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Friday
30 August, 2011
8 Bhadra, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-28)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 28-42)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 43-228)

Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question (pages 228-230)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 230-235)

Messages from Lok Sabha -

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill,
2011 - *Reported* (page 235)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice (page 235)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (page 235)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (page 236)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (page 236)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (page 236)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (page 236)

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Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (page 237)

Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (page 237)

Report of the Railway Convention Committee (page 237)

Statement by Minister -

Implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (page 237)

Motion for Election to the Committee on Official Language-*Adopted* (pages 237-238)

Matter raised with permission

Appointment of Lokayukta in Gujarat by the Governor (pages 238-245)

Government Bill -

The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011 - *Passed* (pages 245-247)

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 30*th August,* 2011/8*th Bhadra,* 1933 *(Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR: CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 381. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has given notice for suspension of Question Hour.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have given notice to raise the issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Could you do it at 12 o'clock?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, will you permit me at 12 o'clock?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Question No. 381. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात): सभापति जी **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति: राष्ट्रपाल जी, बैठ जाइए **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, what about my Zero Hour mention? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति: कोश्यारी जी पूछिए **...(व्यवधान)...** राष्ट्रपाल जी, जवाब तो सुन लीजिए **...(व्यवधान)...**

चिकित्सालय में बच्चों की मृत्यु के मामले

***381. श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में देश के किसी बाल-चिकित्सालय में बच्चों की मृत्यु होने के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोलकाता में एक चिकित्सालय में वर्ष 2002 से वर्ष 2006 के मध्य अनेक बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई थी;

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

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाल ही में इस चिकित्सालय में चौबीस घण्टों के दौरान अनेक बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई है; और

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

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) अस्पताल-वार बच्चों की मौतों की संख्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नहीं रखी जाती है, तथापि, भारत के महापंजीयक की नमूना पंजीयन प्रणाली (एसआरएस) के आधार पर बाल मृत्युदर का राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनुमान लगाया जाता है। पिछले नमूना पंजीयन सर्वेक्षण 2009 के अनुसार, पांच वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों की प्रति हजार जीवित जन्मों पर मृत्युदर 64 होने का अनुमान है जिसका अर्थ है कि पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के 17.4 लाख बच्चों की मृत्यु हो जाती है।

(ग) और (घ) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, डा. बी.सी. रॉय पोस्ट ग्रैजुएट इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ पीडियाट्रिक्स साइंसेज, कोलकाता, जो अनन्य रूप से बच्चों के लिए एक तृतीयक स्तरीय संस्था है, में 2002-06 की अवधि के बीच बच्चों की मौतों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है:-

वर्ष मौतों	की संख्या
2002	1,279
2003	1,290
2004	1,322
2005	1,221
2006	1,285

(ङ) और (च) 29 जून, 2011 से 30 जून, 2011 तक की अवधि के दौरान, डा. बी.सी. रॉय पोस्ट ग्रैजुएट इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ पीडियाट्रिक्स साइंसेज, कोलकाता में आठारह (18) मौतें हुईं। मौतों के कारण सेप्सिस, अपरिपक्वता तथा जन्म के समय कम भार, जन्म के समय श्वासावरोध, जन्मजात हृदय रोग, यकृत की खराबी एवं गुर्दे की खराबी के कारण मौतें हुई थीं।

Cases of child deaths in hospitals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cases of deaths of children have been reported from hospitals in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large number of children died in a hospital in Kolkata between 2002 and 2006;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that recently a number of children died during 24 hours in the same hospital; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Hospital-wise number of deaths of children is not maintained at National level, however, Child mortality rate at the National level is estimated based on Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Registrar General of India. As per recent SRS 2009, the under five mortality is estimated to be 64 per thousand live births which translates into 17.4 lakh deaths in children under five years of age.

(c) and (d) As per information obtained from the Government of West Bengal, the number of deaths of children between the period 2002-2006 in Dr. B.C Roy Post Graduate Institute of Paediatrics Sciences, Kolkata, which is a tertiary level institution exclusively for children, is as under:

Year	No. of Deaths
2002	1,279
2003	1,290
2004	1,322
2005	1,221
2006	1,285

(e) and (f) During the period 29th June, 2011 to 30th June, 2011, eighteen (18) deaths took place in Dr. B.C Roy Post Graduate Institute of Paediatrics Sciences, Kolkata. The causes of deaths were Sepsis, Prematurity and low birth weight, Birth Asphyxia, Congenital heart disease, Liver failure and Renal failure.

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: माननीय सभापति जी, हमारे देश में शास्त्रों में आदर्श राज्य का एक लक्षण यह माना है कि वहां अकल मृत्यु, विशेषकर बाल मृत्यु होती ही नहीं है, पर कुछ वर्षों में समय

पर प्रसव संबंधी सुविधा के

अभाव में तथा राज्य के चिकित्सालयों में चिकित्सकों की लापरवाही के कारण बच्चों की मृत्यु के भयावह समाचार आ रहे हैं। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि साढ़े सात लाख बच्चों की प्रति वर्ष अकाल मृत्यु हो जाती है। सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गर्भवती माताओं को प्रसव संबंधी सुविधा देने के लिए उत्तराखंड राज्य की तरह 108 वाहन की सुविधा संपूर्ण देश में उपलब्ध है? यदि नहीं तो यह सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध हो जाएगी? क्या आप चिकित्सालयों में बाल मृत्यु की जांच के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में एक उच्च स्तरीय जांच कमेटी बनाने का सुझाव रखेंगे और अस्पताल में बच्चों की संख्या का रिकॉर्ड भी रखेंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request that there should be short questions and short answers.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सभापति जी, इन्होंने फरमाया है कि हॉस्पिटल में जो बच्चे मरते हैं, उनकी संख्या ज्यादा बढ़ रही है और इनके प्रश्न का संबंध बंगाल के क्वेश्चन से है कि बंगाल में एक दिन में ही अठारह बच्चे मरे हैं। सर, उसका कारण यह है कि जितने भी बड़े हॉस्पिटल हैं, वे बंगाल के हॉस्पिटल हों या दिल्ली के हॉस्पिटल हों, जब बड़े हॉस्पिटल में छोटे अस्पतालों से बच्चे आते हैं, तो वे उस स्टेज में आते हैं, जब छोटे अस्पतालों में तमाम उम्मीदें छोड़ दी गई हों और वे बड़ी क्रिटिकल कंडीशन में बड़े अस्पतालों में आते हैं। यही कारण है कि चाहे वह कोलकाता का हॉस्पिटल हो, दिल्ली का हो या बाकी अन्य किसी स्टेट कैपिटल का हॉस्पिटल हो, बड़े हॉस्पिटल में छोटे बच्चों की मृत्यु ज्यादा होती है। जहां तक 108 का सवाल है, 108 खाली आपके राज्य में नहीं है, यह एन.आर.एच.एम. केंद्रीय सरकार की मदद से चलती है, उसमें स्टेट का अपना बहुत कम contribution है, यह एन.आर.एच.एम. की मदद से चलती है और यह बहुत सारे राज्यों में है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू। दूसरा प्रश्न।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 108 कोई खास बात नहीं है, यह बहुत सारे राज्यों में चलती है, चलिए मैं इसे मानता हूं, लेकिन आपने मेरे सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक तो आपने यह गलत कहा कि मेरा प्रश्न केवल कोलकाता के संबंध में है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मैंने देश के सभी अस्पतालों के लिए पूछा है, केवल कोलकाता के लिए नहीं पूछा है। आप मुझे क्षमा कीजिए जो प्रश्न है, मैंने उसी हिसाब से दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा है। अब मैं अगले प्रश्न पर आ रहा हूं, जो प्रश्न का दूसरा पार्ट है। मान्यवर, आपने अभी कोलकाता के अस्पताल की बात कही, कोलकाता का यह अस्पताल डॉ. बी.सी. रॉय जी के नाम से है और यह अस्पताल केवल बच्चों के लिए है। उस अस्पताल में 350 बेड हैं, 150 डॉक्टर्स हैं। उस अस्पताल में पिछले जून महीने में ही आखिरी तीन दिनों में 21 बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई, इसी प्रकार से 2002 में, एक हफ्ते में 20 बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई और 2006 में लगभग इतने ही बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप केवल कोलकाता ही नहीं, बल्कि देश में पिछड़े ग्रामीण पर्वतीय इलाकों के बीमार सरकारी अस्पतालों को

बीमारी से आजाद कराने के लिए डॉक्टरों, दवा, चिकित्सा उपकरणों के लिए विशेष योजना बनाएंगे ताकि देश आज़ाद साहब के मंत्रित्व काल में अकाल बाल मृत्यु से आजाद हो सके।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, उन्होंने दो प्रश्न पूछे हैं। एक तो उन्होंने कोलकाता के बारे में बताया। कोलकाता के बारे में उनका ही प्रश्न था, मैंने तो केवल उसका उत्तर दे दिया था। मैं अगर पिछले 10 साल के बारे में बताऊंगा, तो कोलकाता के बड़े अस्पताल हों या दिल्ली के बड़े अस्पताल हों, उनमें कोई फर्क नहीं है। बच्चों के मरने की ratio 2002 में 12.3 थी और 2002 से लेकर 2011 तक 11-12, 12-13, इसी के बीच में यह ratio है। यही संख्या दिल्ली के बड़े अस्पतालों में भी है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि बड़े अस्पतालों में छोटे अस्पतालों से बच्चे बड़ी critical position में आते हैं।

उन्होंने दूसरा प्रश्न पूछा है कि सरकार की तरफ से इसके लिए क्या किया जाता है, तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा NRHM के जरिए खास तौर से देहाती इलाकों में बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। इसके तहत पूरे देश में new born baby corners बनाए जा रहे हैं, stabilization units बनाए जा रहे हैं, ICUs बनाए जा रहे हैं। इसमें institutional delivery को बहुत प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है। जिस समय NRHM शुरू हुआ था, उस समय institutional delivery 7 लाख थी, जबकि आज 6 साल के बाद यह 1 करोड़ 13 लाख हो गई है। अब management of malnutrition हो रहा है, universal immunization हो रहा है, नवजात शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है, mother and child tracking system शुरू किया गया है और जननी-शिशु सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उनके पास 2006 के बाद के भी कुछ आँकड़े हैं? जो जानकारियां प्राप्त हो रही हैं, उनके अनुसार अस्पतालों के अन्दर जनरल वार्ड में कुत्ते घुस जाते हैं, सुअर घुस जाते हैं और नवजात शिशुओं को खींच कर ले जाते हैं। ऐसी कई घटनाएं मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के अस्पतालों में देखी हैं और अखबारों में पढ़ी हैं। इसलिए इसके बाद की क्या स्थिति है और इस ओर वे क्या ध्यान देंगे?

इसके साथ ही साथ, जो नवजात शिशु पैदा होते हैं, यहां तक पाया गया है कि औरतें, जिन्हें बच्चा होना होता है, उन्हें अस्पताल में admission नहीं मिलता है और वहीं बाहर सड़क के ऊपर उनके बच्चे की delivery करा दी जाती है। इसमें कैसे सुधार लाया जाएगा और बाद के आंकड़े क्या हैं, क्या इनके बारे में वे कोई जानकारी देंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, जैसा मैंने अभी बताया कि ये तमाम नई interventions हैं, जो पूरे देश में चल रही हैं। इनके तहत New born baby corners बनाए जा रहे हैं। जहां delivery होती है, उसी labour room के साथ baby corner बनाया जाता है, ताकि उसी वक्त उसका इलाज हो और वह ऑक्सीजन लेने के काबिल हो। इसका

पैसा केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से जाता है। बच्चा ज्यों ही पैदा हुआ और थोड़ा stabilize हो गया, तो उसे stabilization centre में shift किया जाता है। उस stabilization centre के लिए भी केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से तमाम राज्य सरकारों को पैसा दिया जाता है। जब जरुरत पड़ती है, तो वहां से उसे ICU में shift किया जाता है। पूरे देश में हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर में जो ICUs बन रहे हैं, उनके लिए भी केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से पैसा दिया जा रहा है। ये तमाम नई स्कीमें हैं, जो NRHM में अभी-अभी शुरू की गई हैं।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन: सर, 2006 के बारे में...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। केवल एक सवाल पूछना है।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन: सर, मैंने यह पूछा कि क्या उनके पास 2006 के बाद के भी आंकड़े हैं?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: किसके आँकड़े?

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन: मैं बच्चों की मृत्यु के आँकड़ों के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि 2002 हो या 2010, चाहे कोलकाता हो, एम्स हो या लेडी हार्डिंग हो, इनमें कोई फर्क नहीं है। जैसे मैं कोलकाता की ही मिसाल दूं, जो इनका सवाल था, अस्पतालों में छोटे बच्चों के मरने की ratio 2002 में 12.3 थी और 2003 में यह 13.7 थी। अब 2007 में यह 10.9 हो गई, 2008 में 14.7 हो गई और 2009 में 13.6 हो गई। यह कोई फर्क नहीं है, केवल एक प्वायंट के ऊपर-नीचे का फर्क है, चाहे वह दिल्ली के अस्पताल हों या दूसरी जगह के अस्पताल हों।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, my question emanates from the reply of the hon. Minister. He said, "Children come to hospitals only when they are critical." Why would the healthy children come to hospital for treatment? If they are critical, they will come to the hospital and our duty is to save them. In two days, 29th and 30th June, 18 deaths took place in Dr. B.C. Roy Post Graduate Institute of Paediatrics Sciences in Kolkata. Some reasons have been mentioned here. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any infrastructural development has taken place after 29th and 30th June, when 18 children died. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. *...(Interruptions)...* I would request hon. Members not to interject.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I would request the hon. Minister to tell the House as to what type of infrastructural developments has come after that.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, जहां तक कोलकाता का सवाल है, उनका इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बहुत ही अच्छा है,

जिसमें तकरीबन 575 बेड्स हैं। साथ ही जिस नयी स्कीम का मैंने अभी जिक्र किया था, उसके अंतर्गत आईसीयू के 40 बेड और बन रहे हैं। लेकिन ये सब बच्चे कोलकाता के नहीं थे **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Everything had taken place before that.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: 18 में से 16 बच्चे दूसरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के थे। तक़रीबन 8 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के बच्चे वहां आए थे। जब वहां के डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल ने उन्हें जवाब दे दिया, तभी उनको इस बड़े हॉस्पिटल में लाया गया। बच्चों की मृत्यु के कॉज़ neonatal sepsis, low birth weight, prematurity थे, उन्हें congenital heart diseases थीं, जो उन्हें पैदा होते ही हुई थीं, इसके साथ liver failure and renal failure भी उनकी मृत्यु के कारण थे।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मंत्री जी ने 18 बच्चों की मृत्यु के लिए 6 कॉज़िज तो बताए हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि liver failure, renal failure और low birth weight के कारण कितने बच्चों की मृत्यु हुई?

अगर आपके पास आंकड़े हों, तो क्या मंत्री जी यह भी बता सकते हैं कि उनमें से कितने बच्चे SC/ST के थे?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not relate to this question.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: बच्चों की मृत्यु के तीन कारण हमने पूछे हैं, इसका जवाब आपके पास क्यों नहीं है? जन्म के समय से ही बच्चे का liver failure है, यह इसी क्वेश्चन से रिलेट करता है। इन्होंने अपने जवाब में इसे मेंशन किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you keep data on these lines?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We don't keep it, and I don't think it is appropriate also to see who is backward and who is S.T. or S.C. For doctors, patient is a patient, irrespective of religion or caste...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मंत्री जी ने 6 कॉज़ एक्सप्लेन किए हैं। हम सिर्फ यह जानना चाहते हैं कि 18 में से कितने बच्चों की डेथ liver failure, Renal failure और low birth weight के कारण हुई?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me make it clear that there are not only these six causes – I have mentioned about these six, which were related to these 18 boys – but there are also a number of other causes in general cases. But I was referring to these six with specific regard to these 18 children who died.

Cases of Violation of Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988

*382. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violation of Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 registered during the last three years in the country; and

(b) the details of action taken against the defaulters under the Act, State-wise?

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

Statement

(a) No case of violation under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 has been registered during the last three years as the enabling Rules to implement the Act could not be notified due to legal infirmities. However, now a comprehensive legislation has been introduced in the Parliament (Lok Sabha) on 18-08-2011 titled "The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Bill, 2011" *vide* Bill no. 56 of 2011.

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

श्री शान्ता कुमार: माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात से अवगत होंगे कि भ्रष्टाचार और काले धन से कमाए पैसे का सबसे अधिक उपयोग बेनामी ट्रांज़ैक्शन्स में होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में इसे रोकने के लिए संसद ने 1988 में कानून बनाया, लेकिन 1988 से लेकर आज तक, यानी 23 साल तक उस कानून को लागू न करना, क्या संसद की भावनाओं की अवमानना नहीं है? ऐसे क्या कारण थे कि संसद द्वारा कानून बनाने के बाद 23 साल तक उसके नियम नहीं बनाए जा सके? क्या यह संसद की भावनाओं की अवमानना नहीं है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there has been a serious lapse. And, from 1988 till today, there have been several Governments and seven Finance Ministers. But, unfortunately, the rules, which were to be framed under the Act, for the implementation of the Act, somehow or the other, could not be framed. Even when we consulted the Law Commission, they pointed out that it would not be possible without radical amendments of the Act.

That is why I introduced the Benami Transactions (Amendment) Bill on the 18th of August, 2011. There have been serious lapses but, during these 23 years, there have been several Governments. Hon. Members are fully aware of it and of one such Governments, he himself was a Member.

श्री शान्ता कुमार: सभापति जी, मेरे सवाल का कोई उत्तर नहीं आया। जो असल बात मैंने पूछी थी, उसका कोई समाधान नहीं हुआ।

महोदय, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि पुराने एक्ट में किसी किस्म की कोई कमी थी, ऐसी कोई परिस्थिति थी, तो नया कानून लाने में 23 साल का इतना लम्बा समय क्यों लग गया और अब नया कानून पास करने के बाद नियम बनाने में कितना समय लग जाएगा, ताकि काले धन और भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगाने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण कानून अमल में आ सके, लागू हो सके?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there were a series of deficiencies, namely, first, that it didn't contain specific provisions for vesting of the confiscated property with the Central Government; second, it does not have provision for an appellate mechanism against the action taken by the authority under this Act while barring the jurisdiction of a civil court; third, it does not confer powers of the civil court upon the authority for its implementation; and then, appropriate appellate structure was not defined. These were the deficiencies for which we could not frame the rules.

Now, in consultation with the concerned authorities, we have identified all these deficiencies. The Bill has been introduced on the 18th of August; it would be referred to the Standing Committee. I do not know whether it has already been referred to the Standing Committee. As soon as the Standing Committee makes recommendations, I will come back to this House and the other House for the passage of the Bill. I can assure the hon. Member that what has happened will not be repeated.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Sir, when this Benami Transactions Act, 1988 was passed, there was a general feeling that it will reduce corruption to a substantial extent. If it had been implemented in the right spirit, probably, there would not have been any necessity of Anna Hazare's fast. But, unfortunately, it was not done. Sir, the then Central Vigilance Commissioner had said that it was a toothless tiger because there were no rules. There were provisions for confiscation of property but no rules were framed. Sir, I do not understand the necessity, after so many years, of bringing an altogether new legislation. That Act itself can be amended where necessary and the rules can be framed immediately. Why is there this type of delay taking place in the entire process?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have already replied why delays have taken place. I cannot pass on the buck to everybody because there were several Governments in these 23 years, starting

from Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh to Dr. Manmohan Singh. I certainly apologise to the House for the lapses on my part. But there have been lapses on the part of others also. Therefore, let us not dig into that. This has happened.

Hon. Members will recollect that in 1984 certain amendments were to be brought in the Income-Tax Act, but it didn't happen. I was then the Finance Minister. I had to rectify it in 2010. During all these years, nobody took notice of it. That is why I have decided that all financial laws will have to be rewritten. I have appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Justice Srikrishna. The Commission will give its report in eighteen months and it will be possible for us to rewrite many of the Acts which were passed in 1860, 1861, 1871 and so on. Those Acts ought to have a re-look. Substantial work has been done'but much more needs to be done. No rule can be framed unless the Act is passed. When the Act is passed, surely, I can assure the hon. Member, I will not take a long time to frame the rules and place them on the Table of the House.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, recently, there was a CBI inquiry on Jagapati Publications and also Sakshi Group. In West Bengal and in Bombay, some benami transaction has taken place with some companies. I would like to know whether the Government is taking any action or not. A number of companies' names have come to the notice of the CBI; the money has found a route to Jagapathi Publications and also Sakshi. But, later it was found that those companies do not exist. There is no Board of Directors of such companies. So, I would like to know what action the Government is taking in this regard. In Bombay there were companies, the money has come but there is no company of such name now. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is taking action or not.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the question about these particular cases are concerned, under what rule the cases are filed, whether cases are filed under the Companies Act, whether FERA or FEMA, I do not know. Currently, the House is discussing the questions related to Benami Transactions Act. The Benami Transactions Act which was passed in 1988 has not even been implemented because the rules have not been framed. Therefore, I do not know how I am to respond to this question.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने देरी के लिए खेद व्यक्त किया है, इसलिए वह बात खत्म हो गई। इस सरकार को 7 वर्ष हो गए हैं और 1988 में जो यह कानून बना था, वह राजीव गांधी का बहुत ही pet कानून था और इनको इस बात का अहसास था कि अगर यह कानून बन जाएगा, तो इससे भ्रष्टाचार पर अंकुश लगेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी हमने लोकपाल बिल पर चर्चा की। आपने 2006 में वीरप्पा मोइली की अध्यक्षता में Administrative Reforms Commission बनाया। उसमें भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे रोका जाए, इसके बारे में बहुत विस्तार से बताया गया था और इसमें लोकपाल एवं लोकायुक्त के बारे में बताया गया था, लेकिन आपने उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम लोगों ने 10-12 दिन तक जो तमाशा देखा, उसके बारे में बयान देने की जरूरत नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप इस पर सवाल पूछिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के जितने भी मामले हैं, जिन पर आप पहले से काम करते रहे हैं और बीच में उन्हें आपने छोड़ दिया, उन सारे मामलों को देख कर, उनके बारे में एक बार finally निष्पादन करने की आपकी कोई योजना है या नहीं है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the Lokpal and other things are concerned, surely the hon. Member would agree that we had an exhaustive discussion a whole day. I am not going to refer to that. But, yes, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission under Shri Veerappa Moily has given series of recommendations not only on ways of curbing corruption but also on taking various preventive measures. These recommendations are acted upon. A large number of recommendations have already been accepted. The concerned Ministries have been instructed to take appropriate actions on them. Some of these are being regularly monitored by us. In fact, a committee under my own chairmanship is looking into these matters. There are several important recommendations which would be put into legislations and it would help us. But, the hon. Member would appreciate the fact that we fail to transact the normal business of the House on a number of days; the legislative business cannot be done outside the House. Legislative business is to be done within the Houses – this House and the other House. Four weeks are going to be over and we could pass only 7 or 8 small legislations. If the House does not regularly function to transact the business, how can we make the laws?

Criteria for opening of new medical colleges

383. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and requirement of land for opening of new medical colleges;

(b) whether there are different criteria for the private institutions and Government institutions;

(c) whether Government has any plan to modify the criteria and make it mandatory for all new medical colleges not to come up on agricultural land any where in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) The Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999, laid down the rules for establishment of a medical college. Clause 1 and clause 2 of this Regulation delineate the eligibility criteria and the qualifying criteria respectively. As per the eligibility criteria, only State Governments/Union Territories or a University or an autonomous body permitted by the Central and State Government for the purpose of medical education or a registered society or public religious/charitable trust registered under the Trust Act or the WAKFS Act are eligible to apply for permission to set up a medical college.

The qualifying criteria entails that the person eligible to apply for permission to establish a medical college should fulfil certain criteria which *inter alia* includes the following:

(i) that the person should own and possess a single plot of land measuring not less than 20 acres (the relaxations have been given for metro cities, North Eastern States, hill States etc.);

(ii) that the person should obtain an Essentiality Certificate from the State Government for establishment of the college and consent of affiliation from the concerned university;

(iii) that the person should own and manage a hospital of not less than 300 beds with necessary infrastructural facilities (relaxations are being provided for the North-Eastern States and hill States);

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India, amended Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999, on 28th February, 2010. As per the revised provisions, the land requirement for setting up a medical college has been reduced to 20 acres from 25 acres throughout the country. However, in Metropolitan (Mumbai, New Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai) and A Grade cities (Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Pune, Bangalore and Kanpur), medical colleges can have multi-storied buildings with the required floor area as per MCI norms. In such cases, the requirement of land would be 10 acres instead of 20 acres. Further, in urban areas where the population is more than 25 lakhs (other than nine cities mentioned above) and hilly areas and notified tribal areas, North Eastern States, Hill States and Urban Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, the land can be in two pieces at a distance of not more than 10 kms.

The subject of agriculture land falls in the State List in seventh schedule of Constitution of India and therefore, the policies relating to use of agricultural land is required to be framed by State Government.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी की ओर से मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब तो आया है, लेकिन प्रश्न की जो मूल भावना है, उस पर विस्तार से कुछ नहीं बताया गया है।

सर, इन्होंने बताया है कि मेडिकल कॉलेज को स्थापित करने के लिए कितनी जमीन की आवश्यकता है। इन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि यह पहले से कम हुई है। मैं खास तौर पर यह देखता हूं कि पूरे देश में व्यापक पैमाने पर शहरीकरण हो रहा है तथा आबादी भी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन जो कृषि-योग्य जमीन है, उसकी एक limitation है। जब मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ या इस तरह की दूसरी संस्थाएं खुलती हैं, तो गाँव का किसान जो खेती पर निर्भर करता है, उसकी जमीन बड़े पैमाने पर acquire कर ली जाती है। इससे स्थिति यह हो जाती है कि बहुत से परिवार बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि खेती के अलावा किसानों की दूसरी कोई आमदनी नहीं है। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने एक आदेश में भी यह कहा है कि इस तरह की संस्थाओं को खोलने में कृषि-योग्य जमीन का कम उपयोग किया जाए या इसका उपयोग न किया जाए। हालाँकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि यह राज्य से जुड़ा हुआ सवाल है, लेकिन मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनाएंगे अथवा ऐसा कोई विचार रखते हैं कि मेडिकल कॉलेज को स्थापित करने में कृषि-योग्य जमीन का इस्तेमाल न हो और जो जमीन कृषि-योग्य नहीं है, उस पर मेडिकल कॉलेज और इस तरह की संस्थाएं खोली जाएं? क्या मंत्री जी इसका जवाब देंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं राम कृपाल यादव जी का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं और मैं खुद इस हक़ में हूँ।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री यहां हैं। अभी छः महीने पहले प्लानिंग कमीशन की मीटिंग्स दो दफा हुई हैं और दोनों दफा मैंने एक ही बात repeat की कि देश में हम जो सड़कें, बिल्डिंग्स और अस्पताल बना रहे हैं, वे agricultural land पर बन रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से जमीन घटती जा रही है, तो फिर हमारा फूड प्रॉडक्शन कहां से होगा? मैं इनसे बराबर सहमत हूं, लेकिन हमारा मंत्रालय इसको करने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है।

मैंने बताया है कि agriculture State subject है और यह Seventh Schedule of Constitution के State List में है। मेरे साथी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर यहां हैं। मुझे सुनने में आया है तथा पेपर्स में भी पढ़ रहा हूं कि इनको भी इस बात की उतनी ही चिन्ता है जितनी हमें है और ये उसमें कुछ न कुछ कर रहे हैं। शायद Ministry of Rural Development इस पर काम कर रही है कि इसके लिए कौन-सी जमीन खरीदनी चाहिए और कैसे उनको मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री इस काम को करने के लिए सक्षम नहीं है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने हमारी भावनाओं या किसानों की भावनाओं से अपने आपको जोड़ा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप अपनी पहल पर, चाहे माननीय वित्त मंत्री से या जो संबंधित विभाग है, उनसे पहल करके इसका कोई solution निकालेंगे कि खेती योग्य जमीन का इस्तेमाल ऐसी संस्थाओं को खोलने में कम किया जाए या न किया जाए ताकि जो कृषक बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं या जैसा आपने खुद कहा कि जो फूड की बड़ी समस्या आ रही है, उसका निदान निकल सके और किसान बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी से बच सकें? क्या आप ऐसी कोई पहल करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैंने अपने उत्तर में पहले ही बताया है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन, जिसकी अध्यक्षता माननीय प्रधानमंत्री करते हैं और जिसमें पूरे देश और राज्यों का प्लान approve होता है, वहां मैंने यह बात रखी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उससे ज्यादा appropriate कोई और जगह होगी? जैसा मैंने अर्ज़ किया कि 6 महीने में दूसरी बार, अभी 10 दिन पहले इस पर दोबारा बल दिया गया है कि अगर हमें agricultural production बढ़ानी है, तो हमें agricultural land पर construction बन्द करनी चाहिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि केन्द्र सरकार मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया से सलाह-मशविरा करने के बाद मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ के खोले जाने के बारे में निर्णय लेगी और नियम बनाएगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़, पैरा-मेडिकल इंस्टिट्यूट्स या नये मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़, जो आपकी अनुमति से खोले गए हैं, क्या कोई राज्य सरकार आपकी अनुमति के बगैर उनको निजी हाथों में बेच सकती है? अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तमाम नए मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़, पैरा-मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स को निजी हाथों में बेचे जाने की कोई अनुमति आप ने दी है?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, दो चीजें हैं। एक तो माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मेडिकल काउंसिल की रिकमंडेशन पर अनुमति देती थी, वह पिछले साल तक देती थी, लेकिन पिछले साल हमने

इसी सदन में अमेंडमेंट लाकर उसे भंग किया। इस बारे में कल भी चर्चा हुई थी। वे तमाम पावर्स अब मेडिकल काउंसिल को दी गई हैं। अब गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने permission देने का काम अपने पास नहीं रखा है, फाइनल permission और रिजेक्शन या सलेक्शन का फाइनल लेटर भी मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया से ही भेजा जाता है। जहां तक यू.पी. में कुछ मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ को, गवर्नमेंट कॉलेजेज़ को प्राइवेट क्षेत्र को दिए जाने का संबंध है, इस बारे में मुझे कोई इत्तला नहीं है। मैं उस की जानकारी हासिल कर माननीय सदस्य को प्राप्त कराऊंगा।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the question that has been raised is about opening of medical colleges and sanction to them. The fact revealed by the hon. Minister is that there is a certain criterion that in general category the land should be less than 20 acres, in big cities, Category 'A' cities, it can be 10 acres under certain conditions and in the North Eastern Region it can be in two plots.... सर, एक तरफ आप बात कर रहे हैं कि जमीन नहीं ली जानी चाहिए और आप उस से सहमत भी हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ आप का मानक है कि जीमन 20 एकड़ से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। सर, इन दोनों में बड़ा विरोधाभास है। जिस दिन आप देश में इस मानक को कम करेंगे, क्योंकि आजकल देहात में भी कम स्थान में बड़ी बिल्डिंग बन सकती है, जब तक आप इस मानक को लेकर चलेंगे तब तक इस देश में जो मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ की रिक्वायरमेंट है, उसे पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। सर, आज भी बिहार ऐसा प्रांत है जहां मात्र 8 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं, जबकि उस की आबादी 8 करोड़ है। एक तरफ आप मान्यता रखते हैं कि मात्र 300 सीट्स वाले अस्पतालों को ही इसमें परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं तो जब तक इस देश में आप ऐसे मानक लगाएंगे तब तक यह विवाद बना रहेगा। सर, भगवान ने तो जमीन का निर्माण बंद कर दिया है, God has stopped manufacturing land. Keeping that in mind, if you do not change your policy which is archaic and do not change the rules here, which is much in your hand, it will not be possible. Instead of talking about and taking up issues of land and farmers, you have to be more pragmatic in your policies as far as opening of medical colleges is concerned. That is how you can serve the population of 1200 million people. So, we need a policy level answer and not what exactly he is answering. I think most of the Members would agree to that.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: माननीय सदस्य को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दूंगा। सब से पहले तो उन्हें बता दूं कि बिहार में आठ नहीं दस मेडिकल कॉलेजेज़ हैं।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: यह आप के जवाब में है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: वहां सात गवर्नमेंट हैं और तीन प्राइवेट हैं, लेकिन जहां तक जमीन का सवाल है, जमीन का rationalization भी हम ने अपने initiative पर किया था। हमें कहीं भी स्टेट से यह शिकायत नहीं आयी कि land होने, न होने की वजह से या कम होने की वजह से कोई कॉलेज नहीं बना पाया। अलबत्ता 99.9 शिकायतें

एम.सी.आई. को या पहले जब गवर्नमेंट को, जब वह इसे डील करती थी, वे infrastructure से related थीं कि बिल्डिंग मुकम्मल नहीं है या Human resource से कि faculty नहीं है, लेकिन जमीन कम होने की वजह से कोई शिकायत नहीं हुई। यदि अगर हमको Entrepreneurs की तरफ से ऐसी शिकायत आएगी कि जमीन ज्यादा होने की वजह से वे नहीं बना सकते हैं, तो मैं Honourable member को आश्वासन दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हम इसे जरूर further liberalise करेंगे।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि Charitable trusts और वक्फ बोर्ड्स मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए, हॉस्पिटल के लिए application दे सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या किसी वक्फ बोर्ड ने ऐसी application दी है? अगर दी है तो किस बोर्ड ने दी है और नहीं दी है तो क्या application देने के लिए सरकार कोई प्रयत्न करेगी?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, अभी तक तो किसी वक्फ बोर्ड की तरफ से कोई कॉलेज खोलने की रिकमंडेशन नहीं आयी है, लेकिन ज़ाहिर है कि अगर मेडिकल काउंसिल के रूल्स व क्राइटेरिया में वह आएगी तो उस में किसी के साथ कोई भेदभाव किए जाने का सवाल ही नहीं है।

Disclosure of BCCI and IPL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that BCCI and IPL have disclosed very low earnings to avoid paying taxes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. As the income of BCCI was entirely exempt from tax under section 12A of the income of the Income Tax Act 1961, the question of disclosing low earnings to avoid paying taxes did not arise. Gross receipts disclosed by BCCI in its tax returns, for the assessment years 2007-08 to 2010-11, are Rs. 651.82, crore. Rs. 1,000.40 crore. Rs. 1,387.62 crore and Rs. 1.666.84 crore, respectively. IPL is a part of BCCI and has no separate legal status.

(c) BCCI amended its objects from 1 June, 2006. During assessment proceedings of BCCI for AY 2007-08. this change in objects was noticed. Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, in the case of Allahabad Agricultural Institute and Another Vs UOI and Others, had held that once the objects

are

changed after registration, fresh registration for tax exemption is required, as the earlier registration does not survive. Taking recourse to this ruling, the registration granted to BCCI under section 12A of the Act was withdrawn in December, 2009 with effect from 1 June, 2006. Consequent to withdrawal of tax exemption, in the assessments completed for assessment years 2007-08 and 2008-09 tax demand amounting to Rs. l18.04 crore and Rs. 257.12 crore has been raised for the two assessment years respectively. Out of the demand so raised, an amount of Rs. 249 crore has already been recovered from BCCI.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया: महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि भारतीय क्रिकेट कंट्रोल बोर्ड सबसे अमीर खेल संस्थान है। मंत्री जी ने जवाब में 2008-09 तक की रिटर्न और टैक्स के बारे में बताया है कि कितना भुगतान उन्हें करना था और कितना उन्होंने दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि पिछले तीन साल में कितना रिटर्न फाइल किया गया, कितना भुगतान करने के लिए कहा गया और कितना पैसा मिला है?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: महोदय, उत्तर में दो साल के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं और 2009-10 का असेसमेंट अभी पेंडिंग है। जब वह फाइनलाइज़ होगा, उसके बाद उसके बारे में पता चलेगा। इन दो सालों में 375.16 करोड़ की डिमांड रेज़ की गयी थी, जिसमें से 249 करोड़ रुपए रिकवर कर लिए गए हैं।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया: महोदय, जब बीसीसीआई या आईपीएल में कोई irregularities पायी जाती हैं तो उन irregularities को असेस करने के लिए क्या कोई ऑडिट होता है? और अगर होता है तो क्या उसके लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित होती है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहती हूं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there are two aspects to the question. So far as the irregularities are concerned, the irregularities are looked into by these bodies. They have their own regulations through which they point out the irregularities. For instance, the Cricket Control Board itself has taken certain action against the IPL. Now, IPL is an integral part of that. So far as BCCI is concerned, it is a more than 80 year old organization. It is one of the oldest sports body of the world and it was registered under the Madras Registrations Act many years ago and, thereafter, so far as the income tax angle is concerned, my concern is, Finance Ministry is dealing only with the income tax angle which did not look into the actual income of the BCCI because it was exempted under the Income Tax Act. So, when it was exempted, there was no question for them to show their low income. Later on, subsequently, perhaps in 2006 they amended their objectives of the society. As a

result of that, as per the verdict of the Allahabad High Court, they lost their registration and when they lost their registration, unregistered organizations cannot have the income tax exemption. Then we raised the demand. How much have we raised the demand? For 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-20, it has been indicated by the colleague. Therefore, as far as the irregularities, other investigations are concerned; some other agencies, which have been doing that, are taking independent course of action.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, as per a court judgment, the BCCI is not a public entity; it is a private body. Then, what is the basis for giving tax exemption to the BCCI? Does the Ministry have any records for the amount of tax concessions given to the BCCI during the last three years?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, hundred per cent exemption was given and, as it is a sports body, in order to encourage sports activities, exemption was granted.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: सभापति महोदय, बीसीसीआई और आईपीएल के क्रियाकलापों को लेकर बहुत से सवाल उठाए गए हैं। उनमें से एक सवाल यह भी है कि बीसीसीआई को आईपीएल में होने वाली आय को कर्ज से मुक्त रखा गया है। महोदय, जब एक आम आदमी एक निश्चित आय पर आयकर देते है, ऐसे में उनको आयकर में छूट देने का क्या कारण था? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यह संस्था संदेह के घेरे में रही है और इस संस्था में गैर कानूनी ढंग से पैसा भी इकट्ठा हुआ है जो आईपीएल में इनवेस्ट हुआ है। इसको लेकर कई समितियों ने भी उसके ऊपर ऑब्जेक्शन उठाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी क्या बात है, जिसके कारण उन्हें ये सारी सहूलियतें दी जा रही हैं? जवाब में कहा गया है कि आम आदमी के लिए उन्होंने काम किया है। महोदय, आईपीएल ऑक्शन करके, पैसा इकट्ठा करके उसको इन्वेस्ट कर रही है। कई संस्थाएं, जो उसकी franchisee बनी हैं, उन्होंने भी इस सेवा का वॉयलेशन किया है। ऐसे में उनको विशेष रूप से क्यों दिया जा रहा है, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as IPL is concerned, it is a part of the BCCI. But, whoever has taken the franchise - they have their own rules how the franchise would be given - is subject to taxes and not exempted from taxes.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आईपीएल जो कमर्शियल एक्टिविटी के रूप में काम कर रहा है और वह बीसीसीआई का ही पार्ट है तथा उसमें मॉरिशस वगैरह से काफी पैसा लाकर लगाया गया है, तो उसकी जांच क्यों नहीं की गई है और उसमें क्या प्रगति की जा रही है, इसके बारे में जानकारी किस प्रकार से मिलेगी? जितने फ्रेंचाइचीज़ हैं, वे इतना पैसा कमाने के बाद भी बराबर नुकसान

दिखा रहे हैं, जबकि उसमें पब्लिक का सारा पैसा जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की जा रही है और जो वहां पर इन्वेस्टमेंट्स हुए हैं, उनकी इन्क्वायरीज़ में क्या डेवलपमेंट हुआ है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there are certain irregularities which are being looked into, particularly, relating to some complaints received that there are investments, so far as IPL is concerned, from outside. Those are being looked into by the Enforcement Directorate, because those are the criminal activities like money laundering, etc.

So far as this question is concerned, it is relating to income tax exemption and income tax assessment. As I have already indicated that so long as the BCCI, the parent body, was enjoying the exemption from the income tax, the assessment was not made. But, after they lost their registration and lost exemption i.e., from 2007-08 onwards, we have charged partly and we have received partly and further proceedings will take place. Assessment for the year 2009-10 will take place.

So far as the criminal activities and other areas are concerned, relevant laws and agencies are looking into it.

Status of PMGSY and NRRDA

*385. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and actual outcome of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether the funds amounting to Rs. 18,500 crore, allocated for the Yojana have been duly utilized; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide road connectivity to eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of the country. National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) is an autonomous body under the control of

Ministry of Rural Development to provide technical assistance to the Ministry in implementation of the Scheme.

Since inception of the Scheme and till June, 2011, a total of 3.28 lakh km road length (including upgradation) has been completed and an expenditure of Rs.83,788 crore has been incurred. The outcome during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 was as under:

Year	Length completed (km)	
	New Connectivity	Upgradation
2009-10	24,662	35,454
2010-11	21,355	23,753

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, part (b) of the question is, 'whether the funds amounting to Rs. 18,500 crores allocated for the Yojana have been duly utilized.' इसका तो जवाब ही नहीं दिया है। Always this is the practice. So, I want your protection. When we ask a question, the Minister concerned has to give reply to each part of the question. This is the second time that the hon. Minister has not given a proper reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, this is not the question.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: So, I request the hon. Minister to first clarify this and then I will ask my supplementary.

श्री प्रदीप जैन: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सम्मानित सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछा था और निश्चित रूप से उनकी भावना थी कि विकास के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना में कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई, जो 18500 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि है, वह प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की धनराशि नहीं है। इसका जो उत्तर दिया गया है, क्योंकि 20000 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि इस वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित की गई है, पिछले वर्ष 22399 करोड़ की धनराशि निश्चित की थी। 18500 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि के बारे में सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो जानकारी मांगी है, उसके बारे में, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह फिगर्स, नाबार्ड के द्वारा विगत चार वर्षों में जो धनराशि आबंटित की गई, यह वह धनराशि है।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: सर, सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your second supplementary *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रदीप जैन: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने क्वेश्चन किया था कि वर्ष 2009-10 और 2010-11 PMGSY और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण सड़क विकास अभिकरण की वर्तमान स्थिति और इनकी वास्तविक उपलब्धियां क्या रही हैं, जो वर्तमान की स्थिति है, उसके संबंध में मैंने बताया कि इसमें धनराशि इस वर्ष 4522 करोड़ रुपये आबंटित की। जो अभी आप पूछना चाह रहे थे, हमने उसका जवाब दिया है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री प्रदीप जैन: सर, वर्तमान में 20000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट है, जिसमें से 4522 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि जून तक आबंटित की गई है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: My second supplementary, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already put second supplementary question. *...(Interruptions)...* आपने दो सवाल पूछे हैं।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: नहीं सर, मैंने (b) का क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछा है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप बैठ जाइए, जरा बैठ जाइए।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे: सर, मैंने (b) का क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछा है। अभी मेरा second question रहता है। I have not put my second supplementary question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will give you the benefit of doubt.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, I would like to know whether there is any agency to oversee the quality of the roads because whatever roads have been built since 2002, they are no more at some of the places. There are no roads. So, is there any agency to oversee the quality of roads?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana is one of the most successful rural development programmes that have been introduced in our country. It is wrong to say that roads have been built and, now, they do not exist. It is completely wrong to say this.. The hon. Member comes from the State of Karnataka, which has an outstanding track record of rural-road connectivity. So, I am surprised that he is making this comment. There are multiple layers of quality control that are built into the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana. It is true that over the last eleven years, since this programme was started in the year 2000, we have been able to cover only about sixty per cent of the eligible habitations. There are a large number of habitations remaining to be connected, particularly in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. We are trying to accelerate the pace of implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana. There will, undoubtedly, be complaints because of the fact that the maintenance of these

roads, which are built, is the responsibility of the State Governments. And, the State Governments are quite often not in a position to bear this expenditure. But I do want to challenge the statement of the hon. Member that the money has been spent and no roads are visible. This is one programme where all hon. Members can take satisfaction that the expenditure is actually taking place on the ground.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं, जैसा कि इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि ये स्टेट्स हैं, जो maintain करती हैं, क्या यह सच है कि सड़क बनने के पांच साल बाद तक, जिस contractor को वह सड़क दी जाती है, वही उसकी देख-रेख करता है और उसकी ही जिम्मेदारी है कि वही उस सड़क की maintenance करेगा? क्या यह काम पूरा हो रहा है? चूंकि यह प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना है, इसलिए इसके लिए पैसा सेन्टर से जाता है। यह मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या सेन्टर ने या इनके मंत्रालय ने कोई ऐसा प्रावधान रखा है कि उन contractors के ऊपर pressure डालकर उसकी maintenance करवाई जाए?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have already mentioned, the primary responsibility of doing the maintenance lies with that of the contractor who is appointed to build the roads, in the first place. The responsibility of the Central Government is to make available money for providing road connectivity, that is, building the roads. We also have an upgradation component in the programme.

But the primary focus of this programme is to provide new connectivity to the habitations that do not have all-weather roads. Now, the responsibility of maintenance is that of the contractor who has been appointed by the State Government. It is for a period of five years. But I am sure the hon. Members will agree with me that the Central Government cannot take upon itself the primary responsibility of maintaining rural roads, let alone State roads and National Highways. So, I think, the objective of the programme, the Centre takes the responsibility for providing financial assistance for creating the connectivity and the State takes upon itself the responsibility through the contractor for maintaining these roads is a sound principal that should be adopted in perpetuity, as far as the roads are concerned.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, when this programme was launched it was scheduled that villages up to 1,000 population would be completed up to 2007 and villages up to 500 population would be completed by the year 2012. What is the present status? What is the schedule of the

Ministry to complete the remaining unconnected villages across the country? Do you have any schedule or time-table in this regard?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, when this Programme was launched in December, 2000, about 1,36,500 habitations were eligible. Habitations that are above a population of 1000 in the plain areas and 500 in the rest of the country, like deserts, tribal areas and other special category areas are to be connected. Sir, out of these 1,36,500 eligible habitations, projects for about 1,09,000 habitations have been sanctioned, and about 79,000 habitations have actually been connected. As a proportion of the original habitations we have covered about 60 per cent of the habitations. Your question is: How long will it take to complete the balance? The problem in the PGSY, which I must point out, is that although the Programme was launched in the year 2000, substantial funding was forthcoming only in the last 4-5 years. For the first four years, - I am not making a political point, hon. Member, I am just stating a factual reality - the level of funding was at the level of about Rs. 2,500 crores. Then in the next 3-4 years, it increased to about Rs. 4000 or Rs. 6000 crores. It is only in the last 4-5 years that we have been able to substantially up the budget for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. And, this year, it is Rs. 20,000 crores. So, on the basis of this year's allocation, we will complete the original objectives by the year 2017. Sir, this is not a satisfactory state of affairs. Based on the 2001 Census, we will cover the connectivity targets only by the year 2017. I have made a special mention of this in the recently held meeting of the full Planning Commission that we should complete all PGSY targets, based on the 2001 Census, by the year 2014. We are trying our best to find the additional resources and I am hopeful that very soon the Government of India will extend the support to ensure that all 1,36,500 habitations would have all-weather connectivity by the year 2014.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सभापति जी, यह प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना और सर्व शिक्षा अभियान की बात है। सड़क नीति बन गई, बिजली नीति बन गई, शिक्षा नीति बन गई और जल के बारे में भी आबादी के अनुसार नीति बन गई है। प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के नियम थे कि 1000 की आबादी हो, unconnected हो और उसकी दूरी 500 मीटर से कम न हो। इसी दौरान यह हुआ कि यह शुरू में तो ठीक चला, 1000 से 900 पर आए, 800 पर आए, 700 पर आए, फिर अचानक यह योजना बना दी कि

एक कस्बे से दूसरे कस्बे वाली सड़क, जो टूट गई थी, उसका मरम्मतीकरण करने लगे। एक तरफ खुरदरी सड़क को चिकना बनाने लगे, दूसरी तरफ आपने उन आबादियों को टोटली छोड़ दिया, जहां पर किसी भी प्रकार की सड़क नहीं है। चाहे जन प्रतिनिधि हो, सरकार हो, राज्य की सरकार हो या केंद्र की सरकार हो, हम सभी लोगों का यह दायित्व है कि जहां पर भी आबादी है, जहां लोग रहते हैं, उनकी जो भी आबादी हो, वह आबादी भी बिजली, पानी, नाली, खडंजा मांगती है। जब हम नीचे आ रहे थे, तब आपने अचानक बीच में बड़ी सड़कों का मरम्मतीकरण किया था। मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे राज्य में और पूरे देश में बाढ़ के समय नदियां उफनती हैं और बाढ़, गाद, तारकोल की सड़क और पानी का बैर होता है। बाढ़ के समय ये सारी सड़कें टूट जाती हैं। क्या आपकी ऐसी कोई योजना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा, यमुना, बेतवा, गंडक, कोसी या सारे देश की नदियों के किनारे जो गांव बसे हैं, वहां तारकोल की सड़क की जगह टोटल आर.सी.सी. की सड़क बनाने की योजना है? अगर आप आर.सी.सी. की सड़क दे देंगे तो कई साल तक मरम्मत नहीं करनी पड़ेगी। अगर आप तारकोल की बनाएंगे तो हर साल मरम्मत करनी पड़ेगी। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 200 की आबादी वाले गांव, जिसको गांव में मजरा और आपकी अंग्रेजी में हेमलेट कहते हैं, क्या आपका हेमलेट को भी जोड़ने का विचार है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, as I have explained, the original objective of the Programme was based on connecting all habitations with a population of 500 in the normal plain areas and 250 in the other areas. Now, it is possible, Sir, given the pattern of habitations in the country that there are large clusters of people who will get left out. But we have to make a beginning somewhere. We have made a beginning based on 500 and 250 classification. We have made substantial progress in this area.

Sir, as far as the point that the hon. Member has made - he has raised the question particularly in the context of Uttar Pradesh - I might mention here that we have faced large number of problems in some of these States, particularly, in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Bihar is the only State in the country in which we sanctioned the roads without a core network being finalized and frozen. I am hoping that we would be able to solve this problem very soon. In the case of Uttar Pradesh also, Sir, we have had some practical problems on the ground. But we have introduced substantial variations and innovations in our programme. For example, we have introduced the financing of bridges as part of the *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.* In the Naxalite-affected districts, particularly, the sixty Naxalite-affected districts of which Sonbhadra is one in Uttar Pradesh, we have given special dispensation. But I am sure that the hon. Member will appreciate the fact that the resources are

limited. We have to ensure that the basic objective of the Programme which is '500 population in the plains areas and 250 population in all other areas', which was the original objective in the year 2000, is met sooner rather than later, and I am hoping it by 2014.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 386. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी,

श्री सभापति: आप अपनी जगह पर भी नहीं बैठे हैं, आप वहां से प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकते हैं। क्वेश्चन नं. 386।

वैद्यनाथ समिति द्वारा की गई संस्तुतियों का कार्यान्वयन

***386. सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अल्पकालीन सहकारी ऋण ढांचे में सुधार किए जाने हेतु वैद्यनाथन समिति-1 का गठन किया गया था और क्या उक्त समिति ने अपनी संस्तुतियां प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या वैद्यनाथन समिति-2 ने दीर्घकालिक सहकारी ऋण ढांचे में सुधार किए जाने के संबंध में भी अपनी संस्तुतियां प्रस्तुत कर दी हैं;

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

(ङ) सरकार ने वैद्यनाथन समिति-2 द्वारा की गई संस्तुतियों पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की है; और

(च) क्या सरकार इन संस्तुतियों को कार्यान्वित किए जाने पर विचार करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) से (च) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (च) भारत सरकार ने ग्रामीण सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, वर्ष 2004 में प्रो. ए. वैद्यनाथन की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यदल का गठन किया था। अल्पावधि सहकारी ऋण संरचना (एसटीसीसीएस) संबंधी कार्यदल की रिपोर्ट में मोटे तौर से निम्नलिखित सिफारिशें की गई थी। (i) एसटीसीसीएस के लिए एक वित्तीय पैकेज तैयार किया जाए जिसमें संचित हानियों और पीएसीएस (प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियां) सहित सभी सहकारी संस्थाओं को 7% के न्यूनतम जोखिम पूंजी आस्ति अनुपात (सीआरएआर) पर लाने के लिए सहायता देना शामिल हो, (ii) तकनीकी सहायता जिसमें वित्तीय प्रबंधन कौशल में सुधार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण की लागत शामिल हो, (iii) कंप्यूटरीकरण और (iv) कानूनी एवं संस्थागत सुधार।

दीर्घावधि सहकारी ऋण संरचना (एलटीसीसीएस) संबंधी प्रो. वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल ने अपनी सिफारिशों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, प्राथमिक सहकारी कृषि एवं ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों (पीसीएआरडीबी) को सदस्यों से सभी प्रकार की जमाराशियां लेने और अपने सदस्यों को सभी प्रकार के ऋण प्रदान करने; एसटीसीसीएस की संघीय इकाइयों सहित किसी विनियमित वित्तीय संस्था से उधार लेने; राज्य इक्विटी को वापस लेने; 7% की न्यूनतम सीआरएआर को पांच वर्षों में बढ़ाकर 12% करने के लिए अनुमति देने की सिफारिशें भी की थी।

एलटीसीसीएस संबंधी वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल की रिपोर्ट पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श किया गया था। एडीडब्ल्यूडीआरएम, 2008 तथा एसटीसीसीएस, पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज के एलटीसीसीएस पर पड़े प्रभाव को देखते हुए, यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि एलटीसीसीएस पैकेज की जरूरतों का पुन: विश्लेषण किया जाए। तदनुसार, भारत सरकार में एलटीसीसीएस हेतु एक अलग से पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज की व्यवहार्यता एवं जरूरत की जांच करने के लिए सितम्बर, 2009 में वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग के तत्कालीन अपर सचिव श्री जी.सी. चतुर्वेदी की अध्यक्षता में एक और कार्यदल का गठन किया था।

सरकार द्वारा वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल एवं चतुर्वेदी कार्यदल की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एलटीसीसीएस के पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Implementation of recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee

†*386. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: (a) whether the Vaidyanathan Committee-I was constituted for revival of short-term co-operative loan structure and it has submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Vaidyanathan Committee-II has submitted its recommendations for revival of long-term co-operative loan structure as well;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by the Government so far on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Committee-II; and

(f) whether Government would consider implementing these recommendations and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) to (f) To strengthen the Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions, the Government of India had constituted a Task Force in 2004 under the Chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan. The Task Force report on Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) broadly recommended for (i) a financial package for STCCS covering accumulated losses and assistance to bring all Cooperatives, including PACS (Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies) to minimum Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 7%, (ii) Technical assistance to cover the cost of training and capacity building to improve the financial management skills, (iii) computerization and (iv) legal and Institutional reforms.

The recommendations of Prof. Vaidyanathan Task Force on the Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) *inter-alia* recommended allowing the Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs) to access all types of deposits from members, to provide all types of loans to its members, to borrow from any regulated Financial Institution including federal units of STCCS, to retire the State equity, to stipulate a minimum CRAR of 7% to be increased to 12% in five years.

Consultations were held with the State Governments on the report of the Vaidyanathan Task Force on LTCCS. In view of the impact of the ADWDRS, 2008 and the STCCS revival package on the LTCCS, it was decided to reanalyse the needs of the LTCCS package. Accordingly, the Govt. of India in September, 2009 formed another Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri G.C. Chaturvedi, the then Additional Secretary, Department of Financial Services to examine the viability and the need for a separate revival package for the LTCCS.

Based on the recommendations of the Vaidyanathan Task Force and the Chaturvedi Task Force, revival package for LTCCS is under consideration of the Government.

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में यह जानकारी दी है कि सहकारी ऋण संरचना सम्बन्धित प्रो. वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं तथा 2008 में पुनरुज्जीवन पैकेज के एलटीसीसीएस पर पड़े प्रभाव को देखते हुए 2009 में उन्होंने वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग के तत्कालीन अपर सचिव श्री जी.सी. चतुर्वेदी की अध्यक्षता में एक और कार्यदल का गठन किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि इन सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या कोई निश्चित समयावधि है, जिसके अन्दर प्रो. वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल की सिफारिशों को लागू कर दिया जाएगा?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: सर, वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल की पहली रिपोर्ट से सम्बन्धित भारत सरकार का सारा पैसा दिया जा चुका है।

जहां तक दूसरी रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, जब इसके ऊपर रिपोर्ट आई है, उसके बाद एक और कार्यदल, चतुर्वेदी कार्यदल का इसलिए गठन किया गया, ताकि बीच में जो debt waiver scheme आ गई और पहले वाले वैद्यनाथन रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जो पैसा release हुआ था, उन दोनों का क्या impact पड़ा है, इसको देख लिया जाए। भारत सरकार के पास चतुर्वेदी कार्यदल की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है। वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल की long term credit cooperative structure के बारे में भी रिपोर्ट है और दूसरे कार्यदल की रिपोर्ट भी आ गई है। अभी ये भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और इसके ऊपर जल्द निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जिस तरह से सहकारी बैंकों के पुनरुत्थान के लिए वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल की अनुशंसा का लाभ राज्य सहकारी बैंकों और केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों को प्राप्त हुआ है, उसी तरह से केन्द्रीय मंत्री परिषद् द्वारा पारित होने के उपरान्त भी वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल की जो अनुशंसाएं हैं, अभी तक दीर्घकालीन साख संरक्षण वाले बैंक को उसका लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि दीर्घकालीन साख की जो सिफारिशें हुई हैं, उन अनुशंसाओं को कब तक लागू कर दिया जाएगा?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: सर, मैं पहले बता चुका हूं कि अभी यह रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है और इसके ऊपर जल्द निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन: सभापति महोदय, वैद्यनाथन कार्यदल ने जो सिफारिश की है, उसके अन्दर बोर्ड ऑफ डायरेक्टर्स के मैम्बर्स की संख्या को कम किया गया है। जिन लोगों ने शुरुआत में उस बैंक की स्थापना की, ऐसे जो individual memebers हैं, उन्हें तीन-चार categories के साथ मिला कर उनका अस्तित्व खत्म करने का प्रयास हुआ है। जिन्होंने शुरू से बैंक की स्थापना की थी और जो कई वर्षों तक के बैंक हैं, उनको ही वहां से बाहर निकालने का प्रयास इसके अन्दर किया गया है। मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध है कि क्या सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करके उन लोगों को अथवा उनके वारिसों को न्याय देगी?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

Now, statement by Minister correcting answer to questions.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

High Infant Mortality Rate in Andhra Pradesh

387. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Asifabad area of Adilabad district in Andhra Pradesh, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 183 out of 1000, whereas the national average is 50 only;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to stop such deaths in future and the action plan to handle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is estimated by Registrar General of India (RGI) through Sample Registration System (SRS). SRS provides infant mortality rate for National and State level and not for district level. As per SRS 2009, IMR for India is 50 per 1000 live births and IMR for Andhra Pradesh is 49 per 1000 live births. In 2008, Population Foundation of India carried out district level estimates for Infant and Child Mortality wherein IMR for Adilabad district has been reported as 44 per thousand live births

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, 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 Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI)

iii) Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease and respiratory infections.

iv) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on Basic newborn care and resuscitation.

v) Promotion of early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and young child feeding practices.

vi) Immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases.

vii) Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.

viii) Establishment of Sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, Stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care corners at 24×7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born care services.

ix) Provision of home based newborn care through ASHA.

x) Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.

xi) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), a recently launched initiative, provides for absolutely free treatment including drugs and diagnostics and to and fro transport to the sick neonates upto 30 days of the birth.

White paper on black money

*388. SHRI RAM DAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 27 given in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd August, 2011 and state:

(a) whether Government has set up a Committee headed by the Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) to examine ways to strengthen laws to curb generation of black money, its transfer to overseas banks and how to bring back illicit money of $ 462 billion, i.e. Rs. 20,79,000 crore, as worked out by the Global Financial Integrity Group; and

(b) whether Government propose to publish a White Paper on black money and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 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 is to 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 is to consult all stakeholders and submit its report within a period of six months.

(b) There is no proposal to publish any White Paper on black money. However, the Government has commissioned a study on black money by three national level institutions to be completed in a period of 18 months.

Introduction of PPF and Senior Citizen Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

*389. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 2053 given in the

Rajya Sabha on 15th March, 2011 and state:

(a) whether Government has received response from the organizations to which the case of Introduction of Public Provident Fund (P.P.F.) Scheme, 1968 and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, 2004 in Andhra Bank was referred;

(b) if so, whether Government has since taken a decision in the matter; and

(c) if not, the details thereof indicating the dates when Andhra Bank will introduce these two schemes?

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

(b) The Government has issued a Gazette Notification on 2nd August, 2011 authorizing Andhra Bank to operate the Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme 1968 and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme 2004.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in NPAs of SBI

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

(a) whether provisions made for Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the State Bank of India (SBI) have increased from Rs. 2474 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 8792 crore in 2010-11;

(b) if so, the sectors where the bad loans have increased during these years; and

(c) the names of the companies/individuals having outstanding loan of more than Rs. 100 crore with SBI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The provision for Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of State Bank of India has gone up from Rs. 2,474 crore in 2008-09 to Rs. 8,792 crore in 2010-11 due to increase in Gross NPAs. This provision includes countercyclical buffer of Rs. 2,330 crore during the year towards achieving 70% Provision Coverage Ratio as prescribed by Reserve Bank of India over and above the prudential provision.

(b) The NPAs have gone up substantially in the following sectors:

(i) Agriculture;

(ii) Corporate & Institutions (C & I); and

(iii) Small Scale Industries.

(c) The names of the companies/Individuals having outstanding loan more than Rs. 100 crore, which have turned into NPAs, as on 31 March, 2011 are given below.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Borrower Name	Amount
1	Shah Alloys Limited	210.34
2	Indorama Synthetics I Ltd.	193.99
3	P K S Ltd.	158.71
4	G P T Steel Industires Ltd.	154.70
5	Duncans Industries Limited	147.48
6	Greenearth Resources & Project	141.92
7	J.B. Diamonds	140.23
8	Bengal Shelter Housing Develop	136.62
9	Mascon Global Limited	129.10
10	Dennis Steels Private Ltd.	124.01
11	Biotor Industries Ltd.	123.85
12	Bharat Papers Ltd.	122.54
13	Radha Madhav Corporation Ltd.	115.81
14	Quintegra Solutions Ltd.	112.36
	TOTAL	2,011.66

Modernization of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., Assam

*391. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that appointment of permanent Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (JIPCL) is delayed inspite of having clear guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the corrective measures undertaken to prevent HPCL from financial deterioration;

(d) whether modernization and technical upgradation of the said paper mill have been carried out within the targeted dates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The tenure of the CMD, Shri Raji Philip expired on 31.1.2011. The proposal for extension or otherwise of tenure of Shri Raji Philip was initiated on 1.1.2010 as per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines. Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) recommended non-extension of tenure of Shri Raji Philip vide their letter dated 31.01.2011, which was approved by the ACC and communicated by the DOPT vide letter dated 16th March, 2011. Accordingly, PESB was requested to initiate process afresh for filling up the post of CMD, HPC on a regular basis.

(c) The details of the corrective measures undertaken to prevent HPCL from financial deterioration:

i. Procurement of fibrous raw material from all sources both conventional and non-conventional so as to achieve optimum capacity utilization and overcome the problem of shortage of raw material.

ii. Import of pulp to supplement fibre requirements.

iii. To further tap raw material sources within Assam a supplementary agreement with Dima Hasao Autonomous Council has been signed.

iv. HPC has approached Govt. of Manipur and Govt. of Tripura for sustained supplies of raw material to its Cachar Paper Mill. It has also made arrange-ments for procuring bamboo from Bangladesh by road route.

v. Concerted efforts are being made to liquidate the finished goods inventory and improve the sales performance besides improving the order book position.

(d) Following stand-alone schemes under Modernization & Technological Upgradation Plan (MTUP) have already been implemented with in-house expertise within the targeted dates:

i. Winder Up-gradation at Nagaon Paper Mill & Cachar Paper Mill.

ii. Two Street Soap Stone Powder Feeding at Nagaon Paper Mill & Cachar Paper Mill.

iii. Quality Control Systems for L & T Machine at Nagaon Paper Mill & Cachar Paper Mill.

iv. Multifuel Atmospheric Fluidized Bed Combustion Boiler at Nagaon Paper Mill.

v. Cut Size Sheeter at Cachar Paper Mill.

However, implementation of large and integrated schemes such as Conversion of Mercury Cell to Membrane Cell, Chlorine Di-oxide Plant, Elemental Chlorine Free Bleaching, Electro Static Precipitator for Coalfired Boiler, Modernization of Paper Machine & Capacity Upgrade at Nagaon Paper Mill and New Turbo-Generator for Nagaon Paper Mill could not be completed within targeted date.

(e) Major reasons for not adhering to targeted dates are as under:

i. The project being Brown Field in nature involved integration with the existing system and balance of plants leading to delays and re-tendering in some cases.

ii. Fibre shortage also forced the company to slow down plans.

HIV Vaccine Development Programme

*392. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had launched a Rs. 50.00 crore HIV vaccine development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in India every day around 7100 people are getting infacted with HIV; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology, the department has initiated a collaborative program to accelerate the HIV

Vaccine discovery research between Translational Health Science and Technology Institute, Gurgaon, (an autonomous institution of the Department) and International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI). The emphasis of this programme is to identify candidate immunogens that elicit broadly neutralizing antibody responses against HIV-1 by establishing an innovative discovery program employing high throughput technology. The program is targeted to expand the number of vaccine candidates for testing and enhance the speed with which they can be assayed. The programme shall engage scientists, build scientific capacity in India towards enhancement of global R&D efforts for HIV vaccine development, strengthen efforts to share and commercialize scientific knowledge and foster inclusive innovation process. The unique industrial-type high-throughput vaccine design, screening and selection processes proposed for this Vaccine Laboratory will be largely facilitated by interdisciplinary interaction and will be driven by the principles of international collaboration, high-quality science and vaccine-oriented applied research.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. National AIDS Control Organisation conducts annual HIV Sentinel Surveillance at more than 1200 sites across the country among pregnant women and high risk groups to monitor the trends of HIV epidemic. Data from surveillance is used to generate projections on estimates of number of persons infected with HIV and annual new HIV infections. According to the recent estimates based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008-09, it is estimated that India had approximately 1.2 lakh new HIV infections in 2009 and this number has declined by more than 50% during the last decade.

Deaths due to consumption of Tobacco products

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

(a) the number of persons died due to Gutka, Bidi, Cigarette and other types of tobacco products during the last three years: year-wise;

(b) the details of amount spent on programmes being run for prohibition of different types of tobacco products by Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the details of amount received as tax from sale of different types of tobacco products during the last three years; and

(d) the details regarding the steps taken for de-addiction from smoking?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004, approx. 8-9 Lakh persons die annually due to tobacco attributable diseases. Tobacco products are well known to cause cancer of mouth, tongue and pharyx. The number of cases of cancers of tongue, mouth and hypopharynx as estimated from the data of Population based Cancer Registries functioning under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR, during the years 2008, 2009 & 2010, are as under:

Year	2008	2009	2010
No. of cases	66,129	68,160	70,261

(b) In order to effectively implement the provision of The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA), 2003, the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States. The expenditure incurred on implementation of NTCP during the last three years as under:

Sl.No.	Scheme	Financial Year	Allocation (In Rupees)	Expenditure (In Rupees)
1	National Tobacco Control Programme	2008-09	39.00 Cr.	35.17 Cr.
		2009-10	17.00 Cr.	16.67 Cr.
		2010-11	29.32 Cr.	29.31 Cr.

(c) the details of amount received as Excise and Custom duty from tobacco products during the last three years are given as under:

Sl.No.	Duty	2007-08 (In Rupees)	2008-09 (In Rupees)	2009-10 (In Rupees)
1	Excise Duty	10268.07 Cr.	13300.31 Cr.	13853.27 Cr.
2	Custom Duty	7.1041 Cr.	13.3505 Cr.	14.3526 Cr.

(d) In order to provide de-addiction/cessation services, the government in collaboration with WHO had initially set up 13 TCC's in 12 states across the country in 2001 to help users to quit the tobacco addiction. Further, the Government has also launched National Tobacco Control

Programme (NTCP) in 2007-08 with the objective of enforcing the provisions under COTPA, 2003, creating awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco and providing cessation facilities at district level in 42 districts of 21 states under NTCP.

Funds provided to Rajasthan under JSY

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

(a) the details of funds provided by the Central Government to Rajasthan under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) during the last two years; and

(b) the number of women in the State benefited by this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In the Programme Implementation Plan of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for the State of Rajasthan, financial outlay for Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) was Rs. 140 crores in 2009-10 and Rs. 143 crores in 2010-11.

(b) The number of beneficiaries under Janani Suraksha Yojana for the State of Rajasthan was reported as 9,78,615 in 2009-10 and 9,11,000 in 2010-11.

Child care leave for PSUs/Banks employees

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

(a) whether the provisions for Child Care Leave has been introduced in all autonomous Bodies/PSUs/Nationalised Banks under Ministries/Departments of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the number of employees of PSUs/Nationalised Banks who have availed this facility since introduction of the scheme;

(c) if not, what are the reasons for not implementing this scheme in PSUs/Nationalised Banks as enjoyed by the Central Government women employees; and

(d) the time-frame for extending the provision of Child Care Leave to the employees of the Nationalised Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) So far as Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are concerned, they are commercial organizations and mostly set up under the Companies Act, 1956. The functions, requirements and responsibilities of employees of CPSEs differ from the Central Government employees. CPSEs like any other Company are required to follow the Labour Laws including the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. The Leave Rules for the CPSEs employees including women are being framed by the respective CPSEs with the approval of their Board of Directors.

Regarding Public Sector Banks it is mentioned that the leave rules in banking industry are formulated in terms of Bipartite Settlement/Joint Notes. These Settlements/Joint Notes, the latest being signed on 27.04.2010 for a period of 5 years starting from 01.11.2007, provide that the female employees can take Maternity Leave for a period not exceeding six months on any one occasion and twelve months during the entire period of service. A childless female employee can avail two months leave for legally adopting one child below one year of age till the child reaches the age of one year.

Failure of Anaemia Control Programme

*396. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in comparison to our neighbouring countries the problem of anaemia is very acute in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has had an Anaemia Control Programme since the 1970s;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for the failure of the Programme; and

(f) the details of further action proposed to be taken to control anaemia, particularly among women and children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey conducted (2005-06) in the country, the prevalence of anaemia among under five age children, pregnant women & ever married women (15-49 years) is 69.5%, 58.7% & 56.1% respectively.

As per World Health Organization (WHO) world wide prevalence of anaemia 1993-2005, the estimate of anaemia in neighboring countries is as follows:

	Estimate of anaemia (%)		
Country	Preschool Children	Pregnant Women	Non-pregnant Women
Bangladesh	47.0	47.0	33.2
Bhutan	80.6	49.6	54.8
China	20.0	28.9	19.9
Nepal	78.0	74.6	66.7
Pakistan	50.9	39.1	27.9
Srilanka	29.9	29.3	31.6

(c) to (f) Anemia is a multi faceted and complex problem which require several multi sectoral interventions. National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme (NNAPP) was started in 1970. The components of the programme were merged under Child Survival & Safe Motherhood (CSSM) in 1992. In 1997, intervention measures to anemia control become a part of Reproductive & Child Health Programme (RCH) and is now a part of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

In order to prevent & control anemia among children & women the following measures are taken under the National Rural Health Mission:

(i) 6 month to 5 years children are provided Iron Folic Acid syrup having 20 mg of elemental iron and 100 mcg of Folic Acid.

(ii) Children 6-10 years are provided small Iron Folic Acid tablets having 30 mg elemental iron and 250 mcg of Folic Acid.

(iii) Adolescent are provided Iron Folic Acid tablets similar to that of adults.

(iv) Pregnant & lactating women are given Iron folic acid tablets having 100 mg of elemental iron and 0.5 mg of Folic Acid for 100 days. Those who have severe anaemia are provided with double doses.

(v) Health & Nutrition Education to improve over all dietary intakes and promote consumption of iron-folate rich food is being promoted through Village Health & Nutrition Days.

Cess on polluting energy sources

*397. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to introduce cess on polluting energy sources to cross-subsidize alternative energy initiatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government can also avail of funds pledged by high polluting developed nations for the purpose of developing clean energy sources; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Presently, Government levies a clean energy cess of Rs. 50 per tonne on coal produced in India and imported coal with effect from 1st July, 2010. Government has announced that the proceeds of the cess will build the corpus of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF). The National Clean Energy Fund will be used for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies. Any project/scheme for innovative methods to adopt to clean energy technology and research & development shall be eligible for funding under the NCEF.

(c) and (d) During the sixteenth Conference of Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Cancun, Mexico during Nov.-Dec., 2010, the developed country parties have committed to provide resources approaching USD 30 billion for the period by 2012 to meet adaptation and mitigation needs in developing countries. They have also committed to mobilizing resources approaching USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to support climate change related actions in developing countries. The funds will be channelized through various sources and channels including a Green Climate Fund. Developing countries can avail of these funds through agreed channels for financing mitigation and adaptation activities including development of clean energy sources.

Post Retirement DA Relief for NPS beneficiaries

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

(a) whether under the New Pension System (NPS) the employees will be eligible for DA relief after retirement on line of present pensioners under the earlier scheme;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is not desirable on part of Government to revise the pension of employees under NPS in view of the ever-present inflationary trends; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANABH MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Dearness relief is available to Government employees who are covered under the defined benefit pension system. However, the Government took a decision in August, 2003 to introduce a defined contribution based pension system called the 'New Pension System' (NPS) for all employees of the Central Government with effect from 1-4-2004, except the armed forces. The 'NPS replaced the then existing defined benefit pension system.

The NPS is conceptually a different pension system from the defined benefit pension system. While the employees covered by the defined benefit pension system get dearness relief as part of the pension, the employees covered under the NPS get the pension based on the accumulations over their working life out of the contributions of the employees and the Government to the NPS. This has been designed in line with best international practices to achieve the requirements of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

Drinking water facilities for villages

*399. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in the country, as on date, do not have drinking water facilities;

(b) what was the financial outlay provided by the Planning Commission in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and how much of that amount has been actually spent; and

(c) how many villages have been provided with the drinking water facilities during the first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As on 1.4.2011, as reported by the States, in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, against a total of 16,64,186 habitations in the rural areas of the country, 11,86,760

habitations have been fully covered and 4,77,426 habitations have been partially covered

with adequate and safe drinking water supply. All uncovered habitations identified for coverage at the inception of Bharat Nirman have been covered with drinking water facilities.

(b) The financial outlay for rural water supply in the Eleventh Five Year Plan was Rs.39,490 crore. However, the actual amount made available by the Planning Commission for rural water supply in the XIth Plan period is Rs.40,150 crore. Expenditure at the Central level is principally in terms of releases to the States. Out of the Rs. 30,800 crore allocated from 2007-08 till 2010-11, Rs. 30,718.01 crore has been spent. For 2011-12, Rs. 9,350 crore has been allocated and till 25.8.2011, Rs. 1,093.85 crore has been released to the States.

(c) During the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan, against a target of coverage of 6,53,798 habitations, the States have been able to cover 5,29,967 rural habitations with provision of adequate and safe drinking water supply.

Reforms in the implementation of schemes for rural upliftment

*400. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has been carrying out reforms in the implementation of various schemes devised for rural upliftment; and

(b) if so, the details of basic reforms to be undertaken in the foreseeable future?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation are implementing through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

On the basis of reviews, suggestions by implementation agencies, field visits, discussions and evaluation studies reforms/modifications are introduced in various programmes by the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation from time to time.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Quality standard/specifications of potable water

2946. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prescribed any quality standard/specifications for potable water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by when quality standard/specifications be finalized for potable water in view of the fact that most of the developed countries like Australia, UK and USA have already decided the quality of potable water?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government of India assists the State Governments in providing safe drinking water to the rural population of the country through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under the NRDWP guidelines, water is considered as safe for drinking purposes if the bacteriological and chemical parameters are within the prescribed limits of Bureau of Indian Standards IS-10500 specifications.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount spent on NRDWP in Bihar

2947. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Bihar under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years;

(b) the amount spent out of it; and

(c) the reasons for not spending the full amount?

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

(b) The amount allocated, released and expenditure incurred under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) by Bihar during the last three years is given below.

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2008-09	425.38	452.38	73.30
2009-10	372.21	186.11	284.84
2010-11	341.46	170.73	425.91

(c) The reasons for the State not being able to fully spend the amounts available in some years, include the slow pace of utilisation due to delays in procurement processes and the taking up multi-village schemes that require 2-3 years for completion.

Non-utilization of TSC funds by Bihar

†2948. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Central Government to Bihar during the years 2005-2010 under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) the amount utilized by the State Government out of that; and

(c) the reason for not utilizing the residual amount?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Central Government released a sum of Rs. 323.76 crore to Bihar under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during the year 2005-2010.

(b) A sum of Rs. 266.46 crore has been reported utilized by Bihar out of the central share released during the same period as per data reported by the State through the online data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

(c) The TSC is project based programme taking district as a unit operated in demand driven mode. Under TSC, every district project has an approved project outlay not linked to annual budgets. TSC guidelines stipulate that the next installment of funds shall be released to the States for the eligible districts only on utilization of at least 60% of the earlier released funds. The eligibility for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the release of final instalment of the district project is utilization of 80% of the earlier released funds. The campaign therefore has an inbuilt provision of ensuring availability of funds during the period of release of next instalment of funds in order to ensure effective implementation of TSC by the project districts.

Achievement rate under NRDWP and TSC

2949. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has achieved the target for implementation of its different schemes at the end point for the last three years, State-wise:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken thereupon; and

(d) the details of financial allocation made, amount utilized and achievement made as well as number of beneficiaries being covered through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), State-wise, specially in Assam since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) NRDWP: The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing access to adequate and safe drinking water to the rural areas. Under the Scheme, the Central Government provides financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water. A statement showing the State/ UT-wise targets and achievements made under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years is given in Statement-I *(See* below). It may be seen from the same that in terms of percentages the achievement against target was 70.21% for 2008-09, 93.88% for 2009-10 and 98.08% for 2010-11.

TSC: The Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999, to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. It is a project based programme taking district as a unit operated in a demand driven mode. Therefore, there are no annual targets

fixed. The sanitation coverage in rural areas was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas has increased

to approximately 73.10% as of July, 2011 as per the progress reported by the States through on line data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry. The, achievements made under TSC during the last three years are given in Statement-II *(See* below).

(d) NRDWP: Under NRDWP, coverage is measured in terms of habitations and not individual beneficiaries. A Statement showing State-wise details of allocation, release and expenditure and physical target and achievement since the launch of NRDWP i.e. from 2009-10 to 2011-12 (till 31.7.2011) is given in Statement-III *(See* below).

TSC: Since TSC is project based programme operated in a demand driven mode, there are no annual financial allocations made to the States. The amount released, amount utilized and achievements made in respect of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) State-wise including the State of Assam since inception of TSC is given in Statement-V *(See* below). All the members of the households are the beneficiaries under the campaign.

Statement-I

Target and Coverage of Habitations Under NRDWP During Last Three Years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	15889	15647	8500	5374	6673	6971
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2390	905	2400	567	534	601
3	Assam	23099	8703	23000	12004	8157	6467
4	Bihar	39956	25785	40508	26622	18749	14221
5	Chhattisgarh	4408	8178	3551	12002	9948	7847
6	Goa	3	4	0	0	0	
7	Gujarat	4232	2374	1396	1441	1100	1079
8	Haryana	635	965	950	885	1007	752
9	Himachal Pradesh	5184	6390	5000	5204	5000	5094

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4704	2234	4700	424	962	903
11	Jharkhand	7170	6832	1552	14605	1099	11399
12	Karnataka	12950	5586	13000	11625	8750	6130
13	Kerala	4596	7650	395	241	744	405
14	Madhya Pradesh	3718	5302	4500	10781	13300	13937
15	Maharashtra	19877	17128	8605	7465	9745	8987
16	Manipur	0	115	730	158	330	227
17	Meghalaya	1881	1116	500	407	840	380
18	Mizoram	306	46	300	124	124	121
19	Nagaland	170	584	200	84	105	128
20	Orissa	16492	13507	3452	9525	5494	7525
21	Punjab	4933	1523	1651	1874	2023	1658
22	Rajasthan	25654	7434	10929	10388	7764	7254
23	Sikkim	300	27	300	110	175	100
24	Tamil Nadu	4602	9097	7000	8206	8009	7039
25	Tripura	138	555	3132	843	825	976
26	Uttar Pradesh	1639	1190	2000	1874	2142	1879
27	Uttaranchal	1450	1351	1199	1200	1565	1324
28	West Bengal	11460	2747	9093	4806	6630	5967
29	A & N Islands	34	0	42	0	8	8
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0		
31	Daman & Diu	0		0			
32	Delhi	0		0			
33	Lakshadweep	10		0		10	10
34	Pondicherry	18	15	4	40		12
	TOTAL	217898	152990	158589	148879	121812	119401

Statement-II

The achievements made under TSC during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Achievements made under TSC				Achievements made under TSC				Achievements made under TSC			
	Achievements made under TSC	During 2008-09				During 2009-10				During 2010-11			
		IHHLs	School Toilet	Ang. Toilet	Sanitary Complex	IHHLs	School Toilet	Ang. Toilet	Sanitary Complex	IHHLs	School Toilet	Ang. Toilet	Sanitary Complex
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	292697	30727	1640	17	606277	2242	764	13	1049704	3961	816	27
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3399	1910	910	1	16682	111	201	21	19799	335	331	29
3	Assam	206256	8296	1195	0	489334	17226	8257	16	498849	4528	1004	8
4	Bihar	756465	15065	272	52	640359	4010	216	17	717792	8679	309	63
5	Chhattisgarh	305456	18511	1906	63	460320	6867	3192	38	236164	616	262	41
6	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	18753	345	50	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	984200	3180	1834	215	607078	697	1599	106	515224	2323	2343	62

9	Haryana	367097	14	521	115	191242	0	204	83	132137	1340	870	107
10	Himachal Pradesh	313872	1959	994	35	239576	4701	2302	63	216571	6429	4400	310
11	Jammu & Kashmir	39415	4291	27	159	55390	3540	29	143	125228	1480	42	130
12	Jharkhand	362573	6913	700	23	335592	5128	2477	41	296678	2158	1451	57
13	Karnataka	409816	790	1173	97	1087674	740	616	112	810104	4719	3025	126
14	Kerala	81865	605	713	89	68302	448	1390	153	20241	29	195	58
15	Madhya Pradesh	1105250	23015	8722	132	1354632	10540	2057	117	1166016	16570	4419	164
16	Maharashtra	854563	8871	5992	361	934879	3540	3735	854	562183	4222	1574	1424
17	Manipur	4590	885	95	43	15941	835	88	58	49576	1227	779	142
18	Meghalaya	30004	549	37	20	47256	1358	162	18	65417	2833	710	55
19	Mizoram	8973	0	117	39	7639	0	0	103	1611	0	0	135
20	Nagaland	5543	522	35	2	25993	432	648	5	18224	578	60	8
21	Orissa	323802	16623	3768	5	539077	14262	4866	30	853303	3418	1459	18
22	Puducherry	227	0	0	9	208	0	0	0	77	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23	Punjab	262194	2063	37	1	158060	678	456	0	118415	1000	1951	3
24	Rajasthan	889762	9796	2196	51	665660	6773	2031	42	750948	6323	1734	48
25	Sikkim	3712	1	75	155	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	421967	2919	1443	54	533108	1244	410	3	473647	1464	182	2
27	Tripura	62971	459	132	2	27346	519	937	0	30392	588	645	46
28	Uttar Pradesh	2415154	84045	33380	1448	2669547	37933	22997	51	2915407	18410	16076	28
29	Uttarakhand	98884	870	109	6	115071	413	2	8	132913	219	6	16
30	West Bengal	636422	9780	922	51	515535	20243	6591	135	466311	12060	6180	270

Statement-III

Financial and Physical Progress under NRDWP since its launch

		Financial Progress			Physical Progress
Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	Release	Expend.	Coverage of Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1438.95	1096.11	969.09	12632
2	Arunachal Pradesh	431.14	410.14	387.09	1171
3	Assam	1180.10	810.98	755.77	19026
4	Bihar	1069.33	356.84	754.87	42031
5	Chhattisgarh	377.09	250.23	228.12	21995
6	Goa	16.54	3.32	1.66	0
7	Gujarat	1510.53	1213.13	1207.57	2701
8	Haryana	662.80	483.79	370.46	1745
9	Himachal Pradesh	411.21	398.41	349.19	10926
10	J & K	1363.76	943.69	1049.95	1327
11	Jharkhand	487.91	241.29	223.08	27229
12	Karnataka	1790.23	1331.66	1095.77	18653
13	Kerala	447.23	349.26	321.81	702
14	Madhya Pradesh	1154.48	770.55	736.84	31386
15	Maharashtra	2072.54	1366.23	1387.70	17496
16	Manipur	172.95	103.20	110.44	490
17	Meghalaya	199.15	164.67	159.97	923
18	Mizoram	133.50	116.84	125.83	248
19	Nagaland	185.22	150.09	154.70	212
20	Orissa	605.31	521.42	443.56	18617

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Punjab	245.84	216.01	222.55	3695
22	Rajasthan	3353.42	2111.64	1935.54	18907
23	Sikkim	63.90	43.80	44.73	224
24	Tamil Nadu	901.90	773.72	693.08	15265
25	Tripura	175.55	152.06	164.92	1980
26	Uttar Pradesh	2548.46	1982.60	2016.48	3775
27	Uttarakhand	410.44	261.31	137.43	2753
28	West Bengal	1112.02	908.85	797.33	10976
29	A & N Islands	1.01	0.00	0.00	8
30	D & N Haveli	1.09	0.00	0.00	0
31	Daman & Diu	0.61	0.00	0.00	0
32	Delhi	4.31	0.00	0.00	0
33	Lakshadweep	0.24	0.00	0.00	10
34	Pondicherry	1.54	0.00	0.00	52
35	Chandigarh	0.40	0.00	0.00	0
	TOTAL	24530.70	17531.85	16845.51	287155

Statement-IV

The Amount Released, amount utilized and achievements made in respect of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) State wise including the State of Assam

Sl.No.		State	Centre	Share-Centre	Share-Individual
		Release (Rs. in Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Household Latrine Constructed	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Andhra Pradesh	58840.43	39118.71	7553850	

2	Arunachal Pradesh	2791.51	2224.98	71340

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	37550.83	24501.3	1506327
4	Bihar	56704.16	41825.64	3130629
5	Chhattisgarh	28348.6	22179.89	1845310
6	D & N Haveli	3.15	1.67	37
7	Goa	172.32	149.93	34553
8	Gujarat	28700.04	24324.15	4201019
9	Haryana	11136.1	8867.51	1958515
10	Himachal Pradesh	7081.23	5312.94	1013646
11	Jammu & Kashmir	8188.01	4729.9	360765
12	Jharkhand	26536.45	18020.26	1561216
13	Karnataka	27619.18	21114.65	3888707
14	Kerala	10297.81	8256.56	1118561
15	Madhya Pradesh	63206.24	51934.05	5966674
16	Maharashtra	56251.27	44267.39	6681189
17	Manipur	2348.56	1977.02	85200
18	Meghalaya	6679.97	4593.75	180420
19	Mizoram	2903.48	2324.09	76540
20	Nagaland	3116.4	2996.75	113187
21	Orissa	46091.07	28810.65	3638160
22	Puducherry	94.84	79.07	2268
23	Punjab	2921.86	1240.2	734932
24	Rajasthan	27105.55	18001.39	3678688
25	Sikkim	1123.07	1010.21	94600
26	Tamil Nadu	44154.11	35956.48	6564375
27	Tripura	5354.4	4245.07	586204

1	2	3	4	5
28	Uttar Pradesh	137666.29	126410.5	15916811
29	Uttarakhand	5367.53	4118.1	618142
30	West Bengal	43556.38	32318.27	7481581

Amount spent on installation of toilets in villages

2950. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state the amount spent till date to install toilets in the households of villages and hamlets in the country, State-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): The amount reported spent till date to install toilets in the households of villages and hamlets in the country under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), State-wise is given as Statement-I *(See* below) and district-wise is at Annexure-II *[See* Appendix 223 Annexure No.19] as reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

Statement-I

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

State-wise Expenditure on installation of toilets upto July, 2011

Sl.No.	State	Expenditure (in lakh)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	54081.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1235.97
3	Assam	25192.6
4	Bihar	45389.8
5	Chhattisgarh	18588.86
6	D&N Haveli	0.22
7	Goa	212.2

1	2	3
8	Gujarat	26938.27
9	Haryana	7319.22
10	Himachal Pradesh	1781.38
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3301.65
12	Jharkhand	19139.03
13	Karnataka	23383.11
14	Kerala	12600.81
15	Madhya Pradesh	47273.05
16	Maharashtra	30871.28
17	Manipur	1134.25
18	Meghalaya	3007.94
19	Mizoram	1154.33
20	Nagaland	2204.74
21	Orissa	28129.02
22	Puducherry	34.43
23	Punjab	328.98
24	Rajasthan	9483.12
25	Sikkim	1939.34
26	Tamil Nadu	45372.65
27	Tripura	4435.7
28	Uttar Pradesh	178992.51
29	Uttarakhand	5040.1
30	West Bengal	40408.3
		638974.28

Arsenic contamination of water in Assam

2951. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that arsenic is found in water in a number of districts of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to control it;

(d) the problems being faced by the people as a result of arsenic contamination;

(e) whether the State Government has sought any help from the Centre; and

(f) if so, the assistance provided by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government of Assam on the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 1/4/2011, there were 2,089 rural habitations in 19 districts wherein some or all drinking water sources are affected with arsenic in excess of prescribed limits, remaining to be covered with supply of safe drinking water. Statement showing district-wise details is given in Statement. *(See* below).

(c) As per reports available, Government of Assam has provided safe drinking water in 661 arsenic affected habitations through piped water supply from alternate safe surface/groundwater sources and through dugwells during 2009-11. It has targeted to cover 1758 (as per on-line IMIS) arsenic affected habitations in 2011-12. The State Government has been urged to give highest priority to coverage of such habitations in its Annual Action Plan.

(d) Prolonged consumption of drinking water with arsenic levels in excess of prescribed limits may lead to diseases like keratosis and melanosis.

(e) and (f) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to the State Governments in provision of safe drinking water to the rural population of the country through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water

Programme (NRDWP). In 2010-11, Rs. 487.47 crore were released to Assam under NRDWP. The allocation made for Assam under NRDWP for the year 2011-12 is Rs 428.86 crore. As per NRDWP Guidelines upto 65% of released funds could be utilized for tackling water quality problems.

Statement

Remaining arsenic affected rural habitations in Assam State as on 1/4/2011

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of remaining arsenic affected habitations
1	2	3
1	Baksha	36
2	Barpeta	121
3	Bongaigaon	47
4	Cachar	29
5	Chirang	0
6	Darrang	99
7	Dhemaji	62
8	Dhubri	82
9	Dibrugarh	0
10	Goalpara	12
11	Golaghat	389
12	Hailakandi	30
13	Jorhat	486
14	Kamrup	0
15	Karbi Anglong	0
16	Karimganj	59
17	Kokrajhar	1

1	2	3
18	Lakhimpur	63
19	Marigaon	31
20	Nagaon	1
21	Nalbari	341
22	Sibsagar	123
23	Sonitpur	77
24	Tinsukia	0
25	Udalguri	0
	TOTAL	2,089

Provisioning of contaminated drinking water

2952. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 1,10,000 habitations affected with chemical contamination were provided safe drinking water during the period from 2005 till date;

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

(c) the funds spent during this period?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by the States as on 31.7.2011 in the on-line Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry, from 2005-06 to 2011-12 1,12,300 quality-affected habitations have been provided with safe drinking water. The year-wise and State-wise details of coverage of quality-affected habitations (including Andhra Pradesh) are given in the Statement-I *(See* below).

(c) A statement giving the State-wise details of expenditure of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme including expenditure for coverage of quality-affected habitations is given in Statement-II *(See* below).

Statement-I

Coverage of Water Quality Affected Habitations Since 2005-06

Sl.No.	State/UT	Coverage							
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 *	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	524	495	688	904	217	134	1	2963
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0		4	397	38	215		654
3	Assam	0		1113	1365	6061	2906	291	11736
4	Bihar	3		223	6080	10036	5975	332	22649
5	Chhattisgarh	11			1031	1246	1752	391	4431
6	Gujarat	414	762	1731	644	379	398	32	4360
7	Haryana	50	97	24	34	91	14	1	311
8	Himachal Pradesh					12			12
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0				1			1
10	Jharkhand	49	80		328	221	1074	17	1769
11	Karnataka	950	232	372	1684	2344	1453	104	7139

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Kerala	26	95		570	101	49	20	861
13	Madhya Pradesh	132	86		341	620	393	163	1735
14	Maharashtra	127	169	2708	618	1009	1866	209	6706
15	Manipur	0					1		1
16	Meghalaya	27	35	23	13	6	17	1	122
17	Mizoram	26							26
18	Nagaland	19	4		23	19	4		69
19	Orissa	256	314	3852	702	2257	1581	338	9300
20	Punjab	45	80	105	473	273	64		1040
21	Rajasthan	96	1000	1370	2889	3109	2708	822	11994
22	Tamil Nadu	705	353	143	99	1	1009		2310
23	Tripura	0	204	179	300	733	871	130	2417
24	Uttar Pradesh	412	922	1364	1155	1562	1831	22	7268
25	West Bengal	645	379	4826	1878	1789	2788	22	12327
26	Pondicherry	33	23	32	3	4	4		99
	Total	4550	5330	18757	21531	32129	27107	2896	112300

* As per IMIS on 31.7.2011.

Statement-II

Expenditure under ARWSP/NRDWP by States/UTs on Rural Water Supply including Quality Affected Habitations since 2005-06

(Rs in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	160.36	276.50	388.41	397.46	397.46	423.38	148.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	105.18	103.33	121.31	160.97	195.55	176.55	14.99
3	Assam	108.63	181.04	117.26	265.40	275.07	480.55	0.15
4	Bihar	69.55	136.82	0.00	73.30	284.87	425.91	44.09
5	Chhattisgarh	27.39	72.37	104.16	112.42	105.17	109.51	13.44
6	Goa	0.96	1.48	2.31	0.00	0.50	1.16	0.00
7	Gujarat	126.51	121.67	219.12	289.33	508.98	610.49	88.10
8	Haryana	26.13	63.41	109.54	117.29	132.35	201.57	36.54
9	Himachal Pradesh	119.11	156.33	132.45	141.49	154.18	165.59	29.42
10	J & K	182.79	270.92	361.41	176.67	384.25	506.52	159.18
11	Jharkhand	43.35	41.15	117.51	18.85	86.04	128.19	8.85
12	Karnataka	211.88	245.91	286.57	449.15	475.17	573.93	46.67
13	Kerala	49.15	74.72	83.46	106.56	151.85	137.97	31.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Madhya Pradesh	154.84	167.98	267.56	368.61	355.08	324.94	56.82
15	Maharashtra	322.86	348.71	378.38	511.06	617.42	713.48	56.80
16	Manipur	8.45	32.35	34.71	36.33	41.17	69.27	0.00
17	Meghalaya	32.44	45.70	56.61	74.50	69.57	70.48	19.92
18	Mizoram	24.89	43.82	30.16	45.48	52.21	58.02	15.60
19	Nagaland	16.47	28.58	27.39	39.60	72.08	80.63	1.99
20	Orissa	89.03	99.55	233.60	273.12	201.85	211.11	30.60
21	Punjab	37.55	41.11	40.28	96.68	95.35	106.59	20.61
22	Rajasthan	355.00	514.78	619.67	967.95	673.92	852.82	408.80
23	Sikkim	11.22	15.96	15.36	28.85	24.00	19.51	1.22
24	Tamil Nadu	93.75	161.11	190.90	230.58	370.09	303.41	19.58
25	Tripura	32.55	36.82	54.30	36.99	78.07	67.20	19.65
26	Uttar Pradesh	181.34	330.74	421.14	514.54	970.60	933.28	112.60
27	Uttarakhand	55.33	59.17	114.14	61.09	63.83	55.44	18.16
28	West Bengal	142.38	144.55	230.55	371.62	368.77	420.22	8.34
29	A & N Islands			4.72	30.78			
30	Pondicherry				1.00			
	TOTAL	2789.07	3816.56	4762.96	5998.27	7205.43	8227.72	1412.36

* As per IMIS on 31.7.2011.

Provision of clean drinking water

†2953. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of polluted or fluoride-mixed drinking water can lead to various disease;

(b) if so, the details of such diseases along with details of districts affected in Rajasthan with the problem of such polluted drinking water;

(c) the plan formulated by Government to provide clean drinking water in every village;

(d) whether clean drinking water is a fundamental right of every citizen, and whether Government proposes to bring a bill in this regard for the permanent solution of this problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Consumption of polluted drinking water can lead to various diseases such as cholera, typhoid, hepatitis, polio etc. apart from various types of cancer. Excess fluoride in drinking water can lead to dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis or non-skeletal fluorosis. As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan on the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), as on 1/4/2011, there were 31,698 water quality affected habitations in Rajasthan of which Salinity, Fluoride, Nitrate, Iron and Arsenic affected habitations were 20211, 10319, 1106, 54 & 8 respectively. Fluoride and Salinity are the major water quality problems in Rajasthan. A Statement showing district-wise water quality affected rural habitations in Rajasthan as on 1/4/2011 is given in the Statement *(See* below).

(c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to the State Governments in providing safe drinking water to the rural population of the country through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, upto 65% of funds allocated to the State could be utilized for providing clean drinking water.

(d) and (e) The NRDWP guidelines mention that water is a public good and that every person

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has the right to demand drinking water. This basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily available and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations.

Statement

Details of water quality affected habitations in Rajasthan as reported by the State on IMIS as on 01/04/2011

Sl.No.	District Name	Contamination wise number of Habitations					
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ajmer	462	341	0	0	121	0
2	Alwar	53	38	0	0	15	0
3	Banswara	461	461	0	0	0	0
4	Baran	45	26	0	4	15	0
5	Barmer	10767	0	0	0	10767	0
6	Bharatpur	1000	16	0	1	983	0
7	Bhilwara	570	519	0	10	22	19
8	Bikaner	150	37	0	0	96	17
9	Bundi	177	28	0	0	149	0
10	Chittaurgarh	467	334	0	0	0	133
11	Churu	374	98	1	0	275	0
12	Dausa	352	318	2	0	32	0
13	Dhaulpur	2	0	0	0	2	0
14	Dungarpur	424	202	0	0	8	214
15	Ganganagar	151	76	0	0	75	0
16	Hanumangarh	37	9	0	0	28	0
17	Jaipur	567	491	2	0	74	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Jaisalmer	1577	423	1	2	1151	0
19	Jalor	927	827	0	0	99	1
20	Jhalawar	57	38	0	1	16	2
21	Jhunjhunun	225	68	2	0	152	3
22	Jodhpur	7195	1999	0	0	5038	158
23	Karauli	281	159	0	0	122	0
24	Kota	53	6	0	0	47	0
25	Nagaur	2377	1865	0	0	507	5
26	Pali	157	132	0	0	24	1
27	Rajsamand	460	344	0	36	13	67
28	Sawai Madhopur	320	181	0	0	137	2
29	Sikar	423	349	0	0	74	0
30	Tonk	751	748	0	0	1	2
31	Udaipur	836	186	0	0	168	482
	TOTAL	31698	10319	8	54	20211	1106

Problem of drinking water in rural areas of Ajmer

†2954. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to minimum rainfall in the Ajmer region of Rajasthan constantly since last many years, most of the rural areas are facing the problem of drinking water containing fluoride;

(b) whether Bisalpur project was sanctioned for Ajmer about twenty five years back with the financial assistance provided by the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Government to solve the problem of drinking water of this region permanently;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to supply the water of Bisalpur project only to the urban and rural areas of Ajmer till the problem of drinking water of the people of Ajmer is solved permanently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As reported by the State Government of Rajasthan, rural areas of Ajmer district do face drinking water problems. However, 618 villages of Ajmer district are being supplied potable water from the Bisalpur project.

(b) Yes Sir. The Bisalpur project was sanctioned in the year 1986-87 to solve the problem of drinking water and providing irrigation in Ajmer, Jaipur and other districts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) As reported by the State government, the water supply from Bisalpur dam is being made to Ajmer and Jaipur districts and also en-route habitations. Out of the storage of 31,568 Mcft of water in the reservoir, 5,100 Mcft water is supplied to Ajmer district and 11,100 Mcft water to Jaipur district. 8,000 Mcft water is supplied for irrigation purposes. The balance 7,368 Mcft water is allowed towards seepage and evaporation.

Non-functioning of National Green Tribunal

2955. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon disbanding of the National Environment Appellate Authority (NEAA), the National Green Tribunal (NGT) was set up to serve as environment and forest related redressal mechanism;

(b) if so, the details of NGT, indicating its composition, objectives and purview;

(c) whether it is a fact that NGT has been non-functional so far as none of its members except the Chairperson have been appointed as yet;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when NGT is likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has established National Green Tribunal (NGT) on 18.10.2010 under the NGT Act, 2010. The objective of the NGT Act is effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Section 4 of the NGT Act provides that the NGT shall have a full time Chairperson, not less than 10 Judicial Members and 10 Expert Members but subject to a maximum of 20 full time Judicial and Expert Members.

(c) to (e) The National Green Tribunal at Delhi has commenced hearings from July 4, 2011. Presently, the NGT consists of a Chairperson and 6 Members.

Prohibition on mining in CRZ area

2956. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining of limestone and other similar minerals is prohibited in Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) area as per CRZ notification 1991;

(b) whether there is any scientific study for prohibiting mining of limestone and other minerals in CRZ area;

(c) whether mining for limestone and other minerals can be permitted, where there is an elevated coastal area and cliff kind of structure;

(d) whether some State Governments have requested for allowing mining activities in CRZ areas subject to compliance of environmental protection measures and also based on the technical studies; and

(e) if so, what decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 and the recently issued CRZ Notification, 2011, prohibits the mining of sand, rocks and other substrata material

including limestone except rare minerals like, monazite, rutile etc., and exploitation of oil and

natural gas. All activities which are permissible under these Notifications are required to obtain clearance under these Notifications. Mining of the sand, rocks and other substrata material is expected to cause damage to the Coastal environment including the Sea water intrusion.

(c) The CRZ Notification indicated in parts (a) and (b) above are uniformly applicable in CRZ areas including elevated coastal areas.

(d) and (e) The CRZ Notification 2011 supercedes the CRZ Notification, 1991. While finalizing the CRZ Notification, 2011, the inputs from various Stakeholders including the State Governments were examined for suitable incorporation.

Reduction of emissions from transportation vehicles

2957. DR. E.M.SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a long term policy and strategy to increase mobility but reduce emissions from transport by the year, 2050 following European pattern of no conventionally fuelled cars in cities, reduction in emissions from shipping, and use of low carbon fuels in aviation and shift the inter city transport from road to rail; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has formulated the Auto Fuel Policy which stipulates Bharat Stage (BS)-IV emission norms in 13 metro cities and Bharat stage-III in rest of the country from April 1, 2010. The same has been implemented. In parallel, the auto industry is supplying BS-IV vehicles in the 13 metro cities from April 1, 2010 and Bharat Stage III vehicles in rest of the country from October 1, 2010, as the fuel of BS-III quality could be made universally available by the oil industry only from October 1, 2010. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is mandated with formulation and implementation of emission norms for motor vehicles and various dimensions of the same are debated in the Standing Committee on Emission legislation.

Further, the Ministry of Heavy Industry (MoHI) has recently announced a National Mission on Electric Mobility in May, 2011. The National

Mission rolls out policies, projects and schemes and identifies milestones, both for the short and long term. The Society of Indian Automobile

Manufacturers and MoHI have commissioned a study to understand the market for E-mobility in India. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the Ministry of Power has undertaken the task of formulating fuel efficiency regulations for Auto Industry for the year 2015 and 2020 to reduce Carbon Dioxide footprints of the automotive sector. To promote the mass rapid transport and to shift the inter-city transport from road to rail, the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has set up a network of rapid transit system serving Delhi, Gurgaon, Noida and Ghaziabad in the National Capital Region.

India has ratified Annexes of International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978, which *inter alia* includes prevention of air pollution from ships. The aviation sector has already started reduction in fuel consumption and emissions by adopting better operational procedures such as minimum usage of auxiliary power unit, reduced flap takeoff and landings, idle reverse on landing, proper flight planning system, adhering to proper maintenance of aircraft, weight reductions in the form of reducing the weight of cabin equipment, catering services and avoiding carrying extra fuel on board.

Projects from Rajasthan pending environmental clearance

2958. DR.GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the projects from Rajasthan pending with Government for environmental clearance;

(b) the number and details of the projects granted environmental clearance during the last three years;

(c) the details of the projects rejected with reasons therefor;

(d) whether any new guidelines have been issued regarding environmental clearance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As on 30.06.2011, a total of 29 projects from the State of Rajasthan covering the developmental sectors of hydropower sector including irrigation, thermal power, mining,

and building and construction projects, are pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests for environmental clearance under the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006.

(b) A total of 121 developmental projects from the State of Rajasthan covering the sectors as detailed in part (a) of the reply have been granted environmental clearance by the Ministry of Environment and Forests during the last three years and during the current year.

(c) A total of 6 projects of mining sector have been rejected the environmental clearance during the last three years and current year due to varying reasons such as non-compliance of the provisions and procedures prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 and Circulars of the Ministry, inadequate information on critical environmental parameters and deficiencies in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environ-mental Management Plans (EMP) furnished for these projects.

(d) and (e) For streamlining of the procedure under the EIA Notification 2006 have been prepared and uploaded on the Ministry website to facilitate better preparation of EIA-EMP Reports by the project proponents. A number of clarificatory Circulars on the EIA Notification 2006 and on the process for obtaining environmental clearance have also been uploaded on the Ministry's website.

Pending proposal of BRO

2959. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of road infrastructure development proposals of Border Roads Organisation (BRO) are pending with the Ministry for the necessary consent since long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons behind the delay in issuing necessary permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Only three proposals of Border Roads Organisation (BRO), received recently, are in the consideration of the Ministry for clearance subject to conformity with the guidelines of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. These proposals are:

i. Dharasun Gangotri Motor road under NH-108 from km 81.216 to km. 94.640 in Uttar Kashi district of Uttarakhand.

ii. Extension and widening of km. 38.00 to km. 48.00 of Dharasun Gharasun Gangotri Motor road under NH 108 in Uttar Kashi district of Uttarakhand.

iii. Widening of km. 16.00 Tawaghat to km. 32.00 Bandarlima motor road in Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand.

All other proposals of road infrastructure development of Border Roads Organisation (BRO) have been granted in-principle/final approval.

Protection of ground water and environment from industrial waste

†2960. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ways the industrial waste and dangerous toxic chemical elements, solid and liquid, are disposed off;

(b) whether mercury in used Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL) is polluting ground water and environment to a great extent;

(c) the steps being taken to save ground water and environment from such pollutants;

(d) whether the Ministry has any proposal to deal with these problems; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes. As per the Rules, every person engaged in generation, processing, treatment, storage, transportation or use of hazardous waste is required to obtain authorization from the State Pollution Control Board or Committee (SPCB/PCC). Every person engaged in recycling and reprocessing of wastes listed in Schedule IV of the Rules needs to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

be registered with the State Pollution Control Board or Committee concerned. The hazardous wastes generated shall be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor or re-user. The occupier generating hazardous wastes and operator of the treatment storage and disposal facility for such wastes need to maintain records of such operations and send annual returns to the SPCBs/PCCs.

Improper disposal of waste including mercury containing waste may affect the environment and the ground water. Central Pollution Control Board has therefore published Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluor-escent Lamps Sector. These guidelines, *inter-alia,* prescribe best practices at various levels such as at manufacturer's level and consumer's level etc.

Diversions of forest lands for mining

2961. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of forest land has been diverted for mining resulting in ecological imbalance; and

(b) if so, the details of forest land diverted for mining during the period 2005-2011, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Central Government during the last seven years from 2005 to 2011 (as on 31.07.2011) accorded 780 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 67,038.30 ha. forest land for mining purposes. Year-wise details of the same is as below:

Year	No. of cases	Area diverted (ha.)
2005	113	4,881.88
2006	145	12,251.84
2007	102	6,643.53
2008	144	10,528.93
2009	112	7,294.67
2010	103	14,505.24
2011 (as on 31.07.2011)	61	10,932.21

Total	780	67,038.30

To minimize adverse impacts of mining on environment and ecology, permission accorded by the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for mining projects is subject to execution of appropriate safeguards by the project proponents.

Disposal of e-waste in the country

2962. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that e-waste is emerging as a major source of pollution in the country as the norms to manage and dispose e-waste are not being enforced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that e-waste is being imported by the companies in India from abroad and children are involved in dismantling the computers, etc., which is causing health hazard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make stringent norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1.47 lakh MT of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005. This is expected to increase to about 8.0 lakh MT by 2012. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has taken a number of steps to ensure environmentally sound management of e-waste in the country. These include:

(i) Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 have been notified for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes including e-waste.

(ii) As per these Rules, e-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. Waste generated is required to be sent or sold only to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.

(iii) Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste published by Central Pollution

Control Board provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.

(iv) E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 have been notified on 12th May, 2011. These Rules come in to effect from 1st May, 2012.

(c) and (d) Import of electronic waste for disposal is not permitted in the country. Import of such wastes is permitted only for reuse or recycling or reprocessing with the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). For effective implementation of these provisions related to import and export, a co-ordination committee including representatives from the Ministry of Finance (Department, of Revenue), the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (DGFT), the Ministry of Shipping (Department, of Ports), the Central Pollution Control Board and select State Pollution Control Boards has been constituted. This committee has been working to sensitize the Customs authorities regarding enforcement of these Rules in order to check illegal import of E-waste into the country.

Mandatory EIA for industrial units

2963. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy includes ordering Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) of industrial units at the time of closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has made it mandatory to organize Public Meetings/ Hearings to communicate the findings of EIA and to include them in the process of oversight; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 requires all new projects or activities or the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities listed in the Schedule to this Notification entailing capacity addition with change in process and or technology to obtain prior environmental

clearance as per the procedure prescribed thereunder. No separate EIA is required at the time of closure.

(d) Public Consultation is a mandatory requirement for all those projects activities covered under the EIA Notification, 2006 except those category of projects which are specifically mentioned thereunder. For the purpose of holding Public Hearing, the EIA report is required to be placed before the public. Detailed procedure for conduct of public hearing has also been prescribed in the Notification.

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

Environmental clearance to Gundia Hydro Electric Project

2964. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal submitted by the State Government of Karnataka seeking Environmental clearance to Gundia Hydro Electric Project is still pending with the Ministry;

(b) whether the clarifications, information and documentation sought for from the State Government have been furnished by October, 2010; and

(c) by when the environment clearance to the project proposal is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry has constituted an expert panel on the Western Ghats Ecology under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil for assessing the impacts of various projects on the ecology of this area. Due to location of Gundia Hydro Electric Project, Karnataka in the Western Ghats, the decision on the project is linked to the submission of the report for ecologically sensitive Western Ghats by the Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel.

Strict laws for conservation of river Ganga

†2965. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount Government has spent so far on making river Ganga pollution free;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government will consider to enact strict new laws to keep it pollution free; and

(c) by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) An expenditure of Rs. 896.05 crore has been incurred so far under the Ganga Action Plan for conservation and pollution abatement of river Ganga.

Discharge standards have been notified for industries under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees have been empowered under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to take appropriate action against defaulting industries.

The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February, 2009 as an empowered authority under Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for conservation of the river Ganga.

Sustainable livelihood for people living in and around forests

2966. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering sharing of the profits earned by the Forest-based products to the local population in the country;

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

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure a sustainable livelihood to people living in and around forests, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Under the National Forest Policy, 1988 and subsequent policy documents on Joint Forest Management (JFM), State/UT Governments have passed resolutions for sharing of benefits earned out of forest produce from forestry operations between State and people. Accordingly, there exists mechanism in States for the sharing of benefits earned by the forest-based products.

(c) Government of India and the State Governments implement various schemes for ensuring sustainable livelihood to rural/tribal people of this country, which cover people living in an around forests.

Projects pending for environmental clearance

2967. DR.GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal of Government and private projects pending for environmental clearance with the Ministry, till date; and

(b) since, when each of them is pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As on 30.06.2011, a total of 245 developmental projects received under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, covering hydropower sector including irrigation, thermal power, mining, and building and construction projects, are pending for varying durations with the Ministry of Environment & Forests for environmental clearance. These projects are pending due to non-compliance by the project proponents of the procedures of the EIA Notification 2006 and Circulars of the Ministry, inadequate information on critical environmental parameters, and deficiencies in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) furnished for the projects.

Schemes for increasing per capita forest cover in the country

†2968. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita forest cover in India is 0.08 hectare while the global per capita forest cover is 0.8 hectare;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the schemes being run by Government in order to increase the per capita forest coverage in the country and the progress made on these schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The per capita forest cover of India is 0.06 hectare while the global per capita forest cover is 0.6 hectare.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) To increase the per capita forest coverage in the country, the Ministry of Environment & Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Department Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Department Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level. The choice of species to be planted under NAP Scheme is decided by JFMCs, based on local preferences, suitability of land and agro climatic conditions. Seven models of Afforestation have been recognized under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and teak could be one of the species.

Besides NAP, the following steps have been taken to promote afforestation/ tree planting in the country which will help to increase the per capita forest coverage in the country:

- Two new **Eco-Task Force (ETF)** Battalions have been operationalised by the Ministry for eco restoration of degraded areas in Assam, in addition to supporting the existing four ETF battalions in the country. An amount of Rs. 31.91 Crores has been released during the 2010-11.
- XIIIth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 5000 crore for five years starting from 2010-11 for activities including conservation and development of forests.
- Additional Central assistance of Rs. 81.66 Crores has been released to the States during 2009-10 for **Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover.**
- Tree planting is also an approved activity under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

Incentives for devising mechanism to curb use of plastic

2969. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to contain plastic waste in public places;

(b) whether Government proposes to work with cities and towns to ban plastics in public places and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government can provide incentives to towns which have devised mechanisms to curb the spread of plastics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 (amended on 02.07.2011) for management of plastic waste. Under these Rules, the municipal authorities are responsible for setting up waste management systems including collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of plastic waste. They are required to set up collection centers for plastic waste involving manufactures in line with the principle of extended producer's responsibility. Further, cany bags are not to be made available free of cost to consumers.

No proposal for a complete ban on the use of plastic bags is under consideration of the Central Government. However, some State Governments have restricted/banned the use of plastic carry bags throughout the State or in ecologically sensitive/tourist places.

Artificial insemination for increasing tiger population

†2970. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use artificial insemination to increase the number of tigers in the country;

(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) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, 'in-situ' conservation of tiger is supported in designated tiger reserves of 17 tiger States, since the species breeds well under favourable habitat conditions.

Reduction in green house gas emission

2971. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the third biggest Green House Gas (GHG) emitter in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has planned any steps to reduce intensity of this emission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per current information available, the largest contributor in percentage term of global greenhouse gas emissions are China-19.5%, USA-19.2%, lndia-5.3%, Russia-5.1%, Japan-3.6% and Germany-2.6%.

(c) and (d) India has announced that it will endeavour to reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 20 to 25 percent in comparison to the 2005 level by 2020. Government has launched National Action Plan on Climate Change that includes National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency which aim at reducing emissions intensity of GDP. Government follows the policy of sustainable development through a range of programmes aimed at energy conservation, improved energy efficiency in various sectors; promoting use of renewable energy; power sector reforms; use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport; fuel switching to cleaner energy; afforestation and conservation of forests; promotion of clean coal technologies and encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems.

Impact of climate change on agriculture and livelihood

2972. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent report submitted to the United Nations (UN) Climate Panel by Government, it is stated that more than half of the country is vulnerable to climate change that can possibly lead to large-scale agriculture and livelihood problems;

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by Government to UN Climate Panel;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any effective steps to face various challenges posed due to climate change; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A Report on "Climate Change and India: A 4×4 Assessment a Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" has been published in November, 2010. However, the report has not been submitted to United Nations Climate Panel. The Report has projected the likely impact of climate change on temperature, precipitation, extreme events, sea-level rise, agriculture, eco-system and bio-diversity, water and human health in four regions, namely Western Ghats, Himalayan region, North-Eastern region and Coastal region. The assessment brings out vulnerability of these regions to the adverse impact of climate change. The Report does not have any specific recommendations. However, the information generated in the report and assessments made therein are utilized by appropriate agencies of the government including the nodal ministries for effective implementation of activities under National Action Plan on Climate Change.

(c) and (d) Government is aware of various challenges posed due to climate change and has come up with National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which outlines steps to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of our development path. Eight Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat. Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change are being implemented by the nodal ministries to address vulnerability to climate change and enhance capacity at the Central and State level to respond to climate change.

Environmental damage due to sinking of MV Rak ship off Mumbai coast

2973. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sinking of the ship MV Rak has resulted in an oil spill, off the Mumbai Coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent and possible effects of the oil spill;

(d) the action taken by Government to reduce damage;

(e) the names of the owners of the said ship and their responsibility with regard to this incident;

(f) whether the mangroves along the coast are at threat from the oil spill; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (g) Indian Coast Guard under the Ministry of Defence is the Central Coordinating Authority for oil spill response. An operation "Paryavaran Suraksha 02/11" was launched by them to prevent damage to marine environment due to the sinking of MV Rak Carrier. As per information provided by the Coast Guard, most of the oil spill was neutralized by the Coast Guard ships and aircraft at sea, thereby preventing major oil pollution in shoreline areas. Only a few isolated patches of oil spill from MV Rak Carrier reached the Mumbai Coast. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai in co-ordination with the Coast Guard and the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has cleaned up the shore. Aerial monitoring is being continued in the area for oil spill response action as necessary.

As on 21st August, 2011, there is no oil spill from the sunken ship. No mangroves have been affected by oil spill from MV Rak Carrier.

The owner of the MV Rak Carrier is M/s. Delta Shipping Marine Services, Qatar. The Directorate General of Shipping has initiated action against them under the relevant provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Cleaning of rivers and back-water in Kerala

2974. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any project to clean the rivers and back-waters of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A project for abatement of pollution of river Pamba in Kerala was sanctioned in May, 2003 for an amount of Rs. 18.45 crores under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments. The project includes construction of sewerage system & sewage treatment plants,

bathing ghats, community toilets at Pamba and Sabrimala. Total expenditure of Rs. 326 lakh (including state's share) has been reported till date.

Environmental clearance for coal mining projects of Coal India Ltd.

†2975. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mining projects of Coal India Ltd. Pending for approval with the Ministry;

(b) the details of new proposals and proposals for expansion pending for approval, project-wise;

(c) the date of their receiving and the period of their pendency along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government will consider to approve the said pending projects of coal mining in order to meet the shortage of coal in national interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) A total of 13 coal mining projects of M/s. Coal India Ltd., which include 6 new projects and 6 projects for expansion, are awaiting environmental clearance for varying durations, under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006. These projects have not been accorded environmental clearance as on date due to non-submission of complete information in their Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Reports, inadequate information on critical environmental parameters, non-compliance of the procedures of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006 and Circulars of the Ministry, etc. by Coal India companies.

(d) The EIA Notification 2006 provides for a time limit of 105 days for taking a decision after receipt of complete information from the project proponents.

Report on damage to environment due to over exploitation of Bellary mines

2976. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI R.C. SINGH:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Ministry to submit a report to the Court on the damage to the environment on account of over-exploitation of Bellary mines, requirement of iron ore to the steel industry and how much of it is met by Bellary mines etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court on 29th July, 2011 directed the Ministry of Environment and Forest to submit an interim report indicating what the requirement of Steel Industry in India as far as iron ore is concerned. Secondly, out of the total requirement of the Steel Industry in the Country, how much is met by the Bellary mines. Lastly, how much of the quantity of iron ore is domestically required and internationally exported?

On 5th August, 2011, interim report prepared by the Ministry of Environment & Forests was placed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court on 5th August, 2011 directed that a macro level EIA study to be undertaken by Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) in collaboration with Wildlife Institute of India, FSI and such other domain experts, as may be decided by ICFRE in consultation with Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF). This would be in respect of the Bellary district. MoEF was directed to frame a detail Terms of Reference for the proposed study within one week.

Ministry of Environment & Forests framed the Terms of Reference for the Macro Level EIA Study and communicated the same to ICFRE and all concerned institutes. Macro level EIA study is presently under progress.

Re-establishment of corridors for movement of tigers

2977. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'Project Tiger' and Tiger Reserves having the problem of dwindling corridors for tigers to move from one Protected Area (PA) to another Tiger Reserve (PA);

(b) the steps being taken by National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) to re-establish such corridors; and

(c) the steps proposed by NTCA to tackle the issue where corridors have vanished and Tiger Reserves are like islands or pockets of survival only for the flagship species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the recent (2010) country level assessment of the status of tigers, co-predators and prey in the country, the tiger landscapes having potential for metapopulation existence but require corridor connectivity are: Srisailam (Andhra Pradesh), Similipal - Satkosia (Orissa), Ranthambhore -Kuno Palpur - Sheopur (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh), Indravati - Northern Andhra Pradesh - Chandrapur - Nagzira - Navegaon (Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra), and Bandhavgarh - Sanjay - Guru Ghasidas - Palamau (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand).

(b) Guidelines have been issued for preparation of reserve-specific Tiger Conservation Plan which, interalia, includes indicative planning for adjoining areas providing corridor connectivity. Provision exists in the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for supporting such areas.

(c) Besides supporting initiatives for developing/restoring buffer and corridor in isolated tiger reserves, active management involving tiger translocation is done on a site-specific basis to repopulate suitable low tiger density habitats from other well populated reserves within a landscape.

Proposals for restoration of forests in Chhattisgarh

†2978. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Chhattisgarh has sent any proposal for restoration of depleting forests and jungles in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of amount involved in the proposal along with the quantum of amount that has been released and that is yet to be released and by when all the amount is likely be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) No proposal has been received from Government of Chhattisgarh for restoration of depleting forests and

jungles in the State. However, a proposal dated

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

02nd August, 2011 for Rs. 20.53 crores for the year 2011-12 has been received under National Afforestaion Programme (NAP) for undertaking afforestation in degraded forests and adjoining areas of the State. The proposal is under consideration as per the guidelines of the NAP and availability of budget.

Upgradation of Nidigurthi-Chinthota road

2979. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the proposal of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for strengthening and upgradation of the existing Nidigurthi-Chinthota Road in Nellore district, falling in Pulicat Bird Sanctuary which will benefit the villages of Nellore district and ease out long traffic jam there;

(b) the details of constraints in giving clearance to this proposal of great public interest; and

(c) by when the much awaited clearance is likely to be given to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No proposal for upgradation of Nidigurthi-Chinthota road involving Pulicat Bird Sanctuary has been received in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for consideration of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Adverse effects of oil spill off Mumbai Coast

†2980. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the adverse effects of oil leaking from the ship which sank off Mumbai's coast on aquatic life;

(b) whether its effect has been felt upto the residential areas along the coast;

(c) whether there has been delay in planning for taking immediate measures to deal with the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Indian Coast Guard under the Ministry of Defence is the Central Coordinating Authority for oil spill response. An operation "Paryavaran Suraksha 02/11" was launched by them to prevent damage to marine environment following the sinking of MV Rak Carrier. As per information provided by the Coast Guard, most of the oil spill was neutralized by the Coast Guard ships and aircraft at sea, thereby preventing major oil pollution in shoreline areas. Only a few isolated patches of oil spill from MV Rak Carrier reached the Mumbai Coast. No mangroves have been affected by oil spill. As on 21st August, 2011, there is no oil spill from the sunken ship. No such effect up to the residential areas along the coast has been reported.

Proposal to extend subsidized interst rate on crop loan

2981. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has petitioned the Ministry to extend the 4 per cent subsidized interest rate on crop loans for post harvest management also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has proposed extension of the pre harvest interest subvention scheme of Government of India for post harvest management loans for the farmers.

The Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government of India is being implemented by Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks since 2006-07 to provide short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payee farmers, i.e., those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12. Hence, the prompt payee farmers will get the short term crop loan upto Rs. 3 lakh at the rate of 4% p.a. in 2011-12.

Capital infusion in PSBs

2982. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fart that Government has put in place an action plan for infusing capital in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as part of a recapitalization package; and

(b) if so, the details of the banks which have been provided with capital so far bank-wise, sector wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Pursuant to Budget Announcement for the year 2010-11 to ensure that the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are able to attain a minimum 8% Tier-I Capital by 31st March, 2011 and also pursuant to Union Cabinet decision dated 1.12.2010 to raise Government of India holding in all PSBs to 58%, Government has infused capital in the following PSBs during the financial year 2010-11 as under:

(Amount- Rupees in crore)

Name of the Bank	Amount	Mode of investment
1	2	3
UCO Bank	673.00	PNCPS*
Central Bank of India	250.00	PNCPS
United Bank of India	250.00	PNCPS
Vijaya Bank	700.00	PNCPS
Bank of Maharashtra	588.00	PNCPS
Union Bank of India	111.00	PNCPS
IDBI Bank Ltd.	3,119.04	Preferential allotment of equity
Central Bank of India	2,003.19	Rights Issue of equity shares
Allahabad Bank	292.00	Preferential allotment of equity
Allahabad Bank (Plan)	378.00	-do-
Andhra Bank	618.00	-do-

1	2	3
Andhra Bank (Plan)	555.00	-do-
Bank of India	1,010.00	-do-
Bank of Maharashtra	352.00	-do-
Corporation Bank	309.00	-do-
Dena Bank	539.00	-do-
Indian Overseas Bank	1,054.00	-do-
Syndicate Bank	633.00	-do-
UCO Bank	940.00	-do-
United Bank of India	308.00	-do-
Vijaya Bank	368.00	-do-
Bank of Baroda (Plan)	2,461.00	-do-
Oriental Bank of Commerce (Plan)	1,740.00	-do-
Punjab National Bank (Plan)	184.00	-do-
Union Bank of India (Plan)	682.00	-do-
TOTAL		20,117.23

*Perpeutal Non-Cumulative Preference Shares

Bilateral investment treaty with US

2983. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bilateral investment treaty between India and the USA is under progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of critical challenges as well as gains possible to the Indian industry consequent to the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Preliminary negotiations for a bilateral investment treaty with the United States of

America were held during 2007 to 2009 and a technical negotiation proposed by them has been accepted in principle by India.

(c) Such agreements are intended to provide fair and equitable treatment to the investors of either country in the territory of the other country on reciprocal basis.

Direct and indirect agriculture loan

2984. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds provided by banks to farmers during the last three years and the amount of loan disbursed to the farmers seeking loan of more than Rs. 10 lacs and those seeking loans less than Rs. 10 lakh respectively;

(b) the amount provided by the banks towards direct agriculture loan and indirect agriculture loan during the last three years separately; and

(c) whether Government would issue any guidelines for this so that small and marginal farmers may get more loans from banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total loans provided by Banks during the last 3 years for agriculture sector is given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (provisional)
Commercial Banks	228,951.31	285,799.73	332,705.98
Co-operative Banks	46,191.81	63,496.85	70,105.30
Regional Rural Banks	26,764.68	35,217.62	43,967.70
TOTAL	301,907.80	384,514.20	446,778.98

Source: NABARD.

The details of amount of loan disbursed to the farmers seeking loan of more than Rs.10 lakh and those seeking loan of less than Rs. 10 lakh respectively are not maintained.

(b) The amount outstanding as credit provided by Scheduled Commercial Banks towards Direct and Indirect Agriculture loan during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Agency	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Direct Agriculture	Indirect Agriculture	Direct Agriculture	Indirect Agriculture	Direct Agriculture	Indirect Agriculture
Public Sector Banks	215642.51	82568.79	265276.94	107200.95	300084.69	114906.59
Private Sector Banks	46509.59	29552.36	51919.25	3904944	6004371	32091 86

Source: RBI.

(c) During the year 2010-11, out of 566.14 lakh farmers account which had been provided agriculture credit, 334.67 lakh (59.11%) were belonging to Small and Marginal farmers. The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several measures to ensure availability of credit to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) through banks. These include:

- The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.
- The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers.
- Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of ‘no dues’ certificates for small loans up to Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-

declaration from the borrower.

- RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

Opening of bank branches in villages

†2985. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of banks which have complied with the announcement of the Central Government to open their branches in each village with a population of two to three thousands;

(b) the number of new bank branches opened at village level during the year 2010-11; and

(c) whether the Central Government plans to make an action plan regarding opening branches of banks within a timeframe after conducting review meetings with various banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, to begin with, 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 (BC) 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

As reported by Reserve Bank of India, 1003 branches were opened in Rural areas by Scheduled Commercial Banks during 2010-11 (Rural areas includes centres with population less than 10,000).

Government conducts periodical meetings with banks to assess the progress made.

Disinvestment targets

2986. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is firm on its agenda to achieve its disinvestment target for the current fiscal year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has prepared a list of companies for disinvestment in the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for disinvesting these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Budget Estimates for disinvestment proceeds are Rs. 40,000 crore for the year Rs. 2011-12. All efforts are being made to reach the disinvestment target for the current fiscal year.

(c) Disinvestment is a continuous exercise. The 13th Finance Commission has estimated disinvestment receipts from Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) both listed and unlisted. However, disinvestment in a particular year depends on culmination of a set of procedures mentioned below:

(i) Authorization procedure that includes, the Board of Directors of the CPSE, the Administrative Ministry including other Ministries concerned and finally the Government.

(ii) The CPSE specific compliance procedure in preparation for disinvestment.

(iii) Market related procedure that includes professional positive input and advice about the markets.

Government has already approved the following cases for disinvestment:

(i) Disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited out of Government of India shareholding.

(ii) Disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Steel Authority of India Limited out of Government of India shareholding in conjunction with issue of fresh equity of 5 per cent by the Company.

(iii) Disinvestment of 10 per cent paid-up equity capital of Hindustan Copper Limited out of Government of India shareholding in conjunction with issue of fresh equity of 10 per cent by the Company.

(iv) Disinvestment of 10 per cent paid-up equity capital of National Building and Construction Corporation Limited out of Government of India shareholding.

Proposals for disinvestment in respect of the following CPSEs are at various stages before seeking Government approval:

(i) Disinvestment of 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited out of Government of India shareholding.

(ii) Disinvestment of 10 per cent paid-up equity capital of National Aluminum Company Limited out of Government of India Shareholding.

(d) Disinvestment is carried out as per disinvestment policy of the Government. The reasons for disinvesting or not in a company are broadly summarized into followings:

(i) Already listed profitable Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant by public offering out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the CPSEs concerned or a combination of both;

(ii) All unlisted CPSUs having positive net worth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both;

(iii) Further public offerings by listed CPSEs taking into consideration their capital investment requirements with GoI simultaneously or independently offering a portion of its shareholding in such CPSEs.

(iv) All cases of disinvestment are to be decided on a case by case basis as each CPSE has different equity structure, financial strength, fund requirement, sector of operation, etc., factors that will not permit a uniform pattern.

(v) Government retains at lease 51 per cent equity and management control in all cases of disinvestment through public offerings.

Check on generation of black money

2987. PROF ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether black money is generated due to tax evasion and by hiding assets disproportionate to known sources of income;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has formed a Special Investigation

Team (SIT) to ensure the return of money stashed abroad;

(c) if so, the steps taken to check evasions of taxes and hiding of disproportionate assets;

(d) the quantum of money locked in cases pending before different tax tribunals, High Courts, Supreme Court etc. and measures taken to dispose of those cases in a time hound manner; and

(e) the quantum of black money seized during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Black money is generated through various legal and illegal activities, including lax evasion. Hiding of assets disproportionate to known sources of income is a consequence of generation of black money.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb lax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns; surveys, search and seizure actions; imposition of penalty; and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information technology is used in a systematic way for collection and collation of information to take anti-evasion action against tax evaders.

(d) As on 31 March, 2011, the amount of tax locked up in cases pending before different tax tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court amounted to Rs. 1.03 lakh crore. Government have taken several steps to reduce litigation, such as raising of monetary limits for filing appeal; prescribing standard operating procedure; developing alternative dispute redressal channels, etc.

(e) During the last three financial years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11), undisclosed assets of the value of Rs. 2,289 crore have been seized by the Income Tax department.

Establishment DMO

2988. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going ahead with its plan to set up a full-fledged Debt Management Office (DMO) to manage the Government debt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is seeking cooperation from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as it feels DMO can become successful only in close Co-ordination with the RBI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As announced in the Union Budget of 2007-08, a Middle Office was set up in the Ministry of Finance, as a first step towards establishment of a full fledged Debt Management Office. Ministry of Finance-Reserve Bank of India (MOF-RBI) Joint Implementation Committee (JIC) was also constituted to strengthen the Middle Office. Consequent to the announcement in the Union Budget 2011-12, comments of RBI have been sought on the legislation for Public Debt Management Agency of India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Middle Office was set up with support from RBI. The strengthening of the Middle Office is guided by the MOF-RBI Joint Implementation Committee (JIC). The JIC is also overseeing preparation of the draft legislation. There is close co-ordination between RBI and the Government throughout the process of establishment of the DMO.

Setting up of income tax service centres

2989. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department proposes to set up Income Tax Service Centres in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) how these service centres will become operational when there is an acute shortage of personnel in the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes. The Income Tax Department is setting up Aayakar Seva Kendras in various parts of the country.

(b) "Sevottam" is an integrated model for excellence in delivery of services by Government departments. The initiative was taken by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARP & G) and a roadmap for implementation of the project was prepared by the PMO. The Income Tax Department was one of the departments chosen for implementation of "Sevottam". The concept of "Sevottam" is being implemented in the Income-tax Department by

setting up of Aayakar Seva Kendras. 15 Aayakar Seva Kendras have already been set up in the Department including 3 pilot locations. Out of these 15 ASK centres, 13 are at present functional. This year the department proposes to set up Aayakar Seva Kendras at 50 locations across the country.

(c) Despite acute shortage, these Aayakar Seva Kendras are generally being manned by the personnel out of the existing strength. However, at some locations Data Entry Operators (DEOs) are being hired by the respective Chief Commissioners of Income-tax.

Natural gas and fertilizers as core infrastructure industries

2990. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state how inclusion of natural gas and fertilizer in the core infrastructure industries list helps in increasing the economic activity and withstand the competition from private players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Since various agencies provide support in different forms to infrastructure sub-sectors, inclusion of natural gas and fertilizers as infrastructure sub-sector will enhance investment in these sub-sectors resulting in increased economic activity and increased competition.

Recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission

2991. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to increase dearness allowance effective from January, 2011 for Central Government employees with a rate that commensurates with the inflationary trends and plights of working class in the past few months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the quantum of DA for the Central Government employees/pensioners had touched fifty one per cent w.e.f. 1st January, 2011;

(d) if so, whether Government intends to issue a notification/memorandum giving effect to the recommendations; and

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

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

MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

Audit of Banks

2992. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory to have a Statutory Audit of every banks in a financial year;

(b) the kind of action, the Banks/Reserve Bank of India takes on the audit report;

(c) the details of frauds detected in the last three years, along with the amount involved, Bank-wise;

(d) the action taken by Government thereon;

(e) whether during a audit of State Bank of Patiala (SBP) Jullundhar Cantt. Punjab a fraud has been detected in A/c No.65091491022 of Harjit Kaur and Tarajeet Ji of Mota bi Nagar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In terms of Section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of a bank has to be audited by a person duly qualified to be an auditor of companies.

(b) In terms of Section 31 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the accounts and balance-sheet together with auditor's report has to be published in the prescribed manner and three copies thereof has to be furnished to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) within three months from the end of period to which they refer. RBI, as a part of the Annual Financial Inspection of a bank, looks into the balance-sheet and the accounts to evaluate solvency of a bank, the strength of a bank in terms of ability to pay the present and future depositors and compliance with licensing conditions. Further, RBI uses the audit report as an assessment tool for assessing the overall financial health of a bank.

(c) and (d) The bank-wise details of fraud for the years ending March, 2009, 2010, 2011 and June, 2011 are given in Statement *(See* below). As a part of its supervisory process, RBI sensitizes banks from time to time to take appippriate measures to prevent frauds/reduce the incidence of frauds and RBI has also issued a Master Circular on Frauds-Classification and Reporting.

(e) and (f) State Bank of Patiala has reported to RBI a case of

cheating and forgery against Smt. Harjeet Kaur and Shri Taranjeet Singh involving an amount of Rs. 87.93 lakh at its Jalandhar Cantt. Branch, on 17.8.2011.

Statement

Details of Bankwise incidents of frauds during the year 2009, 2010, 2011

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto June 30, 2011)	
		No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved	No. of frauds	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	State Bank of India	745	228.17	545	224.77	784#	298.49#	179	83.34
	SBI (overseas branches)	7	0.30	3	30.25	0	0	1	0.13
2	SBBJ	70	74.66	62	8.26	63	8.35	16	1.75
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	48	4.08	42	68.55	48	51.49	11	1.29
4	State Bank of Indore	41	5.15	27	2.22	5	0.27	0	0
5	State Bank of Mysore	29	4.48	28	3.28	36	133.23	7	3.59
6	State Bank of Patiala	47	9.84	58	18.57	82	10.99	11	0.69
7	State Bank of Saurashtra	13	61.96	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	State Bank of Travancore	53	9.21	34	5.15	17	4.41	7	64.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Allahabad Bank	118	17.72	112	23.71	110	40.26	30	4.53
10	Andhra Bank	40	9.09	95	70.02	59	24.71	23	1.78
11	Bank of Baroda	219	25.65	232	33.35	248	49.97	58	25.75
	BOB (overseas branches)	6	0.10	7	1.30	3	7.29	1	1.87
12	Bank of India	280	63.04	219	57.20	248	116.83	59	93.52
	BOI (overseas branches)	6	0.54	2	.070	1	0.001	1	0.01
13	Bank of Maharashtra	78	46.77	81	18.47	95	65.29	16	2.71
14	Canara Bank	222	89.12	151	62.11	118	122.43	49	306.78
	Canara Bank(Overseas)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Central Bank of India	172	167.67	165	83.69	135	308.83	31	11.79
16	Corporation Bank	83	11.37	87	10.91	83	85.49	19	2.87
17	Dena Bank	72	59.83	35	9.81	42	7.07	7	4.32
18	IDBI Ltd.	87	138.56	121	221.26	137	275.90	58	51.77
19	Indian Bank	87	12.91	99	62.50	104	38.59	30	16.09

	Overseas Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Indian Overseas Bank	125	49.76	134	108.04	114	380.40	31	2.41
	Overseas Branch	0	0	0	0	1	9.08	0	0
21	Oriental Bank of Commerce	43	5.39	54	11.34	89	119.83	17	176.73
22	Punjab National Bank	209	84.96	244	76.20	358	98.57	71	18.08
23	Punjab & Sind Bank	9	1.35	33	28.56	37	7.41	6	7.94
24	Syndicate Bank	138	127.39	200	54.89	147	58.47	26	7.13
	Overseas Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Union Bank of India	100	67.63	137	224.34	141	53.53	27	59.42
26	United Bank of India	69	34.86	60	20.85	95	31.12	21	2.65
27	UCO Bank	105	64.93	133	29.68	247	129.38	29	63.9
28	Vijaya Bank	104	50.40	169	39.70	71	31.33	18	94.68
	Total	3425	1526.58	3369	1609.05	3718	2569.01	860	1112.35
Private Sector Banks									
29	Bank of Punjab Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd	20	0.95	30	17.91	8	1.14		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	Benares State Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Overseas branch	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	6	0.97	8	0.86	9	18.69	1	0.40
34	Centurion Bank Ltd. / CBP	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35	City Union Bank Ltd	1	0.08	10	9.17	2	0.22	1	0.11
36	Development Credit Bank Ltd	8	0.67	8	1.11	10	0.35		
37	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	8	0.97	7	1.75	10	1.41	7	0.17
38	Federal Bank Ltd	44	5.04	92	68.74	44	67.36	15	4.51
39	Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad	0	0	0	0	0	0		
40	Global Trust Bank Ltd.	0	0	0	0	0	0		
41	HDFC Bank	404	195.16	300	43.55	310	10.30	92	13.68
42	ICICI Bank	13221	83.19	15074	69.28	10684*	112.33*	1961	14.59
43	CICI Bank Overseas branch	0	0	0	0	1	0.11		

44	Induslnd Bank Ltd.	17	2.08	35	4.08	41	22.13	6	26.12
45	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	12	0.81	17	2.39	16	2.12	5	0.44
46	Karnataka Bank Ltd	31	9.71	27	4.74	24	2.88	3	0.94
47	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	9	1.95	10	4.78	3	2.31	2	4.51
48	Kotak Mahindra Bank	80	1.68	87	4.79	87	12.66	33	2.82
49	Lakshmi Vilas bank Ltd	8	0.50	13	5.18	24	219.77	4	12.36
50	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0		
51	Nainital Bank Ltd	3	0.04	3	0.34	0	0		
52	Nedungadi Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0		
53	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0	0	4	1.75	3	0.18		
54	Sangli Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0		
55	South Indian Bank Ltd	8	5.96	13	4.24	22	3.72	5	0.31
56	SBICI	2	1.28	5	0.52	0	0		
57	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	35	4.05	27	1.20	27	5.64	9	6.99
58	United Western Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0	0	0		
59	UTI Bank Ltd. (Axis bank)	54	13.72	84	54.33	86	165.91	28	7.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
60	ING Vysya Bank Ltd	37	9.68	34	3.82	13	0.94		
61	YES Bank	7	0.01	3	0.01	12	58.28	1	0.01
	TOTAL	14015	338.50	15891	304.54	11436	708.35	2173	95.36
Foreign Bank									
62	ABN Amro Bank	218	5.07	120	2.79	85	1.42		
63	American Express Bank	703	6.05	817	7.71	867	4.14	214	1.34
64	Bank of America	0	0	1	0.14	1	0.08		
65	Bank of Ceylon	0	0	1	1.00	1	0.50		
66	Bk of Bah & Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0		
67	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi	0	0	0	0	0	0		
68	BNP Paribas	1	0.02	0	0	0	0		
69	Barclays Bank	48	2.69	44	0.17	47	0.23	7	0.05
70	Calyon Bank	0	0	0	0	0	"o1		
71	China Trust Comm. Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0		

72	Citibank N.A.	1182	14.04	1277	11.68	756	467.82	229	1.28
73	Deutsche Bank	97	4.85	66	32.76	29	0.74	5	0.06
74	Honkong Bank/HSBC	3481	17.11	2741	11.13	2383	39.32	155	1.10
75	Mashrek Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0		
76	Oman International Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0		
77	Standard Chartered Bank	409	6.26	461	26.57	511	7.45	121	33.85
78	The Royal bank of Scotland							30	0.51
	TOTAL	6139	56.09	5528	93.95	4680	521.70	761	38.19
	GRAND TOTAL	23579	1880.54	24788	2007.54	19834	3799.06	3794	1245.90

includes 231 fraud cases amounting 68.14 crores taken over from e-State bank of Indore by SBI bank during the quarter ended Sep., 2010.

* includes 128 fraud cases amounting 41.14 crores taken over from e-bank of Rajasthan by ICICI bank during the quarter ended Sep., 2010

Upgradation of grade pay of CSS section officers

2993. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after demands of CSS Association a proposal from DOP&T has been received for upgradation of Grade pay of CSS Section Officers from Rs. 4800 to Rs. 5400;

(b) whether the matter relating to upgradation of Grade Pay from Rs. 4800 to Rs. 5400 is under consideration in view of pay anomaly;

(c) the details of action taken in this regard; and

(d) by when the pay anomaly will be removed?

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

(b) Section Officers were placed in the Grade Pay of Rs.4800/- in PB-2 initially and in the Grade Pay of Rs.5400 in PB-3 on completion of 4 years in pursuance of the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission. No anomaly has been observed in their pay scale/fixation.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

Exposure of RBFs to US debt

2994. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) faces Rs 1.83 lakh crore exposure to United States ballooning debt; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In line with the principles of preserving the long-term value of the foreign exchange reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimizing risk and volatility in returns and maintaining liquidity, the Reserve Bank of India holds foreign currency assets (FCAs) in major convertible currencies instruments. These include deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and top-rated foreign commercial banks, and in securities representing debt of sovereigns and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity.

At end March 2011, out of the total foreign currency assets of US$ 274.3 billion, US$ 142.1 billion was invested in securities, US$ 126.9 billion was deposited with other central banks, BIS and the IMF and US $ 5.3 billion was placed with the External Assets Managers (EAMs).

Impact of fuel price hike on inflation

2995. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steep hike in prices of diesel. kerosene and cooking gas announced in June this year has driven the inflation into double digit zone; and

(b) if so, what was the real effect of the fuel price hike in the increase of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per revised WPI for May, 2011, in June over May, 2011, the overall wholesale price index is calculated to have risen by 0.39 per cent as a result of a direct impact of the price hike in diesel, kerosene and cooking gas (LPG) (by 2.28 %, 4.58% and 3.65% respectively). Overall WPI inflation remained in single digit. The detailed information is given in Table below:

Commodities	Weight (%) (Provisional)	WPI May-2011 (Final)	WPI Jun-2011 (Provisional)	% increase in index (Jun/ May) (Provisional)	Inflation (y-o-y) In May-11 (Final)	Inflation (y-o-y) In Jun-11
All Commodities	100.00	152.4	153.0	0.39	9.56	9.44
Diesel	4.67	153.6	157.1	2.28	-	-
Kerosene	0.74	135.3	141.5	4.58	-	-
LPG	0.91	128.9	133.6	3.65	-	-

External debt

2996. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's external debt has risen by 17.2 percent by the end of March, 2011;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to bring down the total volume of external debt;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the nation faces any danger of falling into debt trap due to the increased external debt; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India's external debt stock stood at US $ 305.9 billion at end-March 2011, increasing by US $ 44.9 billion (17.2 per cent) over the level of US$ 261.0 billion at end-March 2010.

(c) to (f) The prudent external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with long maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use and all-in-cost restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits. As a result, external debt to GDP ratio has declined from 38.7 per cent in 1991-92 to 21.1 per cent in 2001-02 and further to 17.3 per cent in 2010-11.

Charges on cash deposits by banks

2997. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the banks at some locations have stopped charging some amounts on each cash deposits from the account holders but the Punjab National Bank (PNB), Pipli, the State Bank of Patiala SBoP, Khizrabad and the Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC), Yamuna Nagar in Haryana are still charging on such cash deposits;

(b) whether such charges by licensing banks amounts to devaluation of Indian currency issued by the RBI;

(c) whether licensing conditions allow such charges; and

(d) if not, whether the matter would be inquired into by the vigilance team of Government and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) advised the banks that while fixing charges, they should ensure that the charges are reasonable and not out of line with the average cost for providing these services. In order to ensure transparency, banks have been advised to display and update on their websites, the details of various services charges in a prescribed format. In the context of granting greater functional autonomy to banks, operational freedom has been given to banks on all matters pertaining to banking transactions. With effect from September, 1999, banks have been given the freedom to fix charges for various types of services rendered by them. Acceptances of large cash deposits from customers forms part of the services provided by banks and banks collect cash handling charges, generally, above a threshold limit, as per the guidelines prescribed by their Boards.

The service charges levied vary from bank to bank. Punjab National Bank (PNB), has reported that cash handling charges at base branch for savings bank accounts upto Rs.1 lac per day is free and other than savings accounts they do not charge upto Rs. 50,000/- per day. In case, cash deposit amount is beyond Rs. 1 lac in savings accounts and Rs. 50,000/- in other accounts they charge @ Rs.1/- per Rs. 1000/- or part thereof. Further, at non base branch for Savings/Current/Cash Credit (CC)/Overdraft (OD) Customers, Rs.2/- per Rs.1000/- or part thereof with a minimum of Rs. 25/- per transaction is charged. However, there are no charges for depositing cash in Kisan Credit Card, Recurring Deposit, Term Loan, NPA accounts, etc. Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC) has reported that bank does not charge for cash deposits in Savings Bank accounts. In Current Accounts cash deposits up to Rs. 1.00 lac per day is free of charge for customers. State Bank of Patiala has reported that they do not charge in case of personal segment of customers and Current cash credit customers upto one bundle of 1000 pieces. In case of more one bundle of 1000 pieces they charge Rs. 100/ per bundle with a maximum of Rs. 10000/- .

World Bank assistance for urban infrastructure

2998. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Economic Affairs has sought external assistance of US $ 5.3 billion dollars from the World Bank for the development of urban infrastructure, urban water sanitation and urban transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these funds have been allocated;

(d) if so, the details of focus areas; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Loans granted by NBFCs against property

2999. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the RBI guidelines does not classify those Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) providing loans against property as an economic activity to the extent of sixty per cent cut off category;

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting such NBFCs loans for inclusion in the sixty per cent cut off category;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include such loans granted by NBFCs backed by collateral of immovable properties for productive/economic purposes under the sixty per cent cut off category;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) classified as *'Asset Finance Company'* has been defined as a company which is a financial institution carrying on as its principle business of the financing of physical assets supporting productive/ economic activity, such as, automobiles, tractors, lathe machines, generator sets, earth

moving and material handling equipment, moving-on-own-power and general purpose industrial machines, and aggregate of financing real/physical assets supporting economic activity and income arising therefrom is not less than 60 per cent of its total assets and total income, respectively.

Payment of commitment charges for delay in fund utilization

3000. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of committed external assistance remained unutilized during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total amount of commitment charges that Government has paid to ADB and World Bank for the last three years, as penalty for delay in utilization of approved assistance;

(c) the details of the Ministries/sectors which were unable to utilize such funds along with reasons there for, Ministry-wise; and

(d) the steps Government taken by in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The external assistance amount is released by the Donor Agency from time to time as per implementation schedule and on re-imbursement basis. However, out of authorized external assistance, the year-wise unutilized amount is as under:

2008-09	:	Rs. 132.87 crore
2009-10	:	Rs. 137.66 crore
2010-11	:	Rs. 141.92 crore

(b) There is no separate penalty payable for non-utilization of loans from external agencies. Commitment Charges levied by Asian Development Bank and World Bank during last three years are as under:

2008-09	:	Rs. 12.11 lakh
2009-10	:	Rs. 9.10 lakh
2010-11	:	Rs. 6.87 lakh

(c) The Ministries & Sectors against which undrawn authorized funds are available is given in statement-I and II respectively (See below). Authorized funds are drawn as per schedule spread

over project cycle. Given the size and the complexity of some of the projects like land acquisition, absorption capacity, procurement issues etc. timely disbursal is adversely affected.

(d) Line Ministries and Project Implementation Authorities are encouraged to strictly adhere to the milestones. Regular review meeting are held with all stakeholders to monitor physical and financial progress of projects.

Statement-I

List of Ministries with Undrawn Authorized External Assistance

Sl.No.		Ministry
1	2	3
1.	Mo AG	Ministry of Agriculture
2.	DoAE	Department of Atomic Energy
3.	MoC	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
4.	MoC & I	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
5.	DoT	Department of Telecommunications
6.	MoCOAL	Ministry of Coal
7.	MoD-NER	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
8.	MoE & F	Ministry of Environment and Forests
9.	MoF	Ministry of Finance
10.	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
11.	MoH &FW	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
12.	MoHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
13.	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
14.	MoCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
15.	DoIT	Department of Information Technology
16.	MoL & J	Ministry of Law and Justice

1	2	3
17.	MoL & E	Ministry of Labour and Employment
18.	MoNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
19.	MoP	Ministry of Power
20.	MoPR	Ministry of Panchayati Raj
21.	MoPPG & P	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
22.	MoRL	Ministry of Railways
23.	MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
24.	MoRTH	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
25.	MoSC & T	Ministry of Science and Technology
26.	MoSH	Ministry of Shipping
27.	MoSJ&E	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
28.	MoMSME	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
29.	MoS & PI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
30.	MoT	Ministry of Textiles
31.	MoTR	Ministry of Tourism
32.	MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
33.	MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
34.	MoWD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
35.	MoYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

Statement-II

Sectors with Undrawn Authorized External Assistance

Sector

i. AGRD: Agriculture

ii. DBT RELIEF: Debt Relief

iii. ENCL: Energy Sector-Non Conventional Energy

iv. ENGN: Energy Sector General

v. ENRD: Environment and Forestry

vi. EPOR: Energy Sector - Power

vii. FS: Fertilizer Sector

viii. HEALTH: Health Sector

ix. INDF: Industry and Finance

x. INGN: Infrastructure Sector-General

xi. INRD: Infrastructure Sector- Road

xii. INTE: Infrastructure Sector- Telecommunication

xiii. IT: Information Technology

xiv. JUSTICE: Justice Access Strengthening

xv. RD: Rural Development

xvi. SCTE: Science & Technology

xvii. SOSE: Social

xviii. SOSE EDU: Social Sector Education

xix. STRU: Structural Adj. Sector/F. Disb.

xx. TC: Technical Cooperation

xxi. URDE: Urban Development

xxii. WRMN: Water Resources Management

xxiii. WS: Water Supply and Sanitation

Notice for strike by employees

†3001. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the association of bank employees in the country had given a notice for all-India strike on 5 August, 2011;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of demands made in the notice; and

(c) Government's views on these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The officers/employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) owing allegience to the unions/associations which are constituents of United Forum of Bank Unions were on strike on 5th August, 2011 in support of their demands given in the Statement *(See* below). The issues mentioned in the Charter of demands are examined, keeping in view various relevant factors and the dynamics of the economy, on an ongoing basis.

Statement

Main Issues and Demands

1. Do not privatize Public Sector Banks.
2. Do not reduce Government's equity in Public Sector Banks.
3. Do not avail World Bank Loan to capitalize Public Sector Banks.
4. Do not proceed with merger of Banks
5. Do not allow unrestricted entry of foreign capital in banking sector.
6. Do not delete Section 12(2) of Banking Regulation Act.
7. Do not remove the ceiling on voting rights of foreign investors.
8. Do not issue licence to industrial houses to start their own banks.
9. Do not outsource permanent banking jobs and normal banking services.
10. Do not proceed with the scheme of private business correspondents.
11. Do not violate provisions of Bipartite Settlement on outsourcing.
12. Provide adequate staff in Banks through recruitment to maintain and improve customer service. Stop violation of working hours.
13. Revive BSRBs for recruitment of staffing Public Sector Banks.
14. Implement the compassionate appointment/financial compensation scheme as finalized between IBA and UFBU.
15. Issue revised uniform guidelines on house building loan, vehicle loan and festival advance to bank staff.
16. Implement 5 day banking.

17. Regulate and define working hours of bank officers.

18. Improve Pension Scheme in banking sector on the lines of Central Government Scheme - updation of Pension along with wage revision of serving employees, Uniform D.A. neutralization, improvement in commutation, Family Pension, Ex-Gratia of Pre -1986 retirees, etc.

19. Withdrawal of Government arbitrary instructions to Banks not to improve/amend any service condition without their permission.

20. Scrap Khandelwal Committee Recommendations.

21. Settle the demands of employees/officers of Rural Regional Banks and Co-op. Banks and of the Daily Deposit Collectors.

Schemes for saving farmers from money lenders

3002. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) having schemes for saving the farmers from private money lenders;

(b) the saving features of such schemes of each bank; and

(c) since when these schemes are in operation and outcome of the scheme particularly with reference to a number of farmers whose debts have been swapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government of India had in June, 2004 announced a package for doubling the flow of credit to agriculture and allied activities in a period of three years commencing from 2004-05 over the amount disbursed during the year 2003-04. This target was achieved in two years. Thereafter, the Government of India has been setting an annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector. The target and achievement of Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years are as under:

Year	Target Amt. (Rs. in crore)	Achievement (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	2,80,000	3,01,907.80
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514.20
2010-11	3,75,000	4,46,778.98*

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* provisional
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The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken several measures to ensure availability of credit to farmers (including small and marginal farmers) through banks. These include:

- The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, *i.e.,* those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This is being increased to 3% in 2011-12.
- The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers. In respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Areas Banks, 104 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under the Scheme. In respect of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks, 186.92 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under ADWDRS 2008.
- Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of “no dues” certificates for small loans up to Rs 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs 1,00,000.

Strengthening of Enforcement Directorate

3003. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED) is burdened with a rising number of pending cases;

(b) if so, the details of pending cases and recent high profile cases being investigated by the ED;

(c) whether the ED is also experiencing shortage of investigating staff as well as office space;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how Government proposes to strengthen the ED in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Enforcement implements two enactments *viz;* the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). Besides, the Directorate of Enforcement has also been handling the residual work of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA), which was repealed on 31.05.2000. As on 31.07.2011 the number of cases pending investigation is as under:

1. FEMA: 5699 cases

2. PMLA: 1348 cases

(c) to (e) Due to the increased workload of the Directorate of Enforcement, Government has recently approved the cadre restructuring of the Directorate of Enforcement by increasing the staff strength from 745 to 2064 and the number of offices from 22 to 39.

Enhancement of HBA to Government Employees

3004. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether Government has not decided as yet to enhance the HBA to Government employees despite the Sixth Pay Commission Report submitted in 2008;

(b) whether the views of the PSU banks on the issue were taken only in July, 2010;

(c) the details of action taken by the Ministry following submission of the Sixth Pay Commission Report in chronological order;

(d) whether the Ministry of Urban Development has proposed a number of measures including enhancement of the maximum amount of HBA from the present Rs. 7,50,000 to Rs. 15 lakh as a welfare measure for lower and middle level official in view of high cost of properties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The 6th Central Pay Commission had recommended that the Government should not give any interest bearing advances. Instead

the Government should enter into agreement with leading

PSU banks to extend this facility at pre-determined competitive rates to Government employees. While the employees will take loans directly from the banks, Government will give an interest subsidy of 2 percentage point in the rate of interest being charged by the banks. After the acceptance of the report of the Sixth Pay Commission, a committee of officers was set up to formulate the details of the scheme in accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. The representatives of SBI as the leading PSU Bank were consulted while formulating the scheme. The issue of fixing of competitive rates of interest for home and vehicle loans for Central Government employees through PSU Banks and formulation of loan product was taken up with the Department of Financial Services in July, 2010. The scheme has thereafter been formulated and is awaiting final approvals.

(d) to (e) The Ministry of Urban Development had sent a reference on the new system of interest subsidy on housing loans from PSU Banks containing proposals on eligibility criteria, removal of cost ceiling limit, maximum limit of loan for grant of interest subsidy (Rs. 15 lakh for new house/flat and Rs. 3.6 lakh for enlargement etc.). These proposals have been taken into account while formulating the new scheme.

Loan waiver schemes for farmers

†3005. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government for bank loan waivers, State-wise;

(b) whether Banks in some States are still periodically sending loan recovery notices to farmers and this process continues, among others;

(c) the directions issued concerning such farmers;

(d) whether there is need to issue additional directives to the banks on such farmers loan waiver; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government of India's Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 aimed at de-clogging the line of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and to entitle these farmers for fresh credit. All agricultural loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks between 01 April, 1997 to 31 March, 2007 to farmers, overdue as on 31 December, 2007 and remaining unpaid upto 28 February, 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief. The Debt Waiver portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2008. The Debt Relief portion of the Scheme was closed on 30.6.2010.

In respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Areas Banks, 104 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under the Scheme. In respect of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks, 186.92 lakh farm loan accounts have been benefited under ADWDRS 2008. The Government of India (GoI) has so far released an amount of Rs. 51340.47 crore to the lending institutions as reimbursement under the Scheme.

Foreign investment in mutual funds

3006. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed foreign individuals to invest in mutual funds in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the detailed guidelines have been framed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the marketing regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the move would help in attracting more foreign funds and bring more investment in the fast growing domestic mutual fund industry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) As announced in the 2011-12 budget, Qualified Foreign Investors (QFIs), who also include eligible foreign individuals, have been permitted to access Indian Mutual Funds (MFs) equity schemes and also debt schemes investing in infrastructure sector.

Detailed guidelines of the scheme are available at:

http://www.sebi.gov.in/circulars/2011/cirimddfl4-201l.pdf

http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=6664&Mode=0

(e) and (f) The above policy would enable MFs to accept subscriptions from QFIs. It is expected that this would help to enhance the flow of foreign funds into India. It would also widen the class of investors, help increase depth and reduce volatility in the capital market.

Common Recruitment Tests for PSBs

3007. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to hold common examination for all Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for recruitment of their personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the shortcoming in the present system which led to decide for examination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) is conducting a common recruitment test for selection of personnel to Public Sector Banks other than State Bank of India and its Associate Banks from this year. Common Written Examination (CWE) will be conducted by IBPS for selection of personnel for Probationary Officer/Management Trainees posts in PSBs. Successful candidates in the CWE will be issued score cards and may apply to any of the participating banks, they wish to, by quoting their personnel details and their CWE scores subject to meeting with eligibility, criteria and when individual banks call for applications. Each participating bank will issue individual recruitment notification, specifying vacancies and stipulating the eligibility criteria in terms of age, educational qualification, minimum required level of IBP score in each of the tests and on total weighted score (if any) etc. Clerical Cadre recruitment would be on State-wise basis. Candidates can apply for vacancies on one State/Union Territory only. It will therefore be necessary that candidates appear for examination in one of the centers of a particular State/UT where they would like to apply for employment. The candidate may also be required to possess proficiency in the official language of the State/UT.

(c) Since 2002, each Bank was conducting separate examinations for each cadre *i.e.* Clerks. Probationary Officers etc., resulting in a large number of examinations being conducted every year. In these examinations many times the same set of candidates would appear. This used to put a lot of stress on the entire selection system and cause hardship to candidates.

Income tax collection

3008. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income tax payers in the country;

(b) the amount collected per year as income tax in the country;

(c) the number of Government employees and those other than Government employees out of total tax payer alongwith the amount of tax collected separately;

(d) what benefits are given to the Government employees by Government;

(e) whether Government has any policy for the social security of the tax payers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI. S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The number of effective tax payers as on 31st March, 2011 is 3,35,79,831 (provisional).

(b) The amount of Direct Tax collected during F.Y. 2009-10 was Rs. 378,063 crore and during F.Y. 2010-11 was Rs. 446,070 crore (provisional).

(c) Information regarding the Government employee tax payers and non-Government employee tax payers with respect to their numbers and amount of tax collected there from is not maintained separately.

(d) No specific benefits are given to the Government employees by Government in the tax structure. However, the manner of computation of perquisites for accommodation, medical facility (CGHS), leave travel concession, certain retirement benefits may be different in case of Government employees.

(e) and (f) Social security to the tax payers is provided by the

Government in the form of differential threshold limits in tax slabs for woman, senior citizen in age bracket of 60 years to 80 years and senior citizens above 80 years, deductions from the income on investment made in accordance with provisions of section 80 C & 80CCF, health insurance premia, contribution to specified pension schemes, deferred annuity plan, specified deductions on family pension etc.

Rate of corporate tax

3009. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in todays global environment India is competing with countries like China, Brazil, Russia, Singapore, Malaysia and Philippines for attracting global FDI;

(b) whether the rate of corporate tax imposed by these countries is lower than the rate of corporate tax imposed by India i.e. 30 per cent;

(c) if so, whether Government is going to reduce the corporate tax to encourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per UNCTAD World Investment Report, 2011, India ranked 14th, in terms of Global FDI inflows, during the calendar year 2010. China, Brazil, Russian Federation and Singapore were also among the top ten FDI receiving countries in 2010.

(b) In India income of a company is taxed at a flat rate of tax of 30 per cent plus applicable surcharge and cess. The effective tax rate (including surcharge and cess) for the income of companies for the financial year 2011-12 is as under:

In case of domestic companies		In case of companies other than domestic companies	
Having income below Rs. 1 crore	Having income above Rs. 1 crore	Having income below Rs. 1 crore	Having income above Rs. 1 crore
30.9%	32.445%	41.2%	42.02%

Efforts have been made to gather the corporate tax rates of the other countries as mentioned in the part (a) of the Question. The corporate tax rates of these countries are as under:

Name of Country	Rate of corporate tax
1	2
China	25%
Brazil	34%

Russia	20%

1	2
Singapore	17%
Malaysia	25%
Philipines	30%

(c) and (d) The consistent policy of the Government with regard to tax rates has been towards moderation. The tax rates in the case of corporate tax payers have been moderated over the years by way of reduction of surcharge. The effective Tax rates for the income of financial year 2009-10 was 33.99% and 42.23% in case of domestic and other than domestic companies respectively. This has gradually reduced to 32.445% and 42.02% respectively in case of domestic and other than domestic companies for the income of the financial year 2011-12. Keeping the same policy perspective, in the proposed Direct Taxes Code Bill, 2010 which is scheduled to be operational *w.e.f.* 01.04.2012, the effective tax rate in the case of corporate tax payers has been reduced to 30% as the surcharge and cess both have been removed.

Impact of inflation on domestic expenses

†3010. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that per capita domestic expenses have seen a manifold increase between 2008-09 and 2010-11 due to inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken, by Government to provide relief from inflation to the people and the details of the achievements thereof during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The 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:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 1.

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

(c) 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 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 up to 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.

Educational loans disbursed by nationalised banks

3011. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of educational loans disbursed in amount by the nationalized banks in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated for this scheme during the same period;

(c) the total number of students benefited during this period;

(d) the total number of applications pending for educational loans in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh as on 30 June, 2011; and

(e) by when all these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per available data, State-wise details of total education loans outstanding and number of accounts of Public Sector Banks as on the last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in Statement *(See* below).

No specific target for education loans is fixed. However, as per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on priority sector lending, the education loans upto Rs. 10 lakh for studies in India and Rs. 20 lakh for studies abroad are covered under priority sector lending.

(d) and (e) Reserve Bank of India, Indian Banks' Association and the Convenor Bank of State Level Bankers' Committee for Andhra Pradesh *i.e.* Andhra Bank have reported that the information is not maintained.

Statement

State-wise educational loan outstanding of Public Sector Banks

(Amount in Rs. thousands) (No. of A/Cs in actual)

State/Union Territories	As on the last reporting Friday of March					
	2008		2009		2010	
	No.of Accounts	Amount O/S	No.of Accounts	Amount O/S	No.of Accounts	Amount O/S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Eastern region	8626	1763603	11464	2659347	15100	3669422
Assam	6461	1303634	8300	1856046	10809	2604257
Meghalaya	552	122553	715	165837	919	220091
Mizoram	18	4862	339	119429	439	163653
Arunachal Pradesh	113	19352	421	88266	458	98711

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	148	33825	204	58443	239	63808
Manipur	687	172232	738	222306	1259	318643
Tripura	647	107145	747	149020	977	200259
Eastern region	110820	18794416	148272	28178282	184379	37557976
Bihar	21335	3881636	33344	6436966	42215	9125266
Jharkhand	17347	3162421	22456	4896225	30094	6729767
West Bengal	39390	6561467	52227	9587869	60429	11616783
Orissa	31903	5045559	39706	7135842	50957	9925865
Sikkim	658	107567	293	74417	334	86562
Andaman & Nicobar	187	35766	246	46963	350	73733
Central region	115844	19630317	167664	29832334	210304	40768951
Uttar Pradesh	60857	11020099	85661	15442367	107901	22548388
Uttarakhand	11710	2001876	15725	2866466	19624	3930961
Madhya Pradesh	35432	5372483	57580	9860740	71265	11787917
Chhattisgarh	7845	1235859	8698	1662761	11514	2501685
Northern region	101241	22600876	141661	31810580	158550	39239593
Delhi	21558	6326054	31386	9785297	35657	11324374
Punjab	21553	4972341	30819	6190630	30387	7741727
Haryana	19107	3989240	26647	5445928	29916	6865756
Chandigarh	4448	1148956	4938	1449529	5738	1732121
Jammu & Kashmir	2302	550200	2990	690143	3522	913040
Himachal Pradesh	5441	928464	8660	1367096	10194	1925362
Rajasthan	26832	4685621	36221	6881957	43136	8737213
Western region	115020	24184274	141455	31684065	167839	40442208

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	33248	7543332	35542	9323707	40286	11612845
Maharashtra	79759	16243708	101967	21488206	123627	27854564
Daman &Diu	25	5963	429	130765	440	135689
Goa	1925	373784	3103	644338	3347	803891
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63	17487	414	97049	139	35219
Southern region	730566	104802921	904248	137736465	1150900	191837426
Andhra Pradesh	167034	30791560	188809	38035840	213903	46940608
Karnataka	109292	16675193	132163	22964070	154518	27886279
Lakshadweep	11	1900	13	1558	14	1606
Tamil Nadu	304683	34496762	387490	48572760	544776	69922880
Kerala	143591	22253660	187900	27165536	228050	45743402
Pondicherry	5955	583846	7873	996701	9639	1342651
All India	1182117	191776407	1514764	261901073	1887072	353515576

Source: RBI

Decline in food inflation

3012. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the food inflation has recently reached the 20 month low of 7 per cent;

(b) if so, the details of further steps being taken to further reduce the prices; and

(c) the details of long term plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Primary Food Articles inflation (weight 14.34 per cent) has reached a 28 month low of 8.19 per cent in July, 2011 since April, 2009. The combined food inflation (weight 24.31 per cent), which

includes Primary Food Articles and Manufactured Food Products, has significantly declined to 7.97 per cent from its peak of 20.22 per cent in February 2010.

(b) 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 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 up to 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.

(c) Some of the medium-term plans to address food inflation has been announced in the Budget 2011-12 includes allocation of Rs. 400 crore for program of 'Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern Region' for increasing crop productivity and strengthening of market linkages; allocation of Rs. 300 crore to bring 60,000 hectares under oil palm plantation, by integrating the farmers with the markets provision of Rs. 300 crore has been made to promote higher production of nutri-cereals; The National Mission for Protein Supplements has been announced in 2011-12 with an allocation of Rs. 300 crore to take up activities to promote animal based protein production through livestock development, dairy farming, piggery, goat rearing and fisheries in selected blocks.

Rights Issue of SBI

3013. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) is proposing to come out with a Rights Issue;

(b) if so, the details of SBI's proposal and by when the Rights Issue will hit the market; and

(c) the amount SBI is likely to receive through the Issue with discounted price fixed by the lead managers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government has received a proposal from State Bank of India for raising capital through various options *viz.* Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP)/Preferential Allotment Route/Follow-on Public Offer (FPO) / Rights Issue. The proposal is under examination.

Life insurance business from rural area

3014. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any percentage of life insurance business has been obtained from rural-based persons which has been fixed as a "Priority Sector" on the lines of State-owned banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the fixed quantum of business by each of the State-owned insurance unit was generated; and

(d) whether any pre-determined periodical monitoring system exists for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that the requirement of rural business for life insurer as stipulated in Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sector) Regulations, 2002 are as under:

1. seven per cent in the first financial year
2. nine per cent in the second financial year
3. twelve per cent in the third financial year
4. fourteen per cent in the fourth financial year
5. sixteen per cent in the fifth financial year

6. eighteen per cent in the sixth and seven financial year

7. nineteen per cent in the eighth and ninth financial year

8. twenty per cent in the tenth financial year of the total polices written direct in that year.

(c) During the year 2009-10 all the State-owned insurance companies except New India Assurance Company Limited generated the required quantum of business as per the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sector) Regulations, 2002.

(d) Yes, Sir. The compliance of the insurers is monitored on a yearly basis with reference to Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sector) Regulations, 2002 amended from time to time.

Fraud in provident fund department

†3015. SHRI MOTI LAL VORA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHARURVEDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the theft of Lakhs of rupees by the fraudsters through pilfering the cheques issued by Jaipur based provident fund department and forging them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that gangs of fraudsters is active in several States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to nab the fraudsters and results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Jaipur has reported to Ministry of Labour and Employment that a scrutiny of the bank statement of their office revealed that seven cheques issued by the Regional Office, did not reach the actual members and instead were encashed through the State Bank of India for higher amount. Although the cheques were issued in the name of the actual members and sent to their respective bank accounts, the amounts were not credited to their accounts.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Similar incidences are also reported from the offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation at Udaipur, Bhatinda, Chandigarh and Hyderabad.

(c) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Jaipur, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bhatinda, Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Udaipur and Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Hyderabad have filed FIRs with the respective Police Stations. The banks have also been directed to re-credit the fraudulently withdrawn amounts to the credit of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Delivery mechanism of direct cash subsidy

3016. SHRI N.K. SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to adopt the direct cash transfer route to reach beneficiaries of kerosene, cooking gas (LPG) and fertilizer subsidies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether banking system in the country is prepared for the same; and

(d) the time by which the plan will be fully operational across 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 proposed a phased roll out of direct transfer of subsidies including pilots in selected areas. Close convergence between Aadhaar roll out and extension of banking services under Financial Inclusion Plan is required to achieve the objective.

(d) 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.

Steps to reduce burden of litigation and harassment by IT department

3017. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Department is the biggest litigant in the country;

(b) the number of cases pending in various High Courts where the Income Tax Department is one of the litigants;

(c) what steps Government is taking to reduce the litigation created by the Income Tax Department;

(d) whether any steps will be taken to hold Lok Adalats between the Income Tax Department and people to reduce the burden of litigations in the country; and

(e) the steps proposed to protect the small income tax payers from the hazards of litigations and harassment by Income Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In absence of any centralized data of all the cases under litigation, it may not be feasible to say that the Income Tax Department is the biggest litigant, in the Country.

(b) Total number of cases pending before various High Courts as on 31.03.2011, where Income Tax Department is one of the litigants is 35272.

(c) Taxation matters per say world over are litigative as they result in cuffing out money from the taxpayers. However, following the recommendations of the standing committee on reducing litigation in the Income Tax Department, setup by the Finance Minister vide order dated 28.07.2010 several steps are being taken including the following:

i. Raising the monetary limit for filing appeals to avoid litigation in smaller cases and concentrating on high revenue cases.

ii. Issuing Standard Operating Procedures for filing SLPs before Supreme Court and appeals before High Courts and Income tax Appellate Tribunal *inter-alia* directing the field formation that appeals should be filed only in deserving cases.

iii. Circulating a 'Digest of CBDT Circulars, Instructions and Notifications issued from 1.4.1961 to 31.3.2010' in soft form to enable the field formation taking quicker decisions.

iv. Further measures to reduce litigation and streamline litigation management in the Income-tax Department, under process include new Instructions on engagement of standing Counsels, setting up of National Judicial Reference System (NJRS) containing database on all important judicial pronouncements on direct taxes and details of cases under litigation before ITAT, High Courts and Supreme Court, and setting up National Tax Tribunal (NTT) notified in the Gazette of India on 21st December, 2005 which has powers to hear appeal against orders passed by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. However the issue pertaining to operationalisation of NTT is pending before the Supreme Court. On operationalisation, NTT is expected to reduce the time of disposal of appeals at higher levels.

Further, cadre restructuring proposed by the department, envisages increasing the number of posts at different levels, with a view to, *inter-alia,* help the department in managing litigation in timely and effective manner.

(d) Resolution of disputes in the Income Tax Department is governed by the Statutes such as the IT Act, 1961 which do not provide for Lok Adalats.

(e) Small tax payers, to an extent, have been protected from litigation by raising the monetary limits for filing of appeals.

Disbursal of loans to backward communities under DRI Scheme

3018. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of borrowers belonging to SC/ST communities required to be targeted every year under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI) as per guidelines;

(b) the percentage of loans and advances disbursed to borrowers of the SC/ST communities under the Scheme for years 2008, 2009 and 2010, State-wise and bank-wise;

(c) the loans and advances disbursed under the scheme through urban, rural and semi-urban branches of participating banks for years 2008, 2009 and 2010, percentage-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve credit flow to borrowers belonging to SC/ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on priority sector lending, 40 per cent of the total advances granted under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme are to be earmarked for scheduled caste/scheduled tribes.

(b) As per available information, the bank-wise and State-wise details of percentage of credit disbursed to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities under the DRI Scheme during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (latest available) are given in Statement-I and II respectively *(See* below).

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that percentage-wise data of the loans and advances disbursed under the scheme through urban, rural and semi-urban branches of participating banks is not collated by them.

(d) Reserve Bank of India has been periodically issuing instructions/ directives to banks with regard to providing credit facilities to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). The measures taken by RBI to strengthen credit flow to SCs/STs, *inter-alia,* include the following:

- With a view to minimize rate of rejection of loan applications, banks have been advised to indicate reasons for rejection of application on the form itself;
- Banks have been advised that the rejection of loan applications should be done at higher level instead of the branch level;
- Banks have been advised to provide necessary institutional support to the National SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation to enable the institution to achieve the desired objective; and
- The banks also participate in special schemes of SC/ST Corporation for development of SC/ST which are piloted at State level through special component plans.

Statement-I

Bank-wise percentage of credit disbursed to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) Communities under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme

Name of the Bank	Percentage of credit to SC/ST under DRI Scheme during	
	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3
Public Sector Banks		
State Bank of India	21.79	29.19
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	0.00	7.83
State Bank of Hyderabad	2.45	2.36
State Bank of Indore	17.39	
State Bank of Mysore	0.00	23.82
State Bank of Patiala	47.80	30.05
State Bank of Travancore	44.63	67.87
Allahabad Bank	0.00	32.83
Andhra Bank	0.00	28.99
Bank of Baroda	54.59	78.22
Bank of India	2.31	8.84
Bank of Maharashtra	0.00	18.36
Canara Bank	52.69	47.04
Central Bank of India	0.00	12.52
Corporation Bank	29.20	14.24
Dena Bank	0.00	12.05
Indian Bank	70.43	71.76
Indian Overseas Bank	6.92	74.57
Oriental Bank of Commerce	17.46	0.00

1	2	3
Punjab National Bank	10.64	28.69
Punjab & Sind Bank	83.59	66.57
Syndicate Bank	0.00	23.79
Union Bank of India	28.91	12.52
United Bank of India	31.89	31.54
UCO Bank	56.93	41.19
Vijaya Bank	2.21	35.84
IDBI Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (A)	15.63	40.22
Private Sector Banks		
AXIS Bank	24.89	40.81
ICICI Bank Ltd.	0.00	51.04
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	0.00	50.00
Catholic Syrian Bank	0,00	1.16
City Union Bank Ltd.	29.47	45.57
Karur Vysys Bank	0.00	0.00
Laksmi Vilas Bank	0.00	38.93
Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	2.23	19.27
Federal Bank	0.00	29.06
Karnataka Bank	11.28	12.59
Nainital Bank	0.00	23.13
South Indian Bank	0.00	0.00

1	2	3
ING VYSYA Bank Ltd	11.49	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (B)	2.96	38.44
GRAND TOTAL (A) + (B)	15.51	39.67

Source: RBI Data is Provisional.

Note: State Bank of Indore merged with State Bank of India.

Statement-II

The percentage of credit disbursed to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme

Name of State/Region	Percentage of Credit to SC/ST under DRI Scheme during	
	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3
Eastern Region	25.14	54.79
Andaman and Nicobar	28.57	33.33
Bihar	25.16	52.04
Jharkhand	35.36	28.42
Orissa	19.07	60.96
Sikkim	19.61	0.00
West Bengal	31.62	31.58
Southern Region	11.71	35.82
Andhra Pradesh	17.44	18.25
Karnataka	4.07	21.33
Kerala	15.15	26.10

1	2	3
Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	45.83	30.77
Tamil Nadu	11.20	39.05
Noth-Eastern Region	21.62	35.11
Arunachal Pradesh	38.46	25.00
Assam	16.75	29.64
Manipur	14.29	100.00
Meghalaya	31.74	20.00
Mizoram	11.76	100.00
Nagaland	5.41	42.31
Tripura	12.50	66.67
Nothern Region	8.08	25.83
Chandigarh	32.68	38.83
Delhi	1.84	24.00
Haryana	13.77	27.35
Himachal Pradesh	33.85	29.94
Jammu and Kashmir	25.64	18.33
Punjab	33.72	36.53
Rajasthan	2.09	18.22
Central Region	17.35	54.44
Chhattisgarh	20.00	26.44
Madhya Pradesh	31.14	37.01
Uttar Pradesh	8.47	60.25
Uttarakhand	23.81	43.76
Western Region	11.82	11.07
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00

1	2	3
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
Goa	1.72	11.11
Gujarat	19.25	21.98
Maharashtra	2.19	4.70
TOTAL	15.50	39.67

Source: RBI,

Limitation of funds collected under NPS

3019. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds collected by NSDL under New Pension System (NPS) as on date from Government employees and from private investors;

(b) whether all the funds collected under NPS has been unitized;

(c) if so, when it was unitized and what was the basis;

(d) if not, the reasons for not unitization of all funds collected under NPS;

(e) the fate of money collected from employees who left the job;

(f) whether they can withdraw their hard earned money at their will; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of funds collected under New Pension System (NPS) from the Government sector employees and from private investors are as under:

Funds collected as on 22.08.2011	(in Rupees)
1	2
Central Government	7073,32,22,046
Central Autonomous Bodies	327,65,68,122
State Governments	1919,22,90,388

Corporate	71,96,14,494

1	2
Unorganised Sector	81,41,21,991
NPS Lite	70,68,84,646
TOTAL	9544,27,01,687

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All the funds collected under NPS have been unitized on the basis of prevailing Net Asset Value (NAV) from the date of their receipt.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The unique feature of portability under NPS allows a subscriber to continue with his/her Permanent Retirement Account (PRA) under NPS even after the employee leaves his/her job.

(f) and (g) As per Notification F.No. 5/7/2003-ECB & PR dated 22nd December, 2003, issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, individuals can normally exit from Tier-I account at the age of 60. At exit, the individual would be mandatorily required to invest 40 per cent of pension wealth to purchase an annuity from a life insurance company regulated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. However, individuals also have the flexibility to leave the pension system prior to age 60. However, in this case, mandatory annuitisation would be 80 per cent of the pension wealth. In addition to the non-withdrawable pension Tier-I account, individuals may also have a voluntary Tier-II withdrawable account at their option.

Banking facilities in rural areas

3020. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision for provision for providing banking facility to the each village having atleast 1000 population;

(b) if so, the banks which have been asked to provide this facility in villages;

(c) whether time schedule has been fixed to achieve this scheme; 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. Villages with population of 1000 and above have been identified. However, no timeframe for coverage of these villages has been finalised.

Blood bank's facility in naxal affected districts of Chhattisgarh

†3021. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the naxal-affected districts, especially Sarguja and Bastar in Chhattisgarh, have the facility of blood banks; and

(b) if so, the volume of availability of blood and the number of people benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes, Sarguja and Bastar have Blood Banks. In Sarguja, Blood Bank is situated in the Government District Hospital. In Bastar, Blood Bank is situated at Government Medical College and Maharani Hospital, Jagdalpur with facility of Blood Component Separation.

(b) 200 blood units are available at any time in these blood banks. In Bastar, 4220 people have benefited while in Sarguja 4657 persons have been benefitted from Blood Bank in last financial year from 1st April 2010 till 31st March 2011.

Review on use of electroshocks in treating mentally challenged patients

3022. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to ban use of electroshocks in the treatment regimen of mentally challenged patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that some health organisations have asked Government to allow such practice in some cases where other treatments were not responding; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Complaints against CGHS pharmacists

3023. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government from the Members of Parliament and the beneficiaries of the CGHS dispensaries against the pharmacists *i.e.* allopathic, ayurvedic and homoeopathic, separately and their names along with place of posting;

(b) whether some of the pharmacists are using the National Emblem in their visiting cards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per available information, two complaints have been received by CGHS against pharmacists as under:

1. Shri Satya Prakash, Store Keeper (Allopathic at Wellness Centre No. 57, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
2. Shri Vivek Gupta, Pharmacist (Ayurvedic), CGHS Wellness Centre No. 31, North Avenue, New Delhi.

(b) There is one complaint received by CGHS against one, Shri Vivek Gupta, Pharmacist (Ayurvedic).

(c) One Shri Ashok Kumar had complained about misuse of National Emblem in his visiting card by Shri Vivek Gupta, Pharmacist (Ayurvedic). He had also complained against the same Pharmacist of misbehavior and wrong issue of medicines. Though, the pharmacist refused all the complaints, the concerned incharge had issued a warning to the pharmacist in the matter.

Regulation of caffeine content of energy drinks

†3024. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that caffeine being used in the energy drinks being sold in the country has touched dangerous level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no monitoring system in the country to keep a check on the quantity of caffeine in the energy drinks; and

(c) if so, the arrangement being made by Government in this regard so that the injustice being meted out to the health of the common man could be stopped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The standards for drinks sold by the name of energy drinks have not been prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011. However, food having caffeine is required to display the information in the following way.

'CONTAINS CAFFEINE'

(c) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has already initiated necessary action to fix the level of caffeine in such drinks.

Proposal for plantation of herbal plants in Madhya Pradesh

†3025.SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal for plantation of herbal plants has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2008;

(b) if so, the current status of the proposal;

(c) whether any time-frame has been set for disposal of the proposal;

(d) whether the long time taken in the disposal of the proposal cause hindrance to the development related works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National

Mission on Medicinal Plants" w.e.f. year 2008-09. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme was approved on 24th July, 2008. Under the scheme Annual Action Plan is prepared by the State Missions. A proposed action plan from Madhya Pradesh State Mission on Medicinal Plants was received in 2008. The revised annual action plan of Madhya Pradesh for medicinal plants amounting to Rs. 543.375 lakhs was sanctioned on 30.12.2008. Out of Rs. 543.375 lakhs, Rs. 200.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the cultivation of medicinal plants. As informed by Madhya Pradesh State Mission on medicinal plants, the scheme could not be implemented and the funds not utilized during the year 2008-09 by the State as the election code of conduct was in force in the State at that time. Funds were subsequently revalidated for utilization during 2009-10 and the proposal was disposed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Madhya Pradesh State Mission on Medicinal Plants has informed that there was no hindrance in development works.

(e) Does, not arise.

Regulatory body for monitoring private hospitals

3026. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has finally decided to set up a regulatory body other than the Medical Council of India (MCI) to regulate the functions of hospitals in private sector because of growing casualties in private hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is aware that the private hospitals do not employ talented doctors and other medical staff which led to the growing casualties?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. 'Health' is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate the functions of hospitals in private sector.

However, Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for Registration and Regulation of the Clinical Establishments. Once adopted

by the States, as per the Act, the State Governments shall set up district registering authorities for each of the districts for registration of Clinical Establishments. No person shall run a Clinical Establishment unless it is duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

High crude birth rate in U.P.

3027. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Empowered Action Group of States are performing better than other States in health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate and post-natal mortality rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain districts in these States like Sharawasti district in Uttar Pradesh (UP) continue to have high crude birth rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has identified the reasons for the said problem; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Among EAG states IMR of Jharkhand and Uttarakhand is below National Average of 50 per 1000 live births. Besides, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have shown 4 point decline in IMR in 2009 as compared to 2008.

Details of IMR in EAG and other States in 2008 and 2009 is given in Statement *(See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes. As per report of Annual Health Survey Bulletin 2010-2011 of Registrar General of India, Crude Birth Rate of Sharawasti district is 40.9 per 1000 population while Crude Birth Rate of Uttar Pradesh is 25.5 per 1000 population. Crude Birth Rate for India is 22.5 per 1000 population.

(e) and (f) The reasons for high Crude Birth Rate are: low literacy levels, early age of marriage and child bearing, low contraceptive use and high un-met need for contraceptives.

Statement

Details of IMR in EAG and other States in 2008 and 2009

States/UTs	IMR per 1000 live births (SRS-2008)	IMRper 1000 live births (SRS-2009)
1	2	3
India	53	50
EAG States		
Bihar	56	52
Jharkhand	46	44
Madhya Pradesh	70	67
Chhattisgarh	57	54
Orissa	69	65
Rajasthan	63	59
Uttar Pradesh	67	63
Uttarakhand	44	41
Non-EAG States		
Andhra Pradesh	52	49
Arunachal Pradesh	32	32
Assam	64	61
Delhi	35	33
Goa	10	11
Gujarat	50	48
Haryana	54	51
Himachal Pradesh	44	45
Jammu & Kashmir	49	45
Karnataka	45	41

1	2	3
Kerala	12	12
Maharashtra	33	31
Marnipur	14	16
Meghalaya	58	59
Mizoram	37	36
Nagaland	26	26
Punjab	41	38
Sikkim	33	34
Tamil Nadu	31	28
Tripura	34	31
West Bengal	35	33
Andaman & Nicobar	31	27
Chandigarh	28	25
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34	37
Daman & Diu	31	24
Lakshadweep	31	25
Puducherry	25	22

Source: Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System (SRS)

Micro-nutrient disorders in Jharkhand and Gujarat

3028. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the micro-nutrient disorders prevalent in Jnarkhand and Gujarat;

(b) how do they compare with the micro-nutrient disorders existing in other parts of the country; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to eradicate such disorders caused by micro-nutrients deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per information available, the important micronutrient deficiency disorders widely prevalent in Jharkhand and Gujarat state are iron deficiency anaemia and iodine deficiency disorders (IDD). The disorders are prevalent in all States/UTs in varying degrees. State-wise status of anemia and IDD is given in Statement *(See* below).

(c) In order to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiency disorders in the country the following measures have been taken:

1. (i) 6 months to 5 years children are provided Iron Folic Acid syrup having 20 mg of elemental iron and 100 meg of Folic Acid.

(ii) Children 6-10 years are provided small Iron Folic Acid tablet having 30 mg elemental iron and 250 meg of Folic Acid.

(iii) Adolescent girls are provided Iron Folic Acid tablets similar to that of adults.

(iv) Pregnant & lactating women are given iron folic acid tablets having 100 mg of elemental iron and 0.5 mg of Folic Acid for 100 days. Those who have anaemia are provided with double doses.

2. Under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of iodated salt consumption at household level is taken up.

3. Vitamin A supplementation for all children from the age of 9 months to 5 years.

4. Nutrition Education to increase awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Statement

State-wise status of Anemia and Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD)

Sl.No.	State	Anemia Children (6-59 months) %	Anemia Women (15-49 yrs)%	Estimated persons suffering from IDD (million)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	62.9	6.210
2.	Assam	69.6	69.5	1.168
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	50.6	0.168
4.	Bihar	78.0	67.4	6.276
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.2	57.5	2.100
6.	Delhi	57.0	44.3	1.710
7.	Goa	38.2	38.0	0.275
8.	Gujarat	69.7	55.3	4.600
9.	Haryana	72.3	56.1	0.607
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	42.3	0.428
11.	J & K	58.6	52.1	1.224
12.	Jharkhand	70.3	69.5	2.832
13.	Karnataka	70.4	51.5	2.790
14.	Kerala	44.5	32.8	1.710
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	56.0	8.260
16.	Maharastra	63.4	48.4	6.220
17.	Manipur	41.1	35.7	0.367
18.	Maghyala	64.4	47.2	0.062
19.	Mizoram	44.2	38.6	0.338
20.	Nagaland	NA	NA	0.119

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Orissa	65.0	61.2	0.990
22.	Punjab	66.4	38.0	1.488
23.	Rajasthan	69.7	53.1	0.753
24.	Sikkim	59.2	60.0	0.117
25.	Tamil Nadu	64.2	53.2	0.815
26.	Tripura	62.9	65.1	0.348
27.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	49.9	13.270
28.	Uttarakhand	61.4	55.2	3.54
29.	West Bengal	61.0	63.2	2.070
30.	A & N Islands	N.A	N.A	0.082
31.	Chandigarh	N.A	N.A	0.111
32.	Daman & Diu	N.A	N.A	0.009
33.	D & N Haveli	N.A	N.A	0.022
34.	Lakshdweep	N.A	N.A	0.010
35.	Ponidcherry	N.A	N.A	0.110
	India	69.5	55.3	71.199

Utilization certificate for drawal of medicines

3029. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that for life saving drugs, which are issued through medical store depots, every time for drawal of medicines, utilization certificate is insisted upon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such utilization certificate is required to be signed by the CMO In-charge of the Dispensary and the Specialist recommending medicines besides the patients;

(c) whether this amount to harassment to the patient whom the specialist had recommended medicines for three months but for drawal of medicines, the patient has to visit the specialist every month to get the utilization certificate signed; and

(d) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Utilization certificate is required for the issue of medicines from second time onwards. The Life Saving Drugs are costly medicines. To avoid wastage/misuse, utilization certificate is required. This is to ensure the accountability of the stake holders like the users of the medicines and also the prescriber of the same.

(b) In case of injectables the utilization certificate is to be signed by the Specialist recommending the medicine besides the patient and counter signed by the CMO Incharge of the dispensary. The utilization certificate for tablets/capsules is to be signed by the beneficiary and counter signed by the CMO Incharge of the dispensary concerned.

(c) and (d) No. This does not amount to harassment to the patient. The medicines can be given for three months if the specialist has recommended it for three months and the utilization certificate is to be obtained by the patient for the next round. The effect of the CGHS is to make optimal utilization of resources with the least wastage.

Clearing of backlog in vacancies in Safdarjung Hospitals, Delhi

3030. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH KESARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to clear backlog vacancies in promotion to the posts of Senior Physiotherapist in Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi;

(b) whether the steps involve clearing the backlog in reserved categories;

(c) whether the UPSC was consulted before sending the formal proposal;

(d) whether UPSC's objections were remedied in the time-bound manner as per DoPT norms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) There are four vacant posts of Sr. Physiotherapist in Safdarjung Hospital. Out of these, one post is for reserved category.

In accordance with the Recruitment Rules for the above said post, a proposal for holding DPC was referred to UPSC who has made certain observations, for which action has already been initiated by Safdarjung Hospital/Ministry.

Affidavit on deaths of children due to malnutrition

†3031. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided not to file any affidavit in the Supreme Court in the matter of the number of children who die every year due to starvation;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that 2438 children die every day due to malnutrition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. As no such occasion has arisen, there is no such direction from Hon'ble Supreme Court to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(c) and (d) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted, multisectoral and multidimensional issue. It is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity among children by reducing resistance to infections. Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained centrally.

Malnutrition deaths of children in the country

3032. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2.4 crore children are born each year out of which 17.8 lakh die because of different reasons before they cross the age of five and of these 46 per cent die due to malnutrition in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in this

regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per SRS 2009, 17.4 lakh children are estimated to die before the age of 5 years. The various reasons are neonatal deaths (55%), Pneumonia (11%), Diarrhoea (11%), Measles (4%) etc. Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections. Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained centrally.

(b) The following measures have been taken to improve the health and nutritional status of children:

1. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:

- Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
- Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron & Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years, Iron & Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years, Iron & Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women also.

2. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) is implemented for promotion of consumption of iodated salt at household level.

3. Nutrition Education to increase awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is encouraged under both Integrated Child development Services Scheme (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

4. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:

(a) Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).

(b) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls [RGSEAG] - (SABLA).

(c) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

(d) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme)

(e) Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(f) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.

Proposals relating to health from AP

3033. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals relating to health received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) during the last three years along with the total number of pending proposals, as on date and the amount involved therein and the amount released against these proposals;

(b) the reasons for their pendency;

(c) whether any time-frame has been set for disposal of these proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Under various programmes of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, some proposals relating to health were received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years. The details of grants to State Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) are enclosed are given in Statement *(See* below).

Few proposals relating to Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy are pending for want of Utilization Certificates (UCs).

Statement

Details of Grants to State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh during 2009-10 *to* 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Programme/Scheme	Years		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Infrastructure Maintenance	23455.12	27859.80	28698.00
2	RCH Flexible Pool	20144.00	22446.00	24770.00

1	2	3	4	5
3	Mission Felexible Pool	20026.00	23573.00	29025.00
4	Pulse Polio immunization Prog.	2069.7	1825.68	1917.01
5	Tuberculosis Control Prog.	2149.20	2258.40	2615.40
6	Leprosy Control Prog.	190.00	215.00	215.00
7	Integrated Disease Surveillance Prog.	109.46	117.30	224.31
8	National Iodine Deficiency Control Prog.	20.00	20.00	26.00
9	Blindness Control Prog.	1700.00	2003.40	2500.00
10	National Vector Borne Disease Control Prog.	1818.07	597.82	3189.96
11	National AIDS Control Prog.	8243.18	9049.52	8722.97
12	Department of AYUSH	15.60	-	-

Penal of permission to suspect drug manufacturing facility

3034. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-member delegation consisting of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation headed by Assistant Drug Controller of India as refused permission to inspect the manufacturing facility and premises of the Chinese company from which the country imports medicines;

(b) if so, whether Government has decided to terminate the licence of that Chinese drug manufacturing firm for not allowing Indian delegation to inspect its premises and manufacturing facility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. M/s. Chongqing Daxin Pharmaceutical Limited, Chongqing China informed the visiting Indian inspecting team of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation officials in May, 2011 that they have

stopped manufacturing some of the registered drugs and are not in a position to export other drugs to India. The firm did not agree for inspection. The registration certificate and import licences granted in favour of the firm were, therefore, cancelled in June, 2011.

Utilization of funds under NRHM in Bihar

†3035. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) the Central Government provided a total of Rs. 3219.91 crore to Bihar during the years from 2006-07 to 2010-11 which could not be utilized fully; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 3218.20 crore has been provided by Government of India under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to Bihar from 2006-07 to 2010-11. The State has utilized an amount of Rs. 3703.12 crore for the said period. The utilized amount is inclusive of release by the Government of India, State's contribution and uncommitted unspent balances relating to earlier years.

Reimbursement of medical claims of pensioners

3036. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be.pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS has not prescribed any time-limit for the reimbursement of medical claims of pensioners;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to prescribe time-limit for the same to avoid harassment to the pensioners;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check delays in the settlement of medical claim of pensioners;

(d) the number of medical claims pending with Additional Directors, zonewise and Director CGHS, Delhi and since when alongwith reasons therefor and by when these claims would be settled; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the steps taken to streamline the system of reimbursement of medical claims of pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The details of medical reimbursement claims of pensioners pending in CGHS Delhi (Zone-wise) are given below:

1. North Zone - 300, pendency since one month.

2. Central Zone - 65, pendency six weeks.

3. East Zone- 112, pendency since one month.

4. South Zone- 608, pendency two and half months.

Although, no time limit has been prescribed, yet efforts are made to settle the bills without delay. These bills are pending mainly due to procedural delays like need for clarifications from Government specialists, incomplete submission of bills by the beneficiaries, submission of repeat bills in the event of non-admissibility of full claims made by the beneficiaries, etc.

In recent times, steps have been taken to expedite settlement of these claims. CGHS has been organizing claim Adalats on an annual basis to settle the pending reimbursement cases. Increased financial power has been given to Zonal officers to approve the claims of pensioners. Arrangements have been made for receiving the claims online from dispensaries to Zonal offices etc.

Shortage of medicines in CGHS dispensaries in Maharashtra

†3037. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors posted in the dispensaries running under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in Maharashtra are not thoroughly examining the patients;

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

(c) whether there is always a shortage of medicines in the dispensaries running under CGHS in Mumbai; and

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Awareness programme to contain diabetes

3038. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of diabetes is on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any action plan to create awareness to contain this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The exact data regarding diabetes in the country is not known. The international Diabetes Federation (IDF) estimates the total number of people in India with Diabetes to be around 50.8 million in 2010, expected to rise to 87.0 million by 2030.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has initiated the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the 100 selected districts in 21 States. The community based strategies include awareness, prevention and control of diabetes at various levels viz. Sub-Centres, Community Health Centres (CHCs), District etc. in the health care delivery system.

Dengue epidemic in Orissa

†3039. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently dengue has taken epidemic form in Orissa;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State has sought any assistance from the Centre for the prevention of this epidemic fully; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) During the current year, 692 dengue cases and 19 deaths due to dengue have been reported from Orissa as on 24.08.2011. Out of these, 328 cases and 16 deaths occurred in Angul district only.

(c) and (d) Prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including Japanese Encephalitis is an integral part of the National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) which is implemented by the States including Orissa as per the Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Besides financial assistance as per the PIP of NRHM, the Government of India has also provided adequate number of dengue test kits to Orissa for facilitating diagnosis of dengue.

Ban on use of Analgin

†3040. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned a pain killer medicine named Analgin; and

(b) if so, whether Government is aware of fatal side-effects caused by this medicine on bone marrow?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. The drug Analgin is not banned for marketing in the country. However, the fixed dose combination of analgin with any drug was prohibited by the Government of India vide Gazette Notification GSR No. 405(E) dated 03.06.1999. The use of the drug is associated with the risk of agranulocytosis. However, the safety issue of analgin was examined by Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), a statutory Board under Drugs and Cosmetics Act in its meeting held on 16.02.1995 and recommended the use of analgin for severe pain or pain due to tumor and also for bringing down temperature in refractory cases when other antipyretics fail to do so.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vacant faculty positions and denial of promotions at AIIMS

3041. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many posts are lying vacant in AIIMS and some teachers have been denied promotions citing flimsy grounds;

(b) if so, whether Government has ordered any inquiry into the promotion policy of faculty members at AIIMS and to promote the teachers who were denied promotions and are likely to lose their seniority;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is also aware that due to want of faculty members many operation theatres have been closed down in neurology and other departments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) At present 200 faculty posts at various levels are vacant in AIIMS out of which 115 faculty posts at the level of Assistant Professor/Lecturer in Nursing in different disciplines have been adverstised. The Standing Selection Committee of the Institute in its meeting held in two phases in November and December 2010 has considered all eligible faculties for promotion. For the faculty found unfit for promotion the Government has directed AIIMS to review the cases adopting the same method as done in the past by the Standing Slection Committee.

(d) and (e) Operation Theatres at AIIMS have to be temporarily closed for necessary maintenance and upgradation work. In so far as neurology is concerned out of seven Operation Theatres six are fully operational and one is under renovation.

Quality certificate system for Ayurvedic medicines

3042. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to bring the Rs. 10,000 crore Ayurveda drug industry and traditional medicine systems under a quality certificate system;

(b) if so, whether this proposal would help the domestic Ayurveda industry in tapping the export potential;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the Department of AYUSH has launched a quality control system in which Ayurvedic drug manufacturing companies would be required to get the products validated by third party authorized by the autonomous body, Quality Control of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes. The Department of AYUSH in collaboration with the Quality Council of India (QCI) has launched a Voluntary Certification Scheme for AYUSH products.

(b) This certification would enable industry to demonstrate compliance to international norms through independent, third party certification which would facilitate exports.

(c) and (d) Voluntary Certification Scheme launched by the Department of AYUSH in collaboration with QCI provides for certification to domestic regulations (AYUSH Standard mark) or International norms (AYUSH Premium mark). Its documentation contains governing structure, certification criteria documents like GMP, permissible levels of contaminants for AYUSH Premium mark, permissible levels of contaminants for AYUSH standard mark, internal quality assurance protocol, certification process and requirements for certification bodies. Two independent certification bodies have been selected by QCI and till now 8 companies have got certification under the scheme.

Different grade pay for allopathic and AYUSH pharmacists

3043. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pharmacists working in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi-allopathic and AYUSH separately;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pharmacists working in CGHS are getting different grade pay *vide* order No. A- 600015/3/2011-CGHS-II dated 29 June, 2011, DGHS (CGHS-II Section); and

(c) if so, by when Government proposes to bring AYUSH pharmacists at par with allopathic pharmacists?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of pharmacists working in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi is as under:

1. Allopathic - 329

2. AYUSH - 56 (Ayurvedic - 30, Homoeopathy -21, Unani - 5).

(b) Yes.

(c) Necessary action has been initiated to examine this issue on priority.

Eradication of Leprosy

3044. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leprosy has been eradicated from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time fixed for eradication of leprosy from the country; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No. However, the elimination of Leprosy as public health problem i.e less than 1 case per 10000 population was achieved in December; 2005 at the national level.

(d) No time limit has been fixed for eradication of Leprosy.

(e) The present strategy of Government is as follows:

- Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General health care systems.
- Early detection & complete treatment of new Leprosy cases.
- Carrying out house hold contact survey in detection of Multibacilliary (MB) & child cases.
- Involvement of ASHA in the detection & treatment completely of Leprosy cases under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for Leprosy work.
- IEC activities in the community to improve self reporting to PHC.

• Intensive monitoring and supervision with block PHC/CHC as a unit of analysis.

Inspection of Shadan Medical College, Hyderabad, AP

3045. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) had given permission to Shadan Medical College, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (AP) to admit only 100 students annually;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more students are being admitted through various devices and ruses by Shadan Medical College;

(c) whether the MCI has done any inspection on the general functioning of the said college recently;

(d) if so, the findings of the MCI into the functioning thereof; and

(e) whether MCI has done such inspections with prior intimation to the college?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government had given permission to Shadan Institute of Medical Sciences, Teaching Hospital & Research Centre, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh to admit 150/100 MBBS students on the recommendations of Medical Council of India in the following academic years:

Academic year	Number of Seats
2005-06	150
2006-07	100
2007-08	100
2008-09	150
2009-10	150
2010-11	150

(b) As, per the information provided by the Council, the admissions have been made by aforesaid medical college as per the sanctioned intake.

(c) and (d) An inspection of the college was carried out by MCI on 4 & 5 March 2010 for the purpose of recognition of MBBS degree. The MCI recommended the Central Government for recognition of MBBS degree of the college. Accordingly, the Central Government issued a notification on 07.09.2010 recognizing the college for award of MBBS degree.

(e) Yes.

Mechanism for checking spread of Malaria and Cholera

3046. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons affected and died due to Malaria and Cholera in the country during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 so far, State-wise;

(b) whether the failure of the existing mechanism to check the spread of the diseases reflects failure of Public Health System in the country;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to fix responsibility of the agencies involved for eradication of these diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Reported cases and deaths due to Malaria and Cholera In the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 so far, State-wise are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively *(See* below).

(b) and (c) Transmission and spread of communicable diseases involves a complex web of multiple factors. Prevention and control of communicable diseases, therefore, requires multifarious response at the community, institutional and governmental levels. The Government of India, therefore, endeavors to involve the State Government, the district level authorities as well as village communities in fighting communicable diseases within the framework of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(d) With a view to strengthening the implementation of the National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) for prevention and control of malaria and other communicable diseases, the Government of India has introduced National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The NRHM provides an integrated and broad-based platform for improvement of primary health care services, and prevention and control measures against

communicable diseases. These activities, however, are implemented by the respective State/UT Governments.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise reported cases and deaths due to Malaria

States/UTs.	2009		2010		2011 (upto June)	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	25152	3	33393	20	16088	0
Arunachal Pradesh	22066	15	17944	103	5549	0
Assam	91413	63	68353	36	23054	20
Bihar	3255	21	1908	1	494	0
Chhattisgarh	129397	11	152209	47	36529	8
Goa	5056	10	2368	1	534	1
Gujarat	45902	34	66501	71	19461	0
Haryana	30168	0	18921	0	5911	0
Himachal Pradesh	192	0	210	0	47	0
J & K	346	0	802	0	239	0
Jharkhand	230683	28	199842	16	54489	4
Karnataka	36859	0	44319	11	11590	0
Kerala	2046	5	2299	7	158	0
Madhya Pradesh	87628	26	87165	31	11698	0
Maharashtra	93818	227	139198	200	45141	27
Manipur	1069	1	460	4	194	0
Meghalaya	76759	192	41642	87	11515	15
Mizoram	9399	119	15594	31	3208	19
Nagaland	8489	35	4959	14	1401	2
Orissa	380904	198	395651	252	129113	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Punjab	2955	0	3477	0	728	0
Rajasthan	32709	18	50963	26	3910	0
Sikkim	42	1	49	0	24	0
Tamil Nadu	14988	1	17086	3	8782	0
Tripura	24430	62	23939	15	7982	4
Uttarakhand	1264	0	1672	0	272	0
Uttar Pradesh	55437	0	64606	0	11285	0
West Bengal	141211	74	134795	47	23451	3
A & N Islands	5760	0	2484	0	5067	0
Chandigarh	430	0	351	0	69	0
D & N Haveli	3408	0	5703	0	2130	0
Daman & Diu	97	0	204	0	80	0
Delhi	169	0	251	0	41	0
Lakshadweep	8	0	6	0	5	0
Puducherry	65	0	175	0	62	0
All India Total	1563574	1144	1599499	1023	440301	115

Statement-II

State/UT-wise reported cases and deaths due to Cholera

Sl.No.	State / U.T.	2009*		2010*		2011*(Upto Apr.-May)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	308	4	178	0	53	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	21	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Bihar	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
5	Chhattisgarh	3	0	12	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	309	0	129	1	2	0
8	Haryana	17	1	105	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	J&K	0	0	2976	3	0	0
11	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0
12	Karnataka	143	0	301	3	66	0
13	Kerala	62	2	2	0	NR	NR
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	4	3	0	NR	NR
15	Maharashtra	183	1	618	1	0	0
16	Manipur	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	NR	NR	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	NR	2	0	0	0
21	Punjab	19	0	43	1	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1	0	37	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	818	0	118	0	17	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	1	NR	NR	NR	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	6	0	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	West Bengal	486	0	547	0	45	0
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	35	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	D & N Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	1066	NR	77	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	3482	12	5155	9	188	0

Notes:

1.* the figures are provisional.

2. N.R. implies "Not Reported".

Finalization of CGEPHIS

3047. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply of Unstarred Question No. 2259 given in the Rajya Sabha on 30 November, 2010 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry has finalized the Central Government Employees and Pensioners Health Insurance Scheme (CGEPHIS) after studying feasibility of introducing such a scheme all over the country;

(b) whether Government also proposes to float this Insurance Scheme amongst Insurance companies in order to invite insurance premium quotes from them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating likely date of introduction of above mentioned scheme for Central Government employees and its pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Government is contemplating introduction of a health insurance scheme for the Central Government employees and pensioners and their dependent family members on pan-India basis.

The draft scheme has been prepared in consultation with other concerned Ministries / Departments. The same is to be implemented after obtaining the requisite approvals. No specific time-frame can be given at this juncture for introduction of the scheme.

Availability of medicines in the country

†3048. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per global standards of availability of medicine are concerned India's position is not good;

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

(c) the specific technique of production of medicines being adopted by multinational companies in India and its ill effects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. Indian drug manufacturing industry produces drugs worth around Rs. 1 lakh crore of which drugs worth Rs. 42000 crore are exported and drugs worth Rs. 58000 crore are consumed domestically. India ranks 3rd largest in the world in terms of volume of production and 14th in terms of value. The country meets on its own 95% of its domestic demands through indigenous production covering almost all therapeutic categories and imports only a few high technology products.

It is among top 20 countries of the world exporting pharma products. Drugs from India are exported to more than 200 countries. The pharmaceutical export growth rate is around 10% per annum. The major chunk of exports relate to generic drugs which India has been able to offer at competitive rate while maintaining requisite quality.

(c) The drugs manufactured in India, irrespective of whether the manufacturer is multi-national or Indian, are required to conform to the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder the ensure that the drugs marketed in the country are of standard quality.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CGHS ayurvedic dispensaries running without doctors

3049. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic CGHS dispensaries in Delhi and doctors posted in each dispensary;

(b) whether some dispensaries are running without doctors i.e. in Janak Puri and Delhi Cantonment areas and are open only three days a week;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not opening the above dispensaries throughout the week; and

(d) by when the doctors would be posted in the above dispensaries for the benefits of the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) It is a fact that there is an overall shortage of doctors in Ayurvedic dispensaries in Delhi.

In order to address this problem, CGHS has taken action to appoint retired AYUSH doctors on contract basis. Appointment letters to 18 such doctors have already been issued and they are expected to join their duties shortly.

Failure of lignite-based power plants made by BHEL

3050. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lignite-based power plants being constructed by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) and their status;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lignite based power plants made by BHEL have not been successful and the Plant Load Factor (PLF) achieved is short of the set target; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Four lignite based thermal power units are currently under various stages of construction. Their status is as follows:

(i) Neyveli Thermal Power Station-II Expansion Unit#l (250 MW) at Neyveli (Tamil Nadu) – Already synchronized. Unit under preparation for full

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loading.
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(ii) Neyveli Thermal Power Station-II Expansion Unit#2 (250 MW) at Neyveli (Tamil Nadu) - Under erection.

(iii) & (iv) Bhavnagar Thermal Power Plant (2×250 MW) at Bhavnagar (Gujarat) - Customer is executing civil works. Subsequently, Erection works shall be taken up by BHEL.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Lignite based power plants made by BHEL are being operated successfully by various utilities.

1. Lignite based power plants at Surat Lignite Power Plant (4×125 MW) (in Surat Distt. of Gujarat) and Kutch Lignite Thermal Power station (2×70 MW and 1×75 MW) (in Kutch Distt. of Gujarat) are working satisfactorily.

2. Giral Lignite Thermal Power Station Unit# 1 & 2 (2×125 MW) (in Barmer Distt. of Rajasthan) have been commissioned. The units are under post commissioning stabilization.

3. Other lignite fired units at Barsingsar Thermal Power Station (2×125 MW) (in Bikaner Distt. of Rajasthan) have already been commissioned and are also under stabilization.

Reduction in loss and increase in production of SIL

†3051. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) a sick public sector company, has given any indication of reducing its loss and increasing its production;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed recently between the said company and Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) is a sick company under reference to BIFR (Board for Industrial & Financial Restructuring) has not been performing well and incurring operating losses from 2002-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

03 and net losses from 2006-07 continuously. The production and net losses incurred by the company during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Product/Turnover	Net loses
2008-09	140.26	(27.65)
2009-10	143.36	(28.01)
2010-11 (Provisional)	177.75	(17.11)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Vacant posts in CPSEs

3052. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts belonging to the Scheduled Tribe Category lying vacant for a long time in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons for not filling up these posts in time; and

(d) the steps taken to fill these posts on top priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The recruitment to all below Board Level posts, including the posts reservecr for Schedule Tribes(STs) in the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done by the management of respective CPSEs, as per the policy on reservation in vogue. Information in respect of vacant posts is not maintained centrally in the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE).

(d) Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) issued instructions to the Ministries/Departments to launch Special Recruitment Drive in year 2004 and 2008 in their establishments including the CPSEs. Department of Public Enterprises had extended these

instructions to the CPSEs to launch Special Recruitment Drive to fill up all backlog vacancies reserved for STs in a time bound manner. Implementation of Special Recruitment Drive is monitored by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with CPSEs.

Supply of railway engines by BHEL

3053. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has been manufacturing and supplying railway engines and locomotives to Indian Railways and railways of other countries;

(b) if so, the number of orders received for supply of engines and locomotives during the last three financial years and the number of engines and locomotives supplied during that period;

(c) the details of profit earned during the said period;

(d) whether there is any proposal to upgrade human resource and technology of BHEL in view of growing demand and demand for latest technology railway engines by the Indian and other railways; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) BHEL has been manufacturing and supplying electric locomotives to the Indian Railways. However, no such supplies have been made by BHEL to railways of other countries in the last 5 years.

(b)

Year	Locomotives ordered (Nos.)	Supplied (Nos.)
2008-09	Nil	01
2009-10	150	22
2010-11	Nil	30

(c) The Profit Before Tax (PBT) of Jhansi Unit of BHEL, where the above locomotives are manufactured, during the last three financial years is as follows:

Year	PBT (Rs. in Crore)
2008-09	15.08
2009-10	20.06

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) BHEL is planning to switch over to 3-phase insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) based propulsion system for the (6000HP) locomotives, along with imparting suitable training to its concerned engineers/officials.

Establishment of new heavy industrial units

3054. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Heavy Industry has been started by Government in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employment opportunities in Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises have increased in the last five years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how many Industrial Units are functioning in Kerala under the Ministry?

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

(b) The details of heavy industries started under Department of Heavy Industry during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Heavy Industry/Unit
2008-09	NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Private Ltd. (NBPPL), a Joint Venture Company formed between NTPC & BHEL.
2009-10	Centralized Stamping Unit (CSU) of BHEL at Jagdishpur (Uttar Pradesh)
2010-11	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd. (BHEL-EML), a subsidiary of BHEL (as well as a Joint Venture Company between BHEL and Government of Kerala)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Under the Department of Heavy Industry. Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, in the following CPSEs new employment opportunities have been created during the last five years.

Sl.No.	Name of CPSEs	New Employment opportunities created during the last five years
1.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	306 regular employees and 216 on contract basis (fixed term)
2.	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.	37
3.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	59
4.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	17189
5.	NTPC-BHEL Power Projects Private Ltd.	31
6.	Bridge & Roof Company Ltd.	74

(e) Four Industrial Units are functioning in Kerala under Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises. They are as follows:

i) HMT Ltd. (Machine Tools) Ltd., Kalamassery Unit.

ii) Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (HNL)- Kottayam.

iii) Instrumentation Ltd. (ILK) Unit-Palakkad.

iv) BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd., a subsidiary of BHEL- Kasargod Unit.

Utilization of valuable land resources of ailing PSUs

3055. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) the apex advisory body for Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) revival, is pushing for utilization of valuable land resources of three ailing companies to reduce the Government's burden;

(b) whether these three companies, namely, Indian Drug and Pharmaceuticals, Hindustan Photo Films and Hindustan Cables are set for negotiation by BRPSE to private investors and respective State Governments for new industrial units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) In order to revive sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) after considering the proposals submitted to it by their administrative ministries/ departments recommend revival/restructuring packages for their revival that may include utilization of surplus land for financing the revival packages/generating additional revenue. BRPSE had, *inter alia,* recommended, based on the proposals, utilization of surplus land for financing the revival package/generating additional revenue in case of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. as given in Statement *(See* below). Hindustan Cables Ltd., BRPSE had recommended its revival in association with public sector or private sector party failing which complete disinvestment after cleaning up its balance sheet.

Statement

Recommendation of BRPSE for generating addional revenue

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Recommendation of BRPSE
1	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	GOI to provide Bridge loan of Rs.361 crores to be repaid from the funds generated from sale of scrap and surplus assets (including land).
2	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Government of Tamil Nadu will issue necessary orders for implementing floriculture project to generate additional revenue of Rs. 10 crores on land available with the company.

Opposition to relaxation in criteria for awarding Maharatna status

3056. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some administrative Ministries have opposed a proposal to relax the criteria for awarding Maharatna status to State-run companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) : The Government, in February, 2010, had laid down the criteria for grant of Maharatna status to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). As per the laid down criteria, the CPSEs fulfilling the following eligibility criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Maharatna status.

(i) Having Navratna status.

(ii) Listed on Indian stock exchange with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations.

(iii) Average annual turnover of more than Rs. 25,000 crore, during the last 3 years.

(iv) Average annual net worth of more than Rs. 15,000 crore, during the last 3 years.

(v) Average annual net profit after tax of more than Rs. 5,000 crore, during the last 3 years.

(vi) Should have significant global presence/international operations.

Presently, there is no proposal to relax the above criteria laid down for grant of Maharatna status to CPSEs.

Filling of backlog vacancies

3057. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.* Group A to Group D;

(b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;

(c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and

(d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL

PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed wherever the Ministry is the Cadre Controlling Authority.

(b) There are no backlog vacancies.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Approval to the deal between RIL and BP

†3058. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to give approval to the deal between Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and BP on selling of RIL's 23 oil and gas blocks;

(b) whether it is a fact that in February this year BP had announced to acquire 30 per cent share out of 23 blocks of RIL which included D-6 block of KG Basin and new gas exploration NEC-25;

(c) whether Reliance had submitted any representation on 25 February regarding transfer of interests which is being considered by Government; and

(d) whether Government is of the view that unconditional approval to Reliance-BP deal can be considered after receiving the observations of Ministry of Home Affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) had applied to the Government of India in accordance with the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for granting consent for the proposed assignment of 30% of its Participating Interest (PI) in 23 blocks to BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited. This is permissible under provisions of PSCs. The Government has approved grant of consent for the proposed assignment in respect of 21 blocks as per Article 28 of PSC subject to fulfillment of certain conditions, such as providing financial and technical guarantee by the parent company of the assignee and an irrevocable, unconditional bank guarantee by the assignee and other documents as per PSC. As regards two blocks *viz.* AS-ONN-2000/1 and NEC-DWN-2002/1, this Ministry will subsequently take appropriate decision in respect of issues pending and based on such decision, this Ministry will decide to grant or refuse the consent to the assignment of 30% of PI in

these blocks.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The security NOC accorded by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in this case was unconditional. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the proposed assignment of 30% PI in 21 blocks subject to fulfillment of following conditions by the parties:

(i) Parent Financial and Performance Guarantee shall be furnished by BP Exploration Operating Company Limited, the parent company of BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited, which needs to be acceptable to the Government and should be in the form and substance as set out under the respective PSCs;

(ii) BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited shall submit all guarantees including an irrevocable unconditional bank guarantee and other documents in accordance with the provisions of the respective PSCs.

Quantum of cooking gas used by households

3059. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any discrepancy in the quantum of subsidized cooking gas (LPG) consumed by the households;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which Government plans to tackle the problem;

(d) whether Government is planning to introduce different pricing of cooking gas for different income groups; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, the indigenous production of LPG is inadequate to meet the domestic requirements. The shortfall in availability is met through imports.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that at present, there is no overall shortage of LPG in the country and LPG supplies to distributors are being made by the OMCs, through indigenous production and imports, in accordance with the genuine demand of customers registered with the LPG distributors.

OMCs have reported that they have supplied 3124.81 Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT) of domestic LPG in the country between April 2011 to June 2011 as against 2823.87 TMT of domestic LPG during the corresponding period of last year, showing a growth rate of 10.66%.

(d) and (e) A proposal is under consideration with the Government to give consumers a limited number of domestic LPG cylinders on the subsidized rate. The pricing and marketing modalities in respect of non-subsidized domestic LPG cylinders to consumers have not yet been decided by the Government.

R & D activities by public sector oil and gas companies

3060. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether R & D activities in petroleum sector are exclusively carried out by each PSU, like ONGC, OIL India, IOC, GAIL, Bharat Petroleum, etc.;

(b) if so, whether any percentage of earnings has been fixed for this purpose;

(c) whether the Dehradun based K. D. Malviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration is an integral part of ONGC or it is an independent entity under the Central Government; and

(d) whether the budgetary allocations for this Institute for the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 were actually spent or some unspent portion were allowed to lapsed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Oil Public Sector Undertakings carry out R&D activities in house. In addition, other institutes like Indian Institutes of Petroleum under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and private players like Reliance Industries Limited also conduct R & D activities in Petroleum Sector.

(b) As per draft Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines on Memorandum of Understanding for R & D, a minimum 1% of PAT should be spent on R & D sector with effect from the year 2011-12.

(c) K.D. Malviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration (KDMIPE) at Dehradun is an integral part of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC).

(d) ONGC has informed that the actual amount spent by KDMIPE for the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Actual
2007-08	144.62	90.38
2008-09	149.23	121.54
2009-10	198.85	145.63
2010-11	134.88	221.83

Complaints against gas agencies of Hindustan petroleum

†3061. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for very poor services of domestic LPG Service of Hindustan Petroleum (HP);

(b) whether Government is aware that the agencies of above company at Ghaziabad, Kannauj, Gursahaiganj cities in Uttar Pradesh do not provide refills timely, non-registering of booking and harassing the consumers in many ways;

(c) whether complaints from Members of Parliament against P.K Gas agency, Gursahaiganj have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government immediately to streamline the services of HP gas agencies in Ghaziabad, Kannauj and Gursahaiganj?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The officials of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) carry out regular and surprise inspection, refill audits, surprise checks at customers' premises, en-route surprise checking of delivery vehicles etc, as steps for streamlining the supplies of domestic LPG. If LPG distributor(s) are found guilty, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

(b) HPCL has reported that based on the established complaints of delay in refill supplies, action has been taken in 10 cases against the erring LPG distributors in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

during the last year and during the period April 2011 to June 2011, under the provisions of MDG. However, no action has been taken against the LPG distributors of Gursahaiganj and Kannauj city.

(c) Two complaints have been received against M/s. P. K. Gas Agency, LPG distributor of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) at Gursahaiganj, Uttar Pradesh for various irregularities such as blackmarketing of LPG, supply of under-weight cylinder, not giving cash and carry rebate, delay in refill delivery and restriction on refill booking.

(d) HPCL has reported that a detailed investigation was carried out on the two complaints against M/s. P. K. Gas Agency. However, since the irregularities could not be established, no action could be initiated against the distributor.

At present, supply position of LPG is normal and there is no backlog with the LPG distributors of HPCL in the market, including in Ghaziabad, Kannauj and Gursahaiganj. HPCL has given instructions to their LPG distributors for meeting the demand of the registered customers, on time. For improving the customer service, HPCL is providing regular training to showroom staff, delivery staff as well as mechanic staff.

HPCL has reported that at present, the supply position of the LPG distributors of Ghaziabad, Kannauj and Gursahaiganj is normal and no specific complaints of poor service or rude behaviour have been received.

Wellhead refinery at Barmer in Rajasthan

3062. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has so far formulated any action plan for expansion of refineries and enhancement of refining capacity of petroleum products in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period including in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has agreed to review techno-economic feasibility of setting up wellhead refinery at Barmer in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the estimated total cost thereof, indicating financial support proposed to be given by the Central Government in this regard;

and

(e) by when the Barmer refinery Project is likely to be completed?

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. Accordingly, the plans for enhancement of refining capacity for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is dependent on the commercial requirement of the oil companies.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. As intimated by ONGC, the estimated cost for 4.5 MMTPA refinery varies from Rs. 13,000 crore to Rs. 13,900 crore depending on the configuration and Licensor technology. Setting up of the refinery is dependent on the investment decision.

Filling up of backlog vacancies

3063. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all Groups i.e. Group A to Group D;

(b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;

(c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and

(d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) All vacancies in Group 'A' to Group 'C, pertaining to organized services, are filled through the concerned cadre controlling authorities viz. Department of Personnel and Training, Department of Economic Affairs etc. and information on backlog vacancies, if any, are reported by the Ministry to the concerned cadre controlling authorities in accordance with the extant instructions of DOPT. As regards Group 'C' and 'D' posts, where Ministry is the cadre controlling authority, the instructions on backlog vacancies are being complied with.

(d) 04 Group B (Non-Gazetted) officials (Assistants of CSS) have been appointed in the Ministry against the back-log vacancies during the past three years.

Increase in allocation of kerosene for Madhya Pradesh

†3064. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUMS NATURAL

GAS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a study carried out through National Council of Applied Economic Research by the Ministry each family needs five litres of kerosene;

(b) if so, whether allocation of kerosene oil to Madhya Pradesh is being done according to their demand of about 61,596 kilo litres;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh has requested to increase the allocation of kerosene oil as per their requirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government will consider this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) According to a study carried out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in 2005, Kerosene consumption per household was estimated at 55 litres per annum in the country.

(b) During the year 2011-12, the allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene to Madhya Pradesh has been kept at 6,26,412 KL.

(c) This Ministry has not received any request from Madhya Pradesh for increasing the allocation of PDS Kerosene during the current year.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction in custom duties on crude oil

3065. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reduction in customs duty on crude and products including excise duty on products from current financial year will entail huge loss to the north-eastern refineries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to overcome the loss of these refineries; and

(c) the details of present status and implementation made on recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas to increase the excise exemption of these refineries up to 100 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The reduction in Customs duty on products has resulted in lower refinery

transfer prices to refineries including North-East Refineries. Further, the reduction in Excise duty on Diesel from Rs. 4.60 per litre to Rs. 2.00 per litre has resulted into decline in realization to the North-East refineries due to reduction in Excise duty benefit which is presently equal to 50% of Excise duty on products for the North - East Refineries.

The details of the estimated annual impact of changes in Customs/Excise Duties structure on the North-East Refineries, as informed by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL), are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Guwahati	Bongaigaon	Digboi	NRL	Total
Impact of reduction in Custom Duty on petroleum products	182	313	123	384	1,002
Impact of reduction in NE Excise duty benefit	101	158	50	262	571
Total impact on North East Refineries	283	471	173	646	1,573

North East Refineries have implemented a number of projects for their modernization, quality upgradation and efficiency improvements. These projects will improve the efficiency and thereby the profitability of the Refineries.

Subsidies on cooking gas and kerosene

3066. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to stop subsidies on cooking gas and kerosene from next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also considering to give cash subsidy to the States every month to support the poor;

(d) the details of subsidies paid by Government during the last three years on cooking gas and kerosene; and

(e) the details of subsidized gas used by the industries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) A proposal is under consideration with the Government to restrict the number of cylinders to be supplied at subsidized rate to registered customers of Domestic LPG. The proposal is intended to put a cap on the number of subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders, so as to reduce the burgeoning subsidy burden on account of Domestic LPG.

The Government is considering a proposal for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG on a pilot basis to the intended beneficiaries. The Government has constituted a Task Force in February, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to recommend an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG to the intended beneficiaries. The Task Force has submitted its Interim Report to the Government on 05.07.2011.

(d) The Government is providing subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.22.58 per cylinder of Domestic LPG from the fiscal budget under the 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002' to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). The details of subsidy paid on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from the fiscal budget during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
2008-09	974	1,714
2009-10	957	1,814
2010-11	930	1,974

In addition to the above fiscal subsidy, the OMCs have incurred under-recoveries on the sale of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG during the last three years as given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Total Under-recoveries*	
	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
2008-09	28,225	17,600
2009-10	17,364	14,257
2010-11	19,484	21,772

* Gross under-recoveries without considering oil bonds/cash assistance.

Under the burden sharing mechanism being followed, these under-recoveries are shared by the Government and the Public Sector oil companies.

(e) The OMCs have informed that they do not supply subsidized LPG to the industrial units.

New blocks for ONGC

3067. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has got new land for oil discoveries/explorations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the production would start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) was awarded 120 exploration blocks under eight rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding concluded so far. Out of 120 exploration blocks, 46 are onland blocks, 30 are Shallow water blocks and 44 are Deepwater blocks.

ONGC is Operator in 108 exploration blocks and non-operator with other Consortium Partners in 12 exploration blocks.

(c) As on 01.07.2011, ONGC has made 19 hydrocarbon discoveries (Onland-6 and Offshore-13) from 8 NELP blocks awarded to ONGC as Operator. Out of 19 discoveries, five are oil and gas discoveries in the onland areas and remaining 14 (Offshore-13 and Onland-1) are gas

discoveries. The discoveries are under various stages of appraisal/development and production is yet to start from any of these blocks.

Shale gas reserve in the country

3068. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a significant deposit of shale gas in the country;

(b) if so, the estimates thereof in terms of oil replacement;

(c) whether Government plans to exploit the domestic shale gas reserve in a planned manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including production estimates for 2022 and 2032?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Based on the data gathered from exploration and exploitation of conventional oil and gas, it is expected that Sedimentary Basins of India have potential for shale gas.

(b) The shale gas reserves in the country have not yet been estimated.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Government has initiated action to identify potentially prospective areas of Shale Gas resources as well as to formulate a policy for its exploration and exploitation. No target for shale gas production has been set for the years 2022 and 2032.

PNG connections for DDA housing complex in Delhi

3069. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a scheme to provide PNG connection to Alaknanda DDA residential housing complex in Delhi on the pattern of Central Government Officers flats/quarters;

(b) whether the PNG gas line do exist up to the main road and the Tara Apartment have already been provided PNG connections;

(c) whether the MCD is now willing to grant permission for digging to Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL);

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing the PNG gas connections to DDA complex; and

(e) if not, by when the work could start and get completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) plans to provide domestic PNG connections to Alaknanda Residential Housing Complex by laying of PNG pipeline infrastructure and by inviting registration, along with payment towards refundable security deposit, from individual residents for a PNG connection. PNG connections in Central Government Officers flats/Quarters have been provided on the advice, along with payment, by CPWD.

(b) Underground PNG pipeline has already been laid from CNG Station of IGL, located in Okhla Phase-I, up to a point close to Tara Apartment, through PWD main road (Ravi Dass Marg). PNG connections have not been provided to residents of Tara Apartments.

(c) Till date, permission is awaited from MCD.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The work to provide domestic PNG connections in DDA complex and Tara Apartment would start on receipt of digging permission from MCD/PWD, for which applications have been filed. Given the nature of terrain in DDA Residential Complex, it will take about 6-8 months to complete the project and provide PNG connections to those residents who register with IGL for PNG connection.

Increase in commission of petrol pump dealers

3070. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the breakup of the petrol pump dealer's commission as per Government orders for increase in dealer's commission on 26 June, 2011;

(b) the names of the constituents/heads of expenses of dealers considered for increase in dealer's commission and the values considered/decided for each head of expense;

(c) the approved escalation formula to neutralize the impact of price hike in petrol and High Speed Diesel (HSD) and increase in All India Consumer Price Index (AICPI);

(d) whether the oil corporations are bound to increase the dealer's commission as per the formula; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has constituted a Committee in September, 2010 to look into the issues relating to Dealers of Retail Outlets of Petrol and Diesel under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Marketing), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The terms of the reference of the Committee, *inter-alia,* included to devise a suitable mechanism for fixation of Dealer's commission including examining the feasibility of having Dealer's commission as a fixed percentage of the invoice value of Petrol and Diesel. The Committee has submitted its report in January, 2011. After considering the recommendations of the Committee, the Government has revised the Dealers' commission of Petrol from Rs. 1218/- per kilolitre to Rs. 1499/- per kilolitre and of Diesel from Rs. 757/- per kilolitre to Rs. 912/- per kilolitre with effect from 1.7.2011.

In the above Dealers' commission, in addition to the existing elements, following two new elements have been included:

(i) Bank charges of Rs. 20/- per kilolitre

(ii) Dealers remuneration at the fixed rate of Rs. 12,000/- per month.

Thus the elements of Dealers' commission now consists of the following:

(i) Operating cost including salary and wages, dealer remuneration, electricity cost, insurance, repair and maintenance/water charges, communication expenses and conveyance, bank charges, taxes/ audit fees, uniforms, printing and stationery, consumables, staff welfare, etc.

(ii) Stock loss

(iii) Return on working capital

(iv) Return on net fixed assets

(c) to (e) The present structure of Dealer's commission does not contain any automatic escalation formula.

Supply of gas at regulated prices

3071. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to supply gas at regulated prices to some priority consumers only;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The price of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas is determined by Government. The following sectors are being supplied APM gas at APM rate:

1. Fertilizers

2. Power

3. Court Mandated Customers

4. Small Customers Having Requirement of gas less than 50,000 SCMD.

The gas produced from various other fields has no sector wise variations in price.

KG basin gas for gas based power projects in Karnataka

3072. SHRI VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had in December, 2009 proposed allocation of Gas and implementation of GAIL Gas Pipeline in the State for the gas based power projects in the districts of Belgaum, Gadag and Davangere from the KG Basin;

(b) if so, the present stage of consideration of the proposal; and

(c) by when the allocation would be made as proposed by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government of Karnataka had requested in 2009 for allocation of KG D6 gas for the State of Karnataka and also referred to Dabhol - Bangalore & Kochi - Bangalore - Mangalore pipelines MoUs with GAIL. No specific request has been received for power projects at Belgaum, Gadag and Davangere. The status of above two pipelines are as under:

Dabhol – Bangalore: Construction has stated from December 2010. The project is progressing as per schedule and all major orders have been placed, except 405 km line pipe, which is being re-tendered.

Kochi – Bangalore-Mangalore: The project is progressing as per schedule. All major orders have been placed and construction is in progress from November 2010.

Subsidy on diesel

†3073. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed to fix different selling price for diesel under the dual pricing policy in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that out of total consumption of diesel in the country more than 50 per cent is consumed in Government sector;

(c) if not, the actual percentage of diesel being consumed in Government sector; and

(d) the reasons for Government keeping diesel under the subsidy regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There is no such proposal before the Government regarding dual pricing of Diesel, at present.

(b) and (c) There is no system of maintaining sector-wise sale of Diesel sold through retail outlets.

(6) The Kirit Parikh Committee had recommended that the price of Diesel may be made market-determined. Government on 25.06.2010 took a decision 'in principle' that its price would be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, 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, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel and its present price is below the required market price. As a result, as per the current refinery gate price, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 4.97 per litre on the sale of Diesel.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Deregulation of prices of petroleum products

3074. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the factors taken into consideration for deregulation of prices of petrol and other petroleum products;

(b) whether Government is aware that the impact of recent hike of petrol and diesel have made the living costlier which has hard hit the common man;

(c) whether it is a fact that hike in prices of petrol and diesel have benefited the petroleum companies; and

(d) if so, the justification for providing relief to the petroleum companies at the cost of common man when huge amount of subsidy is provided to help the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) With effect from 1.04.2002, the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) for petroleum products was dismantled and it was decided that the pricing of all petroleum products, except PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, would be market-determined. This resulted in several revisions in prices of Petrol and Diesel. However, in view of high volatility in the international oil prices since 2004-05, the Government started modulating the retail selling prices of the four sensitive petroleum products; namely Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG sold by the three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of rising international oil prices.

In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group set up to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, the 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 and their current prices are below the required market price resulting in huge under-recoveries to the OMCs on the sale of these sensitive petroleum products. Based on the refinery gate prices as on 16.8.2011, the OMCs are currently incurring

under-recoveries of Rs.4.97

per litre on Diesel, Rs.23.74 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.247 per cylinder of Domestic LPG. At these rates, the OMCs are incurring daily under-recovery of Rs. 235 crore.

In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected under-recoveries of the OMCs of Rs. 1,71,140 crore during 2011-12 (assuming the average price of Indian Basket of $ 110 per barrel) and to reduce die burden of the rise in international oil prices on the consumers, Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:

(i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.

(ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs.2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.

(iii) Minimal price increase of Rs.3/- per litre on Diesel, Rs.2/- per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs.50/- per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

Even after the duty reductions and the increase in retail selling prices effective 25.06.2011, the OMCs are expected to incur under-recovery of Rs.1,21,571 crore (assuming the average price of Indian basket of crude oil at $ 110 per barrel) during the year 2011-12.

Status of Dahej-Uran-Hazira gas pipeline

3075. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Dahej-Uran-Hazira gas pipeline for the utilization of natural gas, particularly in Maharashtra and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the implementation of gas pipeline in the country, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Dahej - Hazira - Uran pipeline including section passing through Maharashtra has been completed and commissioned by GAIL.

(b) Sometimes, delays occur in the implementation of gas pipelines due to several reasons including resistance from land owners to the acquisition of Right of Users proceedings, local demands for changing the alignment of the pipeline, difficult geographical conditions, heavy rains etc.

CBI probe into diversion of MGNREGS funds

3076. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any CBI probe into diversion of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when such probe will be ordered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No reports have been received by the Ministry regarding probe by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into diversion of funds under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). However, at the instance of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (PIL) No. 645 of 2007-Centre for Environment and Food Security, on receipt of consent of the State Government of Orissa in April 2011, the Union Government ordered an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Orissa. 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, including investigation, as per law.

Implementation of MGNREGS in Punjab

†3077. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of jobs created in Punjab under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the total number of complaints received regarding MGNREGS in the State;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the total number of places where the work has been done violating the rules of MGNREGS in the State;

(d) the action taken against the guilty officers for doing work contrary to the rules; and

(e) the names of the guilty officers district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of number of persondays generated in Punjab under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years are given in statement (See below).

(b) A total of 19 complaints regarding irregularities of all types in implementation of MGNREGA in Punjab have been received in the Ministry as on 26.7.2011. Out of these, 5 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.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Number of persondays generated in Punjab under MGNREGA during last three years

Districts	MGNREGA: Total Persondays generated in Punjab (in Lakhs)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Hoshiarpur	12.06	12.86	11.39
Amritsar	6.17	15.24	8.90
Jalandhar	1.08	4.05	3.63
Nawanshahr	1.47	2.93	1.59
Barnala	0.90	0.98	2.32

1	2	3	4
Bathinda	3.40	7.81	3.94
Faridkot	0.37	1.09	1.58
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.85	0.77	1.83
Firozepur	0.50	3.13	5.83
Gurdaspur	1.93	5.43	4.68
Kapurthala	0.38	0.64	1.11
Ludhiana	1.83	2.19	4.72
Mansa	0.95	3.51	2.55
Moga	0.52	0.43	2.56
Muktsar	1.75	6.04	6.25
Patiala	1.47	3.33	2.87
Rupnagar	0.29	2.66	2.39
Sangrur	2.65	2.78	3.57
SAS Nagar	1.24	0.57	0.57
Taran Taran	0.48	0.73	3.10
TOTAL :	40.27	77.17	75.38

Weekly payment of wages under MGNREGS

3078. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for long delay in payment to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) workers;

(b) the steps taken or to be taken to ensure that weekly payment is made into their Bank accounts; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate corruption in MGNREGS altogether particularly in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A total of 43 complaints regarding delay in payment of wages under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country have been received in the Ministry as on 26.7.2011. 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 deputes National Level Monitors (NLMs) to investigate the complaints. Reports of the NLMs are shared with the concerned State Governments for taking corrective action. The major reasons reported for delay in payment of wages under the MGNREGA are the following:

(i) Lack of dedicated staff in the Gram Panchayats who have been assigned a pivotal role in the implementation of the Act leading to improper records keeping.

(ii) Inadequate technical/non technical staff with the implementing authorities resulting in delayed measurement of works leading to delayed payments to the workers.

(iii) Lack of banking/postal infrastructure in remote areas also leading to delay in payments to the workers.

(b) and (c) Section 3(3) of MGNREGA provides that the disbursement of wages shall be made on weekly basis or in any case not later than a fortnight after the date on which such work was done. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Schedule II of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement. The steps already taken by the Government for ensure timely payment to workers and eliminate corruption in MGNREGA include the following:

(i) To strengthen the institutional outreach for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA wage disbursement, it has now been decided that State Governments should roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level on

competitive bid basis from Banks by inviting Expression of Interest (EOI)/Request for Qualification (RFQ).

(ii) Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.

(iii) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.

(iv) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.

(v) State Governments have been advised to make use of ICT enabled models like Business Correspondent, Rural ATM, handheld devices, smart cards, bio-metrics, mobile banking etc., for easy wage payments to MGNREGA workers.

(vi) In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 has been notified on 30th June, 2011.

(vii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

(viii) The mechanism of State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees is also available for monitoring of the scheme.

Mechanism to determine MGNREGS wages

3079. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of wages provided under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) State-wise; and

(b) the mechanism to determine the wages for different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The wage rate fixed by the State Governments as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum

Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage

rate under the Mahajma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, the Government revised the wages in respect of all States and Union Territories under MGNREGA, by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour (CPIAL). State-wise details of revised wage rates are given in the statement (See below). State Governments are required to make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Statement

Statewise details of revised wage-rates

Sl.No.	Name of State/UTs	Revised Wage Rate (from 1st January, 2011 or date of actual payment which ever is later)
1	2	3
1	Assam	Rs. 130.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 121.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 118.00
4	Bihar	Rs 120.00
5	Gujarat	Rs. 124.00
6	Hanryana	Rs. 179.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	Non-scheduled Areas-Rs. 120.00 Scheduled Areas-Rs. 150.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 121.00
9	Karnataka	Rs. 125.00
10	Kerala	Rs. 50.00
11	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 122.00
12	Maharashtra	Rs. 127.00
13	Manipur	Rs. 126.00

1	2	3
14	Meghalaya	Rs.117.00
15	Mizoram	Rs.129.00
16	Nagaland	Rs.l 18.00
17	Orissa	Rs.125.00
18	Punjab	Rs. 153.00
19	Rajasthan	Rs. 119.00
20	Sikkim	Rs. 118.00
21	Tamil Nadu	Rs.l 19.00
22	Tripura	Rs 118.00
23	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 120.00
24	West Bengal	Rs. 130.00
25	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 122.00
26	Jharkhand	Rs.120.00
27	Uttarakhand	Rs. 120.00
28	Goa	Rs.138.00
29	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman District Rs. 170.00
		Nicobar district Rs. 181.00
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs.138.00
31	Daman & Diu	Rs.126.00
32	Lakshadweep	Rs.138.00
33	Puducherry	Rs. 119.00
34	Chandigarh	Rs.174.00

Assets created under MGNREGS

†3080. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly five years have passed since the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount spent by Government under the scheme till June, 2011;

(d) whether it is also a fact that rural labour and revenue of Government have been invested in this scheme;

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(f) whether in future based on the rural assets that have come about following this investment rural development could be possible on its own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 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 MGNREGA. Another programme called Swarnajayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) which was in operation in all the districts in the country also got subsumed under MGNREGA in the 200 identified districts w.e.f. 1.4.2006. 130 additional districts were covered under MGNREGA in phase-II with effect from 1.4.2007 and all the remaining rural areas have been covered under the Act with effect from 1.4.2008.

(c) A cumulative expenditure of Rs. l,34,176.10 crore has been reported by States/UTs under MGNREGA till June, 2011.

(d) to (f) MGNREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Act also seeks to create durable assets and strengthen the livelihood resource base of the rural poor. The choice of works suggested in the Act address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, etc. and leader creation of durable community assets or soil and water conservation as future development resources so that the process of employment generation can be on a self sustainable basis. Implementation of schemes formulated under Section 4 of MGNREGA is the responsibility of the States/ UTs.

Formulation of a policy on land acquisition

†3081. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any effort to know the adverse effects of land acquisition on the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is making any effort to formulate the policy of land acquisition keeping in view the interest ofthe farmers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (d) In due recognition of the fact of adverse impact of land acquisition on Farmers, the Government of India has formulated a revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007, which has been published in the Gazette of India dated 31st October, 2007. The policy provides for the basic minimum requirements that must be met by all projects leading to involuntary displacement of the people, while the State Governments, Public Sector Undertaking or agencies, and other requiring bodies may put in place greater benefits levels than those prescribed. NRRP, 2007 also specifies that the aim should be to minimize large-scale displacement, as. far. Possible only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of the project may be acquired. Also, as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. It has been decided to give a statutory backing to the NRRP, 2007. Accordingly, this department has prepared the draft Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation & Resettlement Bill, 2011 and it has been placed in the public domain on 29th July, 2011 for comments/suggestions from the stakeholders. This draft Bill contains a number of provisions to mitigate the adverse effects of Land Acquisition on farmers.

Assessment of rural development schemes

3082. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rural development schemes launched by Government;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized under each of the schemes, State-wise during the last three years including the current year;

(c) whether Government has made assessment about the implementation of these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has noticed any case of misuse or diversion of funds;

(f) if so, the details of action taken thereon; and

(g) whether there is any independent agency to monitor the progress of these schemes?

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 rural development programmes namely, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) in rural areas. The Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation is implementing National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Programme (TSC) in rural areas of the country.

(b) State-wise details of Central allocation, Central released and utilized under major rural, development schemes during last three years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) and current financial year 2011-12 (up to July, 2011) is given at Annexure [See Appendix 223 Annexure No.19].

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development regularly assess the implementation of rural development programmes through various mechanisms such as monthly progress reports, on-line monitoring, Performance Review Committee Meetings, National Level Monitors, field visits by the officials of the Ministry, Management Information System (MIS), Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU), Outcome Budget and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V & N MCs) at States and Districts.

(e) and (f) The cases of misuse or diversion of funds under rural

development programmes, received in the Ministry of Rural Development, are brought to the notice of the concerned State Government for appropriate action and action taken report is sought.

(g) The Ministry of Rural Development has not identified any independent agency to monitor the progress of these schemes.

Addressing shortcomings of MGNREGS

†3083. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many shortcomings have come to the light in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that implementation of Business Correspondent Model is an effort at overcoming these shortcomings;

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the new plans to remove other shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry receives number of complaints regarding shortcomings in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

(b) to (d) Under MGNREG Act, it is the responsibility of State Governments to provide employment and make wage payment to beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment under MGNREGA, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement. To strengthen the institutional outreach for MGNREGA wage disbursement, it has also been decided that State Governments will roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level on competitive bid basis from Banks by inviting Expression of Interest (EOI)/Request for Qualification (RFQ). Modifications and changes required in the scheme to improve performance and to remove

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

shortcomings to make it more effective are carried out from time to time in consultation with State Governments and other agencies as provided in the Act. This is a continuous process. Some of the changes made in the recent past are given below:

(i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.

(ii) States have been instructed to establish State Employment Guarantee Funds for greater flexibility in management of funds for MGNREGA.

(iii) For convergence of MGNREGA with other development programmes of the Government which have similar target groups, convergence guidelines have been developed and disseminated by the Ministry for several other development schemes.

(iv) Amendments to para 1 of Schedule I of MGNREG Act have been carried out from time to time to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up.

(v) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.

(vi) State Governments have been advised to make use of ICT enabled models like Business Correspondent, Rural ATM, handheld devices, smart cards, bio-metrics, mobile banking etc., for easy wage payments to MGNREGA workers.

(vii) In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 has been notified on 30th June, 2011.

(viii) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

Implementation of PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

3084. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether Himachal Pradesh is lagging behind in the implementation of this scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken to ensure due implementation of the Yojana for development of hilly State;

(d) the details of roads sanctioned during financial year 2011-12 for Chirgaon tehsil in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh along with the amount sanctioned for each road; and

(e) whether the officials of HPPWD are not sincerely implementing this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the amount released to the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years, is as under:

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	269
2009-10	125
2010-11	199

(b) to (e) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Governments. As such, the responsibility of timely completion of these roads and action for delay in completion of these lies with the State Governments. The executing agencies of the State Governments are expected to complete the road projects within time period stipulated in the programme guidelines. In case of delay, the relevant provisions of the Standard Bidding Document call for levying of liquidated damages and if delay persists, the termination of contract is attracted. Any escalation in cost due to time overrun is to be borne by the State Government.

Implementation of MGNREGS in Assam

3085. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in Assam where work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is going on;

(b) the total amount allocated under this scheme in Assam during last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) the number of complaints of irregularities under this scheme received in the State; and

(d) the number of persons given employment under MGNREGS in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is going on in all districts of Assam.

(b) to (d) MGNREGA is demand based. Funds to be released by the Centre under the scheme to the Districts/State in a financial year, is based on the labour demand at the field level projected by the concerned State Government. Details of central funds released to the 27 Districts of Assam and number of households provided employment during the last three years are given in the statement (See below). A total of 39 complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Assam have been received in the Ministry as on 26.7.2011. 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.

Statement

MGNREGA in ASSAM Total households provided employment and Central Release

Sl.No.	State	Districts	No. of households provided employment (In Nos)			Central Release (In Lakhs)		
			Phase	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Assam	Bongaigaon	Phase I	78124	87801	48616	5197.05	3203.54	1654.27
2	Assam	Dhemaji	Phase I	92805	77387	82912	4050.79	2229.68	4583.46
3	Assam	Goalpara	Phase I	72319	79196	83363	2273.37	3035.08	2206.27
4	Assam	Karbi Anglong	Phase I	178161	135756	117622	17829.04	12518.98	2609.95
5	Assam	Kokrajhar	Phase I	170510	170570	153604	21340.46	9799.31	11503.72
6	Assam	Lakhimpur	Phase I	74360	96227	64148	2674.52	2213.16	2349.88
7	Assam	North Cachar Hills	Phase I	28040	NR	13323	1275.84	0.00	414.69
8	Assam	Barpeta	Phase II	91378	100295	62112	2947.00	2375.42	1835.99
9	Assam	Cachar	Phase II	90118	83395	47613	0.00	2235.76	1320.65
10	Assam	Darrang	Phase II	107778	81246	87116	0.00	1626.42	3174.38
11	Assam	Hailakandi	Phase II	89186	87305	71541	2379.00	618.38	3932.39
12	Assam	Morigaon	Phase II	56353	65864	77099	3723.19	3162.76	2949.54

13	Assam	Nalbari	Phase II	70000	69073	50379	0.00	• 2939.26	795.27
14	Assam	Baksa	Phase III	23871	92700	58505	2011.42	4421.26	2442.13
15	Assam	Chirang	Phase III	109225	79250	50164	7945.34	4053.49	2656.17
16	Assam	Dhubri	Phase III	49813	78049	71697	3113.71	3606.77	973.12
17	Assam	Dibrugarh	Phase III	28559	44156	48723	1267.07	1089.72	959.07
18	Assam	Golaghat	Phase III	48285	89659	76296	4411.98	1389.37	1365.84
19	Assam	Jorhat	Phase HI	57302	68426	45893	751.03	1673.20	1498.70
20	Assam	Kamrup	Phase III	96098	98510	67257	1061.94	1915.54	1769.56
21	Assam	Kamrup (Metro)	Phase III	6180	18017	11964	89.13	662.70	503.54
22	Assam	Karimganj	Phase III	18608	37306	43174	514.10	1701.73	700.86
23	Assam	Nagaon	Phase HI	84675	140193	125208	3352.64	3162.27	3161.89
24	Assam	Sivasagar .	Phase III	29090	31720	37960	1209.78	747.93	1019.04
25	Assam	Sonitpur	Phase III	68520	87009	84750	3476.69	197.00	2127.95
26	Assam	Tinsukia	Phase III	15552	39442	36316	759.95	2205.54	500.34
27	Assam	Udalguri	Phase III	42483	98718	81017	2217.12	5104.23	1919.98
	TOTAL			1877393	2137270	1798372	95872.16	77888.50	60928.65

Linking of MGNREGS wages to work performed

3086. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is linking the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) wages both to the quantity and quality of work performed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The wage rate fixed by the State Governments as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). In accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act, the Government subsequently revised the wages in respect of all States and Union Territories under MGNREGA, by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL). In accordance with the provisions in para 7, 8 and 8A of Schedule I of MGNREG Act, wages are paid according to the out turn of work and schedule of rates fixed by the State Governments for different types of works. All State Governments are required to make wage payment to the workers in accordance with the provisions of MGNREG Act.

Road projects sanctioned under Rural Road Projects in HP

3087. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has sanctioned only Rs.106 crore against the Rs.900 crore sought by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for restoration of damaged roads in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not sanctioning the full amount to the State as sought;

(c) the details of road projects sanctioned under the Rural Road Projects during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 in Himachal Pradesh along with the amount sanctioned/released for these projects;

(d) whether the work on some projects has not been started so far; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads constructed under PMGSY are stipulated to be maintained by the respective State Governments through a composite construction-cum-maintenance contract for each road for 5 years from the completion of construction. Beyond this period also, maintenance should be carried out by the states.

(c) to (e) During 2010-11, no project proposals have been sanctioned under PMGSY for Himachal Pradesh. During 2011-12, project proposals under World Bank RRP-II for 89 road works for a length of 454.11 km. amounting to Rs. 120.81 crore have been recommended 'In-Principle' by the Empowered Committee.

Comparative performance of SGSY and MGNREGS

†3088. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is operating two schemes i.e. the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to generate new employment opportunities in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the SGSY is more effective than the MGNREGS because it lays more thrust on self-reliance;

(d) if so, the reactions of Government thereto; and

(e) the reasons for huge gap in the amount allocated for implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(MGNREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005. The objective of the Act is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA was launched on 02.02.2006 in 200 districts. 130 additional districts were added in 2007. All the remaining rural areas in the country were covered *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008.

SGSY is a major on-going holistic scheme to bring the rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. The scheme involves selection of key activities, planning of activity clusters, organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) extending the financial assistance, mobilizing bank credit and imparting training on capacity building and skill development. Under the scheme focus is on the group approach, although individual Swarozgaris can also be assisted. In addition to the self - employment, SGSY also supports rural BPL youth for accessing skilled wage employment through placement linked skill development projects.

(c) and (d) The objectives of the two programmes are to generate employment opportunities. While MGNREGA essentially creates wage employment opportunities, SGSY is a holistic self-employment programme. Since the thrust of the two programmes are different, the effectiveness of the program is also different and hence not comparable.

(e) MGNREGA has a high central plan allocation *vis-a-vis* SGSY as the former is implemented within a right based and demand driven framework.

Identification of industries popular under SGSY

†3089. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified 10 industries under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which have become more popular;

(b) if so, the names of those industries and the percentage of entrepreneurs engaged in each of these industries;

(c) whether Government has worked out any action plan for provision of infrastructure in rural areas for growth and expansion of these industries; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Government has not identified any industries under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). However, under special project component of SGSY, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing placement linked skill development projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. Under these projects, rural BPL youth between the age group of 18-35 years are trained by Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to develop their skills in various trades with a view to get wage employment. Under the programme 75% placement is assured by the PIAs. Various sectors in which training is given include apparel, hospitality, computer education, security, construction, IT related services, leather, health care, retail services, etc.

Land acquired by Government

†3090. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agriculture lands are being acquired from the farmers in the name of industrial development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total acerage of land acquired across the country by Government. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c) Land and its management are under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List II (State list) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Acquisition of agricultural land for various Industrial development projects is being done by the concerned State Governments. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 lays down certain criteria for acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies. Land acquisition is being done by the States as per the provisions of this law. Information regarding the totalacerage of land acquired State-wise, is not maintained at the Central level.

Meeting of State coordinating officers under IAY

3091. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government had convened a meeting of the State coordinating officers looking after the implementation of the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for the year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details of the outcome of the meeting;

(c) whether Government has taken stock of the monitoring of Special Package Coverage of SC/ST, minorities and physically handicapped people;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the present status monitoring in Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the assistance provided to these States for IAY along with the status of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two meetings of coordinating officers were held on 26th April, 2011 and on 28th July, 2011 in New Delhi in the year 2011-12 to review the performance of Indira Awaas Yojana. During the review, performance of the respective States, receipt and utilization of funds, construction of houses, uploading data on the website, settlement of old cases, pending C & AG paras and convergence with other schemes to provide basic amenities in IAY houses etc. were discussed.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) guidelines, 60% of the total funds are to be utilized for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes(SC/ST), 3% for physically handicapped and 15% for minorities. During the year 2010-11, 55.33% of total houses completed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) were for SCs/STs and 12.46% for minorities. In the case of physically handicapped, 1.65% of total houses have been sanctioned under this category. In many districts, due to specific earmarking of funds for SC/ST under IAY and special drive by a few States, list of eligible SC/ST beneficiaries has been exhausted in many Districts/Blocks.

(d) and (e) The physical and financial performance in respect of Chhattisgarh was found to be relatively slow. The State representatives were advised to improve the same. A Statement showing the Central assistance provided to Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh and coverage of SC/ST, minorities and physically handicapped in these States is given in Statement.

Statement

Centre Allocation, Centre Release, Total Houses Sanctioned and Houses Sanctioned to SC/ST, Minority and Physical Handicapped

in States of Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh for the year 2010-11 *and* 2011-12 *under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)*

States	2010-11							2011-12					
	Rs. In lakh		(Unit in Numbers)					Rs. In lakh		(Unit in Numbers)			
	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Target	Total Houses Sanctioned	Out of the total Houses Sanctioned Houses sanctioned to SC/ST	Minority	Physical Handi-capped	Centre Allocation	Centre Release (as on 25-8-2011)	Target (*)	Total Houses Sanctioned	Out of the total Houses Sanctioned Houses sanctioned to SC/ST	Minority	Phy-sical Handi-capped
Chhattisgarh	13418.67	13279.76	39759	40224	26697	1051	198	13107.75	6553.875	37466	16276	10665	113	124
					66.37%	2.61%	0.49%					65.53%	0.69%	0.76%
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	3E+05	334979	172762	39920	4419	112377.5	356455.18	332804	138320	68669	15342	1041
					51.57%	11.92%	1.32%					49.65%	11.09%	0.75%

(*) Performance upto July 2011 as per online repote upto 25-8-2011

Performance of SGSY

†3092. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has already implemented Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for growth of new employment opportunities in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the time when this plan was first implemented;

(c) the number of people who are provided financial assistance for self-employment under this plan on an average annually; and

(d) whether Government has identified the beneficiaries of the Yojana, who are now entrepreneurs and have become Self-dependent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is under implementation since April, 1999. It is designed as a holistic self employment scheme aimed at providing sustainable income to rural BPL families through income generating assets/economic activities so as to bring them out of the poverty line.

(c) The total number of swarozgaris economically assisted under SGSY since 1999-2000 to 2010-11 are 163.16 lacs. On an average, 13.60 lakh swarojgaries have been assisted annually since its inception.

(d) No such data is being maintained at the national level.

Funds allocated to MGNREGS

3093. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only Rs. 39,000 crore, which is about 0.66 per cent of the GDP was allocated for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the year 2009-10 budget;

(b) whether despite this Government rejected the National Advisory Council's plea for payment of statutory minimum wages to MGNREGS workers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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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) During 2009-10 an outlay of Rs 39,100 crore was allocated for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

(b) and (c) The wage rate fixed by the State Governments as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as per Section 6(1) of the Act. In accordance with this Section, the Government subsequently also revised the wages in respect of all States and Union Territories under MGNREGA, by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL). In majority of States/UTs the revised wage rate under MGNREGA is higher than the minimum agricultural wage rate of that State/UT. The MGNREG Act also provides for a host of other benefits to the workers under the MGNREG Act which are otherwise not available to agricultural labour under the Minimum Wages Act. These benefits are in the nature of providing employment within radius of 5 Km. in case distance is more than 5 Km. payment of additional 10% of wage rate as extra wages for meeting transportation and living expenses, free medical treatment for injury, expenses of hospitalization if required and payment of daily allowance, payment of ex-gratia in cases of death or permanent disability, provisions for safe drinking water, sheds/creche for children etc, free medical treatment on injury to any child accompanying workers and ex-gratia payment.

Utilisation of PMGSY fund

3094. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government for restoration of damaged roads in Dharamshala Sub-division of Kangra district under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the details of amount allocated/spent during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 for maintenance of roads under PMGSY;

(c) whether Government has ever monitored to ascertain whether the funds are being used to meet the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads constructed under PMGSY are stipulated to be maintained by the respective State Governments through a composite construction-cum-maintenance contract for each road for 5 years from the completion of construction. Beyond this period also, maintenance should be carried out by the States.

Upgradation of PMGSY road

3095. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether taking up the works of upgradation of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is under consideration of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any cut off date for completion of works of roads for new connectivity has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. Currently, project proposals for the following categories are being considered under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by the Ministry as per Advisory dated 12th June, 2009:

(i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.

(ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

(iii) New habitation connectivity in the 60 identified LWE affected/Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts.

(iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

(c) The road works sanctioned under the programme are executed by the State Governments and progress of construction of road works depends on many factors *viz.* institutional and contracting capacity in States, availability of land, Forest clearance, weather conditions etc.

Simplification of wage payment system under MGNREGS

3096. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether internet doesn't function well in most of blocks of LWE districts thus District Administration cannot send updated data of MGNREGS accounts;

(b) whether consequently adequate funds is not released for districts affecting the cycle of MGNREGS funds to Panchayats and so on;

(c) the steps to be taken to regularize funding of remote and LWE districts;

(d) whether most of blocks have just one bank branch and MGNREGS beneficiaries have to spend almost 3 days to get their cheques encashed and stay one or two nights at block headquarters; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to simplify the payment system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) In pursuance of para 13, 15, 16 and 17 of Schedule I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) relating to transparency and proactive disclosures, reporting of expenditure on Management Information System (MIS) was prescribed as one of the pre-requisites for release of funds under MGNREGA. However, in view of difficulties expressed by the States, first installment of funds in 2011-12 was released even in cases where this pre-requisite was not complied with, subject to the condition that next/second installment of funds in 2011-12 would be released based on MIS data. No reports have been received in the Ministry regarding non functioning of internet in Blocks of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts leading to constraints in funds availability for MGNREGA.

(c) to (e) MGNREGA is demand based and is applicable in all notified rural areas of the country. As per Section 3 (1) of the MGNREG 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 notified by the

States as per Section 4 of the Act. All State Governments are required to provide employment and make wage payment to the beneficiaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment under MGNREGA, Schedule II of MGNREGA Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement.

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. To strengthen the institutional outreach for MGNREGA wage disbursement, it has also been decided that State Governments will roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level on competitive bid basis from Banks by inviting Expression of Interest (EOI)/ Request for Qualification (RFQ).

Value of assets created under MGNREGS

3097. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of assets built under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country in the last assessed financial year;

(b) the total fund disbursed under the scheme during the same financial year;

(c) what part of the total fund under the scheme is disbursed to the beneficiaries and how it is utilised for administrative and other costs; and

(d) the details of steps taken to ensure permanent assets are built under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

(MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 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. Data on value of assets under MGNREGA is not maintained. During 2010-11 as reported by States/UTs, about 50.95 lakh works under MGNREGA were in progress and 25.90 lakh works were completed.

(b) and (c) During 2010-11 central funds amounting to Rs.35,769 crore was released for the programme. During this year, expenditure on wages to workers under MGNERGA was reported by States/UTs as Rs.25,686.50 crore and Rs.l799.70 crore spent as administrative expenditure. The utilization of funds under MGNREGS is governed by the MGNREGA Operational Guidelines, National Employment Guarantee Fund Rules 2006, norms and advisories issued from time to time. The Central Government bears the entire expenditure on payment of wages to unskilled manual workers. Wages are to be paid at the wage rates notified for every State under the Act. The cost of material component of projects including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers taken up under the Scheme shall not exceed forty per cent of the total project costs. 75% of material cost, including wages of skilled and semiskilled workers, is borne by the Central Government. Up to 6% of funds are permitted as administrative expenditure for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal, Information, Communication and Technology infrastructure etc.

(d) Implementation of schemes formulated under Section 4 of MGNREGA is the responsibility of the States/ UTs. However to facilitate creation of quality assets, the Ministry has the following mechanism:

(i) Technical manuals on Watershed, Natural Resource Management and Forestry have been prepared and circulated to all the States.

(ii) For gap filling and value addition, Convergence Guidelines of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA with the on-going schemes of different Ministries have been prepared and issued.

(iii) National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD) has been assigned to do survey of works. The feedback of the survey has been shared with respective State Government.

(iv) Independent Quality audit of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works.

Complaints of irregularities in implementation of MGNREGS

†3098. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of irregularities in the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last one year from Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and the number of cases investigated out of them;

(c) the steps taken by Government for effective implementation of MGNREGS and to prevent irregularities in it; and

(d) the number of people found guilty and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During 2010-11 a total of 401 complaints regarding irregularities of all types in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been received in the Ministry. 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. The information regarding number of complaints investigated is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of MGNREGA and prevent irregularities include the following:

(i) Permissible administrative expenditure limit was enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for MGNREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.

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

disbursement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iii) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based MIS has been made operational to make data available to public scrutiny including job cards, muster/ rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.

(iv) State Governments have been advised to make use of ICT enabled models like Business Correspondent, Rural ATM, handheld devices, smart cards, bio-metrics, mobile banking etc., for easy wage payments to MGNREGA workers.

(v) In consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 has been notified on 30th June, 2011.

(vi) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

(d) The information is being collected from the State Governments Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Beneficiaries of IGNOAPS

3099. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Central Government to the States with reference to the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure that the beneficiaries receive the pension in time in cases of shortage, non release and delays in release of funds from centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of beneficiaries enrolled in the scheme and those who have started receiving pension, state-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Schemes (IGNOAPS) was launched in November 2007 by modifying the

eligibility criteria to make it applicable to all persons who are 65 years and above and belonging to a household below poverty line as per criteria

prescribed by Government of India. Further, *w.e.f. 1*.4.2011, eligibility age for old age pension has been lowered from 65 years to 60 years and amount of pension has been increased from Rs. 200 per month to Rs. 500 per month for beneficiaries who are 80 years and above. Accordingly, guidelines have been issued to States in the year 2007 and in 2011 to identify the beneficiaries eligible to receive central assistance as per the decision of the Government.

(c) and (d) Adequate funds are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) every quarter/month to the States by Ministry of Finance and to the UTs by Ministry of Home Affairs, to meet the requirement for number of beneficiaries eligible to receive central assistance.

(e) IGNOAPS is a component National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which is under State Plan. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of pension are responsibilities of the State Governments. The number of beneficiaries provided assistance under IGNOAPS, State-wise is as in statement.

Statement

Number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of beneficaries provided central assistance under IGNOAPS as on 31.03.2011
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	971709
2	Bihar	2341267
3	Chhattisgarh	530193
4	Goa	2734
5	Gujarat	298519
6	Haryana	130306
7	Himachal Pradesh	90619
8	J&K	129000
9	Jharkhand	650145
10	Karnataka	782538

1	2	3
11	Kerala	185316
12	Madhya Pradesh	1166199
13	Maharashtra	1072113
14	Orissa	1193176
15	Punjab	159792
16	Rajasthan	574828
17	Tamil Nadu	1014172
18	Uttar Pradesh	3274780
19	Uttarakhand	191168
20	West Bengal	1271631
21	Arunachal Pradesh	14500
22	Assam	598965
23	Manipur	50714
24	Meghalaya	48112
25	Mizoram	23747
26	Nagaland	40462
27	Sikkim	15169
28	Tripura	136592
29	A & N Islands	1063
30	Chandigarh	4094
31	D & N Haveli	944
32	Daman & Diu	130
33	NCT Delhi	94000
34	Lakshadweep	36
35	Puducherry	15523
	Grand Total	17074256

Introduction of bio-metric smart cards for MGNREGS

3100. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is exploring introduction of biometric smart cards to stop misappropriation of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the timeline for achievement of 100 per cent coverage of about 11 crore job card holders under the MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has formulated a concept for introduction of bio-metric attendance for workers of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The use of bio-metrics is contemplated to address need for greater accountability and transparency in implementation of MGNREGA and reduce irregularities and complaints relating to false entries in muster rolls, ghost and bogus workers, etc. No time limit has been fixed for launch of introduction of bio-metric attendance system. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment under MGNREGA, Schedule II of MGNREGA Act has been amended to make wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices a statutory requirement. To strengthen the institutional outreach for MGNREGA wage disbursement, it has also been decided that State Governments will roll out the Business Correspondent Model to make wage payment through Banks with Bio-metric authentication at village level on competitive bid basis from Banks by inviting Expression of Interest (EOI)/Request for Qualification (RFQ).

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12.00 NOON

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to express regret that, while replying to a supplementary question, I had made a wrong statement. I had stated, in

reply to a question whether it should be the minimum wage

declared by the State or not, that the minimum wage approved by the Parliament was Rs.100. I am afraid, Sir, I am not entering into a debate here. Even at the time when we had fixed it at Rs.60, the minimum wage in West Bengal was Rs.56. This was the erroneous part and I am now correcting it. As per records available, the wage rate in West Bengal at the time of inception of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was Rs.64.83, and not Rs.56 as I had mentioned.

Initially, the wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was fixed as per Section 6(2) of the Act. In accordance with this, the wages fixed by the State Government under Section 3 of the Minimum Wage Act, 1948, for agricultural labourers was considered as the wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The Central Government notified wage rate under the Act with effect from 1st January, 2009, in accordance with Section 6(1) of the Act. While notifying the wages under Section 6(1) of the Act, the minimum wages prevalent in respective States as on 31st December, 2008, had been taken into account. The wage rate of Rs.75 has, accordingly, been notified for West Bengal with effect from 1st January, 2009.

During my Budget Speech for 2009-10, I had made an announcement of a real wage rate of Rs.100 to the workers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. In accordance with this announcement, a new policy has been put in place. As per the revised policy, proposals received from the State Governments for wage revision under Section 6(1) of the MGNREGA may be considered and acceded to by the Central Government and notified subject to the ceiling of Rs.100 per day. Accordingly, on receipt of a proposal form the State Government of West Bengal and based on the revised policy, the wage rate for West Bengal was revised to Rs.87.50 *vide* Notification dated 15.12.2009 and, subsequently, enhanced to Rs.100 per day, *vide* Notification dated 04.01.2010. *Vide* Notification dated 14.01.2011, the Central Government has further revised the wage rate under the MGNREGA by indexing the notified wage rate to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. The current wage rate under the MGNREGA applicable to West Bengal is Rs.130 per day. These notifications, revising the wage rate payable to unskilled workers under the MGNREGA, have been issued by the Ministry of Rural Development in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law.

For the revision and notification of the wage rate approval of the Parliament is not mandatory under the existing provisions of the Act.

The inconvenience caused to the hon. Members is deeply regretted.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

II. Reports and Accounts (2009-10) of Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

(1) G.S.R. 1(E), dated the 3rd January, 2011, publishing the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organism/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells (Amendment) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5003/15/11]

(2) S.O. 249 (E), dated the 4th February, 2011, publishing the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5003/15/11]

(3) S.O. 695 (E), dated the 6th April, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O.1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5004/15/11]

(4) S.O. 1527 (E), dated the 2nd July, 2011, publishing the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) (Amendment) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5003/15/11]

(5) G.S.R.603(E), dated the 8th August, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R 1 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2010, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5003/15/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. S.O. 303 (E), dated the 9th February, 2011, publishing the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Amendment Rules, 2010, under Section 38(A) of the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5006/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Animal Welfare Board of India, Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5001A/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NABARD, Mumbai and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Regional Rural Banks and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

(1) F. No. I.R No. 099/3/G.27/62, dated the 25th February, 2011, publishing the Rushikulya Gramya Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(2) F. No. PER/1256, dated the 17th March, 2011, publishing the Utkal Gramya Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 4996/15/11]

(3) No. Pers. 2879/10, dated the 11th December, 2010, publishing the Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(4) No. 339, dated the 27th December, 2010, publishing the Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(5) No. R.R.B/29/937, dated the 22nd December, 2010, publishing the Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank (Officers and Employees)

Service Regulations, 2010.

(6) No. 272/MGB, dated the 15th December, 2010, publishing the MGB Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(7) No. 277, dated the 30th Octgber, 2010, publishing the Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(8) No. DGB/HO/2010/Pers./680, dated the 11th December, 2010, publishing the Uttaranchal Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(9) No.H.O.29/2010/-1l/Maan.S.V./2558, dated the 11th December, 2010, publishing the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(10) No. PAD/01/2010, dated the 15th December, 2010, publishing the Pandyan Grama Bank Staff (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(11) F. No. MBGB/HO/HRD/C-37/2011, dated the 19th February, 2011, publishing the Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(12) No. H.O./C.5./157, dated the 22nd December, 2010, publishing the Sharda Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(13) No. M.R.B./2010, dated the 29th October, 2010, publishing the Mizoram Rural Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010.

(14) F.No.HR/623-2010-11, dated the 1st November, 2010, publishing the Parvatiya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. For (3) to (14) *See* No. L.T. 4996/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:

(1) G.S.R. 199 (E), dated the 9th March, 2011, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets)

(Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

(2) G.S.R. 200 (E), dated the 9th March, 2011, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment in India of Branch or Office or other Place of Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5082/15/11]

(3) G.S.R. 491 (E), dated the 28th June, 2011, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5082/15/11]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification F.No. 6677/CAD, dated the 25th February, 2011, publishing the Small Industries Development Bank of India General Amendment Regulations, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4904/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Act, 1981:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5081/15/11]

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:

1. Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Papum-Pare, Arunachal Pradesh;

2. Paliavan Grama Bank, Salem, Tamil Nadu; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5061/15/11]

3. Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad, West Bengal;

4. Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad, Karnataka;

5. Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar, Gujarat;

6. Chikmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur, Karnataka;

7. Baitarani Gramya Bank, Mayurbhanj, Orissa;

8. Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala, Punjab;

9. Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu;

10. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati, Assam;

11. North Malabar Gramin Bank, Kannur, Kerala;

12. Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur, Bihar;

13. Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur, Orissa;

14. Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank, Jaipur, Rajasthan;

15. Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh;

16. Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Munger, Bihar;

17. Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh;

18. Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank, Puducherry;

19. Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh;

20. Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Akola, Maharashtra; and

21. Kalinga Gramya Bank, Cuttack, Orissa.

MoU between Govt. of India and IMPCL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,

Department of AYUSH) and the Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5096/15/11]

MoU between the Government of India and GAIL

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 beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), for the year 2010-11. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4991/15/11]

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MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), Amendment Bill, 2011

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

> "in accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th August, 2011, agreed without any amendment to the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2011, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 2011."

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, I beg to present a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं "अजैवीय दबाव प्रतिरोधी फसल किस्मों का विकास

तथा उत्पादन संवर्धन प्रौद्योगिकियों का प्रसार देश में अनुसंधान और विकास तथा विस्तार संबंधी प्रयासों की समीक्षा" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के छब्बीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2010-11) on 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Funding of Power Projects'.

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REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2010-11):

(i) Thirty-ninth Report on 'The Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivables) Bill, 2011'; and

(ii) Fortieth Report on 'The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011'.

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REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2010-11):

(i) Eighteenth Report of the Committee on 'Directorate General of Employment and Training – A review' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment;

(ii) Nineteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and

(iii) Twentieth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Textiles.

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REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTE ON RAILWAYS

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH (Haryana): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2010-11) on 'New Railway Recruitment Policy'.

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REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2010-11):

Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fourth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Working of Brahmaputra Board'; and

Tenth Report on 'Augmentation of Depleted Ground Water level, Sustainable Development, Conservation, Management, Use of Ground Water and Prevention of Water Pollution'.

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REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं लाभ के पदों संबंधी संयुक्त समिति के दूसरे, तीसरे और चौथे प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं "2011-12 के वर्ष के लिए लाभांश की दर और अन्य आनुषंगिक विषय" के संबंध में रेल अभिसमय समिति (2009) के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11, relating to the Departments of Economic Affairs, Financial Services, Expenditure and Disinvestment.

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MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I move the following motion:

That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963), this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional

representation by means of the single transferable vote, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Committee on Official Language, in the vacancy caused due to the retirement of Shri Mohammed Amin from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 18th August, 2011.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Appointment of Lokayukt in Gujarat by the Governor

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had given a notice in the morning seeking your indulgence to raise a matter which has an important bearing on our system of governance and the federal polity of India. The issue is precisely this: that a Governor is appointed in a State under Article 155 of the Constitution by the President of India ostensibly on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order under rule 238.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: In our scheme of governance, except very exceptional subjects, some of which have now been defined, under article 163 of the Constitution, a Governor is bound to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in the State and not otherwise. We have now a situation in the State of Gujarat where the Governor of the State has appointed a Lokayukta without the consultation or the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. This is directly an infringement of article 163. If this kind of a situation is to be permitted in the country, what would be the effect? The Governor is appointed by the Government in power at the Centre. If the Governor, in turn, starts making appointments in the State without the consultation of the elected Government of the State, effectively, the Central Government will then be interfering in the appointments of this kind which are being made in the State and not in accordance with the procedures mentioned therein. If we see the entire background of this issue, it has been a controversy which has been going on for five years. The year 2006 was when a State Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I just draw the attention of the hon. Leader of the Opposition? He is very well conversant with the Constitutional position, the rules of this House and the rulings of this House. Matters relating to persons in high Offices can be discussed only under certain procedures. There is a ruling of 2007.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: May I straightway mention under the Rules and Procedures of this House, and I am quoting here the edition of *Kaul and Shakdher,* and this refers to rulings of this House? I am just reading out two paragraphs for the benefit of the House and for the hon. Chair, This is at page 1055 of the latest edition of *Kaul and Shakdher.* I quote, "When can the conduct of a Governor be discussed in this House? Where he takes a decision independent of his Council of Ministers or where he acts as a Chief Executive of a State under President Rule, his actions are subject to scrutiny of Parliament". It is a case where the Governor has acted independent of the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, and, therefore, hon. Chairman, Sir, you will have to permit me to put entirely the background of the facts because it entirely shows the *mala fide* of the conduct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I just draw your attention to the Rule 238(v) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, and, it reads as follows: "A member while speaking shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms." And, there is a Ruling of 26th November, 2007 given by the Chair on this subject reiterating this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we have even in this House through Call Attention Motions in Parliament, permitted a discussion on the recall of a Governor. There are precedents to this effect, which are extensively quoted here. Here is a case, notices on that.. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know that. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): You are quoting Ruling after Ruling but we are. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और बिहार में भी हम लोग इसी तरह मामले से जूझ रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: After all, in 1997 *...(Interruptions)...* आज एक विचित्र स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि राज्यपाल केन्द्रीय सरकार **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI RAASHID ALVI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is something. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Leader of the Opposition is speaking, please don't interrupt. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: बिहार में भी वहां के गवर्नर बगैर राज्य सरकार की सलाह के Vice-Chancellor की नियुक्ति कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री अरुण जेटली: अगर आप कहते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ऐसे-ऐसे Vice-Chancellor की नियुक्ति कर रहे हैं **...(व्यवधान)...** यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, इसलिए इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री अरुण जेटली: अगर आप कहते हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री सभापति: आप खत्म कर लीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री अरुण जेटली: अगर आप कहते हैं कि आचरण के ऊपर टिप्पणी न की जाए, तो मैं आचरण के ऊपर टिप्पणी किए बिना केवल तथ्य रख देता हूं। 2006 में राज्य सरकार वहां के विपक्ष के नेता से बात करने और चीफ जस्टिस की राय लेने के बाद सिफारिश करती है कि एक रिटायर्ड जस्टिस को वहां का लोकायुक्त बनाया जाए। Sir, in 2006, a recommendation is made in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The then Governor withholds the recommendation for a period of three years. *...(Interruptions)...* Till 2009, the appointment is not done. Are we going to allow governance of this kind, and, then, gag the House and say that this cannot be discussed? After 2009, when this *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the facts must be placed because it is the grossest violation of the Constitutional provisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not violate our conventions. *...(Interruptions)...* Let us not violate our conventions.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the biggest convention is the Constitution of India. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no higher convention than a Governor being bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. *...(Interruptions)...* If we are going to allow a situation, where Governors act independent of the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, you are going to destroy completely the federal structure of Indian democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jaitley ji, I have drawn your attention to the Rule. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have read Rulings in both Houses to the extent that even recalls have been permitted in the course of discussions. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a substantive matter. We are not discussing that. We are only discussing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, what is an office of higher authority *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. It was there. *...(Interruptions)...* High offices mean what, Sir? If it is not raised in the Council of States, where will it be raised? *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, इसलिए इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

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

श्री अरुण जेटली: क्या राज्यपाल बिना राज्य सरकार से बात किए हुए राज्य का लोकायुक्त बनाएगा? **...(व्यवधान)...** How can he act like this?

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा: *

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: *

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned for eighteen minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty eight minutes past twelve of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of Opposition, please.

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*Not recorded.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I wanted to complete my submission. I am extremely grateful to you. I was drawing the attention of the House towards the fact that in the year 2006, the State Government Council of Ministers, after consultation with the Chief Justice and the Opposition Leader, recommended the name of a retired judge, Justice Vyas. This is how we are treating our States. From 2006 to 2009, the Raj Bhavan did not notify the appointment. In 2009, the Judge recommended is appointed as a member or Chairperson of a Human Rights Commission in Maharashtra, a Congress-ruled State and the State Government is told, 'you recommended a man three years ago. Now, he is no longer available'. So, after three years, they were asked to nominate another person. The State Government accordingly requested the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice gave a panel of four names. The State Government ticked one name out of that panel, that of Justice Vohra, recommended it to the Governor, consulted the Opposition Leader. At this stage, the party in Opposition took a stand that the Chief Minister has no *locus standi;* the Opposition Leader will not attend a single meeting of the Chief Minister, and five meetings were abstained by the Opposition Leader. The result of which. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: The matter is pending in the Gujarat High Court. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ सुन लीजिए **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Parliament cannot discuss this matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Please ask your Member. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति: श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, बैठ जाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...** Please. *...(Interruptions)...* You go ahead. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, five efforts are made in five meetings and finally the name is recommended to the Governor. The Governor peruses the file and this time for some reason – and there is something more than what meets the eye – the Chief Justice says, 'I have appointed Justice Vora.' Now he is the Chairman of the Judicial Academy. This gentleman is also no longer available.

They then recommend a third name who withdraws his name. He is Justice Dave. Now comes the last stage when without consulting the Chief Minister for some reason – and when we are speaking in terms of norms of judicial accountability, it is examples of this kind that I have in mind-the Chief Justice *suo motu* announces and writes a letter saying, 'One Justice Mehta is now recommended by me.' The State Government says, "We have not come to you for consultation.' He said, 'I am recommending *suo motu*.' The Opposition Leader in the Assembly says, 'I give my consent to that name.' The Chief Minister points out that from 2002 till 2011, this gentleman has campaigned on the following issues against the Chief Minister and the State Government so much so he's present in rallies which have a *quasi* political character. How can you appoint such a person? While this correspondence is on, the Governor without consulting the Chief Minister, without the aid and advice of the Chief Minister or the Council of Ministers, makes and notifies the appointment of Mr, Mehta. This is the case under Article 163 of the Constitution.

We are Council of States. Therefore, protecting the rights of the States is part of our obligation. It says that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advice the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except those relating to whom to invite to form a Government or whether the Chief Minister has lost the majority or otherwise. This is the case and Gujarat is a textbook example for every State that if the Central Government succeeds in this attempt that through the Governor they will start appointing Lokayuktas and making appointments, this will be repeated in every State. Now the word that they are exploiting is the Gujarat Act says that the 'Governor' will notify the appointment. The word 'Governor' necessarily means 'on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers.' A Governor, under Article 155, is appointed by the Centre on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. Are we going to allow a situation in which the political party in power will start running and administering the States through the Governor and, in the matters, which fall completely within the jurisdiction of the State and the State Council of Ministers, the Governor will act directly? If a Lokayukta, which is appointed with these kinds of *mala fides,* starts giving reports with political motivations, what is going to be the credibility and worth of such reports?

This constitutional crisis, we understand, has been created at the behest of people in power in New Delhi, so that you are able to use Raj Bhavans to make appointments of this kind.

Sir, we are the Council of States. A Governor, who acts in such an unconstitutional manner, has no right to continue even for one minute. Therefore, this House must seriously discuss a substantive motion, which we will bring for the recall of such a Governor, so that the constitutional provisions can be complied with.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. *...(Interruptions)...* Now we take up Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* The matter is over.

Now, Calling Attention Motion. *...(Interruptions)...* This cannot be done. *...(Interruptions)...* One minute please. *...(Interruptions)...* Silence please. *...(Interruptions)...* The Leader of Opposition has spoken. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, why are you agitating? *...(Interruptions)...* We have a Calling Attention Motion. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-five minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Calling Attention matter. *...(Interruptions)...* प्लीज़, वापिस जाओ। **...(व्यवधान)...** The House is adjourned 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, the authority has been eroded. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Pass one Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Please pass one Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Allow your leader to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Ahluwaliaji, *...(Interruptions)...* Ahluwaliaji, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, *...(Interruptions)...* I request the Deputy Leader of the Opposition to ask them to behave. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Go to your seats and raise your point. *...(Interruptions)...* I will give you a chance. *...(Interruptions)...* I will give you a chance.*...(Interruptions)...* Please listen. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned for thirty minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN. (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up further consideration of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011. *...(Interruptions)...* Reply by the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, six hon. Members have participated in the discussions. *...(Interruptions)...* I am grateful to them for their valuable suggestions and observations. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member, Shri Piyush Goyal, that there is no legal infirmity in the Bill, particularly, in clause (ze) of sub-section (2) of the section 63 under clause 10 of the Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* However, clause (ze) of sub-section (2) of section 63 seems inconsequential. *...(Interruptions)...* Moreover, I have been informed that this clause has never been used. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, I accept the suggestion that at page 6 of the Bill, lines 1 to 3 be deleted. *...(Interruptions)...* Thank you *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

Clause 10 - Substitution of new section for section 63.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one amendment (No. 1) by Shri Piyush Goyal.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, it is inconsequential in law. That is why I seek an amendment. I beg to move:

6. That at page 6, lines 1 to 3, be deleted.

...(Interruptions)...

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

Clause 1. the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I move:-

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Friday, the 2nd September, 2001.

The House then adjourned at thirty-six minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 2nd September, 2011.