...

श्री उपसभापति : आपके लीडर बोल चुके हैं , आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान )... आप भी कमाल करते हैं !

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैंने सोचा था कि इस अंदाज से बात शुरू करूं कि माहौल बना रहे , लेकिन शायद वल्लिय कटियार जी को तारीफ रास नहीं आती। वे तारीफ बरदाश्त नहीं कर पाते , तो अभी बैठिए। अभी एक-एक करके पन्ने खोलूंगा तो आपको खुशी होगी। सर, हमारे इसी attitude से देश की डेमोक्रेसी कमजोर होती जा रही है और यह नेघर है , यह फत्तिरत है कि जब इंसान कमजोर होता है तो बीमारियां उसके जस्म को

पकड़ लेती हैं। एक institution जो सबसे पावरफुल है, इसको अगर आप कमज़ोर करेंगे, तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि दूसरे institutions आपके ऊपर हावी हो जाएंगे, उसका नतीजा यह नक़िलेगा और यही वजह है कि आज पोलिटिकल आदमी की इज्जत दबि-ब-दबि घटती जा रही है। आज राजनीतिज्ञों की इज्जत दबि-ब-दबि घटती चली जा रही है, पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत घटती चली जा रही है। अरुण जेटली साहब ने बहुत लंबी तकरीर की, मैं कुछ सुन पाया, कुछ नहीं सुन पाया। चूंकि डॉ. अभिषेक मनु सचिवी जी को आना था, वे नहीं आ पाए, लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि अरुण जी इस हाउस के अंदर क्या साबित करना चाहते हैं? इतनी लंबी तकरीर के बावजूद मैं यह समझने से कासिर रहा कि क्या सिर्फ़ यही मुद्दा है कि ओलिम्पिक गेम्स के चेयरमैन कलमाडी कैसे बने? अगर यही मुद्दा है तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा अरुण जेटली साहब ... (व्यवधान) ... 14 मई, 2003 को ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्लीज़ आप बैठिए ... क्या कर रहे हैं? Let us maintain some dignity in the House. डिग्निटी तो मेन्टेन करेंगे इस हाउस की। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राशिद अल्वी :** आपकी बातों का जवाब मैं दूंगा, उसके बाद अभिषेक मनु सचिवी जी देंगे, चत्त्रि मत कीजिए। हम दोनों तैयारी से आए हैं, इसलिए परेशान मत होइए। सर, 14 मई, 2003 बहुत अहम तारीख है जिसके अंदर IOA ने bid documents जमा किए थे यह तय हुआ था कि Government nominee should Chair the Organizing Committee. गवर्नमेंट का nominee ही चेयर करेगा, वह preside करेगा, सर, 24 मई को उस वक्त के स्पोर्ट्स मन्निस्टर ने, Michael Fennell को, जो सी.जी.एफ. के प्रेजिडेंट थे, एक लैटर लिखा और उसमें लिखा, "The Games will be organized in accordance with the Constitution, Protocols and Regulations of the Commonwealth Games Federation." उस लैटर की कॉपी मेरे पास है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि वहीं के कानून के मुताबिक सब कुछ होगा। यू.के. के कानून के मुताबिक सब कुछ होगा और उस वक्त के लॉ मन्निस्टर अरुण जेटली साहब ने इस पर एतराज़ किया कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, जिस देश के अंदर जो कानून है, वही कानून चलना चाहिए। हमारे कानून के मुताबिक फैसला होना चाहिए और यू.के. का कानून यहां पर लागू नहीं होना चाहिए. यह उस वक्त के लॉ मन्निस्टर ने लिखा और अरुण जेटली जी यहां सामने बैठे हैं। वे इस बात से इत्तफाक करेंगे कि उन्होंने यह बात लिखी थी, लेकिन अफसोस कि उस वक्त के लॉ मन्निस्टर की बात नहीं मानी गई, इंकार कर दिया गया। उस वक्त के स्पोर्ट्स मन्निस्टर ने कहा - वे भी यहां बैठे हैं, कि नहीं, इंडर्रैंड के कानून के मुताबिक ही सारे फैसले होंगे। कौन सा दबाव था आपके ऊपर? क्यों आपने इस दबाव पर... मैं आपको

लैटर पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ। सबके पास वह लैटर मौजूद होगा , लेकिन मैं पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ :

“The participating countries further guarantee that the Games will be organized in accordance with the constitution, proposals and regulations of the Commonwealth Games Federation.” यह आपने 24 मई, 2003 को लेटर लिखा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... उसके बाद सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह उस कांटेक्ट में already है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनको पढ़ने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। अगर आप उनको बोलने नहीं देंगे , तो कैसे होगा ? ... (व्यवधान) ... Whatever he wants to say, please allow him to say. ... (Interruptions) ... वह कोई डाक्युमेंट कोट कर रहे हैं , तो उनको करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... He is quoting. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं आपको लेटर की कॉपी भेज दूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री अरुण जेटली** : सर, मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि बहस इस पर नहीं हो रही है कि गेम्स में झगड़ा होगा, तो कानून इंग्लैंड का होगा या इंडिया का होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... वस्तु यह है कि इंडिया में गेम्स कौम करवाएगा ? आप इसका जवाब दीजिए कि इंडिया में गेम्स कौम करवाएगा ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** : अरुण जी, यह बहस आप क्यों करेंगे, यह बहस तो हम करेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ... आपकी तरफ से यह बहस क्यों आएगी, यह तो हम कहेंगे कि आपके जमाने के अंदर क्या-क्या हुआ ? हमारा तो कहना ही यह है कि क्लमाडी साहब का appointment आपकी वजह से हुआ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री तरुण वजिय** (उत्तराखंड) : "तू इधर-इधर की बात न कर, यह बता कि कानूनां क्यों लुटा ?" ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** : शेरु इस तरह से नहीं हैं, जो आप सुना रहे हैं मैं आपको सही शेरु पढ़कर सुना दूँगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष** (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बोलिए, आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** : उसके बाद की अहम तारीख 11 सितम्बर, 2003 है जिसके अंदर कैबिनेट ने host city contract को क्लियरेंस दी। सर, उस contract के अंदर यह बात हटा दी गई कि गवर्नमेंट का नॉमिनी चेयरमैन होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष** (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** : मैं तो आपको पढ़कर सुना रहा हूँ, फरि क्यों चिन्ता कर रहे हो ? आप सुनेंगे तभी तो पता चलेगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... "The Federation shall entrust the CGA of the host country with the organization of the Games. The CGA shall establish an Organising Committee..." और सारे अख्तियारात Organising Committee को होंगे। "...which shall have legal status and shall delegate the organization of the Games to the OC which shall work in conjunction with the CGA and shall be jointly and severally responsible with the CGA for all commitments including financial commitments." ... (Interruptions) ... सर, इसके बाद अगली तारीख, अहम तारीख है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष** (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : यह 01 नवंबर , 2004 की तारीख है। आर्गनाइजेशन कमेटी के अंदर कलमाडी साहब का सलेक्शन हुआ , जनरल बॉडी के अंदर उनका सलेक्शन हुआ और उनको चेयरमैन चुन लिया गया । कलमाडी साहब का नाम किसने प्रपोज किया ? कलमाडी साहब को चेयरमैन बनाने के लिए प्रपोजल किसका था ? लोक सभा के भारतीय जनता पार्टी के डेप्टी लीडर , वरिष्ठ नेता \* ने नाम प्रपोज किया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let him speak. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उन्होंने प्रपोज किया कि Kalmadi should be the Chairman. ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, उसके मेम्बरस कौन-कौन थे ? उसके मेम्बरस थे श्री अभयसहि चौटाला जी, उसके मेम्बर थे \* उसके मेम्बर थे एस.एस. ढडिसा साहब , उसके मेम्बर थे तरलोचन साहब , इन् होंने यूजेनिमसली कलमाडी साहब को चेयरमैन इलेक्ट कर लिया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाअध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन ) : आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उन्हें सच बाह्य सुनने की फुर्सत कहाँ भला ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



श्री वकि रम वर्मा : सच बोलने की कसम खाई है, तो सच बोलो। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उसने सुना और उसे आगे बढ़ा दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आंध्र प्रदेश) : यह समझमें नहीं आता, यह तो अंदर की बात है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : यह सच नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

उपसभाअध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : प्लीज बैठिए। पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : अब मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ आजके 'The Hindu' अखबार के पहले पेज पर क्या छपा है कि उस वक्त \* ने क्या किया। 'The Hindu' के पहले पेज पर छपा है, मैं श्री अरुण जेटली साहब की तवज्जह दलिवाना चाहूँगा कि वे इसको सुन्न लें, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। "When the United Progressive Alliance Government – our Government – in 2004 tried to appoint the then Sports Minister, Sunil Dutt, Chairman of the Commonwealth Games Organising Committee (OC), there were loud protests from senior Bharatiya Janata Party leader, \*." प्रोटेस्ट किया, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। "He charged the Government, under which only the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) could head the OC. The manner in which Suresh Kalmadi of the IOA 'managed' to become chairman of the OC – and not a Government nominee in violation of the stipulation in the original games". ... (व्यवधान) ... अहलुवालिया साहब, आप सुन्न लीजिए, क्योंकि हम भी सुन्नते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... ऐसा है, सच्चाई बहुत कड़वी होती है। अहलुवालिया साहब, इसे सुन्नने की आदत डालिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : हमने यह पढ़ लिया है, आप हमें यह क्यों पढ़ा रहे हो? ... (व्यवधान) ... काम की बात करो। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : लेकिन पार्लियामेंट में नहीं पढ़ा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : अखबारों पर चर्चा करो, तो अच्छा होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : हमने पेपर पढ़ा है, आप यहां सुना रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't display. That is against the rules...(Interruptions).... No, he is reading; he is quoting...(Interruptions).... Please, don't do that...(Interruptions).... No, that is against the rules.

श्री वनिय कटियार : यह चर्चा है, क्या है? इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, please ask him not to display paper. This is against the rules. Sit down. You cannot display such papers...(Interruptions)...

श्री वनिय कटियार : \*\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will not go on record. Mr. Vinay Katiyar, please, don't do that...(Interruptions).... Ahluwaliaji, please ask him to sit down.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\*\*Not recorded.

He is violating the rules...(Interruptions)... Please, don't do that...(Interruptions)... Prabhaji, please, don't do that...(Interruptions)... No, rules are same for everybody...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान )... बैठिए , बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान )...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, don't do that...(Interruptions)... This is an unbecoming behaviour...(Interruptions)...

**श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर :** आप पहले उनको बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rules are same for everybody. Please, sit down...(Interruptions)... Rules are same for everybody...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Vinay Katiyar, you are behaving in an unbecoming manner. It is not proper. Keep the dignity of the House...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** उधर प्रेपर हैं , इधर प्रेपर नहीं हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I admonish them also. ... (Interruptions)... Sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री विनय कटियार :** अगर वह प्रेपर हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

उपसभाअध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन ) : दोनों प्रेपर नहीं हैं ... (व्यवधान )... आप दोनों प्रेपर नहीं हैं ... (व्यवधान )... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान )... मैंने बोला है कि वह प्रेपर नहीं हैं ... (व्यवधान )... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान )...

**श्री वी . हनुमंत राव :** सर, ये बजरंग दल वाले किसी की बात नहीं सुनते ... (व्यवधान )... ये बजरंग दल वाले किसी की बात नहीं सुनते ... (व्यवधान )...

उपसभाअध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी .जे . कुरियन ) : आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान )... आप लोग बैठिए ... (व्यवधान )... कटियार जी , आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान )... यह मेरी रजिस्ट्रार है ... (व्यवधान )... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान )... मेरा नविदन है ... (व्यवधान )... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान )... राशिद अल्वी जी , बोलिए ... (व्यवधान )... Please address the Chair and adhere to the points.

**श्री राशिद अल्वी :** सर, मुझे अफसोस है यहाँ भारतीय जनता

पार्टी के लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन बैठे हैं , कतिनी ईमानदारी और शांति के साथ हमने आपकी बात सुनी ... (व्यवधान) ... आपका यह रवैया कि आप .. (व्यवधान) ... यह आपकी ... (व्यवधान) ... भारतीय जनता पार्टी की आदत है ... (व्यवधान) ... कि आप बोलने नहीं देते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... आप अपनी बात कहते हैं और उसके बाद शोर मचाते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : दो बार हाउस एडजर्न कराया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सच्चाई को बर्दाश्त नहीं करते ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल् वी : सर, 26 अक्टूबर , 2004 को हद्दि अखबार ने वजिय कुमार मल्होत्रा साहब का स्टेटमेंट छापा ... (व्यवधान) ... It is the... (Interruptions) ...

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\*Not recorded.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, हद्दि अखबार ... (व्यवधान) ...  
हद्दि का नाम लेते ही उठ जाते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... बजरंग दल  
वाले नहीं सुनते ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : सर, हद्दि अखबार को नोटिस किया  
है ... (व्यवधान) ... हद्दि ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): See, there is nothing wrong  
in quoting. ... (Interruptions) ... What is that? ... (Interruptions) ...  
Quoting is okay. ... (Interruptions) ... You also quoted.  
... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, when the Leader of the Opposition was  
speaking, he demanded that all the documents should be provided to the  
House so that the Members may know the facts. Now, the Member from the  
Treasury Benches is also feeling handicapped and quoting from the  
newspapers. You have all the documents. Why don't you read from the  
documents? Whatever documents have been quoted by the Leader of the  
Opposition, either you deny them or accept them. Why are you saying  
like this? ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji,  
please. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Are we here to discuss the editorial or  
comments of the newspapers? ... (Interruptions) ... Comment on the  
documents. ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwalia ji, it is up to  
him to decide what to talk. ... (Interruptions) ... It is up to him.  
... (Interruptions) ... You cannot ask... ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is quoting from the newspapers and you  
allow him. ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He can.  
... (Interruptions) ... What is the harm in it? ... (Interruptions) ...  
Please. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : ये ऑब्जेक्शन कर रहे  
हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या बोल रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...  
बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ... बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is a practicing lawyer also.  
... (Interruptions) ... He goes to the court. Whether he quotes from the

newspapers there? ...(*Interruptions*)... Speak with evidence.  
...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मैं यह अखबार इसलिए कोट नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मुझे सिर्फ आपको बताना है, बल्कि मुझे यह पूरे देश को बताना है कि आपका रवैया क्या रहा ... (व्यवधान) ... पूरे देश को जानना चाहिए कि आपके डबल स्टैण्डर्ड हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वजिय कटियार : यह पूरे देश को बताना है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : बोलिए ... (व्यवधान) ...  
जल्दी बोलिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मैं अखबार कोट नहीं करता , मैं अखबार को कोट करे बगैर कहता हूँ कि उस वक्त वजिय कुम्हार मल्होत्रा साहब ने मीडिया से कहा कि यह बाह्य बर्दाशत नहीं की जा सकती कि कलमाडी साहब को कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स का प्रेसीडेंट न बनाया जाए और इस पर उन्होंने हंगामा किया। यह हमारे अखबारों में है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : कब?

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं डेढ़ बताए देता हूँ , आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। 26 अक्टूबर , 2004.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सरकार किसकी थी ?

श्री राशिद अल्वी : वही तो बता रहा हूँ ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्या मेरे कहने पर कोई appointment होगी , मैं भी डिट्टी लीडर हूँ ? ... (व्यवधान) ... सरकार किसकी थी ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, please. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सरकार हमारी थी! ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : किसी ने कह दिया , तो appointment हो जाएगी क्या ? ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या कानून तारक पर रख दिया जाएगा ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No running commentary please. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्या कानून तारक पर रख दिया जाएगा ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ahluwalia, please allow him to speak. ... (Interruptions) ... Let him speak. ... (Interruptions) ... You can reply when your turn comes.

श्री वी.पी. सहि बदनौर (राजस्थान) : वजिय कुम्हार मल्होत्रा रा जी ने कहा और आपकी सरकार ने मात्र लिया ! ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : अहलुवालिया साहब ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ahluwalia, you can reply later. Please allow him to speak. ... (Interruptions) ... Please sit down Ahluwaliaji. ... (Interruptions) ... What is it? ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : वे सदस्य कौन थे, उनके नाम बताइए ?...(व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ahluwaliaji, you can reply later. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ahluwalia, you can reply later. Let him speak. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Alvi, address the Chair and proceed. Don't argue with each other. You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Ahluwaliaji, please ...(Interruptions)... Let him speak. Let there be order in the House. ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Sir, I need your protection. ...(Interruptions)...



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am trying to protect you. You please proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Don't fall into arguments. ...(Interruptions)... You proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने जो ऐतराज उठाया है, जब तक मैं यह नहीं पढ़ूंगा, वह clarify नहीं होगा, इसलिए मैं मजबूरन पढ़ूंगा। "Mr. Malhotra, on October 26, 2004, said it is the prerogative of the IOA to put in place the Committee to organise the Games". गवर्नमेंट को इसके अन्दर कोई अख्तियार नहीं होना चाहिए, कमेटी को अख्तियार होनी चाहिए, वही गेम्स को organize करे।

श्री बलबीर पुंज : सर, क्या ये यह बात बताएंगे कि 2004 में ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: "Nowhere in the world ...(Interruptions)... be it Olympic Games or the respective continental games ...(Interruptions)... that the Government takes over the organisation from the National Olympic Committee". ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, just one clarification. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): पुंज जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: "Mr. Malhotra was reported to have blamed..." ...(Interruptions)... "He said he was not personally opposed to Mr. Sunil Dutt."

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, यह तो too much है! ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): कटियार जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... थोड़ा decorum maintain कीजिए। अल्वी जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मैं बहुत important quotation पढ़ रहा हूँ। He said, "Personally, I am not opposing Mr. Sunil Dutt." - सरकार चाहती थी कि स्पोर्ट्स मन्निस्टर हों, लेकिन वजिय कुमार मल्होत्रा जी ने कहा कि मैं personally उनके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। - "But this is complete sidelining of the IOA and that may lead to negative repercussions in the sporting world". अगर ऐसा कर दिया गया, तो पूरी sporting world तबाह हो जाएगी। जेहली जी ने एक बात कही कि एक अलहदा प्रसिडेंट कम्पनी बना दी गई, उसने यह सब कुछ किया। "Mr. Malhotra went on to say that Commonwealth Games

Federation must be registered as a company.” आप ऐतराज कर रहे हैं !  
वज्जिय कुम्हार मल्होत्रा साहब ने कहा कि यह एक अलहदा रजिस्टर्ड  
कम्पनी होनी चाहिए और उसी को गेस्स करानी चाहिए। सर, मेश  
कहने का मकसद यह है कि... (व्यवधान )... मेश कहने का मकसद यह है  
कि आजहम यह सारी बहस यहाँ पर इसलिए कर रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान )...  
हम सारी बहस इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि CAG की एक रिपोर्ट आ गई। और इस  
रिपोर्ट की बुनियाद पर... (व्यवधान )...

श्री वज्जिय कटियार : उस समय कतिना रुझ्या स्वीकृत  
हुआ ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, यह क्या कर रहे हैं , हम कब तक  
बर्दाश्त करेंगे ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, it would not go  
on record. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Katiyar, it would not go on  
record. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : सर, बार -बार यह अकेले उठ कर बोझ रहे  
हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, what you are saying is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान )*... बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान )*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only what Shri Raashid Alvi speaks will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: \*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: \*

**श्रीमती माया सहि :** \*

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल ):** आपके लीडर को हमने बहुत शक्ति से सुना , अब जब यह बोल रहे हैं तो आप भी बीच में टोका -टाक्री मत कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान )*...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन ):** शुक्ल जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान )*... आप भी बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान )*... Mr. Katiyar, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can speak when your chance comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can speak when your chance comes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Alvi, you continue please. ...*(Interruptions)*... बोलिए , जल्दी बोलिए।

**श्री राशिद अल्वी :** सर, मैं आपसे दरखास्त करूंगा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ...*(व्यवधान )*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't look at them. You address the Chair. You say what you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... You just say what you want to say. Don't get interrupted or attracted by them.

**श्री राशिद अल्वी :** सर, पार्लियामेंट में ऐसे बात नहीं होती है कि जल्दी से जो बोलना है , बोल दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान )*... कब अपनी बात कही जाएगी ...*(व्यवधान )*... पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर

बात करने का यह तरीका थोड़े ही है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) :** आप बोलिए , बोलिए।

**श्री राशिद अल्वी :** पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर सम्मूथली बात की जाती है। ऐसा नहीं है कि ये शोर मचाते रहेंगे और मैं बोलता रहूंगा। ऐसा कैसे हो जाएगा ?... (व्यवधान )...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) :** आप बोलिए न। Please come to the subject.

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\*Not recorded.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : यह सारा हंगामा , सारा शोर -शराबा सिर्फ़ इसलिए है कि सीएजी की एक रिपोर्ट आई और सीएजी की उस रिपोर्ट ने कहा कि कलमाडी साहब के एपॉइंटमेंट में पीएमओ का हाथ है।

सर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं कहना चाहूंगा , कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 149 के अन्दर बहुत स्पैसिफिक लिखा है कि सीएजी की क्या पाबर्स होंगी और क्या ड्यूटी ज़ होंगी और सीएजी की पाबर्स ... (व्यवधान) ... सीएजी की पाबर्स यह नहीं है कि वह ये देखे कि सरकार की क्या पॉलिसी है और सरकार किसको एपॉइंट करती है। सर, यह ज़िम्मेदारी सीएजी की नहीं है। सीएजी की ज़िम्मेदारी सिर्फ़ in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States है। That's all. Then there is a full stop. इसके बाद सीएजी की कोई दूसरी ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सर, ये सीएजी पर क्वेश्चनमार्क है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Not allowed. ... (Interruptions) ... No. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : सर, इसका क्राइटीरिया क्या है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शक्तिनन्द तकिरी (बहिर) : सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ऑर्डर है ... (व्यवधान) ... सीएजी एक कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल बॉडी है और इसके बारे में ज़िसे तरह से माननीय सदस्य बयान कर रहे हैं , यह कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल बॉडी का अपमान हो रहा है। सीएजी हमारी संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है और ज़िसे तरह से यह सीएजी पर छींटाकशी कर रहे हैं , ये इस तरह सीएजी के खिलाफ़ नहीं बोल सकते ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is saying on policy matters. ... (Interruptions) ... He is speaking on the policy aspect. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : सर, सीएजी का कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल बॉडी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not denigrating the CAG, the person. He is speaking on the policy matter. ... (Interruptions) ... No. ... (Interruptions) ... I will see this. ... (Interruptions) ... राशिद जी , अपनी बात जल्दी खत्म कीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... I will look into the records. ... (Interruptions) ... I will go through the records. ... (Interruptions) ... Let him complete.

श्री मती माया सहि : सर, सदन में सीएजी के ऊपर बहस नहीं हो सकती , लेकिन सम्माननीय सदस्य उसके बारे में जो शब्द कह रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If there is any personal aspersion against the CAG, I will delete it. I will expunge it. ... (Interruptions)... He is speaking on the policy matter. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is not a point of deleting the words or allowing the words. The point is whether we can discuss the conduct of the CAG in the House or not. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We are not doing that. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I want your ruling on this. ... (Interruptions)... Can we discuss the conduct of the CAG in this House or not? ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will give my ruling.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, please give your ruling on this.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री शक्तिनन्द तकिरी** : सर, यह हमने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न  
उठाया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me reply to it.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Can we discuss the conduct of the CAG in this  
House or not? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am giving the ruling.  
Please, Hon. Deputy Leader of the House raised a point – even though  
it is not a point of order – I would like to respond to that, other  
than through a substantive motion, the CAG cannot be criticized. Now,  
please ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the record.  
...(Interruptions)... If what he has said amounts to criticism of the  
CAG that will be expunged. Now, you continue.

SHRI RAASHID ALVI: Sir, I am not discussing about the CAG report at  
all. ...(Interruptions)... सर, मैं तो खुद यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि  
सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट को डिसकिस नहीं किया जा सकता। सी.ए.जी.  
की रिपोर्ट की बुनियाद पर फैसले नहीं किए जा  
सकते। ... (व्यवधान) ... पी.ए.सी. को फैसला करने दो। सी.ए.जी. की  
रिपोर्ट पी.ए.सी. के पास जाएगी और वह इस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट  
देगी। मैं तो खुद यह बात कह रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन ,  
मैं कह रहा हूँ , सर... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन )**: रिपोर्ट के बारे में  
बोल सकते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** : Constitution की कॉपी ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can speak about the  
report. No problem.

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** : मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन )**: आप बोलिए।

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** : इसमें किसी को एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए।  
मेरा कहना है कि मैं इस पर पूरा आर्टिकल नहीं पढ़ रहा  
हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कह रहा हूँ  
कि... (व्यवधान) ... The CAG exercises such powers in relation to the

accounts of the Union and of the States. सी.ए.जी. को अख्तियार है  
कि वह Union और States के accounts की देखभाल करे कि क्या सही है  
और क्या गलत है। इसके अलावा सी.ए.जी. को और कोई अख्तियार नहीं  
है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं रिपोर्ट्स पर डिस्कस नहीं  
करता। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं रिपोर्ट्स पर डिस्कस नहीं  
करता। ... (व्यवधान) ... असल में सच्ची बात यह है  
कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): He stuck to the Constitutional duty. Mr.  
Vice-Chairman, Sir, he has mentioned about the Constitution. I wish to  
submit, Sir, the CAG has performed no more and no less than the  
Constitutional duty and the message given to him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): You can mention about that  
when your chance comes.



4.00 P.M.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं भी तो यही कह रहा हूँ कि सी.ए.जी. को कांस्टीट्यूशनल इयूटी पूरी करनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... CAG cannot go beyond that. मैं इसके अलावा और क्या कह रहा हूँ ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... ये आरोप लगा रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... ये आरोप लगा रहे हैं कि सी.ए.जी. ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You have given your ruling. In spite of that he is criticising the CAG again and again.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude your speech. You have taken 33 minutes. Please conclude.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, ये बोलने कहाँ दे रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... You have taken 33 minutes. You please conclude, Please conclude. आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, सच्ची बात यह है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : सर, ... (व्यवधान) ... पूरी तरह से सी.ए.जी. ने ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, सच्ची बात यह है कि ... (व्यवधान) ... कर्नाटक के मुख्य मंत्री ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आपके 34 मिनट्स हो गए हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ... (व्यवधान) ... आप इनसे पूछिए कि ... (व्यवधान) ... सी.ए.जी. पर पूरा वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... उसको खत्म करना है क्या ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Katiyariji, this is not a dignified behaviour on our part. Please sit down. You are always standing up, standing up, standing up, standing up and interrupting. ... (Interruptions) ... कटियार जी, आप ऐसा मत करिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... कटियार जी, आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरी request यह है कि आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... कटियार जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़ आप

बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Mr. Alvi, you please conclude.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, अगर ये पांच मिनट खामोश रहेंगे, तो मैं conclude कर दूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you conclude. ... (Interruptions) ... Two minutes. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री वनिय कटियार : सर... (व्यवधान) ... ये सम्मान करना कब सीखेंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Katiyarji, don't make me name you. ... (Interruptions) ... Don't force me to name you, Katiyarji. ... (Interruptions) ... Katiyarji, don't force me to name you. ... (Interruptions) ... Now, please go ahead.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, असल बाह्य यह है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी तराजू लेकर खड़ी हो गई है कि यदि हमने येदुरप्पा का बलि दे दी, तो हम एक बलि कांग्रेस की भी लेंगे। इनकी सिर्फ़ यही intention है, इसके अलावा कोई दूसरी intention नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती माया सहि : सर... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: This is not the subject, Sir. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, ये चाहते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... येदुरप्पा की बेईमानी की वजह से उसको हटाना पड़ा, उसके ऊपर corruption के charges थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... 18 हजार करोड़ की बेईमानी का इल्जाम था। ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए ये उसके बदले हमारी गर्दन काटना चाहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : कृपया अब आप conclude कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मुझे कहने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : हो गया। ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One minute. ... (Interruptions) ... One minute. ... (Interruptions) ... Only one minute. ... (Interruptions) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : ठीक है, आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, खामोश तो कीजिए, पहले आप इनको खामोश तो कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... सर, मामला सिर्फ़ कर्नाटक का नहीं है, बल्कि गुजरात में “सुखलाम और सुफलाम” के अंदर 500 करोड़ की बेईमानी को पीएसी ने साबित की है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप हमारी तरफ ऊबली उठा रहे हैं, आप अपनी तरफ देखिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन ) : कृपया अब आप conclude कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... अब आप conclude कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Okay. That's all. ... (Interruptions) ... Okay. Conclude. ... (Interruptions) ... कृपया अब आप conclude कीजिए। ... (Interruptions) ... Next speaker. ... (Interruptions) ... Next

speaker. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, please speak.  
...(Interruptions)... Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... That is  
over, Mr. Raashid Alvi. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raashid Alvi, that  
is over, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उत्तराखंड के अंदर 44 करोड़ की  
बेईमानी ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.  
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee. ...(Interruptions)...  
Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : बहिर के बारे में सीएजी की रिपोर्ट  
है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : राशिद अल्वी जी,  
कृपया आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Mr.  
Raashid Alvi, sit down. That is over. ...(Interruptions)... Please  
take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee.  
...(Interruptions)... राशिद अल्वी जी, कृपया आप  
बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please take  
your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मैं सच कहूंगा ,....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has taken the floor. I called him. ...(Interruptions)... I called him. ...(Interruptions)... Raashid Alvi, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I called him. ...(Interruptions)... Raashid Alviji, that is over. I called him, Mr. Raashid Alvi. ...(Interruptions)... I called him. You did not hear what I said. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. Only six minutes are there. ...(Interruptions)... You have taken 39 minutes!

श्री राशिद अल्वी : सर, मैं सच कहूंगा , मगर फरि भी हार जाऊंगा , लेकिन वे असत्य बोलेंगे और लाजबाव बोलेंगे। ... (व्यवधान )...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन ) : ठीक है , अब आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान )... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): They have done. ...(Interruptions)... He has also made a good point. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन ) : बैठिए , बैठिए , Why are you disturbing him? ...(Interruptions)... Why are you interrupting him? Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, CAG, in its Report, has classified the events. Date-wise they have classified. And we all know, and we should know, the CAG has a very well organised system – and it is being proved – to prepare Audit Paras through various stages. Why? This is very important to note. Because there is a continuous attack nowadays from the high levels, to attack CAG. For what? To create pressure on it?

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Correct.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: That is very important. The whole nation will go jeopardized if this is continued. The Ministers are here.

They are not intervening. There is pressure from high places, high sources. This is what I want to point out at the initial stage. The

Leader of the Opposition has narrated the events and some of us have also gone through the pages. The first meeting of the Group of Ministers was held on 25th October which was chaired by none other than the Prime Minister. He is not here. He should be here. I think, he should reply. He should reply and not the Minister. Interestingly on the very next day, on 26th October, Shri Suresh Kalmadi wrote to the Prime Minister suggesting that he should be appointed as the Chairman of the Organising Committee. On 11th and 14th November, 2004, Shri Sunil Dutt, the then Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports wrote to

Shri Arjun Singh and the Prime Minister respectively expressing his surprise over the adoption of a resolution by the IOA appointing the President of IOC as Chairman of the OC. Notwithstanding his being the President of the IOC, he was appointed as Chairman of the OC. In the letter, Shri Sunil Dutt, pointed out that the decision of the IOA was not in conformity with the decision of the Group of Ministers, which was chaired by none other than the Prime Minister himself.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Who is to reply to it?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Everybody should take note of it. It is not a case of an individual. On 6th December, 2004 the Prime Minister's Office in the note said, "An Organising Committee and Executive Board responsible for the conduct of the games and formulation of Sub-Committees to be chaired by Shri Suresh Kalmadi...". Who is this Suresh Kalmadi? He is the President of the IOA. The Prime Minister directed - I have got a Xerox copy of the CAG note here - that "he may be considered as Chairman of the OC by next meeting of the Group of Ministers". So, the PMO recommended the name with this direction. The Group of Ministers held a meeting. There was definitely some conversation. In the next meeting the Prime Minister sent a note, a direction, that you make these things. In its third meeting the Group of Ministers endorsed the views of the PMO on 29th January, 2005. This is the crux of the issue.

Thus, Sir, a decision was taken by the Group of Ministers on 29th January, 2005 at the direction of the Prime Minister, though it was not in conformity with the decision taken by the Group of Ministers which he had himself chaired. So, convert the body of Government into a non-government body without any Government control and accountability. In the era of liberalisation our Prime Minister is for privatisation. This has happened. ...(*Interruptions*)... There should be no Government control. There should be private control. There should be private control without any norms. These things have happened. In October, 2007 and again in November, 2007, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar - he is there - as MoS in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, drew the attention of both the Prime Minister ...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I was not the MoS; I was the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Oh yes - I am sorry and the then Finance Minister indicating lack of control of his Ministry over the OC. The then Secretary of Youth Affairs, Shri S.K. Arora, had also indicated to the PMO about the lack of control of the Government over the OC.

These things have happened. It is important to point out, Sir, that the OC was registered in such a way that Shri Kalmadi became its Chairman by name and not as ex-officio President of the IOA. Why? Who will reply to it? We want the reply from the Prime Minister, not the Sports Minister, Shri Ajay Maken. The Prime Minister should be here. Why didn't even the Prime



Minister interfere at that stage when it was registered by name? He said, "Oh, it is a coalition dharma". He said, "I am an honest man". Nobody questions his honesty. We have heard it many a times during the days of 2G, KG Basin, etc. Thus the gate was opened to spend crores of Government money by a non-Government organization without any Government control.

In September, 2009, the President CGF wrote to the Prime Minister expressing his doubts about the ability and capability of the OC. Then another situation developed. A letter was sent to the Prime Minister on 26th September, 2009 by Shri M.S. Gill, MoS in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Prior to that, the CAG – they have started criticizing the CAG – made a mid-term study and submitted a brief report to the Government in July, 2009. The report stressed upon rethinking on governance model for the Games Project. They had cautioned. Who will reply to it? The Prime Minister should be here.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, nothing is post-facto.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the nature of support went to the extent of allowing spending of money by a non-Government body even though it was public money, that was showered from the Government Exchequer. That is not all. Excepting late Sunil Duttji, both the MoSs in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports were dropped from the Cabinet at the first instance of Cabinet constitution or reshuffle.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, my good friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is here. He is smiling and laughing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just a minute.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: The people of India do not believe that their Prime Minister failed to understand the strategies of Shri Suresh Kalmadi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Chatterjee, you have taken one minute extra. Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: It is impossible to believe that an economist and as a person, having long experience of administration, serving the RBI and the World Bank, simply failed to take appropriate actions in time.

The then Union Finance Minister also cannot evade his responsibility. Suppose, I am making a mistake as an MP. My leader is here. Can he evade his responsibility?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, I cannot.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Can he avoid his responsibility? So the Prime Minister also cannot avoid his responsibility. ...(*Interruptions*)... Who is responsible for all this? Who will reply to this? I want to know, the entire country wants to know from the Prime Minister: why did

he fail to resist Shri Suresh Kalmadi in time? When his Minister drew his attention, he kept mum and did nothing. These issues need to be replied to, Sir. From Rs. 1,200 crores to Rs. 18,532 crores...(Interruptions)... There were many irregularities in tendering contracts; without tender, an Italian firm was hired by the OC. Then giving contract to ineligible firms; involvement of Delhi Chief Minister's Office in purchasing products and equipment at highly inflated rates. Delhi CM's involvement requires a serious probe.

Till that time, she must resign. Also, the role of corporate sector should be investigated. Today everybody knows that Shri Kalmadi has made money. But what about the role of the corporate people? Such people should be prosecuted. They should be arrested, and the money should be recovered. That is the crux of the issue.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude my speech. I would once again demand that the Prime Minister should come here, and he should reply to the discussion, not the Ministers. Thank you.

**श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी** : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, The Leader of Opposition के बाद जब रूलिंग पार्टी की ओर से जवाब हो रहा था, तो रूलिंग पार्टी की बेचारगी झलक रही थी, उन्हें कोई जवाब नहीं सुलझ रहा था। मुझे इस बात की गंभीर चिन्ता हो रही है कि जो संवैधानिक संस्थाएं हैं - जैसे CAG है, उस पर अब सरकार की ओर से ही हमला हो रहा है। अभी हमारे राशिद अल्वी साहब ने CAG के बारे में जो कुछ कहा, वे पहले आदमी नहीं हैं, उनसे पहले इसी सरकार के कैबिनेट मन्निस्टर ने 2G Spectrum के समय CAG पर हमला किया था। संविधान के जरिए जसि प्रकार से CAG का गठन हुआ था, मुझे इस बारे में Constituent Assembly की एक डबिट को देखने का मौका मिला था और जो Drafting Committee के चेयरमैन थे - श्री बी.आर. अम्बेडकर साहब, CAG के बारे में उनकी क्या दृष्टि थी, इसको मैंने पढ़ा। उन्होंने CAG को जुडिशियरी के बराबर समझा है, बल्कि यह कहा है कि CAG, जुडिशियरी से भी ज्यादा important है, इसलिए कि देश में ट्रेजरी से जो पैसा खर्च होता है, वह पैसा जसि मकसद के लिये दिया गया है, उस मकसद के लिये खर्च होता है या नहीं, उस पैसे का कोई दुरुपयोग तो नहीं होता, यह देखना CAG का काम है। यह बी.आर. अम्बेडकर साहब ने कहा है... (व्यवधान)... यहां क्या हो रहा है? यहां तो CAG पर हमला हो रहा है। यह गंभीर चिन्ता का विषय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी मामनीय The Leader of Opposition ने जो

कुछ कहा है और जतिने documents दखिए हैं , उनका कोई भी जवाब रूखिंग पार्टी की ओर से नहीं आया है। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा , उसके अतिरिक्त मैं रेफरेंस देना चाहता हूँ कि 30 जनवरी , 2005 को कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स के लिये Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports में एक टीम मेंबर्स सब-कमेटी बनी थी। ग्रुप ऑफमनिस्टर्स की , जो वल्लि मंत्री , श्री पी. चिदम्बरम की अध्यक्षता में बनी थी। उस सब-कमेटी को यह जवाबदेही दी गई थी कि जो भी financial deals होंगी , उनको वह सुपरवाइज़ करेगी। अभी चिदम्बरम साहब यहां बैठे हुए थे , पता नहीं वे कहां चले गए , मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो टीम मेंबर्स की सब-कमेटी बनी थी , ग्रुप ऑफमनिस्टर्स की कि इस संबंध में जो भी financial deals होंगी , उनको वे सुपरवाइज़ करेंगे , ताकि नाज़ायज़ खर्च न हो , क्या उन्होंने इसे सुपरवाइज़ किया ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी , कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स में क्या हो रहा था , यह किसी से छपि हुआ नहीं था। प्रिंट मीडिया , इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया लगातार बरसों से यह दखि रहे थे कि किस तरह से वहां लूट हो रही है। मुझे याद है कि

प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए थे, उस समय Nuclear Liability Bill पर चर्चा हो रही थी और मैंने खुद उनसे कहा था कि मैंने सुना है कि आपने Nuclear Liability Bill पर अपनी कुरसी को दांख पर लगा दिया है, लेकिन यहीं दिल्ली शहर में कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स के मामले में भ्रष्टाचारी लोग आपकी छाती पर चढ़कर देश को लूट रहे हैं, अगर आपने इस भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने में अपनी कुरसी दांख पर लगाई होती, तो मैं आपको माला पहनाता। इसलिए, ऐसा नहीं है कि कोई बात छोपी हुई है। यहां मणि शंकर अय्यर जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ, बहुत आदर करता हूँ। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम दत्त जी, जो उस समय स्पोर्ट्स मन्निस्टर थे, वे कोई साधारण आदमी नहीं थे, वे film actor थे, लेकिन इसके बावजूद उनकी पूरी ज़िम्मेदारी मुम्बई में जो दंगा हुआ था, उसमें उनकी भूमिका और देश में जो आतंकवाद था, उसमें उनकी भूमिका पर सवाल उठते रहे। उस आदमी ने बहुत पीड़ा और दर्द के साथ खुलेआम लखिा था कि कसि तरह से स्पोर्ट्स मन्निस्ट्री को उसकी चेयरमैनशिप से हटाया गया, यह उन्होंने खुद लिखा था। यह मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने लिखा था, गल्लि साहब ने लिखा था, उसके बाद भी सरकार ने क्यों ऐक्शन नहीं लिया, यह बात समझमें नहीं आती है।

लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन ने कहा कि एटॉर्नी जनरल ऑफ इंडिया से राय लेने के बाद आपने सुरेश कलमाडी को हटाया, तो जसि समय आपके नोटिस में यह बात आ रही थी कि इस तरह से लूट हो रही है, दिल्ली की सरकार में कसि तरह से बगैर टैंडर के नॉमिनेशन पर काम मलि रहा है, एक का सौ रुपया दाम लगाया जा रहा है, इस तरह से जब खुलेआम देश की सम्पत्ति की लूट हो रही थी, तो उस समय इस सरकार की नींद क्यों नहीं खुली? उस समय सरकार ने क्यों नहीं हस्तक्षेप किया? और तो और, जो ग्रुप ऑफ मन्निस्टर्स था, उस समय के जो फाइनेंस मन्निस्टर थे, वे उसके हैड थे और उनको जवाबदेही दी गई थी कि फाइनेंशियल मैटर में जो भी डील होगी, उस पर आपको नबिरानी रखनी है, तो मैं उस ग्रुप ऑफ मन्निस्टर्स के तीनों सदस्यों, including then Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram, पर भी मैं आरोप लगाता हूँ कि कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स में जो भी लूट हुई, उसकी जवाबदेही उन पर भी है और उनको भी इस बात की सफाई देनी चाहिए कि उनको जो जवाबदेही मलि थी, उसका उन्होंने नबिहन क्यों नहीं किया? वे बहुत तेज़ और बहुत काबिल आदमी माने जाते हैं, तो क्यों नहीं उन्होंने अपनी जवाबदेही का नबिहन किया?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दुनिया भर में हमारे देश के लोग जब जाते हैं, तो पता नहीं कसि तरह से वे सखि उंचा करके बात करते

हैं ? जसि देश में इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार हो, इस ढंग से सरकारी सम्पत्ति और सरकारी धन की बेशर्मी के साथ लूट हो, उस देश का प्रतिनिधि अगर बाहर जाता है, तो कसि तरह से दूसरे मुल्कों के लोगों के साथ आंख से आंख मल्लिकर बात करता है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इसलिए मैं अपेक्षा करूंगा कि लीडर ऑफ अमोजिशन ने जो सवाल उठाए हैं, उन सवालों का जवाब मल्लिना चाहिए और हम जो कहेंगे कि यहां मणि शंकर अय्यर जी मौजूद हैं। ये भी उस समय स्पोर्ट्स मनिस्टर थे और इन्होंने लखि था। मैं इन पर यकीन करता हूं कि बहुत साफगोई के साथ बात करने वाले आदमी हैं, इसलिए हम कहेंगे कि ये भी इस बहस में दखल दें और बताएं कि असली स्थिति क्या है? महोदय, यह सरकार राज करने लायक नहीं है। इस सरकार ने राज करने का अधिकार खो दिया है। जो सरकार अपने राजकोष की रक्षा न कर सके, जब उसकी खुबे आमलूट हो रही हो, उस पर अंकुश न लगाए, कोई कार्यवाही न करे, तो उस सरकार को इस मुल्क में राज करने का अधिकार नहीं है, यही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I raise a point for clarification. Who will answer to this debate? There is no Minister available here. If the Government has decided that Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar will reply, I will be very happy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Cabinet Minister is present here. Other Ministers are also there. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
येचुरी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I will be happy if you have decided that Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar will answer to the debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, the Cabinet Minister is here. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मोहन सहि (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के शास्त्रकारों ने कहा है कि राजा जब सोता है, तब दंड जागता है, मतलब यह है कि राजा का इकबाल काम करता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत अफसोस हो रहा है कि भारत की सरकार का इकबाल खत्म हो गया है। किसी भी वशिय के ऊपर पछिले ढाई वर्षों में ऐसा नहीं लगा कि भारत सरकार का किसी भी चीज़ के ऊपर नखेत्रण है। यह बात सचमुच बहस की नहीं है कि जो कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स हुए, उसकी आयोजन समिति का अध्यक्ष कौम बना। ए, बी, सी, डी - कोई भी अध्यक्ष बन सकता था। महत्वपूर्ण वशिय यह है कि सरकार की देखरेख में इस देश के गरीब खजाने का हज़ारों करोड़ लुट गया, यह अपने आप में महत्वपूर्ण है। शुरू में कहा गया कि 6-7 सौ करोड़ में ये खेले जायेंगे, बाद में बहुत सारे लोगों ने कहा 18 हजार करोड़ या इससे भी अधिक, तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ, जैसा कि उस समय के स्पोर्ट्स मॉनिस्टर ने एक बार कहा कि भारत जैसे गरीब देश इस तरह के आयोजनों के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है। हमारी पूंजी, हमारे संसाधन इस तरह के नहीं हैं, लेकिन इसी देश में "एशियाड" हुआ था, जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी भारत की प्रधान मंत्री थीं। उन खेलों के खत्म होने के बाद इस देश में इस तरह के आरोप नहीं लगे कि सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग हुआ या सामूहिक पैसे की लूट हुई।

यह बात इसी समय क्यों खड़ी हुई ? यह बात केवल इसलिए खड़ी हुई कि भारत की सरकार चौकन्ना और सन्नद्ध नहीं थी। गेम्स खत्म होने के बाद जब इस देश के मीडिया, अखबार और सार्वजनिक जीवन के लोगों ने हल्ला करना शुरू किया तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसकी जांच के लिये एक शुंगलू कमेटी बना दी। शुंगलू कमेटी ने वही सारी बातें कहीं, जो अब रिपोर्ट में आ गयी हैं। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम इस मंशा से इस ईमानदार और वरिष्ठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी को जांच कमेटी का अध्यक्ष बना रहे हैं कि हमें किसी भी अपराधी को दोषमुक्त नहीं करना है। जो भी इस अपराध में लपटि पाया जाएगा, उसको भारत सरकार कठोर दंड देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब क्या बात हो गयी ? शुंगलू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद और सीएजी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद एकाएक सरकार सबकी सुरक्षा में खड़ी हो जाए, यह एक वस्त्रियकारी घटना है। ऐसा केवल इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि

सीएजी की रिपोर्ट में सीधे-सीधे उंगली पीएमओ के ऊपर आ रही है। सवाल केवल एक सूबे के मुख्य मंत्री का नहीं है। उस समय अंताक्षरी चली। कलमाडी ने कहा कि 600 करोड़ हमने खर्च किया, 12,000 करोड़ रुपया तो दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री ने खर्च किया, यदि हम छोटे \* हैं तो 12,000 करोड़ खर्च करने वाला हमसे बहुत बड़ा \* है, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं होती है? सवाल शीला दीक्षित और कलमाडी का नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि इस देश के शीर्ष पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति, जिनके बारे में देश भर में हम लोग डंका पीटकर कहते हैं कि बहुत ही ईमानदार प्रधान मंत्री हैं, मुझे यह टप्पिणी करते हुए बहुत ही दुख हो रहा है कि आज़ाद भारत के भ्रष्टाचार से घबि हुई सरकार के सबसे बड़े प्रधान मंत्री वे हैं - ऐसा मैं बहुत दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा केवल इसलिए है कि जो भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, उनके अंदर किसी तरह का भय नहीं है। नर्बिक भाव से इस देश के खजाने को लूटने का साहस इसी सरकार के चलते हुआ है। इसलिए केवल कलामाडी का नाम सुनकर मेरा माथा ठनक रहा है कि घंटों से एक ठी व्यक्ति का नाम ! इतना बड़ा अमला ! आज एक अखबार में खबर छपी है कि यहां बाहर से आने वाले जो अतिथि थे, उनके लए जो भी नर्बिण हुआ, रुइकी के इंजीनियरिंग के प्रोफेसरों ने इस बात को कहा कि वह स्थान अभी भी रहने लायक नहीं

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



हैं, आठदस साल सब कुछ गरि जाएगा, ऐसा उनका कहना है। महोदय, मैं आपके टोकरने से पहले ही समाप्त करने वाला हूँ। मैं अपनी मजबूरी समझता हूँ क्योंकि हमारी संख्या ही तनी कम है कि आप कम समय देंगे। महोदय, सभी ने अपनी तरफ से बाहें कहीं हैं। उनकी बातों से अपनी सहमति जताते हुए मैं सिर्फ़ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री के पास अभी भी समय है, कड़े कदम उठाकर अपनी स्वच्छ छवि को अब से ही स्वच्छ बनाने का प्रयास करें, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. We heard a very interesting debate and we are having an interesting debate. It is not an issue between UPA versus NDA or between Congress versus BJP. If there are skeletons in the cupboard of anybody, all the skeletons should come out and the country should know what the truth is. The country should know who the culprits are, who betrayed the confidence of the people and who have tarnished the image of the country in the Comity of Nations. Having said that, Sir, as far as Mr. Kalmadi's appointment is concerned, the documents are clear, they are available. Prime Minister's office had a key role. It played a very crucial role in appointing him as Chairman of the Organising Committee and in this House many documents have been referred. Now, it is for the Prime Minister personally, because he is the head of the Government. Whatever happens in the Government, whatever commissions and omissions that takes place in the Government, finally, it is the Prime Minister, the head of the Government, who should take the responsibility.

As far as the appointment of Mr. Kalmadi is concerned, the Prime Minister owes an answer to the Parliament and to the nation. The Prime Minister personally owes an answer. Then, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate our athletes and our sportsman. They exhibited commendable performance and brought a good name for the country. But, we should try to understand how this whole event was organized. It was not for the first time that the country has hosted such a big event. In 1951, the Asian Games were organized. What was the expenditure at that point of time? It was only rupees five crores. Then, in 1982, the Asian Games were organized. What was the expenditure at that point of time? It was only rupees fifty-five crores. But what was the expenditure when we hosted the Commonwealth Games. I am having the figures with me. In 2003 Budget, Rs. 1200 crores was the expenditure.

But this got escalated, and when we moved to December, 2010, it became Rs. 18,532 crores. It got escalated by fifteen times. If you add all other expenditures, perhaps, it will go upto Rs. 70,000 crores. Who will answer all these questions? Here, I think, the then Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, must come to this House and must give an explanation. He was then the Finance Minister. Now, we cannot go and ask the dead people to come and answer. We should ask the living people who are holding positions in the Government. So, for the financial loot in the Commonwealth Games, the then Finance Minister, the present Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram owes an answer. He must explain how these irregularities had taken place. The very same august House discussed one serious issue, that is, the diversion of funds meant for the welfare of the SCs and

the STs towards the Commonwealth Games. You will remember, Sir, that the then Finance Minister and the present Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, had to admit that it was wrong on the part of the Government of Delhi. He had even said that that money would be given back. I don't know whether the money was given back or not. But the fact is that there were irregularities, there were inflated expenditures, there were wasteful expenditures, and there was financial loot. All these things are true. Who should be held responsible for all these things? Can we say what has happened has happened and, now, the country should move on? How? Can nobody be held responsible? I cannot be held responsible. I think, Sir, you cannot be held responsible. But somebody must be held responsible. I think, those who are in Government, they must be held responsible. So, the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Delhi and the other Ministers who were a part of organizing the Commonwealth Games must be held responsible for this loot of money. It was public money. It was peoples' money. When I say "peoples' money", I do not mean the money that comes from the corporate houses. We can separately discuss the tax evasion and the exemptions given to the corporate houses. In fact, they are also looting the country. But when I mean "peoples' money" I really mean it is our own peoples' hard-earned money. How can this money be looted like this? So, somebody should be held responsible for all these irregularities and this financial loot. And, there, I think, those who are in power must be held responsible. There is one example. Sir, you come from Kerala. There was accusation against two Communist Ministers, when the Communist Government was first formed in Kerala, Mr. Thomas and Mr. M.N. Govinda Nayar. They are no more. When charges were leveled against them, they willingly offered to step down and faced the inquiry. Such should be ethics in public life. If charges of this seriousness are levelled against anybody, they must willingly come forward and step down and must face the inquiry. When their names are cleared, they can get back to their job. We have no objection to that. But somebody should be held responsible for that. This country should know what the truth is. This country should move forward.

Otherwise, this august House may debate, but the debate will end in vain.

There can be arguments; heated arguments on this side and that side. Finally, what is it that we are going to achieve? This august House must be accountable to the people. We are accountable to the people. We should be able to tell the people that this Parliament is seized of this issue. This Parliament has pinned down some of the people who are supposed to be guilty for all these irregularities. That is what we expect. I think, seriously, the Prime Minister and the then Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, should come to this House and explain what went wrong and why all such things happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right.

SHRI D. RAJA: If we are not satisfied, we can ask them. Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Now, Mr. Kumar Deepak Das. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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**Re: FIRING ON FARMERS ON PUNE EXPRESS HIGHWAY**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I want to share this information with the House. The farmers who were agitating about diversion of water on the Pune Express Highway were fired at and more than four people died and 15 are seriously injured. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would request the Government to come and make a statement, at least, tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... I request the Chair to direct the Government to make a statement tomorrow because the agitation is spreading to different parts of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Three farmers were killed in police firing on Pune Express Highway and 15 people are seriously injured. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let them take note of it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister may please take note of it so that a statement could be made.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The hon. Member, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has just brought this thing to our notice. If it is so, it is a very serious matter. I will, definitely, convey it to the Home Minister right away and we will come back to the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Now Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

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**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**

**Statement regarding Commonwealth Games, 2010 and the developments  
that have taken place thereafter - *Contd.***

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this issue

has been discussed at length. Various hon. Members have explained the various points regarding the CWG scam under the UPA Government. They have given some instances which make it clear that the Government, the PMO, and the Delhi Government are directly involved in this scam. Sir, from the very beginning, we have been constantly saying in this House that CWG is being held in New Delhi and the Delhi Government is directly involved in organising the games. But the

Government is limiting its inquiry only to the IOA Chief, Mr. Kalmadi and others. They have been quizzed by the CBI. This is the biggest scam which involves siphoning of crores of rupees in the name of organising the CWG. Why has the Delhi Government been left and kept out of CBI inquiry? The Government should come clean on it. And, it should give explanations why this Government has not included the offices of Government of Delhi and only included the IOA. After the report of the CAG, it has become crystal clear that the Delhi Government, led by Smt. Sheila Dikshit, is very much involved in the CWG scam. They misused and mishandled crores of public money. And the Government is now bound to include the Delhi Government under the inquiry of the CBI. Therefore, I demand for initiating a high-level inquiry and handing over the cases relating to those who are with the Delhi Government and are involved in the CWG to the CBI for the ongoing inquiry.

Sir, hon. Member from the Treasury Benches has explained many things. It is crystal clear from his speech that the UPA Members failed to defend the allegations made in this House. There is a scam of about Rs. 12,000/- crores under the Delhi Government. There is also involvement of PMO in the scam. Indirectly, the hon. Member has agreed that the allegations are correct. Therefore, I, on behalf of my Party, demand that the entire scam, the entire CWG activities, done by the Delhi Government, during, before and after CWG, should come under CBI inquiry. With these few words, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to give my comments on this issue.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice- Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak on this issue. जहां तक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल है, चाहे वह कहीं पर भी हो, कहीं सूत्र पर भी हो, कतिना भी बड़ा व्यक्ति हो, कोई भी हो, हमारी पार्टी हमेशा भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आवाज उठाती रही है। हमारी पार्टी का यह मत है कि अगर कोई भ्रष्टाचार में लक्षित है, तो उस मामले में सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक दिल्ली में हुई गेम्स का सवाल है, उसके सम्बन्ध में पछिले शीतकालीन सत्र में हम लोगों ने बीएसपी की तरफ से एक सवाल उठाया था और वह यह था कि लगभग 4000 से 5000 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया, जो कि एक स्पेशल कंफोनेंट प्लान के तहत... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वृद्धा कारत : 700 करोड़ रुपया था।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मशि : 700 करोड़ रुपया तो इन्होंने एडमिट कर लिया था, अदरवाइज़ इन्होंने लगभग 5000 करोड़ रुपया डायवर्ट किया था और जो डॉक्युमेंट्स हम लोगों ने दए थे, उनको इन्होंने मान लिया था। 700 करोड़ के लए तो इन्होंने यहां र खड़े हो कर मान लिया था, बाकी के लए कहा था कि इंकवायरी बैठाने के बाद इस पर हम आगे की इन्फॉर्मेशन देंगे। इसके साथ-साथ इन्होंने यह भी बताया था कि पूरे भारतवर्ष में और कहां-कहां डायवर्ट कर रहे हैं, उसकी भी सूचना देंगे। इन्हीं गोस्स के बारे में पछिले शीतकालीन सत्र में भी बात उठाई गई थी, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि उसके बाद आजलगभग 9-10 महीने बीत चुके हैं, जब मामनीय होम मॉनिस्टर साहब ने सदन में अपने जवाब में यह स्टैटमेंट दिया था। स्टैटमेंट में उन्होंने यह मान लिया था कि इस रुपये को हम तुरन्त स्पेशल कंफोर्नेट प्लान के तहत वापस करके उस परपस के लए, जसिके लए यह



रुफ़या था, उसे देंगे और बाकी के रुफ़ये के लिए इन्क़वायर करके बताएंगे। यह रुफ़या एससी /एसटी के डेवलपमेंट के लिए था। आज तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इस बीच यह सारा मामला आपके सामने आया, जसि पर वसि तृप्त रूफ़ से सबने चर्चा की, दोबारा उसे रफ़िट करने के लिए ज़यादा लाभ नहीं होगा।

जहां तक सीडब्ल्यूपी के संबंध में रफ़िट का सवाल है, उसके बारे में सीएजी की जो रफ़िट आई है, पहले चैम्बल्स में यह मामला उठाया गया, उसके बाद यहां पर उठा। सीएजी की रफ़िट में जो बातें कही गई हैं, उनको लेकर चर्चा आगे बढ़ाते हुए पछिले हफ़ते में ऑनरेबल मन्निस्टर साहब ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उसको लेकर आजआपने शॉर्ट इयूरेशन डिस्किशन रखा है।

सीएजी की रफ़िट के बारे में हमारी पार्टी का यह मानना है कि सीएजी एक कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल बॉडी है और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बॉडी है, लेकिन एंड तक जो प्रॉसीजर है, वह फॉलो होना चाहिए। सीएजी की रफ़िट को लेकर अगर हम सारी चर्चा शॉर्ट इयूरेशन में ही कर लेंगे, तो शायद जो मकसद है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा। सीएजी रफ़िट की बेसिज़ पर जो खामियां बताई गई हैं और जो चीज़ें सामने आई हैं, वह डॉब्र्यूमेंट्स मन्निने की जगह पीएसी होती है। पीएसी में एक-एक चीज़ पर डिटिल में डिस्किस किया जाता है और उनकी डिस्किशन के बाद उस मैटीरियल के बेसिज़ पर यहां सदन में रफ़िट रखी जाती है, फरि उस पर फरि दोबारा यहां हमें डिस्किशन का मौक़ा मन्निता है।

आजलीडर ऑफ़द अपोज़ीशन ने जो कहा, उसके लिए उनके पास काफ़ी पेपर्स थे। वे पेपर्स उन्होंने चाहे जहां से भी लिए, लेकिन उन्होंने उन पेपर्स के आधार पर अपनी बात रखी। दूसरी साइड वालों ने भी अपनी तरफ से कुछ कागज़ नक़िले और जवाब दिया। अब ये कागज़ जो भी हैं, चाहे आपके पास हैं, चाहे उनके पास हैं, लेकिन जब तक ये सबके पास नहीं होते, तब तक उन पर एक वस्तिृत और सही चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है।

इसलिए, हम लोगों का यह मानना है कि corruption अगर हुआ है तो उस पर serious action होना चाहिए और उसको गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। उसके साथ-साथ जो प्रॉसीजर है, उसको भी आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए और इसमें शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कोई-न-कोई एक्शन लेकर इसे ऐसे स्टैज पर लाना चाहिए, जसिसे कि पूरे देश को एक मैसेज भी जाए कि अगर corruption करने में कहीं कोई भी है, कसि भी स्टैज पर है, हाई से हाई स्टैज पर बैठा हुआ है, तो उस पर action होगा।

इसके साथ ही चेयर से मैं दोबारा यह request करूंगा कि आप Hon'ble Minister साहब के सामने इस बात को जरूर रखें, जसिके लिए हमें बहुत ही अफ़सोस है कि जब हाउस में कोई आश्वासन दिया

जाहता है - मैं आपके माध्यम से Hon'ble Minister साहब से request करूँगा कि जब यहाँ आश्वासन दिया जाता है तो हाउस में आश्वासन दी हुई चीज़ मायने रखती है। उसकी एक अलग importance होती है। अगर सर्फ़ि आश्वासन देने के बाद उसको कबिरे कर दिया गया और उसे एक रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया, जैसे कि SC/ST Special Component Plan के बारे में किया गया है, तो यह एक बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है। हाउस इसका cognizance लेकर, चेयर इसका cognizance लेकर, इस पर दोबारा एक रूलिंग देते हुए डायरेक्शन दे कि उस पैसे को शीघ्रतिशीघ्र उसी चीज़ के लिए उपलब्ध कराया जाए जिसके लिए वह दिया गया था और वह है - SC/ST Plan. Thank you.

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारी चर्चा सुनने के बाद आजसभागृह में और देश में यह साफ़ हो गया कि कलमाडी के आका कौम थे - प्रधान मंत्री और सोनिया जी। एक दूसरी बात यह साफ़ हुई कि यह एक नया घोटाला है, जिसका नाम 'नयुक्ति का घोटाला' है। केवल कलमाडी की ही नयुक्ति नहीं की गई, जसिने आगे लूट की और बाकी आगे कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स में भी लूट हुई। यह एक नया घोटाला है। चाहे वह राजा की नयुक्ति हो, थॉमस की नयुक्ति हो, आरविंद जाधव की नयुक्ति हो या कलमाडी की नयुक्ति हो, सारी नयुक्तियाँ पी.एम.ओ. से हो रही हैं और सारे घोटालों के पार्टनर्स हैं, सारे अपने-अपने

क्षेत्र में घोटालों के जन्मदाता हैं। यह नया 'नयुक्ति' घोटाला है। अगर इस पर अलग से चर्चा होगी तो इसमें और भी बहुत-सी बातें हो सकती हैं। इसलिए, मेरी तीन माँगें हैं।

हमारे मन्त्रि राशिद अल्वी कांग्रेस के अभी नए-नए प्रवक्ता बने हैं। उनको पहले ही दबि काम आ गया कि indefensible को defend करो। जसिका बचाव नहीं कर सकते, उसका बचाव करने का उनके पास काम आ गया, क्योंकि उनके पास भी पूरे कागज नहीं हैं। मेरी जानकारी है कि क्रीडा मंत्रालय ने, Ministry of Sports ने, कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स से रिलेटेड पाँच volumes तैयार कए हैं। हरेक चट्टी, हरेक कागज, हरेक नोटिग्स, हरेक पत्राचार, हरेक हसिब-कतिब तथा ग्रुप्स के, सब-ग्रुप्स के और जी.ओ.एम. के हर मीटिंग के मनिट्स, सब का एक भंडार क्रीडा मंत्रालय ने पाँच volumes में तैयार कया है, जो सी.ए.जी. के पास है, सी.वी.सी. के पास है, प्रधान मंत्री के पास है, शुंगलू कमेटी के पास है और जो कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी के पास गया। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि सारे दस्तावेजों के ये पाँच volumes सदन के पटल पर रखे जाँ, ताकि सदन को पता चले कि यह क्या घोटाला हुआ और तब कसि के मन में दो राय नहीं रहेगी।

सर, अब एक बात सामने आ गई कि एक updated bid करके एक झूठ-मूठ का कागज बना। वह सितम्बर, 2004 में बना और दसम्बर, 2003 की तारीख से बना और फाइल में अचानक आ गया, जसि पर कसि का दस्तखत ही नहीं है। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि इस झूठ का पर्दाफाश करने के लए सुप्रीम कोर्ट की नशिरानी में सी.बी.आई. द्वारा इसकी जाँच हो कि updated bid का fraud कैसे हुआ? यह बात सामने आनी चाहिए, यह मेरी दूसरी माँग है।

मैं संक्षेप में इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि समय की सीमा भी है। मेरे पास 30 जनवरी, 2005 का Press Information Bureau का एक पेपर है। यह है, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Commonwealth Games, 2010- "Decisions of Group of Ministers- Press handout released by the Press Information Bureau".

यह गवर्नमेंट का कागज है और इसमें यह बात लिखी है कि "Apex body headed by..." The Organizing Committee shall be headed by the President of the Indian Olympic Association, Shri Suresh Kalmadi. यह इसमें announce कया गया। इसके आगे एक announcement और की गई और वह महत्वपूर्ण है। वह यह है, "A three member-sub-committee of the GoM headed by Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, will supervise and deal with all financial matters." यह इसमें साफ़ लिखा हुआ है। पी. चिदम्बरम जी, जवाब दीजिए, क्योंकि कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स में जो

70 हजार करोड़ रुपए का सारा खर्चा विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा हुआ है और जसिमें 20 से 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला हुआ है, ये सब घोटाले देखना और इन्हें न होने देने की जम्मेवारी चदिम्बरम जी पर थी, इसलिए चदिम्बरम जी को इस जम्मेवारी का जवाब देना चाहिए कि उन्होंने यह .financial bungling कैसे होने दिया। यह मेरी तीसरी मांग है।

सर, मैं पुणे से आता हूँ सुरेश कलमाडी जी ने 2008 में कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स का एक यूथ गेम्स किया था, this was the dry run, trial कि करप्शन कैसे करें। एक दमि हमारे मन्त्रि के घर एक कुम्हार आया, मैं यह सच्ची कहानी बता रहा हूँ, मेरे पास इससे संबंधित नाम वगैरह सब हैं, मैं दे दूँगा। कुम्हार आया और बोला कि साहब, मुझे 20 हजार रुपए दे दो। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आपको 20 हजार रुपए क्यों चाहिए ? उन्होंने कहा कि मुझसे कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स के यूथ गेम्स के लिये एक हजार गमले खरीदे गए हैं। मैंने पूछा, तो फिर आपको पैसा क्यों चाहिए, क्या वहां आपको पैसे नहीं मल्लि रहे हैं ? उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसी बात नहीं है, पैसे वहां मल्लि रहे हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा, तो फिर problem क्या है ? उन्होंने बताया कि problem यह है कि गमले 35 रुपए की दर से हैं, इसलिए 35 हजार का बल्लि बनता है, लेकिन मुझे कहा गया है कि 65 हजार रुपए cash लाकर दो और 1 लाख

रुपए का चेक ले जाओ। सर, यह कहानी सर्फि गमले की नहीं है , बल्कि catering में 25 लाख का बिलि , 50 लाख cash और 75 लाख का चेक , यह एक से बढ कर एक है। जब सीएजी की रफिर्ट पीएसी में आएगी और पीएसी से हमारे पास आएगी , तो वह रफिर्ट और भारी मल्लिगी। बाह्य यह है कि हर चीज में एक रुपए का तीम रुपए , तीस रुपए , तीम सौ रुपए करने में उनको कोई दक्कित नहीं आती थी। यह मूल बाह्य थी। सर, यह कॉमनवेल्थ नहीं , बल्कि प्रइवेट वेल्थ बन गया और यह लूट का खेल हो गया। यह हमें समझना चाहिए।

सर, कल में टीवी पर एक कार्यक्रम देख रहा था। उस कार्यक्रम में कहा गया कि लाखों plants लगाए गए, जलिके लए करोड़ों रुपए लगे। आजदल्लि में उनमें से कोई plant नहीं बचा है। उनमें से केवल दो plants बचे हैं एक शील्ला जी के घर में और एक सुरेश जी के घर में और उस plant का नाम है , मनी प्लांट। ... (व्यवधान )...

सर, समय कम है , इसलिए मैं दो-चार मडिट में अपनी बाह्य कह रहा हूँ। घोटाले कल्लिने हुए ? घोटाले नयुक्कित में हुए , branding में हुए , technology में हुए , catering में हुए , stadium में हुए , consultancy में हुए , over-bridge में हुए , opening and closing में हुए , workforce में हुए , venue में हुए , village में हुए , signages में हुए , scrapping में हुए , hotel में हुए , road and flyovers में हुए , Connaught Place में हुए , communication में हुए , transport में हुए , power में हुए , telecom में हुए , DD में हुए , health system में हुए , security में हुए और preparation of teams में भी हुए। ... (व्यवधान )...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर : सर... (व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, do not interrupt. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, घोटाले सब में हुए , लेकिन दल्लि के सीएम ... (व्यवधान )... जो दल्लि में हुए , उसके लेखे -जोखे का कुछ पर्दाफाश में करना चाहता हूँ। सर, 25 road over-bridges बने , नगिरानी हुई ... (व्यवधान )... यहां कॉमनवेल्थ गेस्स के लए बने और सरकारी पैसे से बने। ... (व्यवधान )... केन्द्र सरकार का पैसा है। ... (व्यवधान )...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर... (व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, केन्द्र सरकार का पैसा खर्च हुआ। ... (व्यवधान )... केन्द्र सरकार के पैसे से क्या हुआ ? सर,

इसे पैसे से यह हुआ कि एक contract of profit and overhead charges होता है और हमेशा किसी भी PWD के काम में contract of profit and overhead charges 15 फीसदी होता है।

लेकिन, कॉमनवेल्थ के इस नाम में दिल्ली में बने ब्रिज और फ्लाइटओवर्स में ये contractors' profit, overhead charges कितने थे? नॉर्मली ये 15 परसेंट होते हैं, जबकि कॉमनवेल्थ में ये 37.5 परसेंट थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नॉर्मल 15 परसेंट होता है, वह तो कांस्ट्रक्टर का फायदा है, लेकिन ऊपर के साढ़े 22 परसेंट कसि-कसि के हस्से में गये, इसकी भी जाँच होनी चाहिए और जाँच होते ही आपको पता चलेगा कि दिल्ली में कैसे इसको लोग सीएम टैक्स कहते हैं।

सर, एक और बात यह कि यह अंदाजा लगाया गया था कि एक लाख दूरिस्ट गेम्स को देखने के लिए आएँगे, जसिके लिए 40 हजार रूम्स की आवश्यकता होगी। इसलिए नोएडा, गुडगाँव और दिल्ली में हरियाणा और दिल्ली सरकार ने 40 हजार रूम्स के होटल्स के लिए रियायती दरों पर जमीनें दीं, FAR ज्यादा मंजूर किया, लैंड यूज चेंज किया, लेकिन गेस्ट नहीं आये और होटल्स भी नहीं बने। जमीन का सौदा हुआ और

भ्रष्टाचार की लूट हुई। उसके beneficiaries कौम हैं , इसकी भी जाँच होनी चाहिए। इसमें भी आपको सब रशितेदार मल्लिगे और उसकी जानकारी हम भी देते रहेंगे। ... (व्यवधान )...

सर, गेम्स वल्लिज का निर्माण हुआ और इसके लिये दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का टेंडर EMMAR-MGF कंपनी को दिया गया। सर, इसके लिये 13 लोग अप्लिकेशंस ले गये और केवल दो लोगों ने bid डाली। एक disqualified हुआ और दूसरा जो बचा , वह technically disqualified था , लेकिन उसको टेंडर दिया गया और उस कंपनी का नाम EMMAR-MGF है। उसको दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का काम दिया गया। उसको 700 करोड़ रुपये एडवांस में दे दिये गये। इसमें एक पार्टी के प्रमुख महामंत्री के राजनीतिक सलाहकार कनिष्क सिंह के परिवार के लोग beneficiaries हैं , वे उसको पार्टनर हैं और यह घोटेले की नीब है तथा यह हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान )... सर, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान )... सर, मेरा एक मिनट है और मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री रामचन्द्र खंडिआ (उड़ीसा) : सर, ये नाम ले रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान )...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, मेरी यह मांग है कि कॉमनवेल्थ के पैसे में ... (व्यवधान )...

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, ... (व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can reply when your chance comes... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, देश में कॉमनवेल्थ के पैसे की लूट जसि तरह से हुई , अगर इसकी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की नजरानी में जाँच होगी , तो केवल मुख्य मंत्री ही नहीं , बहुत लोगों को अपनी कुर्सी छोड़नी पड़ेगी और हम उसकी मांग करते हैं।

सर, यह मेरा लास्ट वाक्य है। सलमान खुर्शीद जी , जो कि अपने मंत्री हैं , उन्होंने परसों महंगाई की चर्चा में "दखिर " फिल्म का डाइअलॉग बोला था। उन्होंने वह डाइअलॉग ऐसे बताया कि "आपके पास मुझे होंगे , लेकिन हमारे पास मनमोहन सहि है। " यह डाइअलॉग उन्होंने बताया था और आपने सुना होगा , जिसकी चर्चा दूसरे सदन में हुई थी। उस डाइअलॉग को लखिने वाले जाबेद जी तो यही बैठे हैं ! मैंने उनसे पूछा , क्योंकि मुझे कुछ डाइअलॉगस याद थे। उसमें दूसरे भी डाइअलॉगस हैं , जिनमें से एक यह है कि परवीन बाँबी अमिताभ को कहती है कि "यह जो मेरा बाप चोर है ' लखि है , इसको प्लास्टिक सर्जरी करा कर मलि दो। " ऐसा परवीन बाँबी कहती है। वह कहता है कि "यह जखम प्लास्टिक सर्जरी से

नहीं भरेगा , क्योंकि यह दखि में हुआ है ” इसी तरह, ये प्लास्टिक सर्जरी करके करप्शन को छुपाना चाहते होंगे , लेकिन इनका पाप छुपेगा नहीं , वह बाहर आएगा और इसको सजा भुगतनी पड़ेगी , क्योंकि इन्होंने देश के माथे पर लखि की मेरी सरकार \* है यह इन्होंने लखि। इसलिए मैं इनकी भर्त्सना करते हुए जाँच की मांग करता हूँ तथा दखिली की सीएम के इस्तीफे की मांग करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi...(Interruptions)... Please,...(Interruptions)... What is this?... (Interruptions)... Go to your seats...(Interruptions)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, अभी राम लीला मैदान में रैली हुई और उस के बाद जंतर -मंतर पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी कार्यकर्ताओं पर लाठी चार्ज ... (व्यवधान )...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, go to your seats...(Interruptions)... Please, allow the discussion to proceed...(Interruptions)... What is the provocation? ... (Interruptions)... Go to your seats...(Interruptions)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir,...(*Interruptions*)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष** : आप जाइए , आप जाइए। आप सीट पर जाकर बोलिए। आप लोग उधर जाकर बोलिए। I am not able to understand anything...(*Interruptions*)... What do you want?...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you get up?...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir,...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): First, let them go to their seats and then, you can say what you want to say...(*Interruptions*)... If everybody is shouting, I cannot understand...(*Interruptions*)... Please, go to your seats; I will listen to him.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The demonstrators from BJP...(*Interruptions*)...were lathi-charged. More than fifteen people were seriously injured, and they have been admitted to Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. We demand the Home Minister to come and make a statement on this very important issue. Sir, you adjourn the House and call the Home Minister...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You go and sit down; I will ask the Minister to respond.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a very serious issue...(*Interruptions*)... They are seriously injured...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, call the Home Minister...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past five of the clock

The House reassembled at nineteen minutes past five of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : सर, आज जो लाठीचार्ज हुआ है, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Continue the discussion. Shri Abhishek Manu Singhvi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** : सर, जो भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ बोलेंगे , उस पर लाठीचार्ज किये जायेंगे ?...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।

... (व्यवधान) ... Please go back. ... (Interruptions) ... आप बैठिए।

... (व्यवधान) ... डॉ. अभिषेक मनु सचिवी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल): सर, यह क्या कर रहे हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ... यह जो संस्था है, इसे भी इन्होंने धक्का देना है। ... (व्यवधान) ... जो ऐसे संस्थान हैं, इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, इन्हें खत्म करने वाले हो गए हैं ये। ... (व्यवधान) ... सिर्फ यही काम इन्होंने अपने जम्मे ले लिया है वहां ये लोग इकट्ठे हो गए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, please go back to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow the discussion to resume. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please go back.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: They are only determined to make the Parliament...(*Interruptions*)... That is all they want. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 10th August, 2011.