

Vol. 224
No. 19

Thursday
20 December, 2011
29 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (page 1)

Controversy over ban on Gita in Russia (pages 1-3)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 3-26)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 26-45)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 46-243)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 244-255)

Message from Lok Sabha—

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011 -
Laid on the Table (page 255)

The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - *Reported* (page
269)

The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - *Reported*
(page 269)

The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - *Reported* (page 269)

Report of Indian Parliamentary participation at International
Conference - *Laid on the Table* (page 256)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Information Technology - *Laid on the Table* (page 256)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Labour - *Laid on the Table* (page 256)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Motion for Election to the Central Supervisory Board constituted under

Section 7(1) of the
Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of
Sex Selection) Act, 1994 - *Moved and Adopted* (page 256)

Statements by Ministers-

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One
Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry - *Laid on the Table*
(page 257)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Social Justice and Empowerment - *Laid on the Table* (page 257)

Comprehensive package for the Handloom Sector (pages 265-67)

Matter raised with permission-

Confinement of 30 Indians of a real estate company in Kuwait
(pages 257-58)

Press release issued by the ULFA in Assam (pages 258-59)

Alleged scam in subsidy of fertilizers (pages 259-60)

Missing of Haj Pilgrims in Mecca (pages 260-61)

Rotting of potatoes on roads due to economic recession in the
country
(pages 261-62)

Demand to reopen mines in Odisha (page 263)

Demand to lift ban imposed on Shrimad Bhagwad Gita in Russia
(page 263-65)

Government Bill-

The copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010 - *Under Consideration* (page
268)

Web-site Address: <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 20th December, 2011/29 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

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

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुदृनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, रामलीला मैदान में
जो दमनलीला हुई थी ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members ..(Interruptions).. There is a reference
from the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुदृनारायण पाणि : सर, रामलीला मैदान में जो
दमनलीला हुई थी, उसके लिए चदिम्बरम साहब का इस्तीफा होना
चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, tropical storm Washi
hit Mindanao Island in Southern Philippines on the night of 16th
December, 2011, resulting in flash floods and land slides in which
more than 600 people have lost
their lives and several hundreds are still missing. In some places,
entire villages
are reported to have been swept away. I am sure the whole House will
join me in conveying our deep condolences on the losses suffered by
the friendly people of Philippines. The people of India stand in
solidarity with the people of Philippines in their hour of grief.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a
mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this
natural calamity.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

CONTROVERSY OVER BAN ON GITA IN RUSSIA

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the issue of
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 381 ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तरुण वज्रिय (उत्तराखंड): सर, गीता पर रूस में वखिद
क्यों है, इसका जबाव सरकार दे ?... (व्यवधान)... गीता पर वखिद
क्यों है, इसके बारे में मंत्री जी जबाव दें ?... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... That can be taken up in Zero Hour. इस पर आपका नोटिस “•Öß,üÖê †Öð¼Ö,ü” के लिये है। ...(व्यवधान)... Don't come here. Your notice has been accepted. ...(Interruptions)... Your Zero Hour notice has been accepted.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, गीता के मुद्दे पर वद्विश मंत्री और रामलीला मैदान के मुद्दे पर गृह मंत्री दोनों का इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, चदिम्बरम 2जी स्फैक्ट्रम में आरोपी हैं और रामलीला मैदान में दमन के लिये भी आरोपी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very serious issue ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't hear anything. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I have given a Zero Hour notice ...(Interruptions).. The conflict of interest ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not Zero Hour. ..(Interruptions).. Chandan Mitraji, please ..(Interruptions).. I expect ..(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You have not allowed it in the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... You have not allowed it ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can't have an argument here about what is allowed and what is not allowed. ...(Interruptions)... Let us work by some understanding and procedures. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But, it is not allowed in the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, Dr. Maitreyan, you know very well ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: I am only asking whether it is accepted or not. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That the Secretary General will tell you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Somebody told that it has not been accepted.
...(Interruptions)... This is a very serious matter.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are valuable questions to be answered.
...(Interruptions)... Please don't waste the time of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If it is not allowed in the Zero Hour
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, he wants to know whether
it is allowed or not. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, those decisions are not taken in the Chair here. ..(Interruptions).. That is a separate subject. ..(Interruptions).. I can't get into a discussion here. ..(Interruptions)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If it is allowed in the Zero Hour ..(Interruptions)..

श्री सुद्वनारायण पाणि : चदिम्बरम साहब के इस्तीफे के अलावा हमारी और कोई मांग नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... That is our only demand. ... (Interruptions) ... Our only demand is resignation of Mr. Chidambaram. ... (Interruptions) ...

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

Please allow your colleague to put the supplementary. ..(Interruptions)... Please allow her to put the supplementary. ..(Interruptions).... Supplementary please. ..(Interruptions)... Supplementary please. Dr Maitreyan, please resume your place. ..(Interruptions)... Please put the supplementary question. ... (Interruptions) ... Please put the supplementary question.

DR V. MAITREYAN: If you did not allow the issue during Zero Hour, when can we raise? ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot demand that answer here. ... (Interruptions) ... Please do not disrupt the House. ... (Interruptions) ... Do you wish to put supplementary questions?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ योजना के अंतर्गत आर्थिक सहायता में वृद्धि

*381. अनुसूइया उइके : क्या ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवार के मुखिया की मृत्यु होने पर उसकी पत्नी या पति को सरकार राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ योजना के अंतर्गत इसके आरम्भ होने के बाद से ही राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से केवल दस हजार रुपये ही देती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ , तो क्या सरकार यह मानती है कि इस अत्यधिक महंगाई के दौर में मृतक के परिवार को मात्र दस हजार रुपये

की सहायता दिया जाभा पर्याप्त है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस सहायता राशि में वृद्धि करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां , तो क्या सरकार सहायता राशि में वृद्धि करने पर विचार करेगी ? ;

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ योजना (एनएफबीएस) वर्ष 1995 में राष्ट्र रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) के एक घटक के रूप में शुरू की गई थी। 1995 में इस योजना के प्रारंभ के समय,

स्वाभाविक मृत्यु होने पर 5000 रु. तथा दुर्घटनावश मृत्यु होने पर 10,000 रु. की राशि निर्धारित की गई थी। वर्ष 1998 में, स्वाभाविक मृत्यु के मामले में भी अनुदान राशि को बढ़ाकर 10,000 रु. कर दिया गया था। फलित्हाल, एनएफबीएस के अंतर्गत 18-64 आयु वर्ग में "मुख्य जीविकोपार्जक" की मृत्यु हो जाने पर सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानदंड के अनुसार गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन बसर करने वाले शोक-संतप्त परिवार को 10,000 रु. का अनुदान दिया जाता है। इस योजना में वित्तिर्दिष्ट मुख्य जीविकोपार्जक, चाहे वह पुरुष हो या महिला, परिवार का वह सदस्य होगा जिसकी कमाई उस परिवार की कुल आयमें सबसे अधिक हो। एनएफबीएस के अंतर्गत सहायता प्रदान करने का उद्देश्य शोक-संतप्त परिवार को राहत प्रदान करना है।

(ग) और (घ) देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में सहायता की राशि को बढ़ाने के आवेदन मिले हैं। संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर एनएसएपी की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत सहायता की राशि समय-समय पर संशोधित की जाती है।

Increase in monetary assistance under the National Family Benefit Scheme

†*381. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the death of the head of a family living below poverty line, Government grants only ten thousand rupees to his spouse through State Governments, under the National Family Benefit Scheme, since its inception;

(b) if so, whether Government considers that the assistance of merely ten thousand rupees to the family of the deceased is sufficient in these time of high prices;

(c) whether the State Governments have requested for an increase in this amount of assistance; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to increase the amount of assistance?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) was introduced in the year 1995 as a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). At the time of inception of the scheme in 1995, the amount fixed was ` 5000/- in case of natural death and ` 10000/- in case of accidental death. In 1998, the grant in case of natural death was also enhanced to ` 10000. At present, under NFBS grant of ` 10,000 in case of death of the "primary breadwinner" in the age group of 18-64 years is provided to the bereaved household living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government. The primary breadwinner specified in the scheme,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

whether male or female, has to be a member of the household whose earning contributed substantially to the total household income. The objective of assistance under NFBS is to provide relief to the bereaved family.

(c) and (d) The request for increasing the amount of assistance has been received from various quarters. The amount of assistance under the schemes of NSAP are revised from time to time depending on the availability of resources.

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : माननीय सभापति महोदय मैंने मंत्री जी से एक बहुत ही गंभीर प्रश्न पूछा था। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि 1998 में राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ योजना के अंतर्गत लोगों को 10 हजार रुपए दिए जाते हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि वर्तमान में महंगाई को देखते हुए क्या 10 हजार रुपए पर्याप्त हैं ? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि वर्तमान समय में महंगाई को देखते हुए क्या वह इस राशि को आगे और बढ़ाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, यह एक सुझाव है , हम इस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : माननीय मंत्री जी, हम इस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे , यह मेरे प्रश्न का कोई जवाब नहीं है। मैंने आप से एक क्वेश्चन किया था , आपने उसके जवाब में कहा है कि हम इसकी वृद्धि करने पर विचार करेंगे और प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब भी नहीं दिया। आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि वर्तमान समय में कितनी महंगाई है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जब गरीब परिवार के मुखिया की मृत्यु हो जाती है और उस समय उनको सहायता लेने के लिए बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है , क्योंकि इसमें काफी जटिल औपचारिकताएं हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे इन जटिल औपचारिकताओं को सरल करते हुए , भुगतान की व्यवस्था सीधे उनके खाते में करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे , ताकि वे गरीब लोग बर्बाद न हों तथा पंचायत व जनपद कार्यालय की जटिल औपचारिक प्रक्रियाओं से बच सकें ?

श्री जयराम रमेश : सभापति महोदय , हमने इस सुझाव पर काफी कार्यवाही की है और हमारा यह प्रयास रहा है कि जो राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम है तथा जिसके पांख घटक हैं , ओल्ड

एज पेंशन , वधिवाओं के लए पेंशन , वकिलांगों के लए पेंशन तथा इसमें यह परिवार लाभ योजना भी शामिल हैं , हम इन्हें जो सहायता देते हैं , वह सीधे उनके खाते में जाए , तो इसके लए कम्प्यूटराइजेशन की जरूरत है। मैं मामनीय सदस्या को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि हम सिर्फ पैसा देते हैं , परन्तु यह जो कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए , यह राज्य सरकारों की जम्मेदारी है। हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ काम करके यह प्रथा स करेंगे कि जल्द से जल्द यह सहायता राशि उनके खाते में जाए।

श्री ईश्वर सहि : चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मामनीय मंत्री महोदय को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि प्रश्न यह है कि गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवन यापन करने वाले परिवारों के मुखिया की मृत्यु होने पर या पति या पत्नी को सरकार राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ योजना के अंतर्गत दस हजार रुपए देती है। मैं मामनीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किसी परिवार में पति और पत्नी में से दोनों ही नहीं रहते , जैसे कि पछिले दशों हरिद्वार में एक घटना घटी थी , ऐसे अनेकों केस हैं , जिनमें माता -पति दोनों ही नहीं रहे , ऐसे में उनके बच्चों को सहायता राशि न देकर जीवन आश्रित राशि दी जानी चाहिए , ताकि उनकी एजुकेशन पूरी हो , क्या आप ऐसी कोई योजना बना रहे हैं ?

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, जहां पर परिवार के मुखिया की मृत्यु होती है, वहां केन्द्र सरकार हर एक परिवार को राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ योजना के तहत दस हजार रुपए देती है। इसके अलावा और कई बीमा योजनाएं हैं, जैसे आमआदमी बीमा योजना है, जनश्री बीमा योजना है, गरीब परिवारों के लिए अलग से बीमा योजनाएं भी शुरू की गई हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारे हाथ में एक मात्र कांय कार्यक्रम सिर्फ National Family Benefit Scheme ही है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि जब हम 10 हजार रुपए देते हैं, तो राज्य सरकारों की भी इसमें एक contribution, एक भागीदारी होगी। हालांकि अफसोस की बात है कि इस परियोजना में राज्य सरकारें आगे नहीं आई हैं, परंतु अलग-अलग जो योजनाएं हैं, जैसे old age pension है, वधिया पेंशन्स स्कीम है, वकिलांगों के लिए जो पेंशन्स स्कीम है, उनमें राज्य सरकारों की भी भागीदारी होती है।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : सर ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपका स्वागत नहीं है। श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके : सर, मध्य प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ने ... (व्यवधान) ... दो हजार रुपए तत्काल देते की व्यवस्था की है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल हो चुका है, इसलिए कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री नरेश चन् द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जामना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो योजना है, इसका मानक क्या है? क्या यह सही है कि तमाम जमिनी मृत्यु हो जाती है, उनके परिवार मानक बहुत जटिल होने के कारण इसके अंतर्गत चयनित नहीं हो पाते हैं और उनको इसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है? चूंकि आज एपीएल के भी बहुत से ऐसे परिवार हैं, जमिनी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी को उन मानकों को शिथिल करते हुए बीपीएल और एपीएल, दोनों श्रेणी के लोगों को इस योजना के तहत जोड़ना चाहिए। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम 10 हजार की धनराशि को बढ़ाने पर विचार करेंगे, तो उस विचार पर कब तक अंतिम निर्णय होगा? राज्य सरकारों के जो प्रतिदिन आए हैं या राज्य सरकारों ने जो recommendations भेजे हैं, वे क्या हैं और उन पर कब तक कार्रवाई होगी?

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, मैं मानक स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ

कि यह सिर्फ बीपीएल परिवारों तक सीमित है। राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के जो पांच घटक हैं, जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया, उन पांच घटकों में सिर्फ बीपीएल परिवार शामिल हैं और उनका चयन राज्य सरकारों और जिला प्रशासन के द्वारा होता है। इसमें ग्रामीण वकिलात मंत्रालय की भी ज्यादा भूमिका नहीं है। इसमें वित्त मंत्रालय से राज्य सरकार के वित्त मंत्रालयों को सीधे पैसा भेजा जाता है। हम इस साल करीब 8400 करोड़ रुपए इन पांच घटकों के लिए खर्च करेंगे। इनमें वृद्धों के लिए पेंशन, वकिलातों के लिए पेंशन, वधियाओं के लिए पेंशन, Family Benefit Scheme और अन्नपूर्णा स्कीम, जो कि बुजुर्गों के लिए food security का कार्यक्रम है, शामिल है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हम इसका selection करते हैं, बल्कि जो selection होता है, परिवारों को जो identification होता है, वह जिला प्रशासन और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा होकर आता है और वह जानकारी हमें मिलती है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, मैंने मानक के बारे में पूछा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप पहले जवाब सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : नहीं, सर, आपका संरक्षण हम लोगों को मिली ही नहीं रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप पहले जवाब सुन लीजिए। जब उन्होंने अपना जवाब पूरा नहीं किया है, तब आप बीच में कैसे बोल सकते हैं ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : नहीं, सर। वे जवाब ही घुमा कर दे रहे हैं, तो मैं क्या करूँ ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : कृपया पहले आप जवाब तो सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, इसका मामला सिर्फ़ यह है कि यह बीपीएल परिवारों तक सीमित है और हमें जो सूची राज्य सरकारों से मिलती है, वह हम वित्त मंत्रालय को देते हैं और वित्त मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों के वित्त मंत्रालयों को सीधे पैसा release करता है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति महोदय ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी शायद जवाब गलत दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, देखिए ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : इनको यह मालूम है कि जो लिस्ट भेजी जाती है, उसको ये approve नहीं करते हैं। अगर 01 लाख 30 हजार की लिस्ट भेजी गई, तो उसमें से सिर्फ़ 90 हजार approve किए गए हैं, तब फिर मंत्री महोदय यह क्यों कह रहे हैं कि जो लिस्ट भेजी जाती है, उसे ये पूरा approve कर देते हैं ? आज राज्य सरकार पर ये जो आरोप लगाते हैं, ये पहले अपने केन्द्र सरकार को देख लें। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : सतीश जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : सर, हर राज्य के साथ ऐसा ही होता है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, यह हमारे पास ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार अपने स्तर से करीब 40 लाख रुपये दे रही है, क्योंकि जितने बीपीएल परिवार हैं, उन सभी को ये पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं, जबकि यहां कहा जाता है कि इसको राज्य सरकार भेजती है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister clarify.

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हमारे कुछ सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में बड़े उत्तेजित हैं। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों से वह जानकारी आती है और धनराशि को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हर एक राज्य का allocation होता है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि जो कोई मांगें आती हैं, उनको हम शत-प्रतिशत पूरा कर सकते हैं। हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि पैसे की कमी है। हमें जो allocation होता है, उसके मुताबिक हम राज्य सरकारों को allocate करते हैं, परंतु इसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं है। बीपीएल की जतिनी सूची आती है, उसी के आधार पर हम पैसा release करते हैं। यह बात सही है और मैं इसको मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि जो पूरी सूची आती है, जो मांग आती है, उसको पूरी करने की स्थिति में हम नहीं हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Venkaiah Naidu, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Scheme was introduced, it was five thousand rupees. In 1998, it has been revised to ten thousand rupees. Today, we are in 2011. From 1998 to 2011, the cost of living has gone up considerably. Keeping in view the reply

given by the hon. Minister that various quarters have been requesting for enhancement of this amount, will the Minister give us an assurance that it will be enhanced to twenty thousand rupees keeping in view the cost of living?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am not in a position to give an assurance to the hon. Member. All I want to bring to the hon. Member's notice is that in addition to the National Family Benefit Scheme, we have Insurance Schemes based on the premium that is paid by the Central Government and the State Government. For example, under the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana, there is a premium of two hundred rupees; that is shared between the Centre and the States and that provides an insurance cover, for the affected family, ranging from thirty-five thousand rupees to seventy thousand rupees. So, it is not as if the National Family Benefit Scheme is the only scheme to help families in distress. We also have Insurance Schemes. But the hon. Finance Minister is here; I am sure that he has also heard what you said. And all I can tell you is that we will certainly consider this suggestion very seriously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 382. The Hon'ble Member absent.

*382. [The Questioner (Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi) was absent.]

दिल्ली	और राष्ट्रीय	राजधानी	क्षेत्र	में	संघीय
प्रकृतिक	गैस	फिलिंग	स्टेशन	(सीएनजी)	

*382. श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्रकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) में संघीय प्रकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) के 65 फिलिंग स्टेशन स्थापित किए जाने थे और उनमें से 42 स्टेशनों को राष्ट्रमंडल खेल, 2010 से पहले आरंभ किया जाना था;

(ख) पेट्रोलियम और वस्फोटक सुरक्षा संगठन, नागपुर द्वारा कतिने संघीय प्रकृतिक गैस (सीएनजी) फिलिंग स्टेशनों के लिये अब तक अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र (एनओसी) जारी नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) वर्तमान में दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में कतिने संघीय प्रकृतिक गैस फिलिंग स्टेशन काम कर रहे

हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री (श्री एस. जयपाल रेड्डी) : (क) से (घ) एक वक्त्रण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

वक्त्रण

(क) जुलाई, 2008 में यह घोषित किया गया था कि राष्ट्रमंडल खेल 2010 (सीडब्ल्यूजी 2010) से पहले इन्द्रप्रस्थ गैस लि. (आईजीएल) दिल्ली और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र (एनसीआर) में 50 अतिरिक्त सीएनजी स्टेशन स्थापित करेगी।

जुलाई, 2008 से अक्टूबर, 2010 तक की अवधि, अर्थात् राष्ट्रमंडल खेल से पहले के दौरान आईजीएल ने दिल्ली और एनसीआर में 88 अतिरिक्त सीएनजी स्टेशनों की स्थापना की। इन 88 सीएनजी स्टेशनों में से 40

सीएनजी स्टेशनों को राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों से पहले अक्टूबर , 2010 से पहले चालू कर दिया गया था। शेष 48 सीएनजी स्टेशनों को वभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से अनुमति /लाइसेंस /अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र /स्वीकृतियां प्राप्त न होने के कारण सीडब्ल्यूजी 2010 से पहले चालू नहीं किया जा सका।

(ख) और (ग) वर्तमान में दिल्ली और एनसी आर में अवस्थित 29 सीएनजी स्टेशनों (24 आईजीएल स्टेशन और 5 ओएमसीज के खुदरा बिक्री केन्द्रों पर) को तृतीय पक्षकार नरीक्षण (टीपीआई) से प्रमाणन , अतिरिक्त शुष्क रासायनिक पाउडर (डीसीपी) प्लावन प्रणाली का प्रवधान , छत के लिए अतिरिक्त सीढ़ियों आदि जैसे अतिरिक्त उपाय करने के लिए पेट्रोलियम और वस्फोटक सुरक्षा संगठन से अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र की प्रतीक्षा है।

(घ) वर्तमान में दिल्ली और एनसीआर में कुल 241 सीएनजी स्टेशनों का प्रचालन किया जा रहा है।

CNG filling stations in Delhi and NCR

†*382. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 65 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations were to be set up in Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR) and out of them, 42 stations were to be started before the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) the number of CNG filling stations which have not been issued 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) by the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation, Nagpur, yet;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of CNG filling stations functioning in Delhi and NCR at present?

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

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) In July, 2008, it was announced that Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) would set up additional 50 CNG stations before the Commonwealth Games 2010 (CWG 2010) in Delhi and NCR.

During the period July, 2008 to Oct, 2010 i.e., prior to the Commonwealth Games, IGL set up 88 additional CNG stations in Delhi and

NCR. Of these 88 CNG stations, 40 CNG stations were started before Commonwealth Games in Oct, 2010. The balance 48 CNG stations could not be started before CWG 2010 because of non receipt of requisite permission/licenses/NOC/clearances from various authorities.

(b) and (c) Currently, 29 CNG stations (24 IGL stations and 5 at OMCs Retail Outlets) located in Delhi and NCR are awaiting No Objection Certificate from the Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organization for additional measures such as certification from Third Party

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inspection (TPI), provision of additional Dry Chemical Powder (DCP) flooding system, additional staircase for roof top etc.

(d) Currently, a total of 241 number of CNG Stations are operational in Delhi and NCR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this question has come about opening retail stations of CNG in Delhi. I believe, a large number of stations have come up in Delhi and it is a fact, Sir, that....

MR. CHAIRMAN: CAG stations or CNG stations?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: CNG stations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: CNG.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: CAG station is only one, Sir!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Go ahead, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: We all in Delhi have realized that in last ten years, ever since CNG was launched, it has considerably changed the environment of Delhi. So, it is a remarkable achievement by any Government, supported by the Delhi Government and the Union Government. Even right from the NDA days, it started and it has an extraordinary impact on Delhi, and we can feel that change of environment. Sir, it has basically led to the reduced use of diesel. Three wheelers in Delhi are using CNG.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: And, Sir, the buses also are using it. Sir, my only small question here is this. Sir, Delhi Metro, since it has started, has proved to the world that it is the only Metro in the world, which has succeeded in claiming a carbon credit of 47 crores for reducing carbon emissions. It is the only Metro in the world, which has succeeded. I think the CAG plan in Delhi has worked remarkably.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: CNG plan.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: CNG plan. 'CNG', I said. I would just like to know, if it is possible for the Minister to reply, whether the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has made a claim with the UN body which looks into the Kyoto Protocol assessment and whether we

have made claims for the carbon print reduction, claims on that damage which was done and the claims which are made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: If we have made, it could be a great asset, and that will help in reducing the cost of CNG, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I completely endorse the positive laudatory observations made by the hon. Member on the achievements of Metro in Delhi and on the positive consequences of CNG. He has, however, made a suggestion. He has asked whether we could get carbon credits internationally. I have not thought of it; I will try and get it examined.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the CNG stations in Delhi are very less in number. I want to know why the Government is not increasing the stations and whether the Government will introduce CNG stations in other States like Kerala.

AN HON. MEMBER: And throughout the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, although it may fall outside the scope of the question, I would like to answer the hon. Member's question. It is our ambition to spread the CNG network to almost all the Metro cities at least.

But it is still an ambition. There is a long way to go. The suggestion of the Member has been noted.

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : सर, उत्तर में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात यह आयी है कि currently, 29 CNG stations located in Delhi are awaiting 'No Objection Certificate' from the Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organisation for additional measures. मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह Petroleum and Explosive Safety Organisation क्या कहीं वदिश में बैठी है? यह देश में कहाँ है? यह आपके अंतर्गत है? यह एक महीने, दो महीने या ऐसी ही किसी अवधि में inspection करके सर्टिफिकेट क्यों नहीं दे देती है? Can you give a timeframe when these will be cleared?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: There is an organisation called PESO which is headquartered in Chandigarh. It is under the Commerce Ministry, under the Government of India. However, recently the standards of security measures have been upgraded. As a consequence, it is taking time. I can tell the hon. Member that by July, 2012 these remaining 29 Stations, which have already been commissioned, and which have not been started, will be started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 383. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं , आप बैठ जाइये। ...(*व्यवधान*)... अपने साथी को सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : किसानों को सस्ता ईंधन उपलब्ध कराने के लिए ऑटोमोबाइल क्षेत्र में ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy, please ask your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

प्रो . एस.पी. सहि बघेल : क्या कसिनॉ के लए कम कीमत पर
सीएनजी वाले ट्रैक्टर बनाने की आपकी कोई योजना है ?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : ऐसे काम नहीं चले गां, आप बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

**Complaints against pharmacists in CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries
in Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that despite serious complaints against
junior pharmacists of North Avenue Ayurvedic Dispensary, New Delhi and
Janakpuri Ayurvedic Dispensary, Delhi, no stringent action has been
taken against them;

(b) the reasons for not transferring the said pharmacists and only
issuing simple warnings inspite of serious complaints against them;
and

(c) the reasons for not treating these complaints seriously and
not issuing orders for their inter-zonal transfer?

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

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Complaints received against two Pharmacists working in North Avenue
Ayurvedic Dispensary and Janakpuri Ayurvedic Dispensary relate to
misbehavior, rude language, non-availability in office hours and issue
of wrong or substitute medicines. Both Pharmacists were asked to
explain their conduct and behavior and have been warned to improve
their conduct and to be careful which dispensing medicines to
beneficiaries. Both the Pharmacists have since been transferred to
dispensaries in other Zones.

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Minister for
taking action against a delinquent official. But this is a case of
AYUSH dispensary where the pharmacist was supplying wrong medicines
and it led to complications. They would not cure, but they would
complicate the disease. So, the action was taken against the official
for supplying wrong medicines and indiscipline and it was only

transfer. This was on the complaint of an MP. He wrote a letter to the Minister on 13th May. May I know from the Minister when the action was taken? What were the reasons for delaying the action for a long period? Transfer is the only punishment when he supplied wrong medicines.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, at the outset, I must thank the hon. Member for raising this issue. I totally agree with the hon. Member. The complaints against both these pharmacists are of very serious nature. But this being a city cadre, they are not transferable from one State to

another. They can be transferred only within the city. In so far as Vivek Gupta, who was in the North Avenue dispensary, is concerned, the complaints are issuing of wrong medicines and misuse of the national emblem on his personal visiting card. Of course, there have been complaints of misbehaviour and using rude language. There are three charges. I have gone personally into them. As I have said in the beginning, I am thankful to the hon. Member for bringing this to our notice and thereby to the notice at Minister level. I found three things, issuance of wrong medicines, misuse of national emblem on his personal visiting card and refusal to give medicines.

So far as the second person, Rahul Bhardwaj, Junior Pharmacist, Janakpuri, is concerned, again, there are charges of misconduct, misbehaviour and using rude language. Besides these, the Medical Officer has also complained against him. The doctor has also complained

against him. The Area Welfare Officer has also complained against him. But it is not true that no action has been taken at different levels. I think, on three earlier occasions, warnings were given; circulars were issued. Looking into the seriousness of the charges, I think, for those who are faltering time and again, giving warnings is not enough. Sir, I had held a meeting yesterday with the senior officers. So I would like to assure the hon. Member and also the House that whatever is possible within the rules, the strictest action will be taken against both these officers.

Sir, since both have been transferred on the 15th of this month, I would still say that transfer within the city, from one place to another, is not enough in view of the serious charges against them.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, despite a number of complaints they are supplying unbranded and costly medicines, instead of branded and cheap medicines. They are also purchasing inferior quality medicines for AYUSH dispensaries and CGHS dispensaries. I request the Minister to institute an inquiry into the purchase of unbranded and inferior quality medicines.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I have not received any such complaint.

But for the benefit of the hon. Member and the House, I would like to mention that we have three types of systems or procedures for getting Ayurveda and Unani medicines. Firstly, we have our own corporation under the Ministry, that is, the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited which is located in Almora, Uttarakhand. Sir, 186 Ayurvedic medicines and 96 Unani medicines are procured directly from the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation of India. Secondly, there are certain medicines or formulations which are not made by this Corporation. This Corporation mostly makes classical test formulations, those which have come from ancient books. There are a number of formulations which this Corporation is not able to produce. Those

formulations are purchased from private manufacturers through open tenders, whether it is generic medicine or branded medicine. Eightythree generic Ayurveda medicines are purchased under the tender process and 75 generic Unani medicines are also procured from private manufacturers, of course, through open tenders. So far as branded medicines are concerned, 86 branded Ayurveda medicines are procured from the manufacturers under rate contract. These are the two procedures. The third procedure is, indent through authorized local chemists. In case, Ayurveda and Unani medicines are not available in any dispensary, those medicines are procured through authorized local chemists.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many cases have been registered against those who are supplying morphed and spurious Ayurveda medicines. I would also like to know how many suppliers are supplying unbranded medicines and how many cases have been registered by the monitoring agencies so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not related to the question. This is a very specific question. Shri Baishnab Parida.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, as the hon. Minister knows, there is a large market for spurious medicines, fake medicines, in the country...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the specific supplementary, not a general one. Otherwise, we are moving to the next question.

**Kerosene quota for operation of the Outboard Mechanized
Engine Vessels**

*384. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for allotment of additional quota of kerosene other than the PDS quota for operation of the Outboard Mechanized Engine Vessels belonging to mostly weaker sections of fishermen community of Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra;

(b) whether any additional quota of Kerosene has been allotted to other States for fishermen to operate their mechanized engine vessels;

and

(c) if so, by when this quota is likely to be released for fishermen in Maharashtra on the lines of other States?

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

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A request from the State Government of Maharashtra was received in this Ministry through the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture for grant of Kerosene quota other than PDS Kerosene meant for operating motorized fishing vessels in the State of Maharashtra, for distribution to the fisheries cooperative societies. In response to this, the State Government was requested to submit a formal proposal to this Ministry indicating the quantity of Kerosene, other than PDS Kerosene, required for the fisheries sector at non-subsidized rate (i.e. a rate that excludes the component of fiscal subsidy and under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies). The response from the State Government is awaited.

(b) An additional allocation of 3200 KL Kerosene per month was sanctioned to the State of Tamil Nadu in September, 2010 for use by fishermen in their boats, at a non-subsidized rate i.e., excluding the component of fiscal subsidy and the under-recovery to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

(c) On receipt of a formal proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra indicating the quantity of non-subsidized Kerosene oil required for the fisheries sector, the proposal will be considered for allocation by this Ministry.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, before raising my first supplementary, I seek your protection because the reply, that has been given, is not factual. In the reply, the hon. Minister says, "In response to this, the State Government was requested to submit a formal proposal to this Ministry", and in the next sentence, he says, "The response from the State Government is awaited." It means that the Central Government is putting the ball in the State's court. The information, that I have received, States, - I suppose that this is correct; it has come from the Government of Maharashtra - "The proposal is sent to the Central Government *vide* letter dated 7th April, 2011." So, on 7th April, 2011, a formal proposal has come to his Ministry. But the reply given is that the response is awaited. Sir, the whole premise of the reply is not factual. So, Sir, my request is to hold the question and postpone it because this is not

based on facts. After he answers, I will put my supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the question is to be postponed, then, that is a different proposal altogether. Then, there are no supplementaries to it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I don't think there is any warrant for postponing the question. I merely answered saying that the Government of Maharashtra has made a request for providing it with kerosene for fishermen for operating their mechanized boats. However, we sent a proposal to them that they should apply for kerosene under the non-subsidised rate. Therefore, I am not

denying that we have received a proposal. Their proposal was for subsidized kerosene, and we said, "It would not be possible." Now, he is fixated on a particular date. I do not have the date with me. I presume that he is referring to the request made by the Government of Maharashtra, which has been acknowledged.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, either the State or the Centre is giving wrong information. But, at the end, fishermen are the sufferers. सर, यह सवाल सफ़ि महाराष्ट्र के 67 हजार मछुआरों का ही नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश में जो छोटे मछुआरे हैं, उनका भी यह सवाल है, इसलिए इसे एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न समझते हुए इसको देखना चाहिए।

सर, आप बोलते हैं कि आपने तमिलनाडु को कैरोसिन दिया है, अच्छा कथि है, लेकिन इसमें आपने सब्सिडी नहीं दी है। यह उनको मार्क ट रेट से दिया जाता है। मेश अनुभव यह है कि ये जो छोटे मछुआरे हैं, उनको भी कैरोसिन का उपयोग करना पड़ता है। इसके लिये वे अपने घर का कैरोसिन लाते हैं, अपने घर की दयिा -बत्ती का कैरोसिन लाते हैं और अपने वेसल में डालते हैं। वहाँ पर इसकी बहुत ब्रैकमार्केटिंग होती है, क्योंकि पी.डी.एस. का जो रेट है, उस रेट पर आप उनको कैरोसिन नहीं दे रहे हैं। मेश सवाल यह है कि जब आप बड़े-बड़े वेसल्स को सारी सब्सिडी देते हैं, तो जो छोटे मछुआरे हैं, उनके लिये स्पेशल कंसीडरेशन करके क्या आप उनको सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर यह कैरोसिन उपलब्ध कराने का कोई नर्णिय लेंगे ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I want the hon. Member to appreciate that there are only two rates; one for PDS and another for non-PDS. His point is that we must provide kerosene at the PDS rate for boats operated by fishermen. Sir, this is a matter for consideration by the States. In the case of Tamil Nadu, sanction was accorded by the Government of India in September, 2010. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been lifting; Government of Tamil Nadu, in fact, waived off all the State taxes. They subsidised this kind of kerosene. Therefore, it is an example to be emulated by other States. Government of India's policy is to confine itself to the PDS.

डॉ. भारतकुमार राऊत : सर, मेश दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री तो रह गया है।

श्री सभापति : नहीं , यह आपका दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री हीं थ,
थैंक्यू ... (व्यवधान)...

डा॰ भारतकुमार राऊत : सर, छोटे मछुआरों की यही प्रॉब्लम
है , उनको ... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : नहीं -नहीं , देखिए , That is not the issue. Let
us proceed with Question Hour. ... (Interruptions)...

डा॰ भारतकुमार राऊत : सर, मेश सप्लीमेंट्री तो रह हीं गया
... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज दूसरों को भीं सवाल पूछने दीजिए
... (व्यवधान)...

डा॰ भारतकुमार राऊत : सर, मैंने बोला था कि मेश
... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं , प्लीज़।

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to part (b) of the question regarding other States. If you refer to the coastal areas, after Kerala, whether it is Maharashtra or Tamil Nadu, Gujarat has the longest coastal area in our country. It is nearly 1200 kms. of coastal area. The highest activity of fish catching is there in Gujarat. The world famous pomfret, we all receive it from Gujarat only. Gujarat is producing fish as well as petroleum products. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any demand from the Government of Gujarat for additional kerosene quota for the poor fishermen of Gujarat. This is my first question. The second question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on Maharashtra.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, it is for other States too. Part (b) says, whether any additional quota of kerosene has been allotted to other States also. Gujarat is a part of India and doing a lot of work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I just would like to know whether there is any demand from the Government of Gujarat and whether the Minister would accept the demand of Mr. Raut to give subsidised kerosene to the poor fishermen.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, many States have made a request like Maharashtra. Those States include Kerala, Lakshadweep, Goa, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Daman and Diu, and Maharashtra. All the State Governments have been addressed by the Government of India on the same lines as I mentioned before. There is a non-subsidy kerosene which can be made available for the State Governments. It is for them to organise this. The Government of Gujarat also has written to us. We have replied to them.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the Minister in his answer has said that the Gujarat Government has written to them and he has responded. Sir, the request from the Government of Gujarat to increase allocation of kerosene quota has not been accepted by the Ministry. Why? You are looking after the interests of the fishing community in

Maharashtra. I want to plead just like my associate from Gujarat that Gujarat has a 1600 kms. coast line. Why is it that the fishing community in the State of Gujarat are not as dear to you as in the State of Maharashtra? Why is there a cut in the kerosene quota? And why hasn't it been resotred?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, even the State of Maharashtra has not availed of the offer as yet. It is open to Gujarat to avail of the offer that we made to the State of Tamil Nadu. It is for Gujarat, keeping its needs in view, to offer a proposal. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not right. Please resume your places. Shri Dalwai now.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : थैंक्यू सर, महाराष्ट्र में मछुआरों के लिए केरोसीन का जो कोटा दिया जाता है, वह तो कम है ही, लेकिन पीडीएस के लिए जो कोटा दिया जाता था, वह भी कम किया गया है, ऐसा महाराष्ट्र सरकार का कहना है। गरीब लोगों को केरोसीन नहीं मिलता, क्या आप उनके लिए कोटा बढ़ाने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, all over India we adopt a certain policy. The quotas are fixed according to that policy. There is no discrimination in favour of a State or against a State. The same policy is applied across the nation; and the same is being applied to and will be applied to Maharashtra also.

श्री सभापति : क्वेश्चन नंबर 385 ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।

**Identification of families for facilitation of programmes on
Rural Development**

*385. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any list of persons, families, house-holds considering Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) for implementation of various programmes on rural development;

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

(c) the details of the targeted list of BPL persons/families/house-holds who have been benefited and those who remain to be facilitated through the various components of schemes like Bharat Nirman, MGNREGS, Rural Electrification since their inception in Assam?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development provide financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas

who could be targeted under its programmes. The BPL Census is conducted by the respective States/UTs and the BPL lists are prepared and maintained/updated by the respective State Governments/UT administrations. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology based on Score Based Ranking of each household on socio-economic indicators taken as proxy indicators of poverty on recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (See below). Families not in BPL list are considered Above Poverty Line (APL).

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is implementing Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for benefit of persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas of the country through State Governments and UT administrations including State of Assam.

The SGSY was started from the year 1999. Since inception of the scheme in Assam 946832 (upto October, 2011) swarozgaris have been assisted under SGSY. IAY become an independent scheme with effect from January 1996. 14.08 lakhs BPL persons have been provided financial assistance in Assam since inception. The scheme of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is operational since 1999 and 12.95 Lakhs BPL families have benefited through provision of individual households latrines in Assam since inception. Under NSAP, 598965 and 25639 beneficiaries have been benefited under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) respectively during 2010-11 as reported by Government of Assam. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), which is implemented by Ministry of Power, 741241 free electricity service connections to BPL households have been released in the State of Assam during Tenth and Eleventh plan period.

Statement-I

*Statement showing rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs
Under BPL Census, 2002*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
3.	Assam	18.728
4.	Bihar	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6.	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented

7.	Goa	0.071
8.	Gujarat	14.512
9.	Haryana	8.583

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
12.	Jharkhand	25.480
13.	Karnataka	19.190
14.	Kerala	Not Available
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40.842
16.	Maharashtra	45.025
17.	Manipur	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	2.052
19.	Mizoram	0.374
20.	Nagaland	1.558
21.	Orissa	Not Available
22.	Punjab	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	17.362
24.	Sikkim	Not Available
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26.	Tripura	Not Available
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	6.238
29.	West Bengal	39.250
30.	A & N Island*	0.107
31.	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented
32.	D&N Haveli	0.160
33.	Daman & Diu	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35.	Puducherry	Not Available
TOTAL:		550.821

*For Andaman only

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the Indian Government has implemented various welfare schemes for the people belonging to below poverty line. The Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, the National Rural Health Mission, IAY, etc. are very good schemes. These schemes were introduced only for the welfare of the people belonging to below poverty line. But because of large-scale corruption...(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, this is very much related to the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make a statement.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, this is not a statement. This is related to the BPL families of the country. Due to large-scale corruption, due to huge irregularities, due to ill-political motives, genuine BPL families are not getting benefits from these schemes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a supplementary question to put?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: This is the question, Sir. These schemes were introduced for the welfare of BPL families. But they are not getting benefit of these schemes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the question is regarding the BPL families. The present vigilance and monitoring mechanism is not enough to check these types of irregularities. The BPL families are suffering like anything. Wealthy people, the agents of the ruling political party are...(Interruption) getting benefit depriving BPL families.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Ministry is going to review the present system. Will the Ministry introduce strong vigilance and monitoring mechanism so that these types of irregularities can be checked?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please answer just the question part of that statement.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is true that even though many of our programmes are oriented to BPL families, it is certainly true that there are many non-BPL families, which have been categorized as BPL, and it is also true that many deserving BPL families have not been categorized as BPL families. Both types of errors have taken place. We go by the BPL census, which was done in 2002. I would like to tell the hon. Member that only 14 per cent of the

disbursement of the Ministry of Rural Development is dependent on BPL categories, only 14 per cent. However, there are other programmes of the Government of India, like, the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, the Food Security Plan, etc., which are dependent on BPL categories. So, the identification of BPL categories is a very important task. We are depending on the BPL Census of 2002. An updated socio-economic caste census is currently underway. This Census is expected to be completed by April-May, 2012, after which the State Governments would be in a position to revise their BPL lists, which are, as of now, based on the Census of 2002. All I can tell the hon. Member, since he has raised the issue of corruption, is that we have decided that all programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development will be subject to the CAG audit. There was some doubt on this issue.

But I am pleased to inform the hon. Member and the House that all the money of this year, which the Ministry of Rural Development will spend, amounts to Rs. 88,000 crores of rupees. And, it will be subject to the CAG audit. And, through the CAG audit mechanism, all these problems, which the hon. Member has highlighted, will come into public focus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your second supplementary, but, please don't make a statement.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, very frankly speaking, Minister has also admitted. I am not making a statement. I had narrated only the story of what is happening with the below poverty line people. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Scheme was introduced in our country in the name of the Father of the Nation but due to the issuing of the large scale of fake job cut in Assam and in many parts of the country, this scheme is facing serious problems. If Government is not going to take adequate measures, one day this scheme will get a natural death. Sir, in Assam in Karbi Anglong and North Cachar districts large scale fake Job Card issued.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request you to put your question?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: None of this will go on record. You put your question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: In Andhra Pradesh Ninety-five per cent people are getting BPL card according to reports. In six districts of Andhra Pradesh, 100 per cent population is getting BPL cut. I don't know if this information is known to the Ministry. But I want to know how many of this type of complaints are received by your Ministry in the last three years and if your Ministry has received these types of complaints what strong measures your Ministry is going to take against those culprits because of whom this scheme was facing serious problems.

*Not recorded.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has raised questions extending from Karbi Anglong to Andhra Pradesh. I will not be answering his entire question but I would like to say a couple of points. Firstly, a CBI inquiry is taking place on Karbi Anglong. This is an autonomous district Council. There were serious complaints of misuse of MGNREGA funds and the State Government recommended and a CBI inquiry is on. Sir, we have, as you know, the CBI inquiry can take place only with the concurrence of the State Government. We have received complaints from every State. Our practice is to send these complaints back to the State Government for their comments and once we receive their comments we then take further action. Sir, previously I have said in this House, the extreme action is to stop giving money for MGNREGA for which I am not in favour. We have done this in parts of Orissa, we did this in parts of Jharkhand but there was an extreme backlash. I am not in favour of this. The CBI inquiry depends on the concurrence of the State Government. In one particular State Government, whose name I will not take because the hon. Members will immediately get up, we asked for a CBI inquiry but we did not receive the permission so we are not conducting the CBI inquiry. So the only option that is available to deal with corruption issues as far as MGNREGA is concerned is through performance audits of the CAG which have begun and once the CAG audits are available for each State, the House will be in a position to see what action can be taken.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I have a specific question to ask. Has the Government prepared any list of persons, families, households coming below poverty line and above poverty line? The answer has been given that it is the State Governments which have been asked to prepare the list and on the basis of criteria prepared by the Ministry. Of course, the latest criteria is as on the basis of the affidavit filed in the Supreme Court that a person earning above Rs. 35 is not below poverty line as per the hon. Minister. But so far as the list which has been....

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, that is simply not true. I request the hon. Member to withdraw that comment.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Very well. I withdraw my comment on the

basis of what the hon. Minister has said. But the department has filed an Affidavit.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, that is also not true.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, it is on record of the hon. Supreme Court. Kindly look into it, if he wants...*(Interruptions)*... That is done through the department.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सरकार की ज़िम्मेदारी होती है। अगर सरकार ...*(व्यवधान)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: As far as the reply is concerned, in the State of U.P., 100.271 lakh families have been identified under the Below Poverty Line on the basis of the criteria which has been framed by the department in 2002 Census. While giving the reply, why cannot the hon. Minister furnish the latest list on the basis of the criteria prepared by the department itself? This list shows that the figure is more than 1,40,000 families. The hon. Minister should have been given this list to the House, instead of giving figures which are misleading. Sir, Census was prepared in 2002. So, would the hon. Minister kindly tell to this House that on the basis of 2002 BPL Census is he planning to give the benefits? Or, if the latest list is correct to which he has admitted while replying to the previous supplementary, why are they not being given the benefits and why are they being deprived the BPL benefits? Sir, these people are, actually, under the BPL category. There are more than 40 lakh such families in UP itself and there are also people in Bihar and other States. So, my question is, why are these people being deprived of the facilities?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has raised very many questions. I will try to be very brief.

Sir, the BPL Census that we are adopting so far is the 2002 Census. There has been a lot of criticism about that. I shared much of the criticism and that is why we are now going as per the Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011 which is underway. We hope, as I said, will be completed by the month of April or May, 2012.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, caste Census cannot be the BPL Census.

श्री सभापति : जवाब तो सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, caste Census cannot be the BPL Census. How does the hon. Minister intermingle both the Census?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if the hon. Member allows me to finish, I will be grateful.

And, Sir, I am very surprised that the hon. Member from U.P. asked me a question in English. I thought he would ask me in Hindi so that I

will respond in Hindi.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It is because you understand English better than Hindi.

श्री जयराम रमेश : मैं हल्दी में जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : आप हल्दी में जवाब दें।

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, जो जनगणना अभी चल रही है, हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह अप्रैल 2012 तक खत्म होगी, यह सफ़ि जाति के आधार पर नहीं है। यह सोशियो इकनॉमिक कास्ट सेक्स है जाति एक इंडिकेटर

हैं, वह कास्ट सेंसस भी हम कर रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ सोश्यो इकनॉमिक जो हम लोगों ने कहा है और मैंने सारे सांख्यिकों को भेजा भी है कि यह जनगणना क्या है, क्या आंकड़े और जानकारी हम नकिल रहे हैं और सोश्यो इकनॉमिक स्थिति क्या है, सामाजिक - आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है, उसके आधार पर हम एक सूची तैयार करेंगे। वह अप्रैल तक तैयार हो जाएगी। उसके बाद जो सोश्यो इकनॉमिकली वंचित हैं, जो हम लोगों ने सात Socio-Economic Deprivation Criteria आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं, उसके आधार पर राज्य सरकारों से बीपीएल लिस्ट तैयार की जाएगी। अभी यह कहना कि हम बीपीएल सर्वे कर रहे हैं, गलत है। यह सिर्फ सोश्यो इकनॉमिक कास्ट सेंसस है, उसके आधार पर एक बीपीएल सूची तैयार की जाएगी और उम्मीद है कि वह अप्रैल 2012 तक आ जाएगी।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, मैं इनसे शुद्ध हब्बिदी में पूछना चाहता हूँ, आपको अंग्रेजी समझ में नहीं आ रही है, हब्बिदी समझ में आ रही है इसलिए मैं शुद्ध हब्बिदी में पूछना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me get on with other supplementary questions.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : सर, मैंने इनसे एक सवाल किया है, उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने कहा कि आपको लिस्ट भेज दी गयी है। बीपीएल का जो क्राइटेरिया 2002 का है, उसके बेसिस पर आपको लिस्ट भेज दी गयी है, उस लिस्ट का आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आप उन बीपीएल कैटेगरी के लोगों को क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं, जो 1 लाख 40 हजार लोग इस लिस्ट के हिसाब से हैं? उसका जवाब आप नहीं दे रहे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट बैठ जाइए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : मान्यवर, मैं आपसे संरक्षण चाहता हूँ कि उसका जवाब चाहे हब्बिदी में दें, अंग्रेजी में दें या उर्दू में दें, जसि भाषा में समझ में आता हो, उसमें जवाब दें, लेकिन जवाब दें दें।

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि बीपीएल के आधार पर हमारे कार्यक्रम चलते हैं। जैसा मैंने जफ़ि किया, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण वित्तियुतीकरण योजना, पीडीएस तथा हमारे ग्रामीण वक्ता स मंत्रालय में जहां पेंशन स्कीमें हैं, जो हम बीपीएल परिवारों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को पैसा देते हैं, वह 2002 की सूची के आधार पर देते हैं। जो 2002 में बीपीएल लिस्ट फ्रीज़ की गयी थी... (व्यवधान) ... आप समझने की कोशिश

कीजिए 2002 ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : आप इंडिपेंडेंट कमीशन क्यों नहीं बना देते ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए।

श्री जयराम रमेश : 2002 में एक सूची तैयार की गयी थी ... (व्यवधान) ... उस सूची के आधार पर हम चल रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर आप 2010 में कहें कि हम एक नयी सूची तैयार कर लें तो वह नामुमकिन है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शविनन्द तिवारी : राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार ... (व्यवधान) ... इसको तैयार करने के लिए, बीपीएल लिस्ट बनाने के लिए इंडिपेंडेंट कमीशन क्यों नहीं बना देते ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : तिवारी जी, बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, यह ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल नहीं है , बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए , वक्त जाया हो रहा है , आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... नहीं , आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please don't deprive others from asking questions. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मश्रा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने सवाल का जवाब अभी तक नहीं दिया है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : हर सप्ताह के साथ ... (व्यवधान) ... गरीबी रेखा के नीचे कितने लोग हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए , अब बस कीजिए। देखिए , please don't do this. ... (Interruptions) ... Please don't do this. ... (Interruptions) ... Please don't do this. Go back to your places. ... (Interruptions) ... Please go back to your places. ... (Interruptions) ... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at fifty-six minutes past eleven of the clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Testing of genetically modified agro products

†*386. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the testing of 74 Genetically Modified (G.M.) agro-products is going on at present in the country on the basis of the information provided by the Genetically Modified Organisms Research Information System (GMORS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the maximum number of such tests in the world are being done in India only;

(d) if so, whether any assessment of the ill effects of these test on the agricultural land of the country have been done; and

(e) if so, the report thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the Indian GMO
Research and Information System (IGMORIS), website of the Department
of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, research and
development activities on genetic engineering are being conducted on
68 crops in the country namely; Okra, Onion, Groundnut, Brahmi,
Bamboo, Casuarina, Beet, Mustard, Cabbage/Cauliflower,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pigeon pea, Tea, Capsicum, Elaichi, Papaya, Chrysanthemum, Chickpea, Watermelon, Orange, Coffee, Jute, Muskmelon, Cucumber, Carrot, Carnation, Yam, Ragi, Eucalyptus, Strawberry, Soybean, Cotton, Sunflower, Rubber, Mahua, Apple, Cassava, Alfa-alfa, Mulberry, Banana, Tobacco, Rice, Pearl Millet, Black pepper, Pea, Cottonwood, Guava, Pomegranate, Castor, Sugarcane, Tomato, Brinjal, Potato, Sorghum, Wheat, Vanilla, Field bean, Black gram, Green gram, Cowpea, Ashwagandha, Corn, Ginge, Kirayat, Ada-Kodien, Phyllanthus, Physic nut, Arabidopsis Stevia and Babchi. Details of the research and development activities alongwith the institutions carrying out the research and current status are enumerated on the IGMORIS website <http://igmoris.nic.in>.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The safety of GMO research in India is regulated under "Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989 notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Out of the 68 crops which are being researched in the country, 20 crops have been approved by the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee for confined field trials. Of this only three crops namely transgenic cotton, mustard and corn are actually under field trials. The research work in other 48 crops is conducted in contained conditions in the laboratory. Scientific evidence based on national and international experiences indicate that agricultural land has not been impacted due to testing of GM crops.

Death of elephants

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

(a) the number of elephants killed in rail and road accidents during the last three years;

(b) whether a herd of seven elephants died after being hit by a goods train in the Banarhat area of Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal on 22 September, 2010;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of people killed and injured by elephants, and

elephants killed or injured by mob fury; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) This Ministry has not received any report about the death of elephants in road accidents during the last three years. As per reports received in the Ministry, the number of elephants killed in rail accidents in the country during the last three years is as follows:

Year	Number of elephants killed in rail accidents
2008-09	8
2009-10	13
2010-11	17

(b) and (c) Seven elephants were killed on Siliguri-Alipurduar rail track after being hit by goods train number 13011 at 23.02 hours on 23rd September, 2010. The train was hauling empty oil tankers towards Guwahati, when it rammed into a herd of elephants crossing rail line near 96/3 km post on Alipurduar-Siliguri rail track. The spot where the train hit its first victim falls approximately 150 meters to the North of Kalibari Rail Crossing, which is a manned rail crossing also known as Banerhat Rail Crossing. Six of the elephants, which were hit by the train, were found either lying dead or groaning and writhing in pain, on both sides of the rail track over a distance of 150 meters, when the forest personnel reached the spot around 23.30 hours. The seventh victim, a 25 year old lactating female and perhaps the first one to be hit, was found lying dead on the rail track. It was entangled in the engine's front guard and understandably was dragged by the train for almost 500 meters. The details of the seven elephants, which died after being hit by the train, are the following:

Sl.No.	Description of the elephant	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	25 year old lactating female elephant	Found lying dead on the rail track
2.	1 year old elephant calf	Found injured but succumbed to injuries at 03.30 hrs. on 24.09.2010 despite being administered with pain killers and life saving medications
3.	8 year old male tusker elephant	Found injured, died on the way to Gorumara National Park while

being carried for treatment at
Bamani camp

4. 2 year old elephant calf

Found injured lying in a drain.
Died at 09.15 hrs. on 24.09.2010
before it could be rescued

1	2	3
5.	3½ year old juvenile elephant	Found injured, but died at 01:00 hrs. on 24.09.2010
6.	35 year old lactating female elephant	Found lying dead on the side of rail track
7.	35 year old apparently pregnant female elephant	Found lying dead on the side of the rail track

(d) 1147 human deaths have been caused by elephants during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11. The details of human beings injured by elephants and elephants killed or injured by the mob fury are not available in the Ministry, as such details are generally not compiled in the Ministry.

(e) The Government has taken the following steps to prevent the death of elephants in rail accidents in northern West Bengal:

- (a) A joint coordination committee consisting of officers of Railway Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, and West Bengal Forest Department has been set up at the national level.
- (b) A general advisory has been issued to prevent train accidents involving elephants, and coordination meetings are held periodically between the Divisional Railway Manager, Northeast Frontier Railway, Alipurduar and the Chief Conservator of Forests, Siliguri Wildlife Circle, Government of West Bengal to monitor implementation of the general advisory.
- (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests has released financial assistance of Rs. 193.376 lakhs to Railways through the State Government of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Project Elephant" for undertaking construction of engineering structures to prevent collision of elephants with trains in the identified stretch of forests along Siliguri-Alipurduar rail track.
- (d) Sensitive stretches along rail tracks, which are frequently used by elephants for their movement, have been surveyed, identified, and communicated to the Ministry of Railways.

- (e) West Bengal Forest Department has posted an officer from the Department in the control room of Northeast Frontier Railway at Alipurduar Junction for better coordination with railways in communicating the presence of elephants near railway tracks to the drivers of trains.
- (f) Ministry of Railways periodically imposes speed restrictions on the movement of trains in identified vulnerable sections.

- (g) Ministry has released financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Project Elephant" for construction of watch towers near railway track, for setting up watch and ward squads to monitor the movements of elephant herds, and for strengthening of communication network for better coordination with railways to prevent elephant deaths due to train hits.

The Government has also taken following measures under the scheme 'Project Elephant' to mitigate the problem of human-elephant conflict in the country:

- (i) Measures are taken for improvement of wildlife habitat, viz., to augment the availability of food and water in the forests, so that the elephants do not venture out of forests in search of food and water.
- (ii) Creation of a network of Elephant Reserves and Elephant Corridors for conservation of wild elephants.
- (iii) Awareness programmes are conducted to sensitize the people about the Do's and Don'ts in case of human-elephant conflict situations.
- (iv) Training programmes are conducted for forest staff and police to address the problem of human-elephant conflict.
- (v) Setting of anti-depredation squads and development of necessary infrastructure and support facilities for immobilization of problematic elephants through tranquilization, their translocation to the rescue centres or suitable natural habitats.
- (vi) Construction of physical barriers, e.g., elephant proof trenches, boundary walls and solar powered electric fences around the sensitive areas to prevent the elephant depredation.
- (vii) Payment of *ex-gratia* to people for injuries, loss of life or property including for crop damage caused by wild elephants.
- (viii) Under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Chief Wildlife Wardens of States/Union Territories are empowered to permit hunting of elephants which become

dangerous to human life.

Inflation *vis-a-vis* growth rate of the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that inflation in the country is more than the growth rate of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The numbers on WPI inflation and growth are given below. The facts point to (i) Nominal GDP is higher than the WPI inflation (ii) After subtracting inflation real GDP has been positive, throughout.

Table 1: Inflation vis-a-vis growth rate of the country (%)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12
							Q1	Q2
Headline WPI inflation (year-on-Year)	4.47	6.59	4.74	8.05	3.80	9.56	9.60	9.71
Nominal GDP Growth rate at Factor cost	14.1	16.6	15.9	15.3	16.1	19.1	16.7	16.0
Real GDP Growth rate at Factor cost (constant price of 2004-05)	9.5	9.6	9.3	6.8	8.0	8.6	7.7	6.9
					QE	AE		

QE : Quick Estimate, AE : Advance Estimate.

Nevertheless inflation has been above comfort level and is a matter of concern. To that end the Government has taken several measures that include import prices reduced to zero on pulses, edible oils (crude), ban on export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses upto a maximum of 10000 tonnes per year), futures trading suspended in rice, urad and tur by the Forward Market Commission, stock limit orders extended in the case of pulses, paddy and rice upto 30 September, 2011, duty under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) for Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) reduced from 15% to 5% for import upto an aggregate of 10000 metric tonnes in a financial year, import of 30000 tonnes of Milk Powder and 15000 tonnes of Milk Fat at zero duty allowed to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) during 2010-11 under TRQ, reduction in custom duty on crude oil and import duty on petrol and diesel.

As part of the monetary policy review stance, the RBI has taken

suitable steps with 13 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 25 Oct., 2011, the repo rate and reverse repo rate have been revised to 8.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively.

In addition to that an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been set up on 2nd February, 2011 under the chairmanship of Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance to review the overall inflation situation, with particular reference to primary food articles.

Inflation has started to decline and stood at 9.11 per cent in November, 2011, while food inflation (combined food articles and food product) has fallen to 7.91 per cent in November, 2011.

Illegal mines operating in Goa

*389. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had made any survey regarding illegal mines in operation in Goa;

(b) if so, when the survey was conducted and outcome of the survey;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken any action under any of the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 against any company, association or group of individuals for violating any of the provisions of the Act during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and ^ (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests has not made any survey regarding illegal mines in operation in Goa. However, the Central Government has appointed Shri Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States vide Notification S.O. 2817 dated 22nd November, 2010. The Commission has started functioning and has undertaken visit of Goa mines as part of its mandate.

Further, as per information provided by Ministry of mines, State Government of Goa has detected 494 cases of illegal mining for the period June, 2006, till December, 2009, and for the year 2010-2011, it has reported 13 cases of illegal mining.

(c) and (d) Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 provides for State Government to formulate Rules to control illegal mining.

Ministry of Environment and Forests considers proposals for grant of environmental clearance in terms of the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 after the mining lease has been granted by the State Government. While granting

environmental clearance, necessary environmental safeguards/conditions are stipulated for their implementation during project cycle. Implementation of the stipulated conditions is monitored by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Cases of non-compliance/partial compliance are followed up with the projects proponent for their effective compliance including initiation of action under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. During the last 3 years and the current year, the Regional Office of Ministry of Environment and Forests at Bangalore has monitored 50 mining projects in the State of Goa and the observed non-compliances have been pointed out to the project proponent for ensuring an effective compliance of the stipulated conditions.

Training for prescribing antibiotics by registered medical practitioners and chemists

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

(a) whether Government is considering to train registered medical practitioners and chemists to prescribe antibiotics before it restricts access to it, to check growing antimicrobial resistance in the population, especially to protect the innocent people like tribals and minorities in all the States including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Prescription of medicines, including antibiotics, is already an essential part of the course curricula of various undergraduate and higher courses in medical sciences. Chemists do not prescribe antibiotics. However, dispensing of medicines, including antibiotics, is already an essential part of the course curricula of various undergraduate and higher courses in pharmacy education.

Impact of high interest rates on industrial growth

*391. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increasing interest rate is the only tool of monetary policy to contain inflation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this decision has resulted in slow industrial growth; and

(c) by when interest rates would be moderated?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has multiple monetary policy instruments at its command such as the repo rate, cash

reserve ratio (CRR), statutory liquidity ratio (SLR), open market operations, Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) and sector-specific liquidity facilities. However, the use of each instrument is situation-specific.

(b) Since March, 2010, the Reserve Bank of India has cumulatively raised the cash reserve ratio (CRR) by 100 basis points, and raised the policy rate (the repo rate) 13 times by 375 basis points. High inflation and also some of the effort to control liquidity has detrimental effect on short run growth.

(c) According to Reserve Bank of India's 3rd Mid-Quarter Review announced on December 16, 2011, the RBI has kept unchanged the cash reserve ratio (CRR) at 6 per cent and the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) at 8.5 per cent.

Revenue earning of Government from petro products

*392. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost borne by Government in providing subsidies for petrol, diesel, LPG and kerosene;

(b) the component of Central taxes in the retail prices of these items;

(c) the estimated total revenue earnings of Government from taxes on petrol, diesel and LPG;

(d) whether the tax structure for these items is different in other countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):
(a) The Government is providing fiscal subsidy of ` 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ` 22.58 per cylinder on Domestic LPG under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The details of subsidy provided by the Government under the said Scheme to the OMCs during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April-September, 2011) are given below:

(` crore)

2010-11

2011-12

(April - September, 2011)*		
Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and	2,904	1,491
Domestic LPG		
*provisional		

In addition to the above subsidy, the OMCs are being compensated for the under-recoveries on the sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG (under-recovery on Petrol was also compensated till 25.06.2010) through a Burden Sharing Mechanism in the following manner:

- Government through Cash assistance
- Domestic upstream oil companies through price discounts to OMCs
- OMCs to bear a portion of the under-recoveries

The details of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs and sharing thereof during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April-September, 2011) are given below:-

	(` crore)	
	2010-11	2011-12 (April-September, 2011)
Total Under-Recovery	78,190	64,900
Budgetary support by Government	41,000	30,000
Discount by Upstream oil companies	30,297	21,633
Balance under-recovery absorbed by OMCs	6,893	13,267*

*Balance unmet gap

(b) The components of Central taxes and their current rates in the Retail

Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are given below:-

	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG
Customs Duty*	2.5%	2.5%	Nil	Nil
Excise Duty*	` 14.35 per litre	` 2.00 per litre	Nil	Nil

*3% Education Cess is also applicable on the above Duties

(c) The Customs and Excise Duties on Domestic LPG are NIL.
Ministry
of Finance has informed that following revenue was collected from
Central
Excise Duty on Petrol and Diesel during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12
(upto October,
2011):-

(` crore)

Financial Year	Excise Duty collected	Excise Duty collected
	on Petrol	on Diesel
2010-11	26,771	30,412
2011-12 (upto October, 2011)	16,556	12,380

Ministry of Finance has further informed that no separate data is available/maintained for Customs Duty collected on Petrol and Diesel.

(d) and (e) The levying of taxes in a particular country depends upon various factors, *inter-alia*, socio-economic and political conditions. Since these conditions vary from country to country, the tax structure differs across countries. The taxes levied on Petrol and Diesel in India vis-a-vis few other countries is given below:

(Indian Rupees per liter)

Country	Petrol		Diesel	
	RSP*	Taxes	RSP	Taxes
India	65.64	26.44	40.91	7.4
France	103.14	59.26	79.85	30.29
Germany	104.31	62.03	82.90	32.58
Italy	110.07	62.24	86.99	33.34
Spain	90.04	44.43	76.87	23.98
UK	108.47	65.10	95.18	47.02
Japan	88.09	38.58	76.14	23.73
USA	45.45	5.54	53.23	6.41

*RSP - Retail Selling Price

Note: (i) RSP in India as per IOCL at Delhi effective 1.12.2011.

(ii) Prices and taxes of Petrol and Diesel in Other countries are as per International Energy Agency (IEA) report "End-use petroleum product prices and average crude oil import costs" for November, 2011. Average exchange rate of November ` 50.84/\$ used for conversion.

Impact of tightening of monetary policy on inflation

*393. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to tighten its monetary policy to bring prices under control in view of inflation in the country being persistently on the rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of tightening of the monetary policy on inflationary trend?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) According to Reserve Bank of India's 3rd Mid-Quarter Review announced on December 16, 2011, the RBI has kept unchanged the cash reserve ratio (CRR) at 6 per cent and the policy repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) at 8.5 per cent. On a year-on-year basis, headline WPI inflation declined to 9.1 per cent in November, 2011 from 9.7 per cent in October, 2011.

(c) Does not arise.

Outsourcing of core banking activities in rural areas

*394. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any scheme to outsource the core banking activities in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines on Managing Risks and Code of Conduct in Outsourcing of Financial Services by banks on 03.11.2006. As per the provisions of these guidelines, banks which choose to outsource financial services, should however not outsource core management functions including internal audit, compliance function and decision-making functions like determining compliance with Know Your Customer (KYC) norms for opening deposit accounts, according sanction for loans (including retail loans) and management of investment portfolio.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) The underlying principles behind these guidelines are that the regulated entity should ensure that outsourcing arrangements neither

diminish its ability to fulfill its obligations to customers and RBI nor impede effective supervision by RBI.

Availability of clean energy technology to developing countries

*395. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that clean energy innovations or technologies are available with only a few developed countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these technologies do not get transferred to the developing countries which are ready to change for the better; and

(c) if so, the leading role India is expected to play in this regard in future for the developing world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Several clean energy technologies that can help developing countries achieve low carbon growth are out of their reach due to prohibitive costs and restrictions on access to such technologies caused by technology related intellectual property rights (IPR).

(c) During the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change climate change talks, India has called upon the developed countries to promote, facilitate and finance the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how to the developing countries in compliance of Article 4.5 of the Convention. India's National Action Plan on Climate Change also underscores the importance of a global intellectual property rights (IPR) regime that enables technology transfer to developing countries. During the Durban Conference held in December, 2011, India took lead in raising the issue of 'Accelerated access to critical mitigation and adaptation technologies and related intellectual property rights'.

Assessment reports by the IPCC Panel

*396. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conflicting findings were released in (i) November, 2009 challenging the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) by the Ministry; (ii) on January, 2010, a UK-based paper commented on use of unreviewed data as the basis for the IPCC conclusions; and (iii) in August, 2011 a UN-sponsored Panel also found shortcomings in the methodology of findings in assessment reports by the IPCC Panel headed by an eminent Nobel Prize Nominee and Scientist, Shri R.K. Pachauri; and

(b) if so, the parameters of Government policy framework to combat global warming and the perspective planning for the next 25 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The matter relating to melting of Himalayas is subject matter of various reports. The discussion paper titled "Himalayan Glaciers: A state-of-Art Review of Glacial Studies, Glacial Retreat and Climate Change" authored by Shri V.K. Raina, Ex. Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India and published by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 2009 provides information on glacier monitoring and notes that glaciers have retreated throughout history as part of natural cyclic phenomenon. The Fourth

Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had suggested that the Himalayan glaciers may disappear by 2035. In this context, IPCC considered the matter, on the basis of recommendations made by the Inter Academy Council, a global body of scientists, wherein it was recognised that clear and well established standards of evidence required by the IPCC procedures were not applied in drafting the paragraph on the subject in question.

The approach and strategy of the Government of India to address Climate Change is guided by the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes eight National Missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. The objective of NAPCC is to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance the ecological sustainability of India's development path.

Seizure of black money

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

(a) the quantum of black money seized by Government in the last one year; and

(b) the details of amount of black money seized from various individuals classified as bureaucrats, legislators and businessmen etc., State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The quantum of black money seized by the Income Tax Department in the last one year is as under:

FY	No. of Warrants executed	VALUE OF ASSETS SEIZED (In Rs Cr.)			
		Cash	Jewellery	Other assets	Total
2010-11	4852	440.28	184.15	150.55	774.98

2011-12*	2190	179.59	95.67	24.36	299.63
----------	------	--------	-------	-------	--------

*Figures are provisional (upto October, 2011)

(b) The Income Tax Department conducts search, seizure and survey operations based on credible information on persons who are in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery or any valuable article or thing which represents wholly or partly income which has not been or would not be disclosed for the purpose of direct tax laws. As per Sec. 2(31) of the Income Tax Act 1961, 'person' includes individuals, Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs), firms, companies,

Association of Persons (AoPs), Body of Individuals (BoIs), Local Authorities and any artificial juridical person. The Income tax Act does not recognise separate classification of 'Individuals' as bureaucrats, legislators, businessmen etc. Further, the Income Tax Department does not maintain State-wise details of seizures as searches are conducted on groups of persons engaged in multiple businesses spread across various States all over the country.

Circulation of fake currency notes

*398. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fake currency notes currently in circulation in the country;

(b) whether Government has any information on the country of origin of such fake currency notes; and

(c) what effective steps have been taken to deal with this menace?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no estimate of the counterfeit notes in circulation in the country.

(b) Available inputs indicate that fake currency notes (FICNs) have been sourced through various neighbouring countries.

(c) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/share all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror

Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

The security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly upgraded. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of Counterfeit notes by the Banks.

The Government has constantly raised the issue in international bilateral fora.

Government borrowings from market

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to borrow an additional ` 53,000 crore from the market during the current financial year;

(b) if so, in what form it is going to borrow from the market; and

(c) whether it is going to have an adverse impact on fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has decided to borrow an additional amount of ` 52,872 crore over the estimated market borrowings in the Budget Estimates/ 2011-12 through dated securities.

(c) This additional borrowing was due to estimated shortfall in financing the fiscal deficit, mainly due to shortfall in small savings collection. As per budgetary procedure, Revised Estimate of fiscal deficit is presented alongwith Budget Estimates of next financial year.

Land Acquisition Bill, 2011

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

(a) whether in the proposed Land Acquisition Bill, 2011 some changes have been made to the Land Acquisition Bill passed by the Lok Sabha in the year 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the sections which have been amended and details of amendments made therein;

(c) the reasons for the need of amendments when the Bill had been passed by Lok Sabha;

(d) the varying points between the format of draft for discussion and format of proposed Bill and reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons for reducing amount of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes,

Sir

(b) Details of the main changes made in the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 in comparison to the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009 as passed by the Lok Sabha are given in Statement (See below).

(c) The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2009 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 25th February, 2009 and sent to Rajya Sabha. But it lapsed due to dissolution

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 14th Lok Sabha. In the meanwhile, a number of issues regarding the land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement have come to the fore. These were considered and a single consolidated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 covering issues of land acquisition as well as rehabilitation and resettlement has been prepared by the Department.

(d) and (e) The draft Bill was placed in the public domain for suggestions/comments. On the basis of suggestions received from various stakeholders, the provisions of the Bill have been modified. The main varying points between the draft for discussion and proposed Bill are as under:-

- (i) The earlier draft provided that when any land remains unutilised for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall return to the land owners by reversion. In the proposed Bill (LARR Bill, 2011) provision has been made that the land that is not used within ten years in accordance with the purposes for which it was acquired, shall return to the Land Bank of the appropriate government by reversion.
- (ii) In the earlier draft, to calculate the land compensation, market value of the land in rural areas was to be multiplied by a factor of three. In the LARR Bill, 2011, it is to be multiplied by a factor of two.
- (iii) In the earlier draft, it was provided that no irrigated multi-cropped land will be proposed for acquisition. The LARR Bill, 2011 provides that up to certain extent such lands can be acquired under exceptional circumstances. Linear projects have been kept out of this limitation.
- (iv) The earlier draft provided that the provisions of R&R shall apply if a private company purchases land equal to or more than 100 acres. In the LARR Bill, 2011, this limit has been revised to 100 acres for rural areas and 50 acres for urban areas.
- (v) In the earlier draft, the Social Impact Assessment was

proposed for the projects in which land equal to or more than 100 acres was being acquired. In the LARR Bill, 2011, the limit has been done away with.

(vi) In the earlier draft, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary was proposed to examine the proposals for land acquisition of any extent. In the LARR Bill, 2011, projects which require acquisition of 100 acres or more land will be examined by this Committee.

(vii) The earlier draft provided a lump-sum payment of Rs. two lacs in lieu of the job. The LARR Bill, 2011, has enhanced this limit to Rs. five lacs.

Statement

*Provisions as contained in LA (Amendment) Bill (LAA Bill) 2009,
vis-a-vis LARR Bill, 2011*

LAA Bill, 2009	LARR Bill, 2011
1	2
<p>It is an amendment Bill to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.</p> <p>There was separate Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2009 for providing rehabilitation and resettlement package to the affected families.</p> <p>'Public purpose' has been defined comprehensively. It provided that if a person has purchased or is having land to the extent of 70 percent, the remaining 30 percent of the total area of land required for the project may be acquired by the appropriate government if the purpose of the project is useful to the general public.</p> <p>The Bill provided that social impact assessment will be carried out in projects involving physical displacement of— (i) four hundred or more families en <i>masse</i> in plain area; or (ii) two hundred or more families en <i>masse</i> in tribal or hilly areas or Desert Development Programme blocks or areas specified in Fifth Schedule or Sixth Schedule to the Constitution,</p> <p>The Chief Secretary Committee proposed in the Bill to look into all projects involving land acquisition.</p> <p>The Bill provided that the Collector shall</p>	<p>It's a new Bill which proposes to replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.</p> <p>It is a single integrated Bill which addresses issues related to both land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement.</p> <p>'Public purpose' has been defined comprehensively. But this limit of 70 percent has been removed in the Bill.</p> <p>This limit of 400/200 families has been removed in the Bill.</p> <p>The Chief Secretary Committee will look into only those projects in which land sought to be acquired is 100 acres or more.</p> <p>The Bill provides that the Collector shall</p>

<p>make an award under section 11 within a period of one year from the date of the publication of the declaration and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse:</p> <p>The Bill provided that the Collector shall adopt the following criteria in assessing and determining the market value of the land,-</p> <p>(i) the minimum land value, if any, specified in the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 for the registration of sale deeds in the area, where the land is situated; or</p> <p>(ii) the average of the sale price for similar type of land situated in the village or vicinity, ascertained from not less than fifty per cent, of the sale deeds registered during the preceding three years, where higher price has been paid; or</p> <p>(iii) the average of the sale price, ascertained from the prices paid or agreed to be paid for not less than fifty per cent, of the land already purchased for the project where higher price has been paid.</p> <p>Whichever is higher.</p> <p>Further, the Collector shall, before assessing and determining the market value of the land ascertain the intended land use category of such land. Furthermore, the person for whom the land is acquired is a company authorized to issue shares and debentures, such company shall, with the previous approval of the appropriate Government, offer its shares or debentures to the extent of fifty per cent, but in any case not less than twenty per cent, of the compensation amount to be paid to the person whose land has been acquired.</p>	<p>make an award within a period of two years from the date of publication of the declaration under section 19 and if no award is made within that period, the entire proceedings for the acquisition of the land shall lapse.</p> <p>In the Bill the criterion in determination of the market value of the land does not take into consideration the price paid or agreed to be paid in the private purchase.</p> <p>The provision of taking into consideration 'intended land use category' has also not been kept in the Bill.</p> <p>The provision of shares and debentures has been kept up-to the extent of 25% of the land compensation value.</p>
--	---

<p>In the Bill, the Solatium is proposed to be increased from thirty per centum to sixty per centum.</p> <p>Under the Urgency clause, the power of the appropriate Government to acquire land has been restricted to minimum area required for the defence of India or national security.</p> <p>The Land Acquisition Compensation Disputes Settlement Authority is proposed to be established at the State level to deal with grievances arising out of land acquisition by the State Government and at the Central level to deal with grievances arising out of land acquisition by Central Government.</p> <p>The Bill provides that the land acquired under this Act shall not be transferred to any other purpose except for a public purpose, and after obtaining the prior approval of the appropriate Government.</p> <p>(2) When any land or part thereof, acquired under this Act remains unutilized for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall return to the appropriate Government by reversion.</p> <p>The Bill provides that whenever any land acquired under this Act is transferred to any person for a consideration, eighty per cent, of the difference in the acquisition cost and the consideration received, which in no case shall be less than the acquisition cost, shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired.</p>	<p>Solatium is proposed to be increased to hundred per centum.</p> <p>The powers of the appropriate Government under Urgency clause is proposed to be restricted to the minimum area required for the defence of India or national security or for any emergencies arising out of natural calamities:</p> <p>Only one Authority at the State level is proposed.</p> <p>The Bill provides that no change from the purpose or related purposes for which the land is originally sought to be acquired shall be allowed. Further, it provides that when any land or part thereof, acquired under this Act remains unutilized for a period of ten years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall return to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government by reversion;</p> <p>The Bill provides that whenever the ownership of any land acquired under this Act is transferred to any person for a consideration, without any development having taken place on such land, twenty per cent, of the appreciated land value shall be shared amongst the persons from whom the lands were acquired or their heirs, in proportion to the value at which the lands were acquired.</p>
--	---

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Contaminated water in tea gardens of Assam

2946. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many persons working in the tea gardens of Assam died of cholera because of taking contaminated water; and

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to start any project to make available safe drinking water to poor workers working in the tea gardens?

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

(a) During 2010, 877 cases and 22 deaths due to cholera outbreak are reported from tea gardens in Sonitpur district of Assam. During the current financial year, no deaths due to cholera were reported in the tea garden area of Assam.

(b) The Government of Assam has taken up implementation of 18 piped water supply schemes and installation of 3,059 spot sources of different category in the tea gardens of Assam for providing safe drinking water.

Action plan for safe drinking water

2947. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the details of action plan in coordination with the State Governments has been prepared or in process by your Ministry to provide safe drinking water in order to meet demand of rising population of the country for the coming five years;

(b) the quantum of fund that will be allocated in this regard;

(c) the quantum of fund allocated to State Government of Gujarat in this regard during the last three years till date; and

(d) whether the Ministry has approached or in process to issue directives or advisory to all State Governments for preparing action plan for strategic reserve of water resources for drinking water?

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

(a) The Working Group on Rural Domestic Water and Sanitation has prepared an approach paper for provision of safe drinking water during the next five years *i.e.* in the Twelfth Five Year Plan and submitted it to the Planning Commission.

(b) The provision for rural water supply in the Twelfth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalized.

(c) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the details of fund allocated to Gujarat during the last three years and current year are as given below.

(Rupees in crore)	
Year	Allocation
2008-09	314.44
2009-10	482.75
2010-11	542.67
2011-12	485.11*

*As on 30.11.2011

Under the NRDWP Guidelines, there is provision for preparation of Village Water Security Plan (VWSP) which *inter-alia* include the demographic, physical features, water sources, and other details of the village; available drinking water infrastructure and gaps; proposed work to augment the existing infrastructure and water sources; funding by dovetailing various funds available at village level and requirement of funds from rural water supply programmes,, details of management, operation and maintenance of the systems and sources, water safety plan, performance improvement plan when augmenting existing infrastructure and an operational plan for operating the scheme. Similarly, at district level, District Water Security Plan and at State level Comprehensive Water Security Plan are to be prepared.

Condition of drinking water and sanitation facilities

2948. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that supply of drinking water and sanitation facilities is very poor throughout the country especially in small towns and rural areas;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these two facilities are not available in schools and public places throughout the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, city-wise, town-wise, and village-wise including the money allocated for the purposes; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to improve the situation and time fixed for the same?

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

(a) As per the 65 round National Sample Survey Organization Survey report 2008-09, access to improved drinking water sources is available to 90% of the rural population and 94% of the

urban population in the country. This report also States that 35% of households in rural areas and 89% in urban areas had toilet facility. However, as per latest reports by the State Governments on the online monitoring system of the Ministry, the household latrine coverage in the rural areas of the country is 74% as on 19/12/2011.

(b) to (d) As per District Information on School Education (DISE) report, 2010, out of Rs. 10.96 lakh schools situated in urban and rural areas of the country, drinking water facilities are available to Rs. 10.06 lakh schools. Similarly, boys/common toilets are available in 8.24 lakh schools while girls toilets are available in 6.24 lakh schools. The State-wise information on availability of drinking water and sanitation facilities in Government schools as per DISE Report 2010-11 is given in Statement (See below). Details of habitations/Panchayat wise availability of drinking water and sanitation facilities are available on the Ministry's website at www.ddws.gov.in.

In order to provide safe drinking water facilities in the rural areas of the country, the Government of India is providing financial and technical assistance to the State Governments under the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), assistance is provided to the State Governments for improving access to sanitation facilities in the rural areas of the country. Under the centrally sponsored programmes like Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), North-East Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UDISST) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UDISSMT) assistance is provided to State Governments for water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and storm water drainage in the urban areas of the country. The allocation under NRDWP and TSC (including Nirmal Gram Puraskar) during the current financial year 2011-12 is Rs. 9,350 crore and Rs. 1,650 crore respectively. The total sanctioned cost of projects for urban water supply, urban sewerage, urban solid waste management and urban storm water drainage are Rs. 28,105.33 crore, Rs. 17678.25 crore, Rs. 2479.38 crore and Rs 9164.12 crore respectively. Improvement in the provision of drinking water and sanitation in the rural and urban areas of the country is a continuous process.

Statement

*Status of Drinking water and toilet facilities in
Government Schools of the Country*

(DISE 2010-11)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Schools	Drinking Water	Girls Toilet	Boys/Common Toilet
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A & N Islands	324	308	246	256

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	83125	73145	43190	59890
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4102	3135	1123	1736
4.	Assam	55165	42690	22950	30120
5.	Bihar	68978	63354	25858	43712
6.	Chandigarh	116	116	109	112
7.	Chhattisgarh	46478	43390	15595	25129
8.	D&N Haveli	273	262	146	187
9.	Daman and Diu	86	86	69	82
10.	Delhi	2772	2772	2021	2129
11.	Goa	1057	1042	649	882
12.	Gujarat	33555	32710	23882	26472
13.	Haryana	14008	13864	11793	11756
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15126	14700	9787	11364
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22181	18739	3854	8583
16.	Jharkhand	41972	36597	25567	29341
17.	Karnataka	46581	43623	34638	42748
18.	Kerala	4981	4941	4271	4639
19.	Lakshadweep	46	46	29	40
20.	Madhya Pradesh	113312	101561	38250	76791
21.	Maharashtra	69025	61608	45717	61465
22.	Manipur	2520	2177	373	1341
23.	Meghalaya	7633	4352	1741	4065
24.	Mizoram	2350	2039	1567	1977
25.	Nagaland	2100	1523	1382	1779
26.	Orissa	58670	52135	21724	45991
27.	Puducherry	440	440	394	404
28.	Punjab	27648	27594	24750	27101

1	2	3	4	5	6
29. Rajasthan		78958	73699	73033	51477
30. Sikkim		895	876	657	885
31. Tamil Nadu		36268	36268	23471	30012
32. Tripura		4217	3458	1788	3180
33. Uttar Pradesh		151927	148300	114608	132690
34. Uttarakhand		17696	16312	8950	15708
35. West Bengal		81479	77985	39892	70561
INDIA:		1096064	1005847	624074	824605

Supply of drinking water in dalit and tribal localities

2949. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages across India are still not able to get pure drinking water for their people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also made any assessment regarding the number of villages and localities of dalits and tribal people those are not getting pure drinking water;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Government to provide pure drinking water to those villages and localities particularly to dalit and tribal localities?

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

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation monitors the coverage of drinking water supply to the rural areas in terms of habitations. As per data entered by States as on 30.11. 2011 on the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, there are 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country. Out of this 12,05,867 habitations are fully covered with provision of

adequate safe drinking water, 3,44,204 habitations are partially covered and 1,14,115 habitations are water quality affected.

(c) and (d) As per data entered on the IMIS of the Ministry, as on 30.11. 2011 there are 2,79,200 Scheduled Caste (SC) concentrated habitations. Out of this 1,98,673 habitations are

fully covered, 64,562 habitations are partially covered and 15,965 habitations are quality affected. Out of the 3,57,727 Scheduled Tribe (ST) concentrated habitations, 2,42,488 are fully covered, 90,182 partially covered and 25,057 quality affected.

(e) From 2011-12 onwards, this Ministry has made a dedicated provision of 10% of the annual allocation under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for provision of safe drinking water in the ST concentrated habitations. For Scheduled Caste concentrated habitations, a dedicated provision of 22% of annual allocation has been made. Further, in the criteria of allocation of funds to States under NRDWP, 10% weightage has been given to rural SC and ST population of States. Further, the distance limit of 1.6 km in the plains and 100 metres in elevation in hilly areas for provision of water supply facility like hand-pumps which was in vogue in the earlier Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) Guidelines has been dispensed with in the new NRDWP Guidelines. Similarly, the population norm of 250 persons per hand-pump has also been dispensed with and States are free to fix their own norms. All habitations, including those with less than 100 persons, have to be covered with drinking water provision under NRDWP Guidelines. These changes in the Guidelines enable greater coverage of drinking water to SC/ST concentrated habitations.

Decline in Minor Forest Produce

2950. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the availability of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) which constitutes a major part of the livelihood of tribal population and also has important effects on food security and the environment, is decreasing because of intensive development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent further decrease in MFP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such

report in this regard.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. T. Haque to look into various aspects of management of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). Based on this report, the Planning Commission is monitoring to carry forward its recommendations with specific regard to assessing present condition of important MFPs, availability of planting materials, training on sustainable productivity and preparation of management/working plans of MFPs.

Human-induced global warming

2951. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a Ministry sponsored Paper it has been stated that Human-induced global warming is much lesser than what the R.K. Pachauri-headed Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had predicted;

(b) if so, whether this assumption is based on a Paper produced by Shri U.R. Rao, Former Chairman of ISRO, where he has observed that global warming of 0.75 per cent reported in IPCC report is actually much less i.e. 0.42 per cent; and

(c) if so, the views of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests published two Discussion Papers in January, 2011 entitled "Contribution of Changing Galactic Cosmic Ray Flux to Global Warming" and "Galactic Cosmic Rays, Low Clouds and Global Warming". The Discussion Papers examined the issue relating to contribution of changing galactic cosmic rays and low clouds to global warming. According to the Papers, there exists highly persuasive evidence to show that the radiative forcing component due to the decrease in primary cosmic ray intensity during the last 150 years is 1.1 Watt per square meters, which is about 60% of that due to Carbon dioxide increase. The papers suggest that the future prediction of global warming presented by Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change requires relook in view of the effect due to long term changes in the galactic cosmic ray intensity.

(c) The Government is of the view that more studies are required at global level to enhance understanding of the issue.

Conservation of barren land

†2952. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that land allotted to various mining companies get barren after the mining work;

(b) whether Government has conducted a survey of such barren land;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is formulating a plan to conserve such type of land; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Exploitation of minerals does adversely affect quality of land. However, to minimize adverse impacts of mining on quality of land, approval accorded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 stipulates appropriate safeguards to mitigate impact of mining including its adverse impacts on land quality.

(b) to (e) Comprehensive study to assess the area of land which has become barren due to mining has not been undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, to obtain the environment clearance the projects including mining projects, covered in the Schedule to the EIA Notification 2006 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the concerned project proponents are required to undertake Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study to assess its impact on environment, including on the quality of land. Approvals accorded under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for the mining projects stipulate that the mining shall be undertaken as per the mining plan, duly approved by the concerned competent authority, containing provisions for reclamation and rehabilitation of the mined over area.

Assistance to Eco-clubs in Goa

2953. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Eco-clubs are functioning in the State of Goa;

(b) if so, the names of these clubs;

(c) whether any financial assistance has been granted to these clubs under "National Green Club Programme" or under any other scheme/programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The list of the Eco-clubs functioning in the State of Goa is given at Annexure. [See Appendix 224 Annexure No. 17].

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The financial assistance has been granted to these Eco-clubs under "National Green Corps" programme. The details are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Sl.No.	Year	Financial assistance (In Rupees)
1.	2006-07	13,57,625/-
2.	2007-08	13,23,190/-
3.	2008-09	Nil
4.	2009-10	12,87,721/-
5.	2010-11	Nil

Relocation of villages in Sariska and Ranthambore Tiger Reserves

2954. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fund allocated for relocation of villages in Sariska Tiger Reserve (STR) and Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (RTR) during the last three years;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be relocated in STR and RTR and funds required for the programme; and

(c) the number of villages which have been relocated in STR/RTR during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The details of central allocation provided under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger to Sariska and Ranthambore Tiger Reserves for relocation of villages from the core/critical tiger habitats during the last three years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of villages proposed for relocation from Sariska and Ranthambore Tiger Reserves alongwith the fund requirement for the same, as reported by the State, are given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The number of villages relocated from the core/critical tiger habitat of Sariska and Ranthambore Tiger Reserves during the last three years, as reported by State, are given in Statement-III (See below).

Statement-I

Fund released to the State Government of Rajasthan for village relocation during the last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ranthambhore	464.00	10400.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sariska	1879.50	0.00	1860.00
TOTAL:		2343.50	10400.00	1860.00

Statement-II

Details of villages proposed for relocation, as reported by the State

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	Villages to be relocated	Fund requirement
1.	Sariska Tiger Reserve	27 villages	Rs. 218.735 crores
2.	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve	53 villages	Rs. 719.40 crores

Statement-III

Number of relocated villages, as reported by the State

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	No. of villages in critical tiger habitat	Village completely relocated
1.	Sariska Tiger Reserve	27	1 (Bhagani-21 families)
2.	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve	53	2 (Indala-33 families, Machanki-58 families)

Inappropriate implementation of Forest Rights Act

2955. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the implementation of the Forest Rights Act has been inappropriate;

(b) whether the report by National Committee on Forest Rights Act (FRA) which includes recommendations for implementing it effectively has been taken into account; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for implementation of Forest Rights Act,

2006. As per the information available with the

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the States have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. While States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which have established the prescribed structures and procedures, received a large number of claims and distributing the title deeds; other States, because of various reasons, have been slow to catch up. 31.61 lakh claims have been filed and more than 12.40 lakh titles have been distributed as on 30.11.2011. A total of 28,04,660 claims have been disposed of (88.71%) so far.

(b) and (c) On the report of the National Committee on Forest Rights Act the Ministry of Tribal Affairs being the nodal ministry for implementation of this Act, is taking appropriate action on recommendations.

Effective control of industrial pollution

†2956. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

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

(a) whether Government has set standard pollution norms for manufacturing sector in the country;

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

(c) the names of the industries which are spreading pollution in different States;

(d) whether Government has issued fresh directions to State Governments in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by Government to effectively control industrial pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) For prioritizing the actions for securing pollution control compliance in highly polluting

categories of industries, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 17 categories of such units which include Fertilizer Plants, Thermal Power Plants, Sugar Industry, Distillery, Cement Plants, etc. The Central Government has notified environmental standards for these highly polluting industries under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. These norms are available on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as well as that of CPCB.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The aforesaid environmental standards are enforced by concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). CPCB also undertakes surprise inspections of 17 categories of industries under Environment Surveillance Programme. There are a total number of 2609 such highly polluting industries out of which, 347 industries are reported as non-compliant. A list indicating the status of 17 categories of highly polluting industries is given in Statement (See below).

(d) and (e) The CPCB issues directions under sub-section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to concerned SPCBs. The CPCB has issued 101 such directions to various SPCBs and PCCs during last three years. In addition, CPCB has also issued directions to industrial units under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(f) The Central Government reviews the functioning of the CPCB from time to time. The Government has also undertaken the task of establishment of continuous stack emission monitoring in select industries.

Statement

Status of 17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Complying	Not complying**	Closed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	20	4	0	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	352	67	31	450
3.	Bihar	17	0	0	17
4.	Chhattisgarh	70	5	0	75
5.	Goa	16	1	0	17
6.	Gujarat	142	53	60	255
7.	Haryana	68	10	4	82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14	0	3	17

9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
10.	Jharkhand	22	0	5	27
11.	Karnataka	119	9	12	140

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kerala	24	8	17	49
13.	Madhya pradesh	42	18	5	65
14.	Maharashtra	237	8	69	314
15.	Meghalaya	9	2	0	11
16.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
17.	Orissa	38	7	8	53
18.	Punjab	57	13	20	90
19.	Rajasthan	82	30	26	138
20.	Tamil Nadu	215	9	9	233
21.	Tripura	8	1	0	9
22.	Uttarakhand	21	17	2	40
23.	Uttar Pradesh	281	71	38	390
24.	West Bengal	54	10	21	85
25.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
26.	Daman	2	0	0	2
27.	Delhi	2	0	3	5
28.	Puducherry	4	2	3	9
29.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
31.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:		1924	345	339	2608

*State Pollution Control Boards are not submitting updated status regularly. Therefore, the above status is compiled on the basis of data available in division upto December, 2010.

** Not complying: Industries with Effluent Treatment Plants/Emission Control Systems installed but found not complying with few parameters

of prescribed standards at the time of last monitoring.

Durban Conference on environment related problems

†2957. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a world level Conference was held recently in Durban from 28 November to 9 December, 2011 to discuss the environment related problems;

(b) if so, whether India also played a significant role in this Conference;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(d) the decisions taken in the Conference mainly through consensus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The seventeenth session of the Conference of Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Durban from November, 28 to December 9, 2011 to discuss and decide upon various issues relating to climate change under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol.

(b) and (c) India played a significant role in the success of the Durban Conference. In Durban, India played a key role in establishing the second commitment period under the Kyoto protocol with effect from January 1, 2013, immediately after the expiry of the first commitment period.

In Durban, it was also decided to begin a process for developing legal arrangements for enhancing actions of all parties under the Convention. India ensured that the new arrangements, which have to be decided by 2015 and implemented from 2020 are established under the Convention. India highlighted the issues of equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) in the climate change negotiations. With support of India, the Green Climate Fund was also established in Durban.

(d) The decisions by the Conference of Parties to UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol are taken on the basis of consensus.

Construction of new highways through tiger and elephant habitats

2958. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed expansions of certain National Highways and construction of proposed new highways will pass through vital tiger and elephant habitats especially Jaipur-Alwar Highway in Sariska, NH-7 in Kanha-Pench corridor,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NH-6 in Nagzira-Navegaon-Melghat landscape, NH-69 through Ratapani Tiger Reserve, proposed Vijayawada-Ranchi Highway through tiger and elephant habitats in Odisha; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to provide crucial wildlife corridors for the affected animals at convenient locations in order to save them from road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Proposals relating to expansion/upgradation of some National/State Highways involve corridors of wild animals, as identified at a macro level.

(b) Appropriate safeguards for wild animals are made conditional, while dealing with such proposals on a case-to-case basis, keeping in mind the functional value of wildlife corridors.

State Coastal Zone Management Plan

2959. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have powers to approve State Coastal Zone Management Plans (SCZM); and

(b) if not, whether delegating these powers to the States will prove beneficial for the development of coastal zones with balancing fragile eco-system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011, the respective State Governments/Union territory Administrations have to prepare the Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) by engaging reputed and experienced scientific institution(s) in consultation with the concerned stakeholders. The draft CZMPs prepared by the State Governments/Union territory Administrations are required to be considered by the concerned State/Union territory Coastal Zone Management Authority for appraisal including public consultations in accordance with the Environment

(Protection) Act, 1986. Thereafter, these draft CZMPs are to be approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF).

(b) After the CZMPs, referred in part (a) above, are approved by MoEF, all developmental activities listed in the CRZ Notification, 2011 are regulated by the concerned State Governments/Union territory Administrations within the framework of the CRZ Notification, 2011 including, protection and conservation of the ecologically sensitive areas.

Allotment of forest land for development of Sabarimala

2960. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals for allotting more forest land for the development of Sabarimala, one of the largest pilgrimage center in South India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received any proposal for allotting more forest land for development of Sabarimala under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

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

Pledge on emission cut

2961. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pledge of developing nations in respect of emission cut is bigger than that of the West;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) India's stand and role in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The results of a recent study on comparison of developed and developing country pledges under the Cancun Agreements conducted by Stockholm Environment Institute indicate that developing country pledges amount to more mitigation on an absolute basis, than developed country pledges.

(c) During the climate change talks held under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, India has consistently called upon the developed country parties to raise their ambition to a level that is consistent with science. India has insisted that equity and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) should remain the basis of new arrangements that aim to enhance actions of all parties under the Convention. These arrangements will be finalized in 2015 with a view to implement the arrangements from 2020.

Ban on import of Chinese crackers

2962. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has no control on the quality of Chinese crackers available in Indian markets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Chinese crackers increase pollution and levels of sulphur dioxide;

(d) whether there is any proposal to ban the import of Chinese crackers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Government has not issued licence for import of firecrackers of Chinese origin under the Explosives Rules, 2008 implemented by the Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO), Nagpur.

(c) Irrespective of the country of manufacture, a firecracker when fired successfully, releases sulphur dioxide if the firecracker has sulphur as one of the ingredients.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to ban the import of fireworks of Chinese origin. Manufacture, possession and import of any explosives consisting of or containing Sulphur or Sulphurate in admixture with Chlorate of Potassium or any other Chlorate is prohibited in India vide Notification of Government of India No. GSR 64(E), dated 27.01.1992. Further, noise limits for sound emitting firecrackers at manufacturing stage have been prescribed vide Notification of Government of India No. GSR 682(E), dated 05.10.1999, issued under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. Both these notifications are enforced by PESO.

Eco-system in NE States

2963. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of severity of impact of rise in population and fragmentation of habitations on biodiversity, eco-system and natural resources in the North Eastern States during the post-independence era;

(b) if so, the details of observation being made in this regard;
and

(c) if not, whether Government is likely to initiate any impact assessment study in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Fragmentation of habitats is known to have adverse impact on biodiversity. Taking note of this in the North Eastern States, the Government has taken up a number of measures. These *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) Documentation of plant and animal diversity of the north eastern States by the regional centres of the Botanical Survey in India and the Zoological Survey of India, respectively.
- (ii) Biodiversity characterisation at the landscape level using satellite remote sensing in parts of North-eastern India jointly by the Department of Biotechnology and Department of Space in order to comprehensively map the bioresources, including providing population status of more than 1000 species.
- (iii) Establishment of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development in Imphal, Manipur in 2001 by Department of Biotechnology for development and sustainable utilization of bioresources through biotechnological interventions for socio-economic growth of the North-Eastern region.
- (iv) Setting up of the North-Eastern Region-Biotechnology Programme Management Cell by Department of Biotechnology to effectively coordinate various programmes implemented in the region.
- (v) Supporting of a number of research and development projects by the Government towards restoration of degraded habitats in the North Eastern region.
- (c) Does not arise.

Relocation of villagers out of tiger reserves

2964. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of inhabited villages in various tiger reserves in the country;
- (b) whether these villages are being relocated;
- (c) if so, the number of villages relocated and what are the various packages given to dwellers of these villages for relocation; and
- (d) by when all the villages will be relocated out of various tiger reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported by States in 2009-10,
there are 762 villages in the notified core/critical tiger habitats of
various tiger reserves in the country.

(b) The voluntary relocation of villages from the notified
core/critical tiger habitat
is done as per provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act,
1972, as amended in 2006, read with the Scheduled Tribes and Other
Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

(c) and (d) Since the launching of Project Tiger, till now, 105 villages have been relocated from various tiger reserves over successive plan periods. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the Eleventh Plan, central assistance is provided for village relocation with an enhanced package of Rs. 10 lakhs per family. The village relocation is done on a voluntary basis, on mutually agreed terms and conditions, vis-a-vis provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, read with the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Illegal constructions near sea in Gujarat

†2965. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that airport, Township Mundra Port and special Economic Zone has been developed near the sea without obtaining permission of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry has sent any written order to the State Government of Gujarat to demolish these illegal constructions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests had accorded clearance on 12th January, 2009 under the provisions of the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 for development of waterfront facilities at Mundra, Kutchh district, Gujarat of M/s Mundra Port and Special Economic Zone (MPSEZ). The State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Gujarat has further accorded clearance on 20th February, 2010 to M/s MPSEZ for development of township under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and its amendment in 2009. The air strip, which is for non-commercial purposes is outside CRZ areas and is not covered under the provisions of the above referred Notifications.

(c) A Show Cause Notice, under Section 5 of the Environment

(Protection) Act, 1986 was issued on 15th December, 2010 to M/s MPSEZ for violation of the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 1991. In this Show Cause Notice, the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority was requested for a factual report to ascertain conformity of the layout plan with permissible activities under CRZ Notification, 1991.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Recommendations of the Expert Committee on
Sapali Dam in Maharashtra**

2966. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sapali Dam Taluka Kalamnuri, Distt. Hingoli in Maharashtra, Irrigation Project is long pending with the Ministry for its clearance;

(b) whether any Expert Committee has visited the area and discussed the matter with local authorities;

(c) the recommendations of the Expert Committee; and

(d) the reasons for delaying the approval of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Environmental clearance to Sapali Dam Project has not yet been accorded as the Ministry received representation against the project.

(b) and (c) No such visit has been undertaken by any Expert Committee.

(d) The Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 provides for a time limit of 105 days for taking decision, after receipt of complete information from the Project Proponents.

Promotion of fruit bearing plantation in forests

2967. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest departments are promoting plantation of fruits bearing trees in the forests; and

(b) if so, the percentage of fruit bearing trees have been planted, so far, to prevent animals from invading nearby villages for fodders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest

Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at village level.

The plantation species is selected by the members of JFM Committees on the basis of their needs, ecological conditions and other local factors in consultation with the Forest Department. The native forest species are encouraged for plantation in the forest areas giving importance to

trees with multiple uses including fruit bearing trees. Ministry of Environment and Forests does not have any specific direction for percentage of fruit bearing trees to be planted as it is decided by the JFM Committees considering local conditions and the micro plan of the area.

World Forestry Day

2968. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has observed World Forestry Day, recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the targets set to achieve on the occasion, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. World Forestry Day is observed to promote awareness on forests and wildlife on 21st of March, every year.

(b) On the occasion of World Forestry Day, activities aimed at awareness have been undertaken such as token plantation of tree saplings, painting competition for school children. The purpose of these activities is to create awareness among people about importance of trees, conservation of forests and wildlife and the role of forests in environmental amelioration.

(c) The world forestry day is observed by States also but no specific target is fixed.

National Green Tribunal

2969. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has mooted a proposal to set up a National Green Tribunal (NGT) to deal with civil issues related to Environment and Forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the exact number of cases relating to environmental and

forests disputes pending in the courts; and

(d) to what extent the creation of National Green Tribunal would help in disposing cases relating to environment and forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The National Green Tribunal (NGT)
has been established on 18.10.2010.

(b) The Tribunal has been established for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(c) A total of 5950 cases relating to environment and forests issues were pending in various courts across the country as on 1.1.2009.

(d) The Tribunal's dedicated jurisdiction in environment and forest matters shall provide speedy environmental justice. The Tribunal is mandated to make an endeavour for disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same.

Setting up of Dead Burnt Magnesite Plant in Jammu

2970. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee on National Board for Wildlife has given approval for setting up of Dead Burnt Magnesite Plant near a sanctuary in Jammu which is home to many endangered species;

(b) whether representations have been received regarding the area being environmentally fragile;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the details of remedial measures taken to protect the environment in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 23rd Meeting held on 14th October, 2011 recommended a proposal for setting up of a 30,000 TPA Dead Burnt Magnesite Plant located about 4.5 km away from Trikuta Wildlife Sanctuary, Jammu.

(b) No such representations have been received in the Ministry.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The following recommendations of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, which have been made after taking into

account the conditions proposed by the State Board for Wildlife/Chief Wildlife Warden, Jammu and Kashmir have been conveyed to the Chief Wildlife Warden, Jammu and Kashmir on 24.11.2011:

- (i) 3% project cost of the proposed mining in Eco-sensitive zone of Trikuta Wildlife Sanctuary shall be kept for the conservation of the Buffer Zone. The total project cost of the proposed mining is Rs. 165 crores and 3% of the project cost comes out to be

Rs. 4.95 crores which accordingly may be kept for the wildlife conservation in buffer zone.

(ii) The progressive mine closure plan will be prepared and implemented by the user agency under the supervision of the State Wildlife Department.

(iii) The user agency while implementing the magnesite mining project will abide by the stipulations under Environment Protection Act, 1986 prescribed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The above recommendation is subject to the existing directives of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

**Environmental clearance for construction of dam in
Idukki district in Kerala**

2971. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any request for clearance to initiate survey for dam construction in Idukki district in Kerala, near Mullaperiyar dam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry has not received any request from the State Government of Kerala for initiating survey of dam for clearance near Mullaperiyar dam in Idukki district, Kerala.

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

National Air Quality Norms

†2972. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received to implement reviewed National Air Quality Norms under National Air Quality Testing Programme from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether a proposal has also been received for installation of a generic software for online processing and monitoring of main and

auxiliary activities of the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board;
and

(c) the amount of money proposed to be required and the present
status of proposal?

†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 (c) Five proposals including two proposals, namely, 'Strengthening of the Central Laboratory' and 'Online Consent Management' have been received from Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB). The amount sought by the MPPCB for the two above mentioned projects is Rs. 828.25 lakhs.

National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been commissioned by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 'Online Consent Management and Monitoring System' for development of generic software for All State Pollution Control Boards including MPPCB. A total amount of Rs. 217.08 lakhs has been released to the MPPCB for execution of other projects.

Irregularities in transport subsidy scheme

2973. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CAG has detected irregularities in the transport subsidy scheme in the States which have availed this scheme, specially in Assam;

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

(c) the action taken against such irregularities based on CAG report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The performance audit of the Transport subsidy scheme was carried out by the C&AG. Their report (Report No.3 of 2010-11) is available in public domain at www.cag.gov.in

(c) To plug the loopholes in the scheme, remedial steps have been taken by introducing stringent checklists. The powers earlier granted to the State Level Committees (SLC)/District Level Committees (DLCs) of the concerned State Governments to waive the requirement of pre-registration of industrial units on the basis of sufficient reasons for entertaining a claim have been dispensed with and it has been decided that the SLCs should refer such cases, if considered necessary, to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry with full details for consideration.

Frequent revision of interest rates of loans

2974. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rates on various loans viz. housing, automobile, consumable dweller etc. have been realised many times during the last few years;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the likely impact on the consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to contain inflation and bring stable interest rate regime for the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Following the increase in Repo rate by the Reserve Bank of India to contain inflation and inflationary expectations, the commercial banks, have also raised their Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) from September, 2010 and Base Rate on its introduction from July, 2010.

(c) and (d) No study has been conducted to assess specifically the likely impact on the consumers. However, Reserve Bank Monetary Policy stances have resulted in the increase in the cost of borrowing, which have impacted the interest sensitive sectors particularly real estate, consumer durable and automobiles etc. due to contraction of consumer demand.

(e) In addition to raising the policy rate by RBI, the government has also used a range of administrative, fiscal measures, at different points of time, to contain inflation. In the Second Quarter Review (SQR) of monetary policy in October, 2011, the RBI has stated that if inflation confirmed to their projected trajectory, further rate hikes might not be warranted. Subsequently, in the Mid Quarter Review (MQR) of December 16, 2011, the Reserve Bank has kept the policy rate unchanged.

Social auditing of MGNREGS

2975. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the measures proposed and implemented for an effective social auditing of the flagship Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): As per Section 24 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005, the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the

Schemes at all levels. The Ministry has, accordingly in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, notified on 30th June, 2011, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011.

As per rule 3 of MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011, the State Government shall facilitate conduct of social audit of the works taken up under the Act in every Gram Panchayat at least once in six months in the manner prescribed under these rules and a summary of findings

of such social audits conducted during a financial year shall be submitted by the State Government to the CAG of India.

DTAA with Nepal

2976. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between India and Nepal was signed during the recent visit of Indian Delegation to Nepal;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether India and Nepal have replaced an earlier Agreement between the two countries which was signed in 1987; and

(d) if so, the extent to which bilateral relations will be improved between the two countries and whether it will attract the Indian Industrialists to invest in Nepal?

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

(b) The revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between India and Nepal was signed on 27th November, 2011 at Kathmandu which will replace the existing DTAA signed in 1987, after the completion of internal procedures for entry into force of the revised DTAA by both the countries. After it enters into force, the revised DTAA will facilitate mutual economic cooperation as well as stimulate the flow of investment, technology and services between India and Nepal.

(c) Yes.

(d) The extent to which bilateral relations will be improved between the two countries and whether it will attract the Indian Industrialists to invest in Nepal cannot be stated at present.

Interest subsidy on new home loans

2977. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give one per cent interest subsidy on home loans upto ` 15 lacs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this subsidy will not be applicable on existing home loans but only on new loans; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government has liberalised the existing Scheme of 1% interest subvention on housing loans upto Rs. 15 lakh where the cost of the house does not exceed Rs. 25 lakh from the previous limit of Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh respectively. The Scheme is in operation till 31.03.2012 and will benefit all housing loans availed in FY 2011-12. National Housing Bank has been designated as the Nodal Agency for this Scheme.

Cheap agricultural loan

†2978.SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 2009-10, the States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were provided less amount on cheaper rates as agricultural loan in comparison to other States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During 2009-10, Government of India provided crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs at 7% p. a. Prompt payee farmers were provided additional 1% interest subvention thus making crop loans available at 6% p.a. The details of State wise Agricultural Loan disbursed during 2009-10 are given in the Statement (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State-wise/Agency-wise GLC disbursements by all Agencies under
agriculture and allied activities during 2009-10*

(Rs. Lakh)									
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Public Sector CBs*	Private Sector CBs*	Total Commercial Banks	SCB/CCBs#	LDBs#	Other Agencies	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	842995	274024	1117019	0	0	0	0	1117019
2.	New Delhi	1135096	988712	2123808	104	0	0	0	2123912
3.	Haryana	1183565	129106	1312671	491006	15565	1031	204480	2024755
4.	Himachal Pradesh	122545	20635	143180	37747	4873	20233	14006	220039
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	17076	52599	69675	3028	14	0	5056	77773
6.	Punjab	1556542	222924	1779466	1053214	32706	0	161232	3026618
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1579230	78955	1658185	258217	60980	0	692749	2670131
8.	Uttarakhand	136362	51196	187558	52078	0	0	14324	253960
Northern Region		6573411	1818151	8391562	1895396	114138	21264	1091847	253960

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Arunachal Pradesh		3544	0	3544	0	0	0	297	3841
10. Assam		93453	2362	95815	2777	0	0	15840	114432
11. Manipur		3632	0	3632	371	0	0	6	4009
12. Meghalaya		4585	64	4549	694	0	1	2214	7558
13. Mizoram		2459	47	2506	95	0	0	25	2626
14. Nagaland		3651	12	3663	380	0	0	131	4174
15. Tripura		18570	166	18736	423	80	0	6703	25942
16. Sikkim		855	123	978	226	0	0	0	1204
North Eastern Region		130749	2774	133523	4966	80	1	25216	163786
17. Bihar		319527	4118	323645	35255	0	0	185109	544009
18. Chhattisgarh		374673	76423	451096	84748	4218	0	35129	576191
19. Jharkhand		98330	4947	103277	0	0	0	14287	117564
20. Orissa		399766	112949	512715	261666	0	0	66657	841038
21. West Bengal		735143	274989	1010132	195100	16059	398	102239	1323928

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22. Andaman and Nicobar Nicobar		483	0	483	317	0	0	0	800
Eastern Region		1927922	473426	2401348	577086	20277	398	404421	3403530
23. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168		0	168		0	0	0	163
24. Daman and Diu		310	3	313		0	0	0	313
25. Gujarat		777187	479568	1256755	453044	5799	0	97031	1812629
26. Goa		19450	6108	25558	694	0	611	0	26863
27. Madhya Pradesh		861503	245259	1106762	388897	2687	0	209359	1707705
28. Maharashtra		1403058	1120575	2523633	801604	0	0	60318	3385555
29. Rajasthan		962571	248283	1210854	400057	0	1490	329983	1942384
Western Region		4024247	2099796	6124043	2044296	8486	2101	696691	8875617
30. Andhra Pradesh		2755044	828836	3583880	460081		0	531341	4575302
31. Karnataka		1380216	372703	1752919	324851	0	1416	321399	2400585
32. Kerala		1141355	824836	1966191	631604	26588	272	309014	2933669
33. Lakshadweep		94	0	94	0	0	0	0	94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34. Pondicherry		37722	13726	51448	1030	93	0	2948	55519
35. Tamil Nadu		2763973	1364650	4128633	204776	513	9972	138885	4482779
Southern Region		8078404	3404751	11483165	1622342	27194	11660	1303587	14447948
TOTAL:		20734733	7798908	28533641	6144086	170175	35424	3521762	38405088
RIDF**			46332	46332					46332
GRAND TOTAL:		20734733	7845240	28579973	6144086	170175	35424	3521762	38451420
CBs		285799.73							
Cooperative Banks		63496.85							
RRBs		35217.62							
Total		384514.20							

Withdrawal from NPS

2979. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether beneficiaries under NPS can withdraw only sixty per cent of accumulated amount after age of 60 years only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in case an employee resigns from his job or die before 60 years, he or the heirs nominated, can not withdraw his hard earned money invested under NPS;

(d) if so, reasons for such irrational provision;

(e) if not, the fate of the hard earned money of the employee in case of death or resignation from the job before age of 60 years; and

(f) the steps Government will take to rationalize NPS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. A subscriber of New Pension System (NPS) can withdraw up to a maximum of 60% of the accumulated pension wealth upon attaining the age of 60 years.

(b) As per the NPS a subscriber can exit at after attaining the age of 60 years and needs to mandatorily purchase an annuity for providing a monthly pension with at least 40% of the accumulated pension wealth and the balance being withdrawn as lump sum.

(c) Under NPS - In case of death of a subscriber before attaining the age of 60 years, the nominee/legal heirs can withdraw the entire accumulated pension wealth.

If the employee resigns from his job before attaining 60 years, he can continue the NPS account with contributions from his new employment. In case he desires to close his NPS account pre-maturely before attaining the age of 60 years, he is permitted to withdraw maximum 20% of the accumulated pension wealth and with the remaining minimum 80% accumulated pension wealth the employee needs to purchase an annuity for providing a monthly pension from a Insurance Regulatory

and Development Authority licensed life insurer.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Derivative policy by RBI

2980. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimated loss in foreign exchange derivative trade was around 33,000/- crore per year during 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why RBI imposed penalties ranging between 5 to 15 lakhs only on 19 commercial banks on April 26, 2011 for contravention of various instructions of RBI relating to derivatives when estimated total loss was more than one lakh crores; and

(d) the reasons for RBI not coming out with a derivative policy during 2007, 2008 and 2009 to guide the investors and allay fears in the money market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the estimated loss of Rs. 33,000 crore in foreign exchange derivative transaction may not be the actual losses but the gross Market to Market (MTM) gains or losses to the customers. Market to Market gains or losses are basically an accounting concept wherein the financial institution would record the value of outstanding financial contracts at fair value (market value) while preparing financial Statements.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that they had imposed penalties on 19 commercial banks on April 26, 2011 for contravention of various instructions issued by the RBI in respect of derivatives, such as, failure to carry out due diligence in regard to suitability of products, selling derivative products to users not having risk management policies and not verifying the underlying/adequacy of underlying and eligible limits under past performance route. RBI had issued Show Cause Notices to these banks. In response to this, the banks submitted their written replies. On a careful examination of the banks' written replies and the oral submissions made during the personal hearings, the Reserve Bank of India found that the violations

were established and the penalties were thus imposed. The list of banks and amount of penalty imposed on them is as under:

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Penalty
1	2	3
1.	Axis Bank Ltd.	15.00

1	2	3
2.	Barclays Bank PLC	15.00
3.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	15.00
4.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	15.00
5.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	15.00
6.	Yes Bank Ltd.	15.00
7.	BNP Paribas	10.00
8.	Citi Bank NA	10.00
9.	Credit Agricole - CIB	10.00
10.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	10.00
11.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	10.00
12.	Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00
13.	Standard Chartered Bank	10.00
14.	State Bank of India	10.00
15.	Bank of America NA	5.00
16.	DBS Bank Ltd.	5.00
17.	Deutsche Bank AG	5.00
18.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	5.00
19.	JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	5.00

RBI as a prudential regulator issued Comprehensive Guidelines on Derivatives in April, 2007 which were applicable throughout 2007 to 2009 and are also operative at present. With a view to ensuring enhanced due diligence by banks while undertaking derivative transactions with their clients, RBI has issued circular dated August 2, 2011 on 'Comprehensive Guidelines on Derivatives: Modifications'.

Achievement of credit target set for minority community

†2981. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three years back Government had

fixed a target for public sector banks to provide special loans to minority community;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether public sector banks have been successful in achieving its target;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government in 2007-08 directed the Public Sector Banks to step up their Minority Community Lending to 15% of their priority sector lending over 3 years.

(c) to (e) There has been a consistent increase in the Minority Community lending by Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The total outstanding credit to minority communities of PSBs has increased from Rs. 82,865 crore as on 31st March, 2009 to Rs. 1,47,083 crore as on 30th September, 2011 registering a growth of 77.49%.

The overall achievement of PSBs under Minority Community Lending was 14.50% of their Total Priority Sector Lending as on 30th September, 2011.

SEBI's circular on position limit

2982. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) circular No. SMDRP/DC/CIR-10/01 dated November 02, 2001 prescribes position limits for each clients ID or total beneficial position limit of the entity across or through possible multiple client IDs;

(b) if so, the details of mechanism to implement it; and

(c) what will be the aggregate total limit available to the two companies together under the said circular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) On the introduction of Single Stock Futures contracts, vide circular No. SMDRP/DC/CIR -10/01 dated November 02, 2001, a customer/client level position limit was also prescribed by the securities market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), in addition to the trading member level and the market wide position limits, to deter and detect concentration of positions and

market manipulation. Details of the present position limits at the client level, trading member level and market level are available on the websites of the exchanges. Taking an integrated view of the risk involved in the portfolio of each individual client, comprising of his positions in all Derivative Contracts i.e. Index Futures, Index Option, Stock Options and Single Stock Futures, it is prescribed that the client level position limits would be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at an exchange.

(b) The stock exchanges have developed a system to monitor client level position limits through their computer system not only with respect to one trading member but also across all the trading members through whom the client is trading in the derivative markets. The position limits of clients are enforced using the clients' Unique Client Code (UCC), linked to the Permanent Account Number (PAN) of each client. UCC is a broker client code and several client codes of a particular client with different brokers or trading members are mapped to the PAN by the exchange and SEBI. Stock Exchanges monitor and enforce these position limits, on a daily basis.

(c) As the position limits for each client is identified on the basis of the unique client identification key, based on Permanent Account Number (PAN), the total limit for two clients considered together is the aggregate of the individual position of each of the clients.

Assistance under National Family Benefit Scheme

†2983. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had implemented the scheme to provide assistance on death of bread winner of the family under the National Family Benefit Scheme;

(b) the details of beneficiaries under this scheme, the amount of assistance for each beneficiary and the funds sanctioned for the same;

(c) whether the matter of non-payment of assistance money to the eligible beneficiaries at Nagpur (Maharashtra) has come to the notice of Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), a grant of ` 10,000 in case of natural or accidental death of the "primary breadwinner" in the age group of 18-64 years is provided to the bereaved household living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. The primary breadwinner specified in the scheme, whether male or female, has to be a member of the household whose earning contributed substantially to the total household

income.

(b) NFBS is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which is under State Plan. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of assistance under NSAP Scheme is responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Beneficiaries details or district-wise information are not maintained by the Central Government. Adequate funds are released as Additional

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Assistance (ACA) to cover all the eligible beneficiaries, as a combined allocation for all the schemes together under NSAP. The coverage reported by the States/Union Territories under NFBS and funds released to States under NSAP during the year 2010-11 is given in Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sub: Funds released under NSAP and beneficiaries reported by the States/UTs under NFBS during 2010-11

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Funds Released under NSAP (Rs. in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries reported under NFBS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39667	7500
2.	Bihar	56002	26798
3.	Chhattisgarh	17952	11943
4.	Goa	84	181
5.	Gujarat	5871	7774
6.	Haryana	5324	3500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2828	2490
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2564	2952
9.	Jharkhand	18166	13074
10.	Karnataka	32296	22000
11.	Kerala	6615	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	34686	50627
13.	Maharashtra	28573	30000
14.	Orissa	37288	19998
15.	Punjab	4845	1973
16.	Rajasthan	14507	NR
17.	Tamil Nadu	22876	16456

1	2	3	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	110319	60234
19.	Uttarakhand	4562	3117
20.	West Bengal	39407	20991
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	285	NR
22.	Assam	16787	25639
23.	Manipur	1126	1670
24.	Meghalaya	1664	1040
25.	Mizoram	750	614
26.	Nagaland	1164	600
27.	Sikkim	422	NR
28.	Tripura	4370	1565
29.	A&N Islands	75	NR
30.	Chandigarh	145	60
31.	D&N Haveli	215	51
32.	Daman and Diu	17	NR
33.	NCT Delhi	3998	2077
34.	Lakshadweep	11	NR
35.	Puducherry	739	NR
TOTAL:		516200	334924

NR : Not reported.

Fraud Finance Companies

†2984. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private companies in Maharashtra are trapping people on the pretext of doubling/increasing their money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government is aware of such fraud companies and if so, whether Government has taken any action against these companies and helped people in recovering their money; and

(d) the details of the amount usurped by these companies and name of these companies State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) have reportedly received complaints against some companies registered in the State of Maharashtra which have violated provisions of Companies Act 1956 and SEBI Collective Investment Scheme (CIS) Regulations.

(b) to (d) The details of the action taken against companies as mentioned at (a) above as informed by MCA is given in Statement (See below). MCA has also informed that the details of the total amounts collected by these companies are not available.

Statement

Details of action taken against companies

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	City Realcom Limited	Two (2) Criminal cases have already been filed against the company and its directors in the Court by the Economic Offence Wing of Crime Branch of Bombay Police, the complainant was advised to take up the matter with the Addl. Commissioner of Police, EOW, Crime Branch, Mumbai.
2.	City Limouzines (India) Limited	The company is under liquidation. Hence, the complainant has been advised to contact Official Liquidator, High Court, Mumbai.
3.	Suman Motels Limited	As the complaint relates to Collective Investments Scheme which is under the jurisdiction of SEBI, the complainant has been advised to

lodge complaint with SEBI.

4. Aryarup Tourism and Club Resorts The complaint has been taken
up with the company

5. Shivaji Estates Live Stock and The company is under Dormant
Category.

Farms Private Limited Default action is under process.

1	2	3
6. Car Runway India limited	The company is under Dormant Category. Default action is under process.	
7. Adventure Country Resorts Limited	The company is under liquidation. Hence, the complainant has been advised to contact Official Liquidator, High Court, Mumbai.	
8. Akshay Plantations Limited	As the complaint relates to Collective Investments Scheme which is under the jurisdiction of SEBI, the complainant has been advised to lodge complaint with SEBI.	
9. Pancard Clubs Limited	The company was ordered for inspection u/s. 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 and the inspection report has been received. Necessary instructions for initiating penal action have been issued based on the inspection report.	
10. Royal Twinkle Star Club Limited	Proposal to carry out inspection u/s. 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 is under consideration.	
11. Shree Om Sainath Car on Rent Limited	The company is in default category and necessary legal action has been initiated.	
12. AIM Resorts (India) Limited	As the complaint relates to Collective Investments Scheme which is under the jurisdiction of SEBI, the complainant	

has been advised to lodge complaint with SEBI.

13. Red Carpet Entertainment and
Marketing Private Limited

As the complaint relates to Collective Investments Scheme which is under the jurisdiction of SEBI, the complainant has been advised to lodge complaint with SEBI.

14. Arrow Global Agrotech Limited

As the complaint relates to Collective Investments Scheme which is under the jurisdiction of SEBI, the complainant has been advised to lodge complaint with SEBI.

1	2	3
15. Ace Agro Products Limited	As the complaint relates to Collective Investments Scheme which is under the jurisdiction of SEBI, the complainant has been advised to lodge complaint with SEBI.	
16. Praptee Marketing Services Private Limited	As the complaint relates to Collective Investments Scheme which is under the jurisdiction of SEBI, the complainant has been advised to lodge complaint with SEBI	

Loan defaulters

2985. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total volume of Non-Performing Assets (NPA) as on date in our country;

(b) the names of the top-25 defaulters who owe more than 100 crores to various Public Sector Banks or financial institutions; and

(c) the steps being envisaged by Government to recover the said money from defaulting companies and individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that as on September 30, 2011, the total amount of NPAs of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) operating in India stood at Rs. 1,19,124 crore.

(b) The details of top 25 defaulters cannot be provided as Section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the Reserve Bank from disclosing credit information' except in the manner provided therein. However, the number of suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above, as maintained by CIBIL, can be accessed at the website of CIBIL at www.cibil.com.

(c) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery

climate, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have already taken various steps over the years, which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 and Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI), which has been operationalised w.e.f. 31st March, 2011.

Cap on lending rates to MFIs

2986. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked banks to ensure lower lending rates to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs);

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

(c) the response of the MFIs;

(d) whether the cap on lending rates would deter the entry of MFIs into remote areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per Reserve Bank of India's Circular dated May 3, 2011, Bank loans extended on or after 1st April, 2011 to MFIs have been given the status of priority sector advances subject to fulfillment of certain conditions like 85% of total assets of MFIs being in the nature of qualifying assets, aggregate amount of loan extended for income generating activity not less than 75% of the total loans given by MFIs and compliance to pricing guidelines. The circular *inter-alia* provides for margin cap at 12% and interest cap on individual loans at 26% per annum for all MFIs, no penalty for delayed payment and no security deposit/margin to be taken.

RBI has also reported that the micro finance sector has started witnessing some positive developments after it allowed the continuance of priority sector lending (PSL) status for bank loans to NBFC-MFIs in May this year.

Crop loan on non-priority list of PSBs

2987. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of crop loan disbursed to cultivators by Nationalised Banks during the last three years;

(b) the total crop loan disbursed to cultivators from 2008 to 2011;

(c) whether it is a fact that crop loan is no longer on the priority list of Nationalised Bank; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The total agriculture credit flow to the farmers from 2008 to 2011 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2008-09	2,80,000	3,01,682
2009-10	3,25,000	3,84,514
2010-11	3,75,000	4,46,778.98
2011-12	4,75,000	2,23,380.18*

*Achievement upto 30th September, 2011.

In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March, 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector, Within this, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March, 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector.

FDI in Pension Funds

2988. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cleared the proposal to allow 26 per cent FDI in Pension Funds;

(b) if so, the details of major benefits;

(c) whether it will come under the IRDA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) No, Sir, it will not come under the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA).

(d) Does not arise.

Installation of new computer systems at subsidiaries of GIC

†2989. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that all the four subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation (GIC) have replaced old computer systems with new ones under modernization plan;

(b) if so, the objective for replacing these computers and the total amount incurred therefor alongwith details of the expenditure, company-wise;

(c) the purpose for which these computers were being used by these companies;
and

(d) whether old computers will be offered to the employees at minimum price for personal use at homes on the lines of banks, so that, they can be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. (OICL), the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. (NIACL) and United India Insurance Co. Ltd. (UIICL) have purchased new computers to replace old computers. Whereas, National Insurance Co. Ltd. (NICL) has purchased new computers in parts in addition to the old ones.

(b) The non-availability of spare parts of old computers which had become obsolete was the cause for their replacement with new ones. The approximate total amount incurred for purchase of computers company-wise is as under:-

(i) NICL	Rs. 16.75 crore.
(ii) NIACL	Rs. 13.87 crore.
(iii) OICL	Rs. 16.68 crore.
(iv) UIICL	Rs. 18.00 crore.

(c) The computers were being used for running the business application as well as for generating office correspondence.

(d) OICL and UIICL had offered the old computers to the employees with a price for their personal use. However, in NIACL, the old computers were taken by the vendors under buy-back arrangement. In case of NICL, the old computers are being used alongwith the new computers.

Revision in the GDP growth rate target

2990. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revised the GDP growth set for the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for such a downward revision;

(c) whether the growth performance of the country is not on the satisfactory lines;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to achieve the targeted growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The official estimates of growth for the current year (2011-12) will be available in February 2012. However according to the Mid Year Analysis 2011-12, the Indian economy is likely to achieve a lower growth rate in the current year than was initially expected.

(b) The Economic Survey 2010-11, in its outlook had expected a growth rate of 9 per cent for the current year. However according to the Mid Year Analysis 2011-12, the Indian economy is likely to achieve a growth rate of around 7.5 per cent in 2011-12. The slower than expected growth this year could be attributed to global slowdown and tight monetary policy to control inflation.

(c) While the economy is expected to slow down in the current year from the levels achieved in 2010-11, India is still among the global frontrunners in terms of growth of GDP.

(d) The slower than expected growth this year could be attributed to global slowdown, which has resulted in slowing down of growth rate in many countries, including India, as well as to tight monetary policy to control inflation.

(e) The Government has pursued prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years to obviate the impact of global financial crisis, strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets, and increased social spending to provide a stronger foundation to protect the poor. Specific measures taken in the recent period to boost growth include, among others, enhancing investment in the Infrastructure sector through creation of Infrastructure Debt Fund, focusing on Public Private Partnerships, announcement of New Manufacturing Policy, announcement of new Draft Telecom Policy, introduction of Land Acquisition Bill in the Parliament, and a number of legislative measures to develop banking sector in India.

**Maintaining of commissions for National Small Saving
Scheme Agents**

2991. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to maintain one per cent commission for National Small Savings Scheme Agents keeping in view they are collecting ` 71,000 crore for Government; and

(b) whether they will also be provided with Mobile Banking IT enabled instruments for quick service?

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

(b) There is no such proposal.

Equity shares for import of capital goods

2992. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has allowed domestic companies to issue shares against the import of capital goods and machinery making it easier for them to expand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the companies will have to get prior approval of Government to trade equities for imports and it has also been decided to permit issue of equity shares/preference shares under the Government route of the FDI scheme for import of capital goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (d) The extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on this subject is contained in Para 3.4.6 (iii) of the 'Circular 2 of 2011- Consolidated FDI Policy', issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. This is available on the website <http://dipp.nic.in>

This FDI policy is also reflected in the RBI Circular A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 74 dated 30.6.2011 and is available on www.rbi.org.in

Demand for credit

2993. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks loan growth fell below RBI projection;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to create conditions conducive for picking up demand for credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The year on year non-food credit growth of scheduled commercial banks decelerated from the peak of 24.2 per cent in December, 2010 to 21.3 per cent at end-March, 2011 and further to 17.4 per cent in November, 2011. Credit growth needs to be consistent with the current and evolving growth-inflation dynamics. Considering the persistence of inflation at a level much

above the comfort zone of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during most of 2010-11 and 2011-12, the RBI raised the policy rate at regular intervals. In addition, to specifically address the high credit to deposit ratio among banks during large part of 2010-11, RBI in its Third Quarter review of Monetary Policy, January 2011 stated that it would constantly monitor the credit growth and, if necessary, will engage with banks which showed an abnormal incremental credit-deposit ratio. Keeping in view the evolving growth-inflation dynamics, the RBI brought down its indicative projection of non-food credit growth from 19 per cent to 18 per cent in its first quarter review in July, 2011. The credit growth has moderated since then and was placed at 17.4 per cent in November, 2011. At this level, it remains close to the RBI indicative projection and is in line with the prevailing and evolving growth-inflation scenario.

RBI regulations on agricultural loan

2994. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banks do not follow the regulations of Reserve Bank of India with regard to agricultural loans;

(b) if so, the names of defaulting banks in the last two years; and

(c) the details of action Government proposes to take against these erring banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March, 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector, Within this, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March, 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector. The bank-wise details of the targets achieved by public sector and private sector banks during the last three years are given in Statement (See

below).

The domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector, which fail to achieve the priority sector targets/sub-targets, are required to deposit the shortfall to the extent of corpus of funds announced by the Government of India into Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) set up with the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and other funds set up with the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and National Housing Bank (NHB).

Statement

Bank-wise details of the target achieved by public sector and private sector banks

(A/cs in lakhs, Amount in crores)

Public Sector Banks

Name of the Bank	2009					2010					2011					
	ANBC/OBE	Total Agriculture				ANBC/OBE	Total Agriculture				ANBC/OBE					
	Total Agriculture															
	whichever				whichever				whichever							
	is higher	No. of	Balance	Total	of	is higher	No. of	Balance	Total	of	is higher	No. of	Balance	Total		
of																
	A/cs	O/S	Agri.			A/cs	O/S	Agri.			A/cs	O/S	Agri.			
	Advance of						Advance of						Advance of			
	ANBC/OBE						ANBC/OBE						ANBC/OBE			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
SBI	378265.00	70.18	69279.00	18.31	461939.00	79.45	83239.00	18.02	568101	90.51	94228	16.59				
SBBJ	25329.89	4.81	4827.56	19.06	30091.21	5.67	6038.72	20.07	35563.15	6.37	7245.44	20.37				
SB Hyd.	36048.36	9.16	6647.64	18.11	44087.02	10.82	8516.45	18.47	53351.09	12.44	10210.31	18.59				
S.B. Indore	18356.22	2.92	3343.40	18.21	21738.55	2.80	4119.76	17.78								
S.B. Mysore	21314.00	3.76	3838.86	18.01	25881.00	4.39	4123.20	15.93	29883.00	2.72	5319.43	16.80				

S.B. Patiala	36724.00	3.21	5040.00	13.72	43960.81	3.29	8058.00	18.33	47028.00	3.37	6651	14.57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
S.B. Travancore	33058.35	10.29	2813.36	8.51	33058.35	3.68	3130.00	9.47	39375.41	6.98	5579.8	14.17
TOTAL 'A'	549095.82	104.33	95789.82		660755.94	110.10	117225.13		773301.65	122.39	129433.98	16.74
Allahabad Bank	49720.47	10.43	9568.00	19.19	58801.00	12.76	11567.41	18.68	71604.87	11.78	13386.59	18.20
Andhra Bank	34556.42	13.09	6833.84	19.78	44427.60	12.87	8824.60	19.86	56784.00	13.51	9808.37	17.27
B.O. Baroda	84503.31	11.77	16964.20	16.89	109283.00	12.71	21617.30	16.70	131643.62	13.84	24529.22	17.53
B.O. India	88513.00	11.55	16301.00	18.15	116290.00	13.58	18256.00	15.70	131623.35	16.06	211.35	16.06
B.O. Maharashtra	29798.00	3.42	5143.99	15.18	34817.28	3.89	6107.22	14.52	40526.56	4.29	4482.57	11.06
Canara Bank	105952.36	26.50	20144.00	19.01	151053.00	29.40	25052.00	16.58	160508.00	31.18	296.56	18.48
Central Bank	73619.00	11.68	13639.04	16.50	85935.00	13.20	18306.06	17.85	106146.00	13.60	19008.62	16.93
Corpn. Bank	39185.57	1.96	5292.20	11.05	48512.16	2.39	6585.82	12.26	63202.56	2.64	4270.46	6.76
Dena Bank	23381.16	2.33	3850.73	15.46	29185.36	2.27	4826.22	15.83	35721.00	2.81	6389.38	16.20
Indian Bank	38204.08	15.99	7597.93	19.89	48812.02	13.58	9091.27	18.63	59481.65	14.31	10985.97	18.47
I.O.B.	57005.00	15.98	10817.03	18.74	67104.36	18.00	12597.05	18.77	73411.12	20.86	16056.18	21.83

O.B.C.	54565.83	3.90	8594.81	13.34	68500.37	4.46	11032.23	13.93	83489.30	4.77	12412.71	14.83
P.N.B.	120722.00	19.51	23806.42	19.72	152679.00	22.02	29820.97	19.53	181363.00	23.83	35054.15	19.30
P&S Bank	18409.01	1.33	2969.20	14.07	24698.10	1.43	5063.42	18.23	32748.67	1.45	5992.84	15.01
Syndicate Bank	58694.30	11.94	10795.71	18.39	71297.03	12.79	12911.94	18.11	79210.11	14.11	15142.77	18.61
Union Bank	74934.47	12.54	13233.20	15.99	96959.49	13.77	17701.28	15.54	117272.69	10.72	20253.82	14.14
United Bank	28152.00	5.61	3869.00	12.96	35727.00	4.95	4758.00	11.96	42756.00	5.57	5712.2	13.10
UCO Bank	49774.00	6.55	10207.00	18.34	49774.00	7.25	13629.46	20.94	72145.00	7.58	11353.72	15.74
Vijaya Bank	32019.00	3.03	4513.18	14.04	35875.00	3.48	5375.68	14.56	41935.00	3.63	4969.31	11.85
<hr/>												
TOTAL 'B'	1061708.98	189.11	194110.48		1329730.77	204.81	243124.13		1581572.50	216.33	270599.88	16.88
<hr/>												
TOTAL 'A+B'	1610804.80	295.44	289900.30		1990486.71	314.91	360349.26		2354874.15	338.72	400033.86	16.90
<hr/>												
IDBI Bank Ltd.	82632.54	0.24	8311.00	10.06	113888.52	0.30	12128.63	10.53	138624.56	0.59	14957.42	10.27
<hr/>												
TOTAL 'A+B+C'	1693437.34	293.68	298211.30		2104375.23	315.2	372477.9		2493498.71	339.31	414991.28	

Private Banks Agriculture data

Bank of Rajasthan 7529.170.21 962.37 6.46 7780.75 0.24 1454.13 8.37
Ltd.

Catholic Syrian Bank	3362.92	1.25	680.85	18.39	3719.70	1.01	669.49	18.00	4544.51	1.52	891.41
	19.62										

Ltd.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
City Union Bank Ltd.	4575.22	0.75	406.04	8.87	5686.22	1.13	672.84	11.83	6911.85	1.75	1178.66	17.05	
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	4105.24	0.03	769.67	15.33	5970.60	1.65	916.78	12.38	3672.59	0.86	773.12	16.29	
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2146.03	1.08	458.26	21.34	3231.61	1.11	759.55	18.31	5040.94	1.24	914.74	18.15	
The Federal Bank Ltd.	18905.00	0.88	2475.03	13.09	22392.00	0.88	2851.25	12.73	27635.00	1.37	3588.15	12.98	
Yes bank	9430.27	4.34	2254.77	22.77	12446.86	1.27	3968.53	23.87	22240.33	4.79	5888.11	20.13	
HDFC Bank Ltd.	64032.00	0.95	13375.85	13.52	99039.30	0.85	17131.52	10.94	124660.48	3.49	22817.33	14.81	
ICICI Bank Ltd.	135317.28	21.60	31375.56	19.04	122263.00	40.09	30664.79	18.67	103931.96	6.31	15414.07	14.02	
IndusInd Bank Ltd.	12795.00	7.58	3034.70	20.24	15571.00	6.02	3201.42	18.19	20550.59	1.90	3406.09	16.25	
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	14649.55	0.85	1690.60	9.55	16751.00	0.79	1968.61	11.75	18510.82	0.64	2500.61	12.89	
Jammu and Kashmir Bank	16756.16	1.03	1886.33	11.26	18412.05	1.10	2272.45	12.34	20082.88	1.01	2897.46	12.53	

Karnataka Bank Ltd.	11102.02	0.51	1145.15	8.57	12122.97	0.89	1590.26	11.71	14751.67	1.30	1974.19	13.11
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	9568.58	1.81	975.95	10.20	10563.01	2.51	1592.40	15.08	13675.00	3.32	2501.23	18.29
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	15729.15	0.41	2587.71	16.45	16959.21	0.56	3586.44	19.53	21183.43	0.79	4185.82	19.51
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	3860.99	2.15	798.78	20.69	5319.51	2.01	980.26	18.10	6350.10	1.86	1181.19	18.60
Nainital Bank Ltd.	994.86	0.09	193.92	19.49	1131.46	0.09	226.93	19.25	1288.42	0.10	276.40	20.50
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	617.07	0.08	98.57	14.47	699.20	0.08	110.01	14.57	891.69	0.08	227.72	22.97
SBI Comm. & Inter Bank Ltd.	363.75	0.00	39.11	5.46	315.34	0.00	33.33	5.63	207.98	0.00	50.31	24.19
The South Indian Bank Ltd.	10754.36	3.45	1767.80	16.44	12144.86	5.37	2647.10	21.80	15970.05	6.78	3418.33	21.40
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	5431.20	2.41	1002.40	18.13	6666.87	3.07	1447.94	21.72	8383.07	2.97	1669.65	19.92
Axis Bank Ltd.	54517.58	1.36	8082.53	14.83	71953.89	5.39	12219.66	14.64	93077.14	2.09	16380.98	15.20
TOTAL:	406543.40	52.82	76061.95	15.94	471140.41	76.10	90965.69	15.52	533560.50	44.19	92135.57	15.75

Source: RBI

Estimates of black money stashed abroad

2995. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress registered so far in quantifying the amount of black money held by Indians in offshore bank accounts;

(b) whether Government has been able to make concrete estimates; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government has commissioned a study to estimate the quantum of unaccounted income/wealth inside and outside the country and its ramifications on national security on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance. The study will be conducted separately by three national-level institutes, namely (i) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), (ii) National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), and (iii) National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with the Institutes on 21.03.2011.

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

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

Task force on black money

2996. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed any task force to locate the black money stashed within and outside the country; and

(b) if so, how much amount of black money has been located inside and outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No Sir. The Government has not set up any task force to locate the black money stashed within and outside the country. However, on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance, the Government has commissioned a study by three

national-level institutes, namely (i) National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), (ii) National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), and (iii) National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to estimate the quantum of unaccounted income/wealth inside and outside the country and its ramifications on national security.

(b) 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

tax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns; surveys, search and seizure actions; imposition of penalty; and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases.

Since April, 2009, the Income Tax department has seized undisclosed assets worth Rs. 2,038 crore and detected unaccounted income of over Rs. 30,000 crore domestically. Besides, department has detected mispricing of Rs. 66,085 crore since April, 2009, including Rs. 42,838 crore in the current financial year, and has collected taxes of Rs. 33,784 crore from cross border transactions in last two financial years.

Power loans by banks

2997. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a recent research report by a credit-rating firm that 12 per cent of all power loans by banks are at risk of default;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As a part of knowledge sharing endeavour Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL), a private rating company has published a research report in October, 2011, titled 'Power Sector Lenders-will the credit quality trip? Wherein it has been indicated that lenders exposure at risk is estimated at 4.5 per cent in the base case scenario and 11.6 per cent in stress case.

Reserve Bank of India Master Circular dated July 01, 2011 on Exposure Norms issued to all Scheduled Commercial Banks stipulate among other things that the exposure ceiling limits would be 15 per cent of capital funds in case of single borrower, which may exceed by 5 per cent in case of infrastructure projects and exposure of 40 per cent of capital funds in case of group borrowers, which may exceed by 10 per cent in case of infrastructure projects. In addition, in exceptional circumstances,

with the approval of their Boards, Banks can consider enhancement of the exposure to a borrower (single as well as group) to a further 5 per cent of capital funds.

Further, as a prudential measure aimed at better risk management and avoidance of concentration of credit risks, the Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to fix their limits on their exposure to specific industry or sectors as per their Board approved policies.

Extension of credit facilities to farmers and small industries

2998. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banking system only covers 50 per cent farmers in the country at present;

(b) whether Government has asked private sector banks to focus on traditionally credit starved areas such as agriculture and small industry and RBI has revised the credit growth target to 18 per cent on this fiscal year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to increase the number of farmer bank account holders to avail credit facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per Dr. Rangarajan Committee Report on Financial Inclusion (2008), 51.4 percent farmer households in the country do not access credit, either from institutional or non-institutional sources.

In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March, 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector, Within this, a sub-target of 18 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March, 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to agriculture sector.

The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers through banks. These include:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

- (iii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no dues" certificates for small loans upto Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.
- (iv) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs 1,00,000.

- (v) To extend the reach of banking facilities to the rural hinterland, banks have identified approximately 73,000 villages with population of more than 2000 to provide banking facilities by March, 2012. As per reports received from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convener Banks, over 45,000 such villages have been covered upto October, 2011.
- (vi) General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than RRBs) to open branches/mobile branches/Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the Banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

India's growth miracle

2999. SHRIMATI RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's growth miracle is attracting a lot of attention;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to sustain country's growth miracle in future alongwith other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's relatively higher growth performance as compared to most countries in the world has been generally commented upon positively by a number of experts and commentators.

(b) The Indian economy grew at an average annual rate of more than 9 per cent between 2005-06 and 2007-08, among the fastest in the world. The global financial crisis lowered India's growth rate to 6.8 per cent but the economy demonstrated its resilience by registering growth rates of 8 and 8.5 per cent during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Even during 2011-12 which has been a relatively difficult year with the

growth rate slowing down to 7.3 per cent in the first half (April-September), India is still among the global frontrunners.

(c) The Government has pursued prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years to obviate the impact of global financial crisis, strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets, and increased social spending to provide a stronger foundation to protect the poor. Specific measures taken in the recent period to boost growth include, among others, enhancing

investment in the Infrastructure sector through creation of Infrastructure Debt Fund, focusing on Public Private Partnerships, announcement of New Manufacturing Policy, announcement of new Draft Telecom Policy, introduction of Land Acquisition Bill in the Parliament, and a number of legislative measures to develop banking sector in India.

Proposal for cheap funds to RRBs

3000. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested his Ministry to establish a corpus to provide funds to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) at low cost immediately to facilitate these institutions to lend in rural areas and ameliorate the interest burden on rural poor thereby helping in attaining the objective of fostering inclusive growth;

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

(c) the reasons for delay in giving the permission; and

(d) by when the required permission is likely to be given?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Targeted Fiscal Deficit

3001. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Centre's Fiscal Deficit during the first half of 2011-12 i.e. April-September, 2011 as per cent of targeted deficit for the whole year;

(b) how is compares with the same period last year i.e. 2010-11;

(c) reasons for increased deficit this year as compared to last year; and

(d) the details of efforts made by Government to mobilise resources to ease the pressure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) For the period upto September, 2011, the fiscal deficit is Rs. 2,80,810 crore which is 68 per cent of the Budget Estimates of 2011-12;

(b) The fiscal deficit upto September, 2010 was Rs. 1,33,252 crore which was 34.9 per cent of Budget Estimates of 2010-11;

(c) Increase in fiscal deficit during the first half of 2011-12 is due to front loading of direct tax refunds in the current year. Lower fiscal deficit during the first half of 2010-11 was on account of one time receipt of non-tax revenue from auction of 3G&BWA spectrum;

(d) To contain the fiscal deficit in 2011-12, Government has advised all Ministries/Departments to adhere to the expenditure ceilings in the Budget Estimates 2011-12. They have also advised to meet additional expenditure requirements, if any, during the year through savings from the overall expenditure outlays. Instructions have also been issued to concerned Departments to make concerted efforts to achieve the revenue collection targets for 2011-12.

Supply of fake bank note papers by De La Rue

3002. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British firm De La Rue, with which Government has had contracts, has been supplying fake bank note paper;

(b) whether contracts signed between De La Rue and Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Ltd. (BRBNMPL) have provisions for termination on grounds of the paper not meeting specifications;

(c) how many metric tonnes of banknote paper received from De La Rue is currently lying in the godowns in India for transportation to currency printing presses; and

(d) the details of decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) De La Rue had some contracts with BRBNMPL for supply of bank note paper to India. However during July-August, 2010, it came to the notice that the paper being supplied by De La Rue was not conforming to some of the prescribed specifications. Accordingly, the supply of the paper was suspended. The deficiency in the Paper was subsequently admitted by De La Rue also. Meanwhile, the security clearance was denied to De La Rue and thus the supplies were not resumed. BRBNMPL have informed that the contract can be terminated relying on fact that the paper supplied by De La Rue was not strictly

as per the contract specifications.

As on date, no paper is lying in godowns in India for transportation to Currency Printing Presses. In the absence of security clearance to De La Rue, the supplies cannot be resumed and stocks cannot be used.

Details of high loan defaulters on websites

3003. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI is going to allow banks for providing details of High Loan defaulters on websites;

(b) if so, by when it would be done and the if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the limit fixed for high loan criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collects the information regarding Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts) of Rs. 1 Crore and above and of Wilful Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts) of Rs. 25 lakhs and above from banks and all India Notified Financial Institutions (FIs) on half-yearly/quarterly basis respectively and disseminates the same to banks and FIs for their confidential use. However, Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the RBI for disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein.

Further, in accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing the financial institutions as also the provisions of the Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983, information relating to the names of individual defaulters is not divulged.

In respect of suit filed accounts, banks/FIs are submitting the information of defaulters/wilful defaulters to Credit Information Companies (CIC) which is available on their website. The CICs have been advised to disseminate credit information covering data supplied by banks/FIs on such suit filed accounts on their respective websites. Such information can be accessed on the website of one of the oldest CICs i.e. CIBIL at www.cibil.com.

(c) RBI has not issued any specific instruction about the loan policy of a bank since the management of loan sanctioning/recovery activity in a bank is essentially an internal management function and each bank's Board is authorized to frame suitable policies. Banks have been advised to prepare a well-defined loan policy approved by their

Board of Directors, which should lay down exposure limits to individual/group borrowers, documentation standards, margin, security, sectoral exposure limits, delegation of powers, maturity and pricing policies, factors taken into consideration for deciding interest rates etc.

Reconstitution of Market Committees by SEBI

3004. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Investor Association Meetings called and conducted under current SEBI Chairman since he assumed charge;

(b) whether it is a fact that Primary Market Committee, Secondary Market Committee and Mutual Fund Committee of SEBI have been reconstituted by the present SEBI Chief with the intent of marginalizing the presence of investor activists; and

(c) the details of action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The current SEBI Chairman assumed charge on 18 February 2011. Since then no Investor Association Meetings have been called till date. The first meeting of the Investors' Associations (IAs), however, has been scheduled for December 23, 2011.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

The Primary Market Committee, Secondary Market Committee and Mutual Fund Committee have representatives of various investor forum/associations. Normally, Investor Associations who have already served in a committee is replaced by representative of another recognised Investor Association depending on expertise, experience of representative of such Investor Association and nature/requirement of the Committee. The Committees referred to above were recently reconstituted on the basis of the above principle.

Target for achieving financial inclusion of rural areas

†3005. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's planning to connect 2.46 lac villages with banks and to open bank accounts of 8 crore poors in two years is not making the desired progress;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any efforts to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) On order to extend the reach of the 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 Correspondents and other models with appropriate technology backup. Over 73,000 such habitations have been identified for extending banking services by March, 2012. By November, 2011, over 46,000 villages have been covered. Approximately 2.02 crore accounts under Financial Inclusion Plan have been opened by November, 2011.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Measures to correct the country's fiscal deficit level

3006. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's fiscal deficit for the first 6 months has crossed 70 per cent of its full year target;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps/measures initiated by Government for correction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No Sir. For the period upto September, 2011, the fiscal deficit is Rs. 2,80,810 crore which is 68 per cent of the Budget Estimates for 2011-12.

(c) To contain the Fiscal Deficit, Government has advised all Ministries/Departments to adhere to the expenditure ceilings in the Budget Estimates 2011-12. They have also been advised to meet additional expenditure requirements, if any, during the year through savings from the overall expenditure outlays. Instructions have also been issued to concerned Departments to make concerted efforts to achieve the revenue collection targets for 2011-12.

Check on commodity speculation

3007. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no check on commodity speculation thus leading to price volatility in domestic market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Forward Markets Commission constantly monitors the prices and trading positions in all commodities traded in the

forward markets and makes use of various regulatory tools such as daily price limit (circuit limit) to prevent abrupt upswing or downswing in prices, open position limits at the member and client level to prevent over trading, special margins on buyers and/or sellers to control excessive volatility and to prevent excessive speculation or concerning of the market by any individual or a group in the market. The limits on open positions are fixed in such a manner that no single individual/entity or group of individuals/entities acting in concert would be able to influence the price discovery process contrary to market fundamentals.

In addition to that, Futures trading is banned in some of the essential food items like Rice, urad and Tur by the Forward Market Commission.

Authenticity of information on black money received from France

3008. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Department is doubting the authenticity of the list of Indians Swiss Bank account holders that it obtained from the French Government regarding the parking of black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the information, India received through French Government are based on stolen data;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures to establish the authenticity of the information it received through French Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The question of any doubt on the authenticity of the list of bank account holders does not arise as it was received from the Government of France. However, information so received is verified in accordance with provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and necessary action taken to bring to tax any undisclosed income chargeable to tax in India.

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

(c) The information has been received under Article 28 of the Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) between India and France. While handing over the information, the French Government has not indicated its source.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to part (c) above. Already replied to in part (a) above.

Non-filing of statutory funds by Kingfisher Airlines

3009. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airlines Company Kingfisher had not deposited the income tax amount that it deducted from its employees salaries for last couple of years;

(b) whether it is also fact that this company had also not deposited some other dues with the appropriate Government agencies such as Provident Fund, ESI etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken any action against for the failure of the company to deposit the statutory funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) No dues of "Employees' Provident Fund Organisation" and "Employees' State Insurance Corporation" are pending against Kingfisher Airlines as on 30.10.2011.

(d) and (e) Survey has been conducted in case of Kingfisher Airlines which revealed that the Airlines had not adhered to TDS provisions. The amount of liabilities quantified on preliminary examination is as under:

F.Y.	Amount (Rs in crores)
2010-11	53.82
2011-12	100.00
TOTAL:	153.82

Out of the above, Rs. 21.04 crore has been collected by the department. The Airlines has filed a commitment letter and has undertaken to pay the balance TDS liabilities by the end of the current Financial Year.

Proceedings u/s 201(1)/201(1A) have been initiated for FY 2010-11 to crystalize the default amount, levy interest on delayed payment and take further statutory actions.

(f) Does not arise in view of the above.

Report of a panel of Indian economists on Indian economy

†3010. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a panel of Indian economists (Indian Political Economy Association) has issued a report which says that Indian economy has once again reached on the brink of economic slump;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of arrangements made by Government to overcome this situation, in public interest?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Indian Political Economy Association in its report entitled Alternative Economic Survey India : Two Decades of Neoliberalism, 2010, has questioned the mainstream view point on growth and development strategies being pursued in India.

(b) The report has expressed the view that growth of GDP is not enough and policy has not looked at the distribution aspects adequately, resulting in higher inequality. The report has also expressed the view that global economic recession of 2007 continues to linger.

(c) A number of reports are published on the State of the Indian economy. These reports are studied and used as inputs into policy making. The Government has pursued prudent macroeconomic policies on an ongoing basis with a countercyclical focus in recent years to obviate the impact of global financial crisis, strengthened structural measures to promote growth, develop product as well as financial markets, and increased social spending to provide a stronger foundation to protect the poor. Specific measures taken in the recent period to boost growth include, among others, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector through creation of Infrastructure Debt Fund, focusing on Public Private Partnerships, announcement of New Manufacturing Policy, announcement of new Draft Telecom Policy, introduction of Land Acquisition Bill in the Parliament, and a number of legislative measures to develop banking sector in India. The government has also initiated a number of measures for inclusive growth as evidenced by higher allocation during the Eleventh Plan.

Threat of polio virus coming from Pakistan

3011. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a threat of import of polio virus from Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that World Health Organisation confirmed that Pakistan is exporting polio virus; and

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking to conduct active searching operation in Amritsar and blocks near the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, the threat of Polio continues so long as there is polio virus circulation in any part of the world.

(b) Yes. The poliovirus detected in China in 2011 is most closely related to the poliovirus currently circulating in Pakistan.

(c) Surveillance for polio has been intensified through active case search in the health facilities in Amritsar and other nearby districts and blocks of Punjab, Rajasthan, J&K and Gujarat that share a common border with Pakistan.

In addition continuous vaccination of children is carried out at Attari train station and Wagah border (in Punjab), Munabao train station (in Rajasthan) and at Kaman PHC and Chak da Bagh (in J&K).

Steps to curb and control noncommunicable diseases

3012. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any step to curb and control the spread of noncommunicable diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme is in place to control such diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (d) Yes. The Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) at an estimated outlay of Rs. 1230.90 crore during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and management of these diseases and integration with the primary health care system. The programme is being implemented in 100 selected Districts of 21 States during the years 2010-12.

Population control measurers

3013. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds released for NRHM so far right from its inception to different States, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the reasons for Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar still having high rate of population growth despite all Governmental efforts;

(c) whether Government is planning to undertake special programmes for above mentioned States in order to bring down their population

growth rate in order to attain population stability; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A Statement showing the releases made
under

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) since 2005-06 to 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) to (d) The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice, without any compulsion or targets, with equal emphasis on both limiting and spacing methods. The target of the National Rural Health Mission is to achieve replacement level fertility i.e. 2.1 by 2012. While 20 States have already achieved the replacement level, 7 States have TFR between 2.1 and 3 and 8 States (Bihar, U.P., Rajasthan, M.P., Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, D&N Haveli) have TFR more than 3 (State wise details are given in Statement-II) (See below).

The key interventions for population stabilization include the following:

- Enhancement of compensation packages for accepters and providers of sterilization services.
- Introduction of a National Family Planning Insurance Scheme to cover any mishap that may occur due to sterilization.
- Promotion of long term IUD-380-A as a spacing method.
- Strengthening of post partum family planning services in the health facilities in view of increase in institutional deliveries.
- Promotion of male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) methods.
- Training of doctors on minilap sterilization method.
- Enlistment of private providers to enhance provision of sterilization services.
- To improve access to contraceptives by eligible couples, it has recently been decided to utilize the services of ASHAs to deliver contraceptives at the door steps of the households by charging a nominal amount as incentive for their efforts.

Statement-I

State-wise Release under NRHM for F.Ys. 2005-06 to 2011-12

Sl.No.	States	Release						
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.11	9.90	13.01	12.56	8.23	15.84	4.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	302.84	383.97	608.94	638.73	708.32	810.23	394.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.35	49.88	44.50	36.51	57.32	73.76	41.56
4.	Assam	137.79	346.96	602.15	606.89	813.93	736.45	451.60
5.	Bihar	255.51	361.89	350.24	821.18	649.71	1035.18	529.72
6.	Chandigarh	4.27	4.50	6.45	5.31	7.59	6.91	1.10
7.	Chhattisgarh	94.13	149.11	190.85	249.72	261.65	327.24	168.37
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.13	2.71	2.36	3.28	3.27	6.30	2.67
9.	Daman and Diu	2.24	3.48	1.98	2.60	2.33	3.06	0.66
10.	Delhi	24.92	37.12	55.31	99.62	83.03	108.48	12.63
11.	Goa	5.65	3.32	5.07	14.09	12.43	17.21	11.77
12.	Gujarat	214.71	255.83	394.93	342.81	500.55	556.79	520.15
13.	Haryana	83.13	114.84	115.79	165.02	206.17	219.69	196.83
14.	Himachal Pradesh	58.57	70.99	52.41	64.21	115.41	113.22	74.40
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	69.36	49.14	160.45	76.48	130.34	173.80	173.85
16.	Jharkhand	129.00	158.64	159.15	247.27	179.34	356.90	343.32
17.	Karnataka	197.45	253.80	297.32	437.84	436.86	586.38	520.18
18.	Kerala	110.08	151.40	293.86	222.88	237.62	253.41	351.53
19.	Lakshadweep	1.72	1.71	1.08	1.22	1.09	2.54	0.55
20.	Madhya Pradesh	256.87	410.89	617.09	707.88	604.79	784.40	467.59
21.	Maharashtra	328.92	304.74	672.52	587.43	959.72	903.36	942.70
22.	Manipur	29.99	37.26	49.27	56.58	81.45	67.98	17.78
23.	Meghalaya	20.52	35.42	43.04	44.76	79.78	52.50	20.38
24.	Mizoram	25.17	50.31	32.67	37.44	49.87	70.49	36.91
25.	Nagaland	30.41	41.69	44.75	56.23	73.87	66.40	63.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26. Orissa		206.43	220.18	387.16	388.05	470.18	549.44	449.67
27. Puducherry		3.81	5.66	4.71	5.12	12.04	16.32	11.06
28. Punjab		90.71	138.93	107.84	183.03	359.53	252.81	253.86
29. Rajasthan		293.41	406.45	660.90	798.15	748.96	863.97	709.71
30. Sikkim		9.12	24.15	34.27	19.88	25.80	32.94	24.27
31. Tamil Nadu		251.22	332.64	546.56	501.60	639.10	702.09	531.13
32. Tripura		29.09	38.40	79.04	77.58	111.98	85.47	12.82
33. Uttar Pradesh	793.97	894.56	1258.77	1474.91	1965.82	2191.36	892.87	
34. Uttarakhand	50.29	44.31	89.20	98.44	130.85	147.39	140.45	
35. West Bengal	281.86	379.52	525.23	539.79	741.25	680.79	757.95	
GRAND TOTAL:		4433.75	5774.30	8508.07	9625.09	11470.18	12871.11	9132.44

Note: Release under RCH and Mission Flexible Pool upto 06.12.2011 and for other programmes updated to 15.11.2011. The above Releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Statement-II

Sl.No.	States	TFR	Source
1	2	3	4
	All India	2.6	SRS-2009
State TFR <= 2.1			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.5	SRS-2007
2.	Goa	1.6	SRS-2007
3.	Manipur	1.6	SRS-2007
4.	Puducherry	1.6	SRS-2007
5.	Kerala	1.7	SRS-2009
6.	Tamil Nadu	1.7	SRS-2009
7.	Tripura	1.7	SRS-2007

1	2	3	4
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1.9	SRS-2009
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	SRS-2009
11.	Maharashtra	1.9	SRS-2009
12.	Punjab	1.9	SRS-2009
13.	West Bengal	1.9	SRS-2009
14.	Daman and Diu	1.9	SRS-2007
15.	Delhi	1.9	SRS-2009
16.	Karnataka	2.0	SRS-2009
17.	Mizoram	2.0	SRS-2007
18.	Nagaland	2.0	SRS-2007
19.	Sikkim	2.0	SRS-2007
20.	Lakshadweep	2.1	SRS-2007
State TFR 2.1-3.0			
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.2	SRS-2007
2.	Orissa	2.4	SRS-2009
3.	Gujarat	2.5	SRS-2009
4.	Haryana	2.5	SRS-2009
5.	Uttarakhand	2.6	NFHS3
6.	Assam	2.6	SRS-2009
7.	Ar. Pradesh	2.7	SRS-2007
State TFR >=3.0			
1.	Chhattisgarh	3.0	SRS-2009
2.	Meghalaya	3.1	SRS-2007
3.	Jharkhand	3.2	SRS-2009
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3.3	SRS-2009
5.	Rajasthan	3.3	SRS-2009

1	2	3	4
6.	DNH	3.3	SRS-2007
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3.7	SRS-2009
8.	Bihar	3.9	SRS-2009

Delay in payments under JSY

3014. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutional deliveries, recorded under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) from 2009 till date, State-wise;

(b) the number of payments made to women eligible for payments under the JSY scheme from 2009 till date, State-wise;

(c) the number of eligible women who have received their payments under the scheme from 2009 till date, State-wise;

(d) the number of women who are still to receive payments under JSY from 2009 till date, State-wise; and

(e) the prescribed time-frame, if any, for ensuring timely payment to the eligibles under the scheme and the reasons for delay in making the payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The number of institutional deliveries, State-wise, reported by the States/UTs under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) from 2009-10 till date is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) Details of number of payments made to women eligible for payments under JSY scheme are not maintained at the Central Government level. However details of expenditure reported by States under JSY scheme from 2009-10 is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) The number of eligible women, who have received their payments under the JSY scheme from 2009-10 till date, State-wise is given in Statement-III (See below).

(d) Details of number of women, who are still to receive payments

under JSY, are not maintained at the Central level.

(e) As per JSY guidelines, payments to eligible women should be made within 7 days of delivery.

Some of the reasons for delayed payments under JSY are:

- (1) Delay in funds flow from State to district;
- (2) Unavailability of documents with the pregnant women at the time of delivery like residential proof, BPL card, SC/ST card etc.; and
- (3) Payments to beneficiaries from block health office instead of health facilities where deliveries are taking place.

Statement-I

JSY Beneficiaries-Institutional Deliveries

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5
A. HIGH FOCUS STATES				
1.	Assam	366321	389850	165234
2.	Bihar	1246494	1384921	421188
3.	Chhattisgarh	175133	2.53086	132745
4.	Jharkhand	126977	345535	157036
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	87457	107694	60999
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1118616	1133044	510013
7.	Orissa	546003	506892	270467
8.	Rajasthan	968825	983776	479042
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2036129	2322042	1100370
10.	Uttarakhand	74731	75382	35552
SUB TOTAL:		6746686	7507222	3332646
B. OTHER STATES				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	318927	250589	104579
12.	Goa	650	1350	734
13.	Gujarat	238604	228206	98308
14.	Haryana	44274	49354	21870
15.	Himachal Pradesh	7250	11418	4444

16. Karnataka	413110	414249	168189
---------------	--------	--------	--------

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Kerala	133555	102602	47562
18.	Maharashtra	293590	310003	115043
19.	Punjab	42999	68770	35988
20.	Tamil Nadu	387556	359490	152012
21.	West Bengal	364911	391790	195793
SUB TOTAL:		2245426	2187821	944522
C. UNION TERRITORIES				
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	455	123	131
23.	Chandigarh	199	213	221
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	313	768	331
25.	Daman and Diu			0
26.	Delhi	21564	19409	8660
27.	Lakshadweep	892	858	252
28.	Pondicherry	4915	4674	2388
SUB TOTAL:		28338	26045	11983
D. NORTH EAST STATES				
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	9939	9466	4894
30.	Manipur	11643	12619	3787
31.	Meghalaya	9543	12208	7703
32.	Mizoram	13659	13543	5999
33.	Nagaland	11568	13291	6000
34.	Sikkim	2677	3167	1010
35.	Tripura	17819	18242	9921
SUB TOTAL:		76848	82536	39314
GRANT TOTAL:		9097298	9803624	4328465

*Figures for 2010-11 are provisional.

**Figures for 2011-12 are for the period April-Sept., 2011.

Statement-II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	Expenditure under JSY		
		2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5
A. LOW PERFORMING STATES				
1.	Assam	74.56	77.96	18.98
2.	Bihar	236.9	241.85	83.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	32.08	65.54	23.32
4.	Jharkhand	26.05	56.55	21.07
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.61	15.46	11.38
6.	Madhya Pradesh	208.75	202.49	84.57
7.	Orissa	96.31	100.73	50.04
8.	Rajasthan	162.73	180.04	76.32
9.	Uttar Pradesh	380.63	450.18	195.5
10.	Uttarakhand	13.64	14.04	5.87
B. OTHER STATES				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	40.86	17.45	6.97
12.	Goa	0.04	0.09	0.05
13.	Gujarat	21.28	16.65	6.89
14.	Haryana	4.28	4.29	1.55
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1.03	1.31	0.44
16.	Karnataka	35.06	33.48	13.31
17.	Kerala	11.61	9.2	2.53
18.	Maharashtra	26.26	31.82	10.57
19.	Punjab	5.65	5.61	3.18
20.	Tamil Nadu	29.32	26.71	11.71
21.	West Bengal	43.84	56.64	23.53

1	2	3	4	5
C. UNION TERRITORIES				
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.06	0.02	0.01
23.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.01	0.01
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.08	0.03
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
26.	Delhi	1.5	1.18	0.54
27.	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.06	0.03
28.	Puducherry	0.33	0.31	0.16
D. NORTH EAST STATES				
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.27	0.99	0.36
30.	Manipur	1.04	1.22	0.48
31.	Meghalaya	1.07	1.34	0.21
32.	Mizoram	1.42	1.29	0.65
33.	Nagaland	1.21	1	0.65
34.	Sikkim	0.23	0.41	0.13
35.	Tripura	1.98	2.39	1.22
36.	Head Quarter Expenses			
TOTAL:		1473.77	1618.39	656.05

*Figures are provisional

**Figures for the period April-September, 2011

Statement-III

Number of JSY Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11*	2011-12**
1	2	3	4	5
A. HIGH FOCUS STATES				
1.	Bihar	1246566	1383000	421220

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Chhattisgarh	249488	376000	149923
3.	Jharkhand	215617	345000	244078
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	91887	112210	62790
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1123729	1140000	517744
6.	Orissa	587158	533000	275968
7.	Rajasthan	978615	911000	480771
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2082285	2339000	1104881
9.	Uttarakhand	79460	75000	37517
10.	Himachal Pradesh	16851	21000	5769
SUB TOTAL:		6671656	7235210	3300661
B. OTHER STATES				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	318927	1439000	104579
12.	Goa	650	1000	736
13.	Gujarat	356263	340000	143502
14.	Haryana	63326	63000	25970
16.	Karnataka	475193	340000	174405
17.	Kerala	134974	180000	47669
28.	Maharashtra	347799	249000	127135
19.	Punjab	97089	108000	49876
20.	Tamil Nadu	389320	350000	152063
21.	West Bengal	724804	535000	380870
SUB TOTAL:		2908342	3605000	1206805
C. UNION TERRITORIES				
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	498	132	140
23.	Chandigarh	199	213	221
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	594	1273	480

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Daman and Diu			
26.	Delhi	21564	19000	8709
27.	Lakshadweep	899	548	252
28.	Pondicherry	4932	5000	2390
SUB TOTAL:		28686	26166	12192
D. NE STATES				
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	10257	9000	5153
30.	Assam	366433	390000	165243
31.	Manipur	17375	20000	5571
32.	Meghalaya	14738	12000	9999
33.	Mizoram	14265	14000	6558
34.	Nagaland	22728	9000	6000
35.	Sikkim	3292	4000	1088
36.	Tripura	20500	14000	10414
SUB TOTAL:		469588	472000	210026
TOTAL		10078275	11338376	4729684

*Figures are provisional

**Figures are provisional and for the period April-September, 2011

Outbreak of Leptospirosis in Kerala

3015. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of the people affected by Leptospirosis in Kerala, the outbreak of which has reached epidemical levels, are those who have been engaged in sanitation and waste disposal services under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken for Government to provide relief to these workers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) In Kerala, agricultural workers such as rice field planters, sugar Cane and pineapple field harvesters, livestock handlers, labourers engaged in canal clearing operations, sewer workers, sanitation and waste disposal workers constitute the high risk group for Leptospirosis.

(c) A pilot Project on prevention and control of Leptospirosis is implemented in Kerala by Government of India to prevent morbidity and mortality due to Leptospirosis. Under this project patient management facilities and laboratories have been strengthened for providing early diagnosis. Guidelines for prevention and Control of Leptospirosis were formulated and distributed for training to Doctors and Laboratory Technicians. For spreading awareness among veterinarian and agricultural personnel, inter-sectoral meetings were conducted. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) prototype material' has been developed, translated in local language and disseminated.

(d) Does not arise.

Sale of Iodized salt in market

†3016. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI

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

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the salt being sold in the market are not iodized;

(b) whether it is also a fact that consumption of iodized salt increases the mental level of children by 10 to 15 points;

(c) whether Government is also aware that MDM is being used in cooking food for children in primary schools instead of iodized salt;

(d) whether UNICEF has advised to put a yellow logo on the packets of iodized salt; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) At present sale of non iodised salt for direct human consumption in the entire country in order to prevent

and control Iodine Deficiency Disorders. However, non iodised salt can be sold for purpose of iodisation, iron fortification, animal use, preservation, manufacturing medicines and industrial use under proper label declaration. As per Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) Report - 2009, 71.1% households are consuming adequately iodised salt.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Mid Day Meal Scheme guidelines provide that only 'iodised salt' should be used for cooking mid-day meals.

(d) and (e) The smiling sun in yellow colour is already the official logo of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Programme (NIDDCP) promoting consumption of adequately iodated salt at household.

Programme for mother and child health

3017. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

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

(a) whether as per UNICEF's State of World's Children Report 2008, 5753 children below five years die every day in India due to pneumonia and diarrhoea;

(b) if so, the measures taken to check this high mortality rate;

(c) whether 46 per cent children in India are malnourished; and

(d) the details of programmes formulated for the improvement of mother and child health and the achievements made through these programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. No statement has been made in the report citing this figure. As per WHO estimates, pneumonia contributes to 11 percent and diarrhoea contributes to another 11 percent of all under five deaths in India, which translates into 1,025 deaths every day due to diarrhoea and pneumonia. However, the following measures are being implemented to reduce deaths of children due to diarrhoea and pneumonia.

(1) Integrated Management of Newborn and childhood Illness (IMNCI) strategy:

This strategy improves the skills of community health workers and health care providers in management of common childhood illness including diarrhoea and pneumonia.

(2) Promotion of Zinc and ORS use

- (3) Vaccination against measles, diphtheria and pertussis.
- (4) Provision of Vitamin A to all children in the age group 6 months to 5 years twice in a year.
- (c) According to National Family Health Survey III data, 42.5 percent children in India are underweight.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission the following interventions are being implemented to bring down the mortality rate of children in the country:

- (1) **Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** Promoting Institutional delivery by skilled birth attendant is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. There has been a phenomenal increase in number of institutional deliveries since the launch of JSY and number of beneficiaries has increased from 7.39 lacs in 2005 to 113.38 lacs in 2010-11. Besides this infrastructure of health facilities is also being strengthened for providing comprehensive obstetric care services under NRHM.
- (2) **Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality:** Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NRHM. At present 293 SNCUs, 1134 NBSU and 8582 NBCCs are functional.
- (3) **Capacity building of health care providers:** Various trainings are being conducted under NRHM to train doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother during pregnancy and delivery. These trainings are IMNCI, NSSK, SBA, LSAS, EMOC, BMOC etc.
- (4) **Management of Malnutrition:** As malnutrition reduces resistance of children to infections thus increasing mortality and morbidity among children, emphasis is being laid under NRHM for management of malnutrition and provision of micronutrients. 480 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition. As breast-feeding reduces neo-natal mortality, exclusive breast-feeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.

Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mother and to improve child care practices.

- (5) **Universal Immunization Programme:** Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments, provision of operational costs.

(6) New initiatives in last two years:

- (a) **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** was launched on 1st June, 2011 and has provision for free transport, food and drugs and diagnostics to all pregnant women and sick new born. The initiative would further promote institutional delivery; eliminate out of pocket expenses which act as a barrier to seeking institutional care for mothers and sick new born.
- (b) **Home based new born care (HBNC):** As 52 percent of child deaths take place in the first 28 days of birth, home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated by providing incentive of Rs. 250. The purpose of Home Based New Born Care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- (c) **Mother and Child Tracking System:** A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured. One crore and eighteen lakh mothers and 60 lakh children registered till 23rd October, 2011.

The State-wise details of MMR and IMR are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

Statement-I

Maternal Mortality Ratio: India and State-wise

[Source: RGI, (SRS), 2001-03, 2004-06, 2007-09]

Major State	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
1	2	3
India Total*	254	212
Assam	480	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	312	261

Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	335	269
Orissa	303	258
Rajasthan	388	318
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	440	359

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	154	134
Karnataka	213	178
Kerala	95	81
Tamil Nadu	111	97
Gujarat	160	148
Haryana	186	153
Maharashtra	130	104
Punjab	192	172
West Bengal	141	145
*Others	206	160

Statement-II

Trend and annual change in IMR-India

(Source : Sample Registration System)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	SRS (2005)	SRS (2006)	SRS (2007)	SRS (2008)	SRS (2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	58	57	55	53	50
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	56	54	52	49
2.	Assam	68	67	66	64	61
3.	Bihar	61	60	58	56	52
4.	Chhattisgarh	63	61	59	57	54
5.	Delhi	35	37	36	35	33
6.	Gujarat	54	53	52	50	48
7.	Haryana	60	57	55	54	51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	52	51	49	45
9.	Jharkhand	50	49	48	46	44
10.	Karnataka	50	48	47	45	41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Kerala		14	15	13	12	12
12. Madhya Pradesh		76	74	72	70	67
13. Maharashtra		36	35	34	33	31
14. Orissa		75	73	71	69	65
15. Punjab		44	44	43	41	38
16. Rajasthan		68	67	65	63	59
17. Tamil Nadu		37	37	35	31	28
18. Uttar Pradesh		73	71	69	67	63
19. West Bengal		38	38	37	35	33
20. Arunachal Pradesh		37	40	37	32	32
21. Goa		16	15	13	10	11
22. Himachal Pradesh		49	50	47	44	45
23. Manipur		13	11	12	14	16
24. Meghalaya		49	53	56	58	59
25. Mizoram		20	25	23	37	36
26. Nagaland		18	20	21	26	26
27. Sikkim		30	33	34	33	34
28. Tripura		31	36	39	34	31
29. Uttarakhand		42	43	48	44	41
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		27	31	34	31	27
31. Chandigarh		19	23	27	28	25
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		42	35	34	34	37
33. Daman and Diu		28	28	27	31	24
34. Lakshadweep		22	25	24	31	25
35. Pondicherry		28	28	25	25	22

Functioning of AIIMS-like institutes

†3018.SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the initial years of the 2000 decade, it was decided to establish more institutes in the country on the line of AIIMS, Delhi;

(b) if so, the year in which this decision was taken;

(c) the names of such places where such institutes have been made functional till November, 2011 under the said decision in the country; and

(d) if not, by when they are likely to be made functional?

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

(a) and (b) Government of India had announced in 2003 for setting up of six AIIMS-like Institutions, one each at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), and Rishikesh (Uttarakhand) under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). These projects were approved by CCEA in March, 2006 and based on the Detailed Project Reports (DPR), revised cost estimates were approved by the Cabinet in March, 2010.

(c) and (d) Since the revised cost estimates based on DPR was approved in March, 2010 only, after completion of tender procedures, civil construction for Medical Colleges could start only in May-June, 2010 and Hospital Complex in September, 2010.

The Medical Colleges are likely to be operationalized from Academic year

2012-13 and Hospital Complex in the year 2013-14.

High cost of medical treatment

†3019.SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that, according to a report released by World Health Organisation, 70 per cent population of the country is bound to undergo treatment with its own expenses in the absence of

proper medical treatment system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the absence of a proper medical treatment system, the poor is not in a position to get proper treatment for diseases; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(a) There is no World Health Organisation (WHO) report which States that 70 percent population of the country is bound to undergo treatment with its own expenses in the absence of proper medical treatment system.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) To improve access to primary and secondary health delivery services, Government of India supports State Government /Union Territories (UTs) through National Rural Health Mission which seeks to provide accessible, affordable, effective and quality healthcare, specially to the poor and vulnerable section of population of the country. The major thrust of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to build the public health system by strengthening the health infrastructure, augmentation of human resources, flexible financing and encouraging involvement of community to improve health delivery.

The other steps taken by Government of India to improve the public health system in the country *inter-alia*, include:

- Increased public allocation for health programmes.
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy. Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.

Non-installations of PET scanners at AIIMS

3020. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that AIIMS had placed orders for Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scanners in 1997;

(b) whether it is also a fact that till now neither they have been received
and
nor
installed;

(c) if so, the steps the Ministry is taking to install these scanners at the earliest for the benefit of poor patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (c) AIIMS placed an order for Positron Emission Tomography scanner on 06.03.2001 and the equipment was installed in the year 2005. Since its installation, the institute has conducted more

than 20,000 studies on the scanner. Poor patients are granted permission for free study within the norms, rules and regulations stipulated by the institute.

Provision for free medicines

3021. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State Governments which are providing free of cost medicines to the general public and other poor sections of society in the country;

(b) the amount spent so far by the States for providing free of cost medicines during the last three years including the current year, till-date; and

(c) the financial assistance Central Government proposes to provide to all such States which are giving medicines free of cost to poor people who cannot afford to pay the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) State/UTs Governments provide free of cost essential medicines to the general public and other poor sections of the society in the Public Health facilities.

The population covered under this scheme varies from State to State. Some States provide free of cost medicines to all patients visiting public health facility whereas some target BPL cardholders only.

In an effort to help State Governments to identify essential drugs, Government of India has notified National list of Essential Medicines in 2011.

Funds for procurement of medicines for dispensing in Public Health facilities are provided by the State Governments through the State budget.

Further the State's efforts are supplemented through financial assistance under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). State-wise statement showing expenditure for procurement of drugs under NRHM for last three years and current year (as on 30.09.2011) is given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Expenditure Under NRHM for the FYs 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. Name of State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
----------------------	---------	---------	---------	---------

No.					(as on 30.09.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. High Focus States					
1.	Bihar	56.82	508.20	4,738.76	619.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Chhattisgarh	91.94	683.11	1,082.52	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	859.80	127.45	643.27	81.12
4.	JandK	22.89	267.45	154.78	19.64
5.	Jharkhand	3,747.38	363.18	178.49	54.37
6.	Madhya Pradesh	460	168.05	1,000.00	-
7.	Orissa	1,309.15	2,117.33	372.34	633.79
8.	Rajasthan	2,729.67	272.68	334.58	169.67
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2,728.70	4,702.77	328.25	1,084.08
10.	Uttarakhand	1,106.08	-	-	-
B. NE STATES					
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	96.36	1.00	-	-
12.	Assam	2,666.76	3,815.39	7,025.46	118.07
13.	Manipur	91.70	155.48	271.64	52.56
14.	Meghalaya	267.48	176.54	338.15	1,171.31
15.	Mizoram	66.74	156.82	288.10	188.33
16.	Nagaland	568.07	466.94	191.79	291.98
17.	Sikkim	141.96	41.12	29.12	1.48
18.	Tripura	64.60	793.99	369.17	1.68
C. Non High Focus States					
19.	Andhra Pradesh	56.15	-	-	-
20.	Goa	10.00	28.20	21.54	4.64
21.	Gujarat	1,356.62	369.38	606.15	55.30
22.	Haryana	1,074.51	-	1,733.05	962.98
23.	Karnataka	1,239.03	48.21	11.98	580.57
24.	Kerala	1,068.62	-	-	-
25.	Maharashtra	4,538.54	1,673.50		364.25
26.	Punjab	45.56	8.98	1,027.84	827.03

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Tamil Nadu	241.00	2,630.97	2,863.70	792.80
28.	West Bengal	154.62	645.48	522.56	576.94
D. Small States/UTs					
29.	A&N Islands	66.37	17.31	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	27.19	18,35	31123	0.28
31.	D&N Haveli	-	4.39	9.37	
32.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
33	Delhi	49.32	-	3.09	26.81
34.	Lakshadweep	6.68	2.77	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	45.25	42.12	26.77
SUB TOTAL:		149.56	88.07	85.81	53.86
TOTAL:		26,554.91	20,310.29	24,219.05	8,706.21

Note: (i) The above Expenditure regarding the procurement of Drugs includes State-wise expenditure incurred under RCH and Mission Flexible pool does not include Central component of Expenditure incurred by NDCPs, RI and PPI.

(ii) The Above Expenditure for the FYs 2008-09 to 2011-12 are as per FMR as audited bifurcation was not available and are provisional

Expenditure on public health

†3022. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India ranks lowest in the world with regard to expenditure on public health;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of families in the country which can reasonably afford medicine is decreasing continuously; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
 (a) and (b) Ranking of the countries on the basis of public health expenditure is not published by World Health Organisation (WHO). However, according to World Health Statistics-2011 published by WHO, the expenditure on public health as percentage of GDP for India in 2008 is 1.36% as compared to public expenditure on health in respect of some select countries, e.g. China : 2.03%, Bangladesh 1.04%, Pakistan : 0.84%, Sri Lanka 1.79% and Indonesia : 1.25 % in 2008.

(c) and (d) The Government is not aware of any report indicating that the number of families in the country, who can reasonably afford medicines, is continuously decreasing.

Filling of vacant posts in CGHS dispensaries

3023. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacant posts of doctors in CGHS Allopathic dispensaries in Delhi lying vacant for the last three years;

(b) the details of posts of doctors filled during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken and the time-frame fixed to fill all the vacant posts of doctors to reduce the hardships of CGHS beneficiaries; and

(d) the reasons for delay in filling those vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
 (a) The details of vacant posts of doctors in CGHS Allopathic dispensaries in Delhi for the last three years are as under:-

Year	Total Strength	In position	Vacancy
January, 2009	665	586	79
January, 2010	665	568	97
December, 2011	665	546	119

(b)

Year	No. of posts filled up
------	------------------------

2009	30
2010	26
2011	21

(c) and (d) Every year UPSC makes recommendations for appointment of CGHS doctors. However many of the selected candidates do not join the CGHS. Retired doctors are hired on contract basis against the vacant posts to manage the operations.

Rise in measles cases

3024. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of measles among children is on the rise throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is actively considering to take some measures on the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. There is no rise in measles cases among children in the country. As per available report from CBHI, there is a decline in measles cases in the last three years. The year wise number of cases reported are as below:

Year	Reported cases
2009	56,188
2010	29,808
2011 (upto September)	20,629

(c) and (d) In order to eliminate deaths due to measles, Government of India has initiated second dose of Measles vaccine under Universal Immunization Programme. The States where Measles 1st dose coverage was more than 80% 2nd dose has been introduced in Routine Immunization Programme. In States where 1st dose coverage with Measles was less than 80%, a catch-up campaign covering all the children of 9 months to 10 years of age has been introduced followed by integration into Routine Immunization Programme.

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio

3025. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is ten times that of China's;

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

(c) whether, according to the Maternal Mortality Working Groups of WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN, the real MMR in India is 450 deaths per 1,00,000 live births (2005 data) and not the 254 figure put out by Government based on 2004-06 data; and

(d) whether only 53 per cent of the total births and 48 per cent of the total deaths are registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. As per the 2008 Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank in their report titled "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008", the MMR of India is 230 per 100,000 live births while that of China is 38 per 100,000 live births.

(c) As per the Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank in 2005, the MMR of India was 450 which as per the same group's report in 2008, was reduced to 230 per 100,000 live births.

However, as per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India has shown a decline from 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live births in 2007-09.

(d) No. As per latest information from the Office of RGI, the level of registration for the year 2007 was 74.5% of births and 69.3% of deaths.

Filling up of backlog vacancies

3026. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 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 the 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 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dengue cases in hill districts of Manipur

3027. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that cases of dengue have been detected in Zomi tribals inhabited district of Churachandpur in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has received a representation from the Churachandpur District Students' Union (CDSU) and other organisations, in this regard; and

(d) if so, the actions taken by Government to fight dengue and other diseases in the hill districts of Manipur specially in Churachandpur district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes, during current year (upto 12th December, 2011), 31 Dengue cases have been reported from the district of Churachandpur in Manipur.

(c) and (d) No. However, Government of India has implements, an integrated National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases. The main strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including dengue are (i) Early case detection and complete treatment of cases (ii) Integrated vector control (iii) Capacity building (iv) Inter-sectoral coordination (v) Behaviour Change Communication and (vi) Monitoring and Supervision.

Regulations of clinical trials

3028. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of various reports about conduct of clinical trials on patients by hospitals, clinics and pharmaceutical companies without their consent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to strengthen clinical trials regulations and enforce their strict compliance in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken so far in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. A Statement giving the number of cases investigated and action taken thereon for irregularities in conduct of clinical trials during the last three years and the current year is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) In order to strengthen the regulations relating to clinical trials, following proposals for amendments in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been approved by Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) a statutory advisory Committee under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and a draft notification GSR 821 (E) dated 18.11.2011 has also been published by the Government therefor:

1. Incorporation of effective provisions for providing financial compensation to the trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death.
2. Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee, Sponsor and Investigator to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to the trial subjects who suffer trial related injury or deaths. Such information has to be provided to Drag Controller General (India) {DCG(I)}.
3. Amendment of the format for obtaining informed consent of trial subjects to include the details of address, occupation, annual income of the subject so as to have information regarding socio-economic status of the trial subjects.

Statement

Violation of the provision of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules of conduct of clinical trial and action taken in these cases during last three years

Sl. No.	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site	Drug	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2008	M/s Wyeth India Ltd.	Department of Pediatrics, St. John's Medical College and Hospital, Bangalore-34	13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	There was a report of serious adverse events regarding death of subject involved in a clinical trial of 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine at one of the site in the country. A team was constituted to investigate the matter. The team conducted the inspection 13-12-2008 and 14-12-2008. The Inspection revealed various Good Clinical Practices (GCP) violations. Therefore, the concerned investigator, sponsor and monitor were issued warning letters asking corrective actions to be taken by them to prevent such violation in future. The clinical trial was suspended at all the twelve sites on 06-11-2008

and remained under suspension till 22-04-2009. The sponsor submitted various corrective actions taken to ensure GCP compliance. CDSCO scrutinized the same and decided to revoke the suspension of 23-04-2009 from all the sites except the inspected site. Further, monitor and investigator of the inspected site also

1	2	3	4	5	6
					submitted details of corrective action taken by them, based on which the suspension from the inspected site was also revoked on 02-06-2009. Causality of death to the vaccine was not established.
2.	2010	QUINTILES	Bhopal Memorial	Telavancin	There were alleged irregularities in drug trials conducted
		Research	Hospital Research	<i>Versus</i>	in Bhopal and Indore. A team of officials from the Central
		(India)	Centre,	Vancomycin	Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) carried out
		Pvt. Ltd.,	Raisen Bypass,		an Inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal
		Bangalore	Karond, Bhopal,		Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC).

			Madhya Pradesh,		Finding
			India-462 038		of the inspection show some deficiencies for which Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28-09-2010. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. submitted their clarification to the office of DCG (I). The office of DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 23-12-2010 so as to ensure that such deficiencies/discrepancies are not repeated in future.
3.	2010	Path (in Collobo ration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab	1. Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh,	Human Papilloma Virus	This was a Phase-IV post licensure Clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Programme for Appropriate Tech-nology in Heath), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh
			2. Vadodara District,	Vaccine	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi- 110067, India.	Gujarat	(HPV Vaccine)	Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April, 2010. A Committee was appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India'' reported certain discrepancies in the conduct of the trial. The PATH submitted clarifications in respect of irregularities observed in the conduct of trial which is under examination.	
4.	2010 M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd., Vapi, Gujarat.	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre,	BioMime Sirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent	The trial pertains to a Clinical Trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. The investigations revealed	

			Okhla Road, New Delhi.	System	that the site has carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules except permission from the office of DCG(I). The Sponsors have been warned not to initiate any trial without DCGI approval in future.
5.	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College,	Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension	There was a news report in respect of allegedly flouting of clinical trial norms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore. The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	(PAH)	Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (WZ) on 12-07-11 to carry out a investigation to ascertain the facts. Accordingly an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO (WZ) and State Drugs

Controlling Authority on 10-08-11 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y. Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18-09-05 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication- male erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view of above, this office vide letter dated 02-11-11 directed both the doctors namely Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel to stop the clinical trial of tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension and restricted them to conduct any clinical trial for a period of six months.

6. 2011 Axis Clinical Axis Clinical Limited,
 Limited, (Unit No. 1) 1st, 2nd,

Bioavailability and M/s Axis Clinical
 Research, Hyderabad was reported to have
 Bio-equivalent conducted clinical trial of an

anticancer drug on poor people					
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Andhra Pradesh	2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy. No. 66 (Part) & (Exemistane 67 (Part), Miyapur, 25mg Tablets) Hyderabad-500050 and (Unit No. 2) Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad.			studies of Anti without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed Cancer Drugs that the firm conducted bioequivalence study on an already approved anticancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process, review and decision making process of Ethics Committee. The permission granted to the firm for conducting bioequivalence and bioavailability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, has submitted corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Proce- dures (SOP's) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process, review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further

investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC to conduct Bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various condition regarding Informed Consent Process including documentation of the Informed consent process through Audio-Video means, functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.

Check on sex determination test

3029. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra and Punjab have made fixing of special device on ultrasound machines compulsory to prevent sex determination;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to make similar provision for the whole nation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. States of Punjab and Maharashtra have not made fixing of special device on ultrasound machines compulsory in order to prevent sex determination.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Contribution of ASHAs

3030. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ASHAs working in different States, State-wise;

(b) whether any evaluation has so far been made of the contribution of ASHAs for improvement in institutional deliveries, decrease in IMR and MMR and health awareness in rural areas; and

(c) whether there has been any increase or decrease in the incentives being paid to ASHAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The State-wise list of number of ASHAs is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) A study "Evaluation of ASHA programme" was conducted in eight States by the National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC). Regarding improvements in institutional deliveries, the NHSRC study shows that 70% of the women who went for institutional deliveries are

motivated by ASHA. Further 86% of mothers having children under six years have been informed by ASHAs on breast-feeding, and colostrums feeding etc. The study does not attribute IMR/MMR changes to ASHAs work.

(c) Continuous efforts are made, by the Ministry to enhance the incentive amount as well as expansion of areas where incentives could be paid to ASHAs. Recently, it has been decided to involve ASHAs in home based new born care and delivery of contraceptives at the households and payment of incentives for the same.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of ASHAs trained and placed
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	69402
2.	Chhattisgarh	60092
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16888
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9500
5.	Jharkhand	40115
6.	Madhya Pradesh	48159
7.	Orissa	40765
8.	Rajasthan	40310
9.	Uttar Pradesh	135130
10.	Uttarakhand	11086
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3862
12.	Assam	27926
13.	Manipur	3878
14.	Meghalaya	6250
15.	Mizoram	987
16.	Nagaland	1700
17.	Sikkim	666
18.	Tripura	7367
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70700
20.	Goa	0

1	2	3
22.	Haryana	12825
23.	Karnataka	32939
24.	Kerala	30719
25.	Maharashtra .	56854
26.	Punjab	15481
27.	Tamil Nadu	2650
28.	West Bengal	29552
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407
30.	Chandigarh	30
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	85
32.	Daman and Diu	0
33.	Delhi	2680
34.	Lakshadweep	83
35.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL:		807897

Career progression scheme for pharmacists

3031. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different pharmacists' associations have represented for creating a career progression scheme and providing for promotional avenues;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some time back an effort was made in the Ministry for creating a separate cadre comprising of 7 grades from pharmacist to Director of Pharmacy;

(c) whether in the absence of promotional avenue pharmacists stagnate at the same post for decades; and

(d) whether Government will consider for creation of a cadre for pharmacists so that they get proper incentive and promotion avenue?

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

(a) The representations received from various professional bodies from time to time are being appropriately addressed.

(b) Pharmacy Council of India, a statutory body created under Pharmacy Act, 1948, represented before 6th Central Pay Commission for creating a separate cadre comprising 7 grades from pharmacist to Director of Pharmacy.

(c) The promotional avenues for pharmacists are available to some extent and eligible pharmacists' who do not get regular promotions are being granted financial upgradation under Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme (MACPS).

(d) Presently, there is no such proposal in the Ministry.

Problems facing Ayurveda College at Bolangir, Odisha

†3032. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ayurveda College located at Bolangir in Odisha has been facing too many problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn by the State Government in this regard; and

(d) the measures proposed or the steps taken so far by Central Government to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Government Ayurveda college located at Bolangir in Odisha has not been granted permission to undertake admissions in BAMS in the academic year 2011-2012 as per the following deficiencies.

Requirement	Deficiency
Minimum 32 teachers are required.	College is having 31 eligible teachers including 13 Ayurveda medical officers.
Functioning hospital with 40% IPD and 100 OPD per day	In IPD each patient was found to be admitted for 1 day only in the whole year, which <i>prima facie</i> appeared highly improbable.

Therefore subsequently during hearing the college could not substantiate their claim of having a genuinely functional Ayurveda hospital with requisite IPD bed occupancy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Department of AYUSH has received a letter from Joint Secretary to Government of Odisha, Health and Family Welfare dated 29th Oct., 2011 supporting the claims of the college.

(d) Ayurveda College located at Bolangir is administratively and financially managed by Government of Odisha. Therefore all the deficiencies are required to be fulfilled by the State Government of Odisha. However, college has been advised to fulfill the deficiency by 31-12-2011 to consider grant of permission for the academic year 2012-2013.

Spurious drugs in open markets

3033. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Times of India dated 5 November, 2011 that sub-standard drugs worth 5,000 crores are flooding the Indian market creating threat to human lives; and

(b) if so, the action Government has taken to check production and supply of spurious drugs in markets to safeguard health of people?

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

(a) Yes. However, the media had been projecting the problem of spurious or sub-standard drugs in the country in a manner which does not provide a balanced perspective. As per the countrywide survey conducted by the Government in 2009 to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country, out of 24,136 samples collected for analysis, only 0.046% samples were found spurious. Further, as per the available information received from State Drug Controller, the drug samples tested all over the country in four years 2007-2008 to 2010-2011 reveal that only about 0.25% of around 43,000 samples per annum have been found to be spurious/adulterated.

(b) The Government has taken following steps to check the menace of Spurious/Sub standard Drugs.

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended under Drugs and

Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 and it has come in to force since 10th Aug, 2009. Under this Act stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

- (ii) Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act have been forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.

- (iii) Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.
- (iv) The inspectorate staff has been instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for testing/analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
- (v) The States/UTs have been requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal of cases.

Outbreak by JE in Andhra Pradesh

3034. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is monitoring the widespread cases of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the actions being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to overcome the rising number of cases of Japanese Encephalitis in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. 5 Sentinel sites have been established in Andhra Pradesh for surveillance of Japanese Encephalitis (JE).

In addition, weekly data on epidemic prone diseases are also collected, compiled and analyzed under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic prone diseases including vector borne diseases.

- (c) Government of India implements an integrated National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including JE under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The various measures undertaken for prevention and control of Japanese Encephalitis are integrated vector control, vaccination, early case detection, appropriate

treatment, disease and vector surveillance, Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities and capacity building.

National AIDS Control Programme

3035. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise data of the number of people being treated for AIDS;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to determine the number of people covered annually by the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP);

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP-III) has made any progress towards achieving its goal of reducing incidence of AIDS by 60 per cent in high prevalence States and 40 per cent in vulnerable States by 2012; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) A statement indicating number of people being treated for AIDS, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) As per NACP - III targets, the number of people covered by different interventions under National AIDS Control Programme is monitored on annual basis through Computerized Management Information System (CMIS). Details of the current coverage under different interventions is given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) and (e) Yes. According to the recent HIV Estimates based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008-09, it is estimated that new annual HIV infections (HIV Incidence) in India has declined by more than 50% over the past decade. It is estimated that India had approximately 1.2 lakh new HIV infections in 2009, as against 2.7 lakh in 2000. It is also estimated that there is a reduction of annual new HIV infections (HIV Incidence) by 29% in high prevalence States and 13% in low prevalence States (from 2006 to 2009) during the first half of NACP-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Details of ART centres and people treated for AIDS in the country

Sl. No.	State Name	No of ART centres	No. of PLHIV on ART		
			Adult	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43	91371	4662	96033

2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	33	1	34
3. Assam	3	1453	66	1519
4. Bihar	8	8956	436	9392
5. Chandigarh	1	1753	199	1952

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	5	2334	204	2538
7.	Delhi	9	8738	691	9429
8.	Goa	1	1268	92	1360
9.	Gujarat	22	21553	1243	22796
10.	Haryana	1	2321	146	2467
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1302	123	1425
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	639	46	685
13.	Jharkhand	4	2557	161	2718
14.	Karnataka	44	59343	4254	63597
15.	Kerala	8	5540	302	5842
16.	Madhya Pradesh	10	5199	365	5564
17.	Maharashtra	52	98656	6780	105436
18.	Manipur	7	6553	489	7042
19.	Meghalaya	1	166	4	170
20.	Mizoram	3	1214	83	1297
21.	Nagaland	6	2610	118	2728
22.	Orissa	9	3775	144	3919
23.	Pondicherry	1	711	70	781
24.	Punjab	6	7075	423	7498
25.	Rajasthan	7	9960	631	10591
26.	Sikkim	1	51	4	55
27.	Tamil Nadu	41	51317	3013	54330
28.	Tripura	1	175	4	179
29.	Uttar Pradesh	13	16082	944	17026
30.	Uttarakhand	2	874	74	948
31.	West Bengal	9	9043	466	9509
ALL INDIA		324	4,22,622	26,238	4,48,860

Statement-II

*Number of people covered under National AIDS Control Programme
during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till Oct 2011)*

Sl. No.	Indicator	2010-11		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto October, 2011
1.	Number of people tested for HIV (In lakh)	111.71	95.45	120	96.89*
2.	STI/RTI patients managed as per national protocol (In lakh)	100	100.1	120	42.2*
3.	Pregnant Women tested for HIV (In lakh)	86.49	66.38	90	43.34*
4.	HIV+Pregnant Women and Babies receiving ARV prophylaxis	11,350	11,962	17500	6,848
5.	HIV-TB Cross Referrals(In lakh)	8.5	10.48	9.5	5.64@
6.	PLHA on ART	4,04,815	4,07,361	4,50,000	4,48,860*
7.	Opportunistic Infections treated (In lakh)	2.7	4.97	3.1	3.23*
8.	Persons trained under Mainstreaming training programmes (In lakh)	2.50	5.22	1.50	1.92
9	Social Marketing of condom by NACO contracted Social Marketing Organisations	22.46 crore pieces	44.72 crore pieces	34.9 crore pieces	25.87 crore pieces*

*Upto September, 2011,

@ICTC to RNTCP referral from April to August and RNTCP to ICTC from April to September, 2011.

Human clinical trial of cancer vaccine

3036. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cancer vaccine is awaiting human clinical trial which is to be conducted in Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this vaccine was invented by the National Institute of Immunology (NII), India and that the same has been tried on animals; 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) Yes.

(c) and (d) The candidate target molecule was invented at National Institute of Immunology (NII) under the Department of Biotechnology, and was tried on rodents using different cancer cell lines. However, clinical trials have been fixed for Cancer Institute (WIA) Adyar in Chennai.

Insurance cover for clinical trial subjects

†3037. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies providing clinical trial liability insurance of clinical trial subjects at present and the details of terms and conditions of the insurance cover;

(b) the number of trial subjects who experienced serious side-effects during clinical trials in the country during the last three years; and

(c) the total amount of compensation paid to clinical trial subjects by insurance companies, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance has stated that the Public Sector Insurance Companies provide clinical trial liability Insurance to Pharmaceuticals companies, institution conducting clinical trials through "Clinical Trial Liability

Insurance". It covers the legal liability incurred by Hospitals/Pharmaceutical companies and their employees while conducting authorized clinical trials. The cover is provided for selected sum insured which restricts liability to per patient/per event etc. Cover is also provided for bio-equivalence studies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As per the information maintained by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), the number of deaths reported during the clinical trials for various reasons like disease-related deaths viz. cancer etc. or administration to critical or terminally ill patients or side-effects or unrelated causes etc. in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, were 288, 637 and 668 respectively.

(c) Department of Financial Services has provided the following details of compensation paid or reported in respect of Public Sector General Insurance Companies during the last three years:-

Company	Year	No. of Claims Paid/ reported	Amount (In Rs.)	State
National Insurance	2010-11	1 Paid	15000	Maharashtra
New India Assurance	2010-11	2 Paid	2,54,302/- and 2,85,063/-	Maharashtra
Oriental Insurance	2011-12	1 Reported	4,00,000	Maharashtra
United India	No Claims Reported			

Review of health centres

3038. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the functioning of health centres in various States of the country;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Health being a State subject, primary responsibility of reviewing the functioning of health centres across the country rests with the State Government. However, there are monitoring mechanisms under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) also to monitor and review the implementation of NRHM including the functioning of health centres, which include Annual Common Review Mission (CRM), Joint Review Mission, Regular assessment of NRHM

through online Health Management Information System (HMIS), and visit of Joint monitoring teams to high focus districts.

(b) and (c) District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3), a nationwide survey covering 601 Districts from 34 States and Union Territories of India was conducted during December, 2007 to December, 2008. In DLHS-3, apart from household survey information regarding facilities available at the Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital was also collected. The main objectives of the health facility survey were to assess the facilities having critical inputs as per norms, and to know the extent of utilization of facilities at various levels.

Further, Concurrent Evaluation of NRHM was done by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai during 2009-10 which covered 187 districts in all 33 States and Union Territories.

(d) The survey results are widely disseminated among the States and the results are used by the States while preparing State Annual Plans. Under NRHM, the Government has identified 264 backward districts based on the outcomes of District Level Household Survey for focused monitoring. Further, in order to strengthen the infrastructure facilities of health centres, States have been provided with funds for new construction/ up-gradation/renovation works. States are also assisted for contractual appointments to fill the gaps of healthcare professionals.

PHCs in Karnataka

3039. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Karnataka, District-wise;

(b) the number of medical specialists working in PHCs of the State;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up an All India Institute of Medical Sciences-like institute in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2010, a statement showing District-wise functional Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Karnataka is given in Statement (See

below).

(b) The post of a Specialist is not sanctioned for PHC. The services of Specialists are made available at Community Health Centres.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to set up an AIIMS-like institution in the State of Karnataka under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana [PMSSY]. However, the Union Ministry of Health and FW has taken up upgradation of Government Medical College, Bangalore

in the first phase of PMSSY which involves construction of 203 bedded Super Speciality Block and Nursing College/Hostel. Civil work has already been completed.

Statement

District-wise Number of Functional PHCs in Karnataka

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of Functional PHCs.
1.	Bangalkot	47
2.	Bangalore Urban	73
3.	Bangalore Rural	46
4.	Belagaum	146
5.	Bellary	70
6.	Bidar	50
7.	Bijapur	64
8.	Chamarajanagar	57
9.	Chikballapur	56
10.	Chikmagalur	88
11.	Chitradurga	86
12.	Dakshina Kannada	67
13.	Davanagere	103
14.	Dharwad	31
15.	Gadag	35
16.	Gulbarga	126
17.	Hassan	124
18.	Haveri	68
19.	Kodagu	32
20.	Kolar	60
21.	Koppal	45
22.	Mandya	106
23.	Mysore	135

Child deliveries through institutional delivery mechanism

3040. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of child deliveries attended by skilled personnel through institutional delivery mechanism in rural and urban areas of the country in the last two years;

(b) the impact of the Accredited Social Health Activists and Self-Help Groups in increasing the number of institutional deliveries; and

(c) Government's targeted date by which a totality of child deliveries will take place through an institutional delivery mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The institutional deliveries in the country have increased from 40.9% to 47% as per the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-II) in 2002-04 and DLHS-III in 2007-08 respectively. As per the Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES 2009) by UNICEF, the Institutional delivery is 72.9%.

Institutional delivery rates in rural and urban areas was 29.8% and 69.4% respectively in DLHS-II which rose to 37.9% and 70.5% in DLHS-III. Under CES 2009, the rural and urban Institutional delivery was 68% and 85.6% respectively.

The survey data is not available year-wise but provided as per the period of survey.

(b) An evaluation of the ASHA programme in eight States by National Health Systems Resource Centre (NHSRC) between March, 2010 to August, 2010, showed that in a sample of 4820 women who went for institutional deliveries nearly 70% named the ASHA as the motivator.

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) also help generate demand for institutional delivery in the community.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, steps taken to increase the institutional delivery rates across the country include the following:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha

Yojana.

- Capacity building of healthcare providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.

- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of healthcare services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity which also serves as a platform to promote institutional delivery.
- A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

Ban on gutka

†3041. SHRI GANGA CHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme being implemented by Government for prevention of cancer;

(b) whether chemical fertilizers, pesticides, consumption of gutka and tobacco cause cancer and whether Government has carried out any research in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is considering to completely ban gutka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010. The new

programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-12. Under NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for diagnostic services, basic cancer surgery and chemotherapy facilities. The revised programme also envisages to strengthen Government Medical Colleges hospitals including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive cancer care services.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

These TCCs are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

(b) and (c) Studies in India and abroad indicates that use of tobacco in its various forms is associated with cancers of various sites including oral cavity. The available evidence is not enough to indicate that use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is associated with cancer.

Based on latest report of National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research "Three Year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries 2006-2008" the percentage of tobacco-related cancers of all sites of cancers ranged among males from 31.9% in Barshi rural to 57.7% in Dibrugarh district whereas among females, it ranged from 9.5% in Barshi to 26.3% in Dibrugarh.

(d) Under the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COPTA), 2003, provisions have been made to discourage young children from using of tobacco products including Gutka and protect people from tobacco smoke (second hand smoke).

The Act has the following provisions to prevent/discourage young children/minors from tobacco use:-

- (i) Ban on direct or indirect advertisement/promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products
- (ii) Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 years and ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions.

Also, as per the notification of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India dated 5th August, 2011, tobacco and nicotine can not be used as ingredient in any food products.

Illegal abortion of female fetuses

3042. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of female fetuses aborted in the country in

violation of PNDT Act in the last two years;

(b) the total number of clinics or doctors detained in violation of Government guidelines in this regard;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps or plan to control the illegal abortion of female fetuses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the National Crime Record Bureau, 123 and 111 cases of female foeticide have been reported during the year 2009 and 2010 respectively.

(b) So far a total of 83 convictions have been secured against clinics including imprisonment and arrest of 25 and 15 doctors respectively for violations under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.

(c) and (d) The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, was enacted by the Government of India, and further amended in 2003, with the objective of prohibiting sex selection before or after conception, regulation of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques and prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide.

The recent initiatives undertaken by Government of India to strengthen effective implementation of the Act include the following:

- Rule 11 (2) of the PC & PNDT Rules, 1996 has been amended to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment of organizations which fail to register themselves under the Act.
- The National Inspection and monitoring Committee has been reconstituted and apart from inspections, further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.
- Operational guidelines for PNDT-NGO Grant in Aid Scheme have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for awareness generation.
- States have been asked to take advantage of funding available under NRHM for strengthening infrastructure and augmentation of human resources required for effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act.

Shortage of doctors in Radiology Department of AIIMS

3043. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Radiology Department of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi is not functioning due to shortage of resident doctors and patients have to run from pillar to post for test like x-rays, CT Scan, ultrasound, Colour Doppler etc.;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to fill these vacant posts; and

(c) whether Government is conducting a special recruitment drive in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (c) The work of the Department of Radio-diagnosis at AIIMS is not suffering due to shortage of resident doctors. At present 4 posts out of 28 sanctioned posts of Junior Residents and 15 posts out of 56 sanctioned posts of Senior Residents are vacant which are likely to be filled up by January, 2012.

Hindrances to NPCDCS

3044. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) for which the Centre has released ` 137.46 crores has been hampered because of shortage of doctors and technicians to screen people for cancer and cardio-vascular diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether cancer and cardio-vascular diseases screening is done at very few district hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government for effective functioning of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) and (b) The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio Vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) Programme is operational since 2010. The facilities for Cancer and Cardio Vascular Disease (CVD) Diagnosis and treatment are being strengthened at District Hospitals in 100 Districts in 21 States. The common Cancers and CVDs are managed at District Level Hospitals while the difficult cases are referred to medical colleges and tertiary level facilities including apex institutes namely All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER) and Jawahar Lal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER). In general, it is felt that there is shortage of Post Graduate Doctors in the country

including for Cancer and CVD specialities.

(c) The Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and management of these diseases and integration with the primary health care system. The programme is being implemented in 100 selected Districts of 21 States during the years 2010-12.

Procurement of Ayurvedic medicines

3045. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of classical Ayurvedic medicines being procured from private firms; and

(b) since when purchases have not been made by the Ayurvedic stores depot and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) List of classical Ayurvedic medicines is given in Statement (See below).

(b) The old Rate contract for procurement of Ayurvedic Medicines expired in April, 2010. The suppliers did not agree for extension of the contract. Meanwhile, Department of AYUSH has issued detailed guidelines regarding quality of Ayurvedic medicines and made the batch wise testing of medicines compulsory to ascertain permissible levels of heavy metals. Accordingly the new tender has been issued.

However, the medicines duly prescribed by the Ayurvedic doctors are procured through the authorised local chemists and supplied to the beneficiaries.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Classical Ayurvedic Medicines
1	2
1.	Brahmi Vati (M.Y)
2.	Brihat Vangeshwar Rasa
3.	Brihat Vata Chintamani Rasa
4.	Chaturbhuja Rasa
5.	Gorochanadi Vati
6.	Jawahar Mohra
7.	Kumar Kalyan Rasa
8.	Maha Laxmi Villas Rasa

9. Mahayograj Gugguly (S.Y.)
 10. Makardhwaja (S.Y.)
 11. Manas Mitra Vatak
-

1	2
12.	Muktak Panchamrita Rasa
13.	Putpakwa Vishama Jwarantaka Lauha
14.	Raj Mriganaka Rasa
15.	Rasa Raj Rasa
16.	Shawas Kasa Chintamani Rasa
17.	Soot Shekhar Rasa (S.Y.)
18.	Swaran Vasant Malti Rasa
19.	Vasant Kusmakar Rasa
20.	Vata Kulantak Rasa
21.	Yakuti
22.	Yogendra Rasa
23.	Gojhiwadi Kwath
24.	Varunadi Kwath
25.	Jatiphaladi Churna (Bhang Yukt)
26.	Appamargkshar
27.	Narikel Lavan
27.	Bednantak Rasa
28.	Chanderkala Rasa
29.	Ekangveer Rasa
30.	Gandhak Rasayan
31.	Karpooora Rasa (Ahiphenyukt)
32.	Kravyad Rasa
33.	Nagarjunabhra Rasa
34.	Nityanand Rasa
35.	Samira Pannag Rasa
36.	Abhrak Bhasma (100 Puti)
37.	Kasis Bhasma

1	2
38.	Lauh Bhasma (100 Puti)
39.	Mayur Pinchha Bhasma
40.	Trivang Bhasma
41.	Zaharmohra Pishti
42.	Amlapittantak Lauh
43.	Brahmi Vati
44.	Guduchighan Vati (Samshamni Vati)
45.	Dhavantaram Gulika
46.	Marm Gulika
47.	Pradrantak Lauh
48.	Rajah Pravartani Vati
49.	Sudershan (Churna) Ghan Vati
50.	Ayush-64
51.	Amritadi Guggulu
52.	Laksha Guggulu
53.	Maha Yograj Guggulu
54.	Navak Guggulu
55.	Husk of Isabgol
56.	Arjuna Corse Powder
57.	Gandhak Mishran
58.	Kamdudha Mishran
59.	Prabhakar Mishran
60.	Arogya Mishran
61.	Ayaskriti
62.	Saraswatarishta (S. Rahait)
63.	Devdarwadi Kwath
64.	Guggulu Tikta Kwath

1	2
65.	Maharasnadi Kwath
66.	Pathyadi Kwath
67.	Punernavashtak Kwath
68.	Erand Pak
69.	Kushmandka Rasayan
70.	Koucha Beeja Pak
71.	Musali Pak
72.	Indukantam Ghritam
73.	Asanavilvadi Taila
74.	Dhanwanter Taila
75.	Dhanwanter Taila 101 paka
76.	Himsagar Taila
77.	Kottam Chukkadi Taila
78.	Ksheerbala Taila 101 paka
79.	Lavang Taila
80.	Mahabala Taila
81.	Muruvenna Taila
82.	Nalpamaradi Taila
83.	Ark Gulab

Release of grants for medical institutes in A.P.

3046. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released any grant for the institutions like the Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) and Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (SVIMS) in Andhra Pradesh (AP);

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the actual demands still pending from them?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Government of India is contributing Rs. 100 crore for upgradation of Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), Hyderabad and Rs.60 crore for Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences (SVIMS), Tirupati under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

For upgradation of NIMS, Hyderabad, Rs.82.30 crore has been released for civil work and after excluding consultancy/project management expenditure of Rs.10 crore, balance amount of Rs.7.70 crore is available which will be released to the institute on finalization of list of medical equipments to be procured by the institute.

Upgradation of SVIMS, Tirupati involved procurement of medical equipments. Out of central contribution of Rs.60 crore, an amount of Rs.42.10 crore has been spent so far. An amount of Rs.10 crore will be released to the State Government on finalizing the list of equipments by the institute.

(d) No.

Increasing incidence of noncommunicable diseases

3047. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increasing incidence of non-communicable diseases is seen in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and factors responsible for this State of affairs; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. The exact number of peoples suffering from various non-communicable diseases is not known. However based on the Report of the National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, estimated number of cases of important non-communicable diseases are given below:

- Cardiovascular Diseases: 3.80 crore in 2005; Projected increase is 6.41 crore in 2015

- Diabetes: 3.10 crore in 2005; Projected increase is 4.60 crore in 2015
- Stroke: 12 lakh in 2005; Projected increase is 17 lakh in 2015

The exact reasons for high prevalence of NCDs are not clear. However, urbanisation and longevity has been associated with increase in NCDs. Unhealthy lifestyle is major reason for

increase in NCDs. The four major risk factors which are directly or indirectly associated with the causation of chronic non-communicable disease are as follows:-

- (i) Tobacco use (smoking and chewing)
- (ii) Alcohol use
- (iii) Physical inactivity
- (iv) Unhealthy diet.

(c) To control the NCDs in India, Government of India has initiated the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in the 100 identified Districts in 21 States.

Loss incurred by GMCH, Chandigarh

3048. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Government Medical College and Hospital (GMCH), Sector-32, Chandigarh, loss of ` 52.36 lakhs has been occurred due to purchase of costly medicines;

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking so that such type of losses may not occur in future; and

(c) the actions Government has taken against those officials found guilty?

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

(a) No such complaint has been received in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Primary healthcare systems

3049. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for major changes in the country's primary healthcare systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether experts from foreign countries have agreed to provide training to Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) in public health fields; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to improve the

country's primary healthcare systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Realising the need for health
system strengthening

and improvement in primary healthcare system, the Government launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country. The core strategies of the Mission include decentralized planning, community participation, Flexible financing through untied grants to health centres, augmentation of human resources through contractual appointments etc.

Further course corrections required in the primary healthcare system have been deliberated and recommended by the Working Group on NRHM to the Planning Commission for incorporation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) is a body registered under Societies Registration Act. PHFI has informed that it forges national and international partnerships aimed at establishing strong national and international research networks of public health and allied institutions, which would undertake policy and programme relevant research and build capacity to advance public health goals. In order to promote exchange of ideas and public health expertise, PHFI brings together some of the leading institutions in developed and developing countries to collectively undertake analytic work for generating policy recommendations related to public health action not only in health arena, but across allied sectors, which impact upon health of the people. PHFI has partnerships with over 160 international and national institutions, including over 80 academic institutions globally. Government of India has no role in providing training to PHFI by experts from foreign countries.

Significant progress has been made in improving the health indicators of the country since launch of NRHM. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has come down from 58 in 2005 to 50 in 2009. Similarly, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has reduced from 254 during 2004-06 to 212 during 2007-09. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has also come down from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.6 in 2009.

Long working hours for trainee doctors

3050. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether extremely long working hours, 30-56 hours at stretch are imposed on trainee resident doctors (PG students) specially in

surgical specialities (Surgery, Gynaecology, Orthopaedics) routinely in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, whether this practice is not only inhuman torture of young doctors but also obvious cause of unavoidable negligence, accidents, maltreatment and misbehaviour with patients and massive hindrance in the proper training, learning and personal life of those doctors due to extreme physical and mental exertion; and

(c) if not, the details of norms laid down and the steps Government has taken to ensure their proper enforcement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (c) "Health" being a State subject, such information State/UT wise is not maintained centrally.

However, in so far as the three Central Government hospitals in Delhi are concerned, the guidelines for working hours of resident doctors issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are followed. As per the guidelines, continuous active duty for resident doctors will not normally exceed 12 hours. Subject to exigencies of work, the resident doctors will be allowed one weekly holiday by rotation. The resident doctors will also be required to be on call duty not exceeding 12 hours at a time. The Junior Residents should work ordinarily for 48 hours per week and not more than 12 hours at a stretch, subject to the condition that the working hours will be flexible as may be decided by the Medical Superintendents concerned keeping in view of the workload and availability of doctors for clinical work.

Shortage of paediatricians at CHCs in W.B.

3051. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in West Bengal (WB) 25 paediatricians are working at Community Health Centres (CHCs) against the total requirement of 349 paediatricians;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CHCs need 1,396 specialists but only 186 are in position;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2010, a total of 59 Paediatricians are in position at Community Health Centres (CHCs) against the requirement of 348 in the State of West Bengal.

(b) and (c) As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India

2010, a total of 175 Specialists are in position at Community Health Centres (CHCs) against the requirement of 1392 posts of Specialists in the State of West Bengal.

(d) Augmentation of human resources is one of the thrust area under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. Financial support is provided under NRHM for engagement of staff on contractual basis. Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements, measure to set up more medical colleges, GNM Schools, ANM Schools to produce more doctors and paramedics

are the other measures taken to bridge the gap in human resources. As per NRHM State- wise progress as on 30 the June, 2011, 38 specialists, 354 General Duty Medical Officers [GDMOs] and 19 AYUSH doctors have been appointed under NRHM on contractual basis in the State of West Bengal.

The posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments. They are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant post.

Steps for checking sex determination tests

†3052. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the direction of establishing a monitoring mechanism and preparing a comprehensive management plan against sex determination with Central aid, desired success could not be achieved in many States of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has proposed to take some concrete steps, which are in accordance with the suggestions/findings, put forth in this connection in the meeting of State Health Secretaries and Ministers organised in Delhi recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No. In the meeting of State Health Ministers and Health Secretaries, held under the Chairmanship of Hon. Union Health Minister on the 28th September, 2011 at New Delhi, States have been exhorted to curb sex determination through effective implementation of the PC and PNDT Act as per key action points mentioned below:

- Appointment of District Collectors as District Appropriate Authority.
- Monitoring stand-alone diagnostic facilities and regulation of multiple registrations of radiologists at ultrasound clinics/facilities as well as portable ultrasound machines.
- Sustained advocacy and communication strategies for community awareness with focus on Information, Education, Communication;

involvement of religious leaders, NGOs and public service messages for affirmative action to nurture the girl child.

- On line filing of F-Forms to capture real time data and swift action against violations of the Act.
- Surprise inspections of ultrasound diagnostic facilities by State Inspection and Monitoring Committees.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Capacity building of implementing agencies at all levels at State/district and sub district level.
- Setting up dedicated PNMT cells at State/district level with adequate infrastructure and human resource capacity.
- Surveillance against increasing sale of cheaper foreign brands and refurbished/second hand ultrasound machines by dealers.

Dismal child sex ratio in cities

3053. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report the child sex ratio in the country is worst in the cities as compared to other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The child Sex Ratio in the country has declined from 927 to 914 in Census 2011.

As per the Provisional Population Totals, Urban Agglomerations and Cities, Census 2011, the child Sex Ratio in Urban Agglomerations/Cities with 100,000 persons and above is 899.

(b) Some of the reasons for neglect of girl child and low levels of sex ratio are son preference, low status of women, social and financial security associated with sons, socio-cultural practices including dowry and violence against women.

Further, small family norm coupled with access to sex determination tests and abortion services are a catalyst in the declining child sex ratio.

With a view to improving the child sex ratio, the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, was enacted by the Government of India, and further amended in 2003, with the objective of prohibiting sex selection before or after conception, regulation of Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques and prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide.

The recent initiatives undertaken by Government of India to

strengthen effective implementation of the Act include the following:

- Rule 11 (2) of the PC & PNDT Rules, 1996 has been amended to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment of organizations which fail to register themselves under the Act.
- The National Inspection and monitoring Committee has been reconstituted and apart from inspections, further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate

Authorities against organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.

- Operational guidelines for PNDT-NGO Grant in Aid Scheme have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for awareness generation..
- States have been asked to take advantage of funding available under NRHM for strengthening infrastructure and augmentation of human resources required for effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act.

Condition of children hospital in Delhi

†3054. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, Delhi is the only Government hospital for catering to the medical needs of children;

(b) whether Government is aware of the poor condition, poor management and acute shortage of doctors, nurses and medical equipments in the said hospital;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any measures to do away with the poor conditions and all shortcomings of this hospital for treatment of children;

(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) Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital is one of the tertiary level Government Paediatric Hospitals affiliated to Lady Hardinge Medical College in Delhi, providing curative and preventive services to the children of Delhi and neighbouring States.

(b) As per norms, the doctors, nurses and other staffs of the hospital are adequate for existing beds. However, at present, the hospital is facing huge rush of patients exceeding the existing capabilities.

(c) to (e) Up-gradation of hospital infrastructure and improvement in hospital/patient care services are continuous process and are undertaken by the hospital as per the requirement, priority and available resources.

Timely supply of Ayurvedic medicines

3055. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether problems like nonmentioning of expiry date, sub-standard medicine, no meaningful use of computers exist in CGHS Ayurvedic medicines and hospitals in Delhi;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that it takes a week or more time to supply prescribed medicines in case of local purchase and some medicines are not supplied to beneficiaries including Kali Bari CGHS dispensary;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether timeline of supply of Ayurvedic medicines is equal to Allopathic system wherein prescribed medicines are supplied to beneficiaries within 2/3 days of prescription;

(e) if so, the manner in which implementation is ensured; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (c) No.

(d) to (f) Yes, the local authorized chemists supply the medicines on the next day of the indented medicines failing which they are liable to pay penalties as per the terms of the agreement.

Infant deaths in the country

3056. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the latest combined Report of the UNICEF and WHO 30 per cent of infant deaths (0-5 years) in the age group are taking place in India;

(b) if so, the reasons for such unimpressive performance of the country in reducing the infant mortality in the country when there is a drastic reduction in other countries, including China; and

(c) the efforts Ministry is making or proposed to make in the Twelfth Plan Period to bring down the infant deaths to world average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. As per 'Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation - Report 2011', India contributes to 22% of total under-five deaths worldwide.

As per Registrar General of India (RGI), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 58 per thousand live births per year in 2005 to 50 in 2009.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission the following interventions are being implemented to bring down the mortality rate of children in the country:

- (1) **Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** Promoting Institutional delivery by skilled birth attendant is key to reducing both maternal and

neo-natal mortality. There has been a phenomenal increase in number of institutional deliveries since the launch of JSY and number of beneficiaries has increased from 7.39 lacs in 2005 to 113.38 lacs in 2010-11. Besides this infrastructure of health facilities is also being strengthened for providing comprehensive obstetric care services under NRHM.

- (2) **Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality:** Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NRHM. At present 293 SNCUs, 1134 NBSU and 8582 NBCCs are functional.
- (3) **Capacity building of health care providers:** Various trainings are being conducted under NRHM to train doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother during pregnancy and delivery. These trainings are IMNCI, NSSK, SBA, LSAS, EMOC, BMOC etc.
- (4) **Universal Immunization Programme:** Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments, provision of operational costs.
- (5) **New initiatives in last two years**
 - (a) **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** was launched on 1st June, 2011 and has provision for free transport, food and drugs and diagnostics to all pregnant women and sick new born. The initiative would further promote institutional delivery; eliminate out of pocket expenses which act as a barrier to seeking institutional care for mothers and sick new born.
 - (b) **Home based new born care (HBNC):** As 52 percent of child

deaths take place in the first 28 days of birth, home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated by providing incentive of Rs. 250. The purpose of Home Based New Born Care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

- (c) **Mother and Child Tracking System:** A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and

tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured. One crore and 30 lakh mothers and 70 lakh children have already been registered.

Some of the important measures proposed in the approach paper to Twelfth five-year plan to address the reduction in infant deaths in the country includes:

- Innovative management reforms within health delivery systems with a view to improve efficiency, effectiveness and accountability.
- Ensure access to essential drugs
- Convergence of Health and Child Care services
- Efforts to make healthcare delivery more consultative and inclusive through strengthening PRIs/ULBs, increasing users' participation
- Strengthening of BCC through involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Rogi Kalyan Samitis, Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the available cadre of frontline health workers, through innovative use of folk and electronic media
- Breaking the vicious cycle of multiple deprivations faced by girls and women because of gender discrimination and undernutrition
- Completion of the basic infrastructure needed for health delivery in rural areas by the end of the Twelfth Plan
- Strengthening of District Hospitals in terms of both equipment and staffing for a wide range of secondary care services and also some tertiary level services.
- Expansion in teaching institutions for health professionals to ensure adequate number of health professionals per 1000 population.
- Establishing a Human Resource Health Management system for improved recruitment, retention and performance; rationalised pay, allowances and incentive structures; and career tracks

for competency based professional advancement

Building construction as per Vastu in AIIMS

†3057. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some higher officials of AIIMS, New Delhi have got buildings constructed as per Vastu and overlooking the rules;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of officers who got the buildings constructed in such manner and quantum of money spent thereon;

(c) whether for constructing building as per Vastu, approvals for making changes in the original structures were obtained; and

(d) the number of works got repeated in name of beautification in the last two years and the quantum of money spent on them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Compulsory licence applications for HIV/AIDS and cancer drugs

3058. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compulsory license applications filed so far in India for HIV/AIDS and cancer drug; and

(b) whether the reasons for these applications not been processed so far is due to the fact that most of the drugs in HIV/AIDS and cancer categories are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per the information received from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, one application has been received for compulsory license in the Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (CGPDTM). M/s Natco Pharma has filed an application for compulsory license under section 84 (1) of the Patents Act in respect of patent No. 215758 (Patentee M/s Bayer Corporation) on 29.07.2011

(b) No.

Treatment of asymmetrical teeth under CGHS

3059. SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please to refer to reply to the Starred Question 361 given in the Rajya Sabha on 15th December, 2009 and state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a child with asymmetrical teeth becomes an object of ridicule for his/her peers at schools and thereby suffers from inferiority complex;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplates inclusion of treatment

of asymmetrical teeth under CGHS as necessary, not aesthetic one, under rules and approve the expenses incurred on it in view of the high amount being charged in case of private treatment and enhanced CGHS subscription of the beneficiaries;

(c) if not, whether such a move does not amount of discrimination of such children;

(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) Cosmetic treatment is not included under CGHS for reimbursement, nor is there a proposal to do so. CGHS caters to the disease conditions of its beneficiaries.

Right to practises for Electro-Homoeopathy Degree holders

†3060. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to confer the right of practising on the Electro-Homoeopathy Degree holder doctors;

(b) whether in the light of direction given by Hon'ble Supreme Court, Government is considering to confer the right to serve and treatment on the doctors of this stream of knowledge;

(c) whether Electro-Homoeopathy is considered to be effective in providing cheap and effective medical facility to all through alternative medicine streams; and

(d) if so, whether Government will confer the right of practise on the expert degree holders of this stream in view of their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Electro-Homoeopathy is not a recognized system of medicine and only practitioners of recognized systems of medicine can use the term doctor.

(c) and (d) Electro-Homoeopathy has not been found to fulfill the essential and desirable criterion for recognition as a new system of medicine.

Tapping of nuclear reactor turbine market by BHEL

3061. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) proposes international partnership to tap the nuclear reactor turbine market in

the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of success achieved by BHEL so far in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which new tie-ups has been able to help the BHEL to gain or access new technologies through such partnerships?

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

(b) A Joint Venture Company (JVC) for execution of Conventional Island (Turbine side) for 700 MWe nuclear power plants is contemplated to be set up between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), BHEL and Alstom of France.

BHEL is further making efforts to associate with other international nuclear reactor vendors for possible cooperation to manufacture the components of higher size reactors.

(c) BHEL has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in February 2011 with NPCIL and Alstom for formation of JVC for execution of Conventional Island (Turbine side) of Nuclear Power Plant for 700 MWe and above.

In January 2011, an MOU has also been signed between BHEL and GE-Hitachi (USA) for possible cooperation to Manufacture components of higher size reactors (1000 MWe and above).

(d) Based on the MOU signed between BHEL, NPCIL and Alstom for formation of an JVC, BHEL has received orders for manufacture and supply of Steam Turbine Generator package in consortium with Alstom for 2x700 MWe nuclear power plant of NPCIL at Kakrapar Units # 3 & 4. For this, Steam Turbine components are being manufactured and supplied by BHEL and Alstom, and balance equipment including erection and commissioning is being undertaken by BHEL. BHEL shall be manufacturing Steam Turbine components based on manufacturing drawings given by Alstom.

Limit on LPG cylinders per household

3062. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has worked out a proposal to limit the number of LPG cylinders for each household to seven per year;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the oil companies endorsed this proposal but the States and public representatives are opposing the same;

(c) the reasons for pushing forth the above proposal;

(d) whether the issue has been discussed by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) held in the second week of May, 2011; and

(e) if so, the recommendation/outcome of the EGoM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) A proposal was worked out to restrict the number of cylinders to be supplied at subsidized rate to registered customers of domestic LPG but the Government has not taken a decision in this regard.

(b) The question of Oil Marketing Companies endorsing the proposal is not relevant, as the Public Sector OMCs are mandated to carry out policy decisions of the Government. Although some Public Representatives have raised concerns relating to the proposal to restrict the number of subsidized refills, the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2010-11) on Demands for Grants (2011-12) in its 8th Report has recommended that in order to restrict the increasing burden of subsidy, supply of the Domestic LPG refills should be done away with rich and affluent people with income of Rs.6 lakhs and above per annum, including those holding constitutional posts, public representatives like MPs, MLAs/MLCs.

(c) At present, subsidy on account of Domestic LPG is unlimited, as there is no restriction on the number of refills supplied to a household. The proposal was intended to restrict the quantum of subsidy payable by the Government.

(d) and (e) The proposal was placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Under-recoveries of the Oil Marketing Companies for consideration, in its meeting held on 8th August, 2011, however, the item was deferred.

Outdated technologies of Indian oil refineries

3063. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that old technology of Indian refineries are one of the major reasons for high cost of petrol diesel and kerosene in the country;

(b) if so, whether any action plan is there to solve the issue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Price of petroleum products are not based on the cost of production.

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

Awarding of exploratory block to Cairn energy

3064. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Cairn energy was awarded RJ-ON-90/1 Block under pre-NELP;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 1,700 sq. kms. have been awarded to Cairn energy in violation of the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC); and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The contractor of the block RJ-ON-90/1 requested for grant of additional area of about 1,700 Sq. Km which was granted by the Government with certain conditions. The two extensions of area were granted on the basis of relevant provision under Article 10.1 of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of RJ-ON-90/1 block and also on the technical merits demonstrated by the Operator that reservoir sands of Fatehgarh Formation are likely to extend beyond the northern boundary of the Block towards north and north west.

Subsidy to petroleum sector

†3065.SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tax on petrol, diesel and ATF in the country is much higher in comparison to other countries of the world especially the United States, the United Kingdom and France, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the subsidy amount given to the petroleum sector is too less in comparison to the taxes being collected by Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the amount of subsidy given and taxes collected in the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and in the first six months of the financial year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol/Diesel and taxes levied in India, United States of America, United Kingdom and France are given below:-

(In Indian Rupees per liter)

Country	Petrol	Diesel
---------	--------	--------

	RSP	Taxes	RSP	Taxes
1	2	3	4	5
India	65.64	26.44*	40.91	7.4*

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
United States of America	45.45	5.54	53.23	6.41
United Kingdom	108.47	65.10	95.18	47.02
France	103.14	59.26	79.85	30.29

Notes-

(i) RSP in India as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited at Delhi effective 1.12.2011.

(ii) Prices and taxes of Petrol and Diesel in other countries are as per International Energy Agency (IEA) report "End-use petroleum product prices and average crude oil import costs" for November, 2011. Average exchange rate of November, 2011 of ` 50.84 per \$ used for conversion.

* Includes Central and State Taxes

The Excise Duty on ATF in India is 8% and VAT at Delhi is 20%. However, the details of taxes on ATF of the above mentioned countries are not available.

(c) and (d) The Government is administering "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" and providing a subsidy of ` 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ` 22.58 per cylinder on Domestic LPG from the fiscal budget to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Whereas the retail selling price (RSP) of Petrol is made market-determined since 25.6.2010, the RSPs of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic are being modulated by the Government to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of rising international oil prices. As a result, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery on the sale of these petroleum products. In addition to the fiscal subsidy, under the burden sharing mechanism being followed, the under-recoveries on these products are partly compensated by the Government.

The details of taxes/duties on petroleum products collected by Central Government *vis-a-vis* payout by Government to the Public Sector Oil Companies on account of subsidy/cash assistance from 2009-10 to 1st half of 2011-12 are given in the Statement (See below).

Statement

The details of taxes/duties on Petroleum Products and payout by Government

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
--	---------	---------	----------

(April,-September,
2011)

1	2	3	4
Tax/Duties on Petroleum Products to Central Exchequer			
Cess on Crude Oil	6,559	6,810	3,477

1	2	3	4
Royalty on Crude Oil/Gas	3,859	3,652	1,998
Customs Duty	4,563	24,136	8,116
Excise Duty	62,480	68,040	29,400
Service Tax etc.	982	942	420
TOTAL:	78,443	1,03,580	43,411

**Payout by Government to
Public Sector Oil Companies**

Cash assistance by Government towards OMCs' under-recovery	26,000	41,000	30,000
Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG under "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002"	2,770	2,904	1,491
Freight Subsidy on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG under "Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002"	22	22	12
Natural Gas subsidy for North East Sector	159	445	250
TOTAL	28,951	44,371	31,753

*Provisional as per Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

Difference in prices of ATF and other petrol products

3066. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is less than that of petrol prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether oil companies do not incur losses due to low prices of ATF; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the difference in prices of ATF and other petro-products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The comparison of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and Petrol prices in the four metropolitan cities as on 1.12.2011 is given below:-

(` per litre)		
City	Petrol	ATF
Delhi	65.64	64.62
Mumbai	70.65	65.65
Kolkata	70.03	72.90
Chennai	69.55	69.52

(c) to (d) Both ATF and Petrol are decontrolled products and their prices are fixed by the OMCs basing on the prices prevailing in the international oil market. The difference in the final selling prices of these products is due to different rates of duties and taxes levied on these products.

Time limit for booking LPG cylinder

†3067. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that only after 21 days of receiving the cylinder the consumers in Delhi may book for the next gas cylinder;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is due to shortage of cooking gas in Delhi; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government for providing gas to consumers immediately and ending the time-limit of 21 days for booking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are no restrictions imposed or time limit fixed for refill booking by the customers in Delhi.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have instructed their distributors to effect the supply of LPG cylinder to genuine registered domestic customers within 48 hours of refill

booking, under normal circumstances.

With a view to provide better services to the customers as also to reduce the scope for irregularities, the Automatic Unified System has been introduced by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

OMCs (IOCL, BPCL and HPCL) in March, 2011 under which domestic LPG consumers of Delhi can book their refill only through the mode of short Message Service (SMS)/Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS)/Fixed Wireless Phone (FWP)/Website. These systems accept request for refill booking as and when done by the customers. Advertisements have been released in leading news papers in this regard for information and convenience of consumers. Also, leaflets containing detailed procedure for all these modes have also been distributed to the consumers for their convenience.

Gas connections for the poor in rural Assam

3068. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any proposal to provide gas connections to poor families in rural areas of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set any target for providing subsidised gas connections to the poor families in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) A proposal for providing one time financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the country, including in the State of Assam, for acquiring new LPG connection is under consideration of the Government. Under the proposed scheme, the Government and the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) would provide one time assistance of ` 1400 for acquiring a new LPG connection to a BPL family, which would cover the present security deposit on a LPG cylinder and regulator.

(c) and (d) The "Vision 2015" adopted for LPG sector, *inter-alia*, focuses on raising the population coverage of LPG with the focus on rural areas and areas where LPG coverage is low. The Vision-2015 envisages to achieve 75% population coverage in the country by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections by 2015 especially in rural areas and under-served areas. To ensure that growth of LPG usage is evenly spread, OMCs are assessing/identifying locations in a phased manner under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY).

The RGGLVY, which primarily aims at providing LPG to the rural households, including BPL families, has been launched on 16.10.2009. Under the Scheme, as on 01-11-2011, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have undertaken to set up 3758 LPG distributors in 26 States, including 35 locations in the State of Assam.

Complaints against LPG distributor

3069. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that numerous complaints were received against

M/s. Balaji Gas Agency of Bharat Gas at Samdhan near Gursahaiganj, District Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh during last year and the current year;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said distributor is still indulging in malpractices;

(d) whether Government is aware that the Field Officers of Bharat Gas are in league with the said distributor; and

(e) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to prevent malpractices of the said distributor in a foolproof manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Based on the complaints received against M/s. Balaji Gas Agency at Samdhan near Gursahaiganj, District Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh during the last year and the current year (April-September, 2011) regarding delay in refill supplies, non-release of new LPG connections, non-home delivery, rude behaviour, not giving cash and carry rebate etc., action for established complaints has been taken against the distributor under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG). The action involved imposition of penalty and issuance of warning/caution to the distributor.

(d) No instance of the officials of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) being in league with the distributor has come to the notice of the Government.

(e) A strict vigil is being kept on the functioning of the said LPG distributor.

The Government has brought out the "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001" which provide for penal action

against LPG distributors indulging in malpractices of LPG.

MDG *inter-alia* provide for following action against an errant distributor:-

- Fine of ` 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of ` 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are also empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act 1955, to take action against malpractices relating to domestic LPG.

Implementation of ethanol blended petrol programme

3070. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be please to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 3682 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6th September, 2011 and state:

(a) the outcome of the matter taken up with the State Governments/UTs for smooth implementation of Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme and to bring uniformity in procedure/taxation policy on the usage of Ethanol;

(b) whether Government proposes to step in to help the Oil Marketing Companies to receive the required quota of Ethanol from the domestic supply since State Governments are not directly responsible for ensuring supply; and

(c) if so, in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In response to the request of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to the States for facilitating smooth implementation of EBP Programme, some of the States like Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan etc. have exempted/reduced the import and export fee on Ethanol. Details of action taken by State Governments to rationalize taxes and procedures are given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) To help OMCs achieve their targets under EBP Programme, State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures followed by the State Governments in giving storage permissions to OMCs and issue of allotments and permissions for movement of Ethanol required for EBP Programme.

Apart from this, Delhi Government and Gujarat Government have been requested to withdraw the import duties introduced by these States recently.

Statement

*Details of Progress in respect of Procedure/Taxation on Ethanol
reported by State Governments after matter was taken up by the Central
Government*

- (i) Orissa - Reduced import fee to ` 2 per bulk litre.
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh - U.P. Government is imposing export fee @ ` 1 per litre, which is quite low.
- (iii) Chhattisgarh - Introduced full waiver of export/import fee on movement of Ethanol.

- (iv) West Bengal - Reduced the import fee to ` 2.50 per litre.
- (v) Maharashtra - Extended the period of Permits/authorization from 2 months to 1 year, and such authorizations extended to multiple parties simultaneously. State is willing to revisit the regime of transport fees and initiate necessary measures, in national interest.
- (vi) Himachal Pradesh - Not levying any export /import fee.
- (vii) Rajasthan - Reduced import duty from ` 6 to ` 1 per litre. NOC for import of Ethanol to be issued for one year.
- (viii) M.P. - Reduced import fee from ` 2 to ` 1 per litre.
- (ix) Bihar - Not levying any import fee. Reduced export fee to ` 0.50/bulk litre.
- (x) Kerala - Import fee is being levied at ` 0.05 per litre and Export fee at ` 1.50 per litre.
- (xi) Karnataka - Not levying any export/import fee.
- (xii) Andhra Pradesh - Not levying any import fee. Also issuing permit for a 3 year period.
- (xiii) Haryana - Permit fee of ` 1 per bulk litre on Ethanol abolished in Excise Policy, 2008-09 and there is no Excise duty on import of Ethanol for use in automobiles in the State.

RIL-BP deal for KG-D6 gas fields

3071. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s RIL has invested USD 5.89 billion so far for development of KG-D6 gas fields;

(b) whether RIL-BP deal covers more than the investment and an additional premium for 30 per cent of KG-D6 assets by M/s BP; and

(c) whether such transaction for financial benefit is permissible for natural resources owned by the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the Annual Audited Account submitted by the Contractor, an amount to the tune of US\$ 7.42 Billion

has been expended under development activities in KG- DWN-98/3 block till 31.3.2011.

Any Party comprising the Contractor may assign, or transfer, a part or all of its Participating Interest (PI), with the prior written consent of the Government of India provided that the conditions under Article 28 and Article 29 of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC), are fulfilled.

Government has granted consent for the proposed assignment of 30% of Participating Interest (PI) by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) to BP Exploration (Alpha) Limited (BPEAL) in 21 blocks in accordance with the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC).

Distributions of kerosene quota among States

3072. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total kerosene quota distributed among the States;
- (b) whether Government is planning to increase kerosene quota to Maharashtra; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) State/UT -wise details of allocation of Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene made for the year 2011-12 are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The Government is not considering increase in PDS Kerosene quota to the State of Maharashtra.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Distributions of Kerosene quota among States

States/UTs	Allocation of PDS SKO for 2011-12 (Quantity in KL)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7248
Andhra Pradesh	530808
Arunachal Pradesh	11628
Assam	330708
Bihar	820320
Chandigarh	7332
Chhattisgarh	186600

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2484
Daman and Diu	2016

1	2
Delhi	61380
Goa	19776
Gujarat	673584
Haryana	157260
Himachal Pradesh	32472
Jammu and Kashmir	95082
Jharkhand	270276
Karnataka	539544
Kerala	197124
Lakshadweep	1020
Madhya Pradesh	626412
Maharashtra	1258812
Manipur	25344
Meghalaya	26064
Mizoram	7836
Nagaland	17100
Orissa	400944
Puducherry	10440
Punjab	272556
Rajasthan	511404
Sikkim	6588
Tamil Nadu	551352
Tripura	39264
Uttar Pradesh	1592700
Uttarakhand	107520
West Bengal	964728
TOTAL	10365726

Note: Allocation of J&K include 4626 KL for Laddakh Region allocated

on yearly basis.

Oil and gas production in Rajasthan

†3073. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the names of locations and districts thereof;

(c) the areas of the State where availability of maximum quantity of oil and gas has been estimated and names of the places and time since when the production of oil has started with granting of average daily production thereof; and

(d) the percentage of Rajasthan's share in returns thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, total 15 discoveries have been made (12 oil and 3 gas) in the block RJ-ON-90/1 in the Barmer and Jallor districts of Rajasthan. Further, 2 gas discoveries have been made in the block RJ-ON/6 in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan.

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has made 7 gas discoveries in the operational area of Rajasthan such as Manhera Tibba, Ghotaru, Kharatar, Bakhri Tibba, Bankia, Sadewala and Chinnewala Tibba in Jaisalmer district of the state.

In addition, Oil India Limited (OIL) has discovered reserves of heavy oil in Baghewala oilfield in Jaisalmer and Bikaner districts and natural gas in Jaisalmer basin in Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan.

(c) Under the PSC regime, most of the oil reserves have been found in Mangala, Bhagyam and Aishwarya (MBA) fields of RJ-ON-90/1 block. Gas reserves have been found in Raageshwari Gas field of RJ-ON-90/1 block and also in RJ-ON/6 block.

The current average oil and gas production from RJ-ON-90/1 block is about 125,250 barrel of oil per day (bopd) and 0.76 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) respectively.

The current average gas production from RJ-ON/6 block is about 0.20 MMSCMD and condensate production is about 14 bopd.

ONGC has commenced gas production from Manehara Tibba since May

1994 and its current production rate is 48,000 cubic metre/day.

OIL has commenced natural gas production from Jaisalmer Basin in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan since July, 1996 and is currently producing at the rate of 0.64 MMSCMD.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Rajasthan Government receives royalty on crude oil and natural gas production at the rate of 20% on cum royalty basis and 10% of the well head price respectively. In addition, other statutory taxes and levies, as applicable are received by the State Government of Rajasthan.

Indira Awaas Yojana in Bihar

†3074. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the amount released by the Central Government for Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Bihar during the last three years, year-wise, alongwith the extent of amount spent, year-wise; and

(b) the number of persons targeted to be provided with houses each year during the last three years under IAY in Bihar alongwith the number of houses constructed, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A Statement showing year- wise details of Central funds released, funds utilized, target fixed and achievement made under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Bihar during the last three years is given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Centre Fund Released, Fund Utilization, Target and houses constructed in the State of Bihar from 2008-09 to 2011-12 under Indira Awaas Yojana

Year	(Rs. In Lakh)		No. of Houses	
	Centre Fund Released	Fund Utilization(*)	Target	Achievement (No. of Houses Constructed)
2008-09	239781.53	215436.08	567125	484197
2009-10	200854.99	299594.41	1098001	653214
2010-11	226058.94	332483.78	758904	566148

(*)Utilization of funds included State Share also.

Inquiry report of NLM on misuse of MGNREGS funds

3075. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: 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 the reports of inquiry made by the National Level Monitors (NLMs) setup by the Ministry have reported large scale misuse of MGNREGS funds in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the National Level Monitors setup by the Ministry are also looking into misuse of MGNREGS funds in other States; and

(c) if so, the details of the reports of inquiry made by the National Level Monitors regarding misuse of MGNREGS funds in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints regarding irregularities of all types in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country including those pertaining to Uttar Pradesh. 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. National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed by the Ministry in complaints of serious nature and their reports are analyzed and findings are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking corrective measures. NLMs have been deputed in 71 cases pertaining to Uttar Pradesh and in 65 cases reports of NLMs have been received and sent to the State Government for corrective action. NLMs have been deputed in 103 cases pertaining to other States and 101 reports have been received and forwarded to the concerned State Governments for action.

Irregularities in implementation of IAY in Assam

3076. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of irregularities took place on implementation of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) the details of criterion fixed for selection of beneficiaries and house-wise amount sanctioned through IAY and State-wise

achievement made in this regard for the last three years; and

(d) the list of beneficiaries being facilitated with IAY and their present status in Assam for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is being implemented as per guidelines by the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities in the

implementation of the scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT. In the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry are deputed to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the concerned State Government is requested to take appropriate action. Two complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY scheme in Assam has been received in the Ministry. The list of complaints received and the action taken thereon is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) Under IAY scheme, selection of beneficiaries is done by Gram Sabha from the eligible BPL households/Permanent IAY waitlist. Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and Rs. 48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas/in IAP districts is provided for construction of a house. The beneficiary-wise list is not maintained at Central level. A Statement showing the State-wise details of Central funds released and houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana including Assam during the last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11 is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

List of complaints received on irregularities Indira Awaas Yojana in Assam

- (a) A complaint was received on 29/11/2010 from Shri Asab Uddinn, Village and Post-Bazarghat, District-Karimganj, Assam leveling allegation of forgery in the allotment IAY house.

Action Taken

The complaint has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17/2/2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (b) A complaint dated 23/04/2011 was received from Shri. Rohit Chaudhary, regarding violation of IAY guidelines in Assam by opening of joint account of Junior Engineer (JE) and the beneficiary, by taking bribes at the time of withdrawal of money and forcing the IAY beneficiary to purchase construction material

from the shops identified by the JE in the implementation of IAY Scheme in Assam.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17/6/2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

Statement-II

State-wise Centre Release of funds and houses constructed from 2008-09 to 2010-11 under Indira Awaas Yojana

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Centre Fund Released (Rs. in Constructed)	Achievement (No. of Houses Constructed)	Centre Fund Released (Rs. in Constructed)	Achievement (No. of Houses Constructed)	Centre Fund Released* (Rs. in Constructed)	Achievement (No. of Houses Constructed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82082.90	266654	85629.11	434733	87366.08	257104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3483.08	7236	3336.76	6026	3784.31	9915
3.	Assam	68352.61	112706	66736.67	181162	71031.77	156911
4.	Bihar	239781.53	484197	200854.99	653214	226058.94	566148
5.	Chhattisgarh	15849.04	30023	16279.90	58449	13279.76	58419
6.	Goa	289.24	586	467.49	1864	517.43	667
7.	Gujarat	35837.53	122412	41574.95	166760	51934.99	167313
8.	Haryana	5031.21	13302	5244.96	24138	5974.80	18055
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1805.54	4501	1863.81	9295	2143.04	5834
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7128.93	13211	5725.42	18594	6643.35	19666
11.	Jharkhand	29692.35	56180	30160.35	87524	55864.20	167254
12.	Karnataka	28209.02	87051	30227.03	158417	38798.37	95567
13.	Kerala	15655.73	53133	16261.55	51590	18590.80	54853
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23436.36	74651	24086.27	96877	44223.47	79097
15.	Maharashtra	47024.34	118611	47443.24	207695	52313.82	156575
16.	Manipur	1640.08	514	2065.92	3296	2541.31	4682
17.	Meghalaya	2138.36	5619	3783.31	9875	5572.45	11439
18.	Mizoram	1250.85	5179	1267.79	4851	1335.55	3517

19. Nagaland	3959.18	24717	3996.01	11645	4455.68	15514
--------------	---------	-------	---------	-------	---------	-------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Orissa		46082.17	62447	46025.72	170766	47573.66	171223
21. Punjab		6204.31	11700	6463.27	27108	6358.58	20483
22. Rajasthan		18111.46	52654	18869 60	86992	37422.23	63464
23. Sikkim		578.85	1774	561.69	1819	852.16	2739
24. Tamil Nadu		29414.38	94160	30547.07	169753	34801.21	96256
25. Tripura		6696.99	26389	6368.57	8322	10826.77	12310
26. Uttar Pradesh		97568.50	267543	101479.94	483949	114990.42	305376
27. Uttarakhand		4856.72	12696	5044.94	20373	5395.01	15924
28. West Bengal		57212.41	123808	60727.47	230155	63014.36	178832
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		92.55	124	98.04	242	77.09	316
30. Dadra and Nagar haveli		53.29	41	80.20	0	91.69	0
31. Daman and diu		0.00	0	0.00	0	41.02	0
32. Lakshadweep		59.88	190	62.21	88	71.12	0
33. Pondicherry		0 00	52	239.74	47	0.00	0
TOTAL:		879579.39	2134061	863573.99	3385619	1013945.40	2715453

*Besides of Central Release of Rs. 1013945 40 lakh Ministry has released Rs. 18999.60 lakh for Purchase of Homestead side thus the total release is Rs. 1032945.00 lakh.

Creation of watershed structures in the country

3077. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has created sufficient watershed structures in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government plans to create more watershed structures in the country;

- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by Government to conserve water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme being implemented for creation of watershed structures in the country by Department of Land Resources. However, the Department is implementing area development programmes on watershed basis namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis. These three programmes have now been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26.02.2009. The activities undertaken under IWMP are soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, afforestation, horticulture and pasture development, livelihood activities, capacity building and encouraging people's participation. Under IWMP, projects covering 21.33 million ha. area has been sanctioned as on 30.11.2011.

(d) to (g) The Department of Land Resources proposes to cover 25 million ha. under IWMP during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Soil and moisture conservation and rain water harvesting are integral part of implementation of IWMP.

Model villages

3078. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to include all villages with 50 per cent population of Dalits in the Model Villages under the Prime Minister's Re-construction Programme;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Building of houses in Rajasthan under IAY

†3079. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses proposed to be built in Rajasthan under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the year 2011-12, location-wise; and

(b) the works that have been completed so far out of it and by when the remaining work is likely to be completed?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) scheme, funds/physical targets are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio. The allocation amongst districts is based on 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to SC/ST component. Accordingly, in the year 2011-12, the physical target for Rajasthan is for construction of 61894 houses. Against this, 30086 houses have been constructed so far. As IAY is an ongoing scheme, some houses remaining incomplete at the end of the year are completed in the next financial year. A Statement showing the District-wise target fixed, houses sanctioned and completed in Rajasthan in the year 2011-12 under IAY is given in Statement (See below).

Statement

District-wise Target fixed, Total Houses Sanctioned and Houses Completed in the State of Rajasthan during the year 2011-12 under Indira Awaas Yojana

Sl. No.	Districts	Target	Total Houses Sanctioned	Houses Completed*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	1315	3651	858
2.	Alwar	2616	7653	2233
3.	Banswara	1929	1750	1510
4.	Baran	1189	4887	937
5.	Barmer	6952	18797	3664
6.	Bharatpur	1941	1860	1487
7.	Bhilwara	1610	3375	699
8.	Bikaner	3695	5308	1406
9.	Bundi	976	17218	605
10.	Chittaurgarh	788	1298	394
11.	Churu	3780	11951	5624

12.	Dausa	2085	4542	955
13.	Dhaulpur	1173	5708	130
14.	Dungarpur	1204	3199	56

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Hanumangarh	2215	2269	419
16.	Jaipur	4189	6064	934
17.	Jaisalmer	1210	1505	746
18.	Jalor	2218	3330	35
19.	Jhalawar	879	13348	85
20.	Jhunjhunun	0	362	900
21.	Jodhpur	2818	5186	904
22.	Karauli	1397	1195	0
23.	Kota	856	2763	34
24.	Nagaur	4039	6370	1414
25.	Pali	1192	2654	899
26.	Pratapgarh	961	1170	173
27.	Rajasamand	696	1070	310
28.	Sawai Madhopur	1315	5378	455
29.	Sikar	0	251	52
30.	Sirohi	950	971	276
31.	Sri Ganganagar	2325	3816	1052
32.	Tonk	954	742	810
33.	Udaipur	2427	3233	30
TOTAL		61894	152874	30086

*Upto October, 2011

**Construction of road under PMGSY at Kaljikhali in
Pauri Garhwal**

†3080. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 1879 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 20th March, 2002 and state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the places where the work has been done and is going on in Kaljikhhal Block, Pauri Garhwal, under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether PMGSY aims to provide road connectivity to all habitations in rural areas with population of more than 500 people;

(c) whether the Kaljikhhal block in Pauri Garhwal has many habitations with population of more than 1000 persons where road connectivity has not been provided yet; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the work will be started there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The State Government has informed that 'Nagar' and 'Thapli' habitations of Kaljikhhal Block, Pauri Garhwal have already been connected whereas work is in progress for 'Bunga' habitation under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) PMGSY is a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The primary objective of this scheme is to provide all weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand), the Tribal (Schedule V), the Desert (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) and LWE (as identified by Home Ministry)/60 IAP (as identified by Planning Commission) districts areas.

(c) and (d) As per information received from the State Government, Kaljikhhal Block in Pauri Garhwal has no unconnected habitations with population of more than 1,000 persons (as per 2001 Census).

Houses built under rural housing schemes

3081. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of time-bound action plan under Bharat Nirman and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for rural housing to ensure Housing for All and the budget provisions thereof;

(b) the number of Kutchha houses in rural areas of the country which need replacement/repair/upgradation;

(c) how many of them belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons, and outlay required thereof;

(d) the scenario of shelterlessness in rural India and rural Rajasthan, till date;

(e) the number of houses constructed under different schemes in rural areas, during past three years, in Rajasthan, scheme-wise and year-wise; and

(f) out of the above houses, how many have been allotted to SC/ST/OBE/BPL, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Rural Housing is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman Programme (BNP) which is being implemented through Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). IAY is a Centrally Sponsored allocation based scheme being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh) with an objective to provide financial assistance for rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit. Under the scheme, targets are fixed on year to year basis depending on the budgetary allocation. However, the Government has proposed to construct 120 lakh houses during the 'Bharat Nirman', Phase-II period from 2009-10 to 2013-14.

(b) and (c) As per Census 2001, there are 114.02 lakh non-serviceable kutchha houses and 199.20 lakh serviceable kutchha houses. As per estimate of Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for Rural Housing for Twelfth Five Year Plan, there are 20.21 million temporary houses as on 2012. Further, as per Working Group's estimation, the rural housing shortage is 40 million for which Rs. 1,50,000.00 crore is required as Central share at the proposed enhanced rate of Rs. 75,000/- per unit assistance under IAY.

(d) to (f) As per the information furnished by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country mainly on account of non-serviceable kutchha houses and households not having houses, was 148.33 lakh. A Statement showing the housing shortage in rural areas of the country and in Rajasthan and the number of houses constructed and allotted to SC/ST rural BPL households during the last three years in India and in Rajasthan under Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is given in Statement (See below). However, data in respect of OBC is not captured separately. Working Group for Rural Housing has done estimation only on All India basis.

Statement

*Housing Shortage in the Rural Areas in India and Rajasthan as per
Census 2001 alongwith
Total Houses Constructed, Houses constructed for SC/ST in the State of
Rajasthan
during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11
under Indira Awaas Yojana*

Year	Housing	Housing	Rajasthan
------	---------	---------	-----------

the Total, Constructed for	Shortage in Rural Areas	Shortage in Rural Areas in	Total Houses		Out of Houses
	in India	Rajasthan	Constructed		
	as per Census 2001	as per Census 2001		SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	148.25 (Lakh)	2.59 (lakh)	52654	21143	9676

1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-10			86992	36381	15872
2010-11			63464	25811	12338

Regulatory body for MGNREGA scheme

3082. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has conducted or in process of conducting any detailed study about assets generated from MGNREGA scheme;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) whether the Ministry contemplates to form regulatory body especially for MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A census of works executed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the period 2006-2009 has been carried out in 4 selected districts of 4 States viz. Umaria District, Madhya Pradesh, Sirohi District, Rajasthan, Deogarh District, Odisha and Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh by the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad. The reports have been shared with the concerned State Governments for taking follow up action on the findings of census of works, 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.

(c) No, Sir.

Implementation of SGRY in Gujarat

3083. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is functioning in Gujarat and all the other States, as on date;

(b) if so, the funds allotted for SGRY and funds utilized during the last two years, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) the number of man-day of employment targeted to be generated

and the actual number of man days generated under SGRY, during the
last two years, State-wise,
year-wise and category-wise; and

(d) the details of work completed under SGRY during the last two years, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

National Council for land reforms

3084. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a National Council for Land Reforms;

(b) if so, when it was constituted;

(c) the number of meetings held so far;

(d) the recommendations submitted by the Council so far on land reforms in the country; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government based on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The "National Council for Land Reforms" had been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and it was notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008.

(c) The National Council for Land Reforms has not held any meeting so far.

(d) and (e) In view of above, the questions do not arise.

Impact of land acquisition on food security

3085. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the news item in The Hindu dated 25 November, 2011 captioned Mindless land Acquisition will impact food security;

(b) if so, whether Government has sought any reports from the States on how much land has been acquired in the last three years respectively;

(c) whether any directive has been given to State Governments not to embark on land acquisition projects for some time;

(d) whether it is a fact that no advisories or guidelines has been issued by Government to State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) In 'The Hindu' of 25th November, 2011 there is a news item stating that Mindless land acquisition will imperil food security. The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 has been notified by this Department on 31st October, 2007 in the Official Gazette to address various issues related to land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement. Para 1.4 of National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 *inter-alia* envisages that as far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. The policy provides that acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes; and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum. To give legal backing to the said policy, this Department has prepared the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011, which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011.

(b) to (e) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 has been circulated to all the State Governments for its implementation. The data regarding how much land has been acquired by the State Governments is not maintained at the central level.

Poor condition of PMGSY road in HP

†3086. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads built and proposed to be built during the years 2008-09 and 2010-11 under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in various States of the country including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to Government not paying attention to maintenance, Rohru-Hingwala-Gwas road in Chidgaon Tehsil of Shimla District built in 2008 under PMGSY is in poor condition; and

(c) whether Government proposes to open this road for public after carrying out its inspection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Length of roads proposed to be built (Targets) and the length of roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), during the years 2008-09 and 2010-11, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh, is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) The maintenance of the PMGSY roads is to be carried out by the State Government. The State Government has informed that the formation cutting work

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of road Rohroo-Hingwala (Samoli to Batwari 7 kms) was executed departmentally and the upgradation was done under National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and vehicles are plying on this road. The State Government has also informed that the Batwari Hingwala Gwas road was constructed under PMGSY, Package No. HP-09-181, with an expenditure of Rs. 133.41 lacs and that this road was passed by Road Fitness Committee on 03.8.2011.

Statement

*Details of roads proposed to be built and constructed during the year
2008-09 and 2010-11 under PMGSY*

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2010-11	
		Target	Length completed in Km.	Target	Length completed in Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,500	1,885	2,150	2,121
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	290	317	178	367
3.	Assam	2,730	1,985	2,008	2,057
4.	Bihar	5,857	2,532	4,644	2,515
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,250	2,427	906	1,571
6.	Goa	5	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,000	1,262	596	606
8.	Haryana	750	970	200	389
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,660	1,360	693	662
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,550	470	367	474
11.	Jharkhand	1,200	215	1,482	1,599
12.	Karnataka	1,820	2,099	1,000	1,849
13.	Kerala	480	240	156	246
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,000	7,894	4,488	9,163
15.	Maharashtra	4,000	4,139	1,292	3,718

16. Manipur	900	79	335	487
-------------	-----	----	-----	-----

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Meghalaya	150	31	64	83
18.	Mizoram	280	195	150	252
19.	Nagaland	430	299	150	86
20.	Orissa	6,000	2,641	3,800	4,942
21.	Punjab	1,000	752	500	623
22.	Rajasthan	8,200	10,350	1,700	3,019
23.	Sikkim	280	309	147	86
24.	Tamil Nadu	938	610	1,020	2,229
25.	Tripura	750	361	400	432
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7,610	6,461	3,207	3,594
27.	Uttarakhand	750	646	320	552
28.	West Bengal	2,060	1,877	2,137	1,385
GRAND TOTAL		64,440	52,405	34,090	45,109

PMGSY in Odisha

3087. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) implemented in Odisha in the last three years alongwith the names and funds allotted;

(b) the percentage of expenditure shared by the Central Government and State

Government in implementation of the scheme and the percentage of utilization of funds in Odisha;

(c) whether it is a fact that Members of Parliament are not being invited to any programme of PMGSY although there is circular issued specifically by Government to involve the MPs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

PRADEEP JAIN): (a) In the State of Odisha, the projects for construction of 2,198 numbers of roads and

134 numbers of bridges have been sanctioned for implementation under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11. The amount of funds released during the last three years is as under:-

Year(s)	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)
2008-09	1,251
2009-10	1,594
2010-11	2,467

(b) "Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana" (PMGSY) was launched as a centrally sponsored Programme and a one-time special intervention in Rural Roads. The Central Government gives the full cost of construction of eligible roads to the State as per PMGSY norms and the State Government shares the full cost of maintenance thereafter.

(c) and (d) Based on feedback received from time to time, the provisions regarding role of Members of Parliament under the Programme guidelines are reviewed and suitable instructions issued to the State Governments. Recently, following instruction has been issued in this regard under PMGSY:-

All elected representatives associated with the Programme should be duly invited to the foundation laying and inauguration ceremonies. The functions should be held in a manner befitting official functions with due regard to protocol requirements, particularly in relation to Central Ministers and Ministers of States. The foundation stone be laid by the local Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) with the function presided over by the local Minister or other dignitary as per State Protocol.

Misuse of MGNREGS funds

3088. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan from 2005 till date and the percentage of utilization; and

(b) whether serious allegations of diverting the funds using machines and big contractors, showing double payments over different scheme works and nonpayment of dues to workers have come to the notice in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of total funds released, total available funds, total expenditure incurred and percentage of expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan since inception of the Act as reported by the States in Monthly Progress Reports (MPR) and on the Management Information System (MIS) upto November, 2011 are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints regarding irregularities of all types in implementation of MGNREGA in the country including those pertaining to Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. 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.

Statement

Utilisation of Funds under MGNREGA

(Rs. Lakh)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Release	Total Available Funds (as reported by State Government)	Total Expenditure (as reported by State Government)	% of Expenditure to Total Available fund
1	2	3	4	5	6
2006-07					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99961.43	114224.39	68020.32	59.55
2.	Orissa	76230.49	89018.66	73346.62	82.39

3. Rajasthan	76161.00	85617.30	69306.14	80.95
4. Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	102871.22	77967.46	75.79

2007-08

1. Andhra Pradesh	136874.40	229320.82	208374.75	90.87
-------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Orissa	53303.69	81079.83	57956.90	71.48
3.	Rajasthan	104400.20	144067.79	147733.72	102.54
4.	Uttar Pradesh	164652.89	222726.19	189825.13	85.23
2008-09					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321910.19	370669.63	296390.38	79.96
2.	Orissa	87843.67	105128.86	67829.29	64.52
3.	Rajasthan	652157.16	724534.48	616439.73	85.08
4.	Uttar Pradesh	393390.13	470692.85	356887.72	75.82
2009-10					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	378160.23	538354.80	450918.00	83.76
2.	Orissa	44581.26	97673.34	93898.37	96.14
3.	Rajasthan	594264.49	820272.52	566903.40	69.11
4.	Uttar Pradesh	531887.16	713268.04	590003.87	82.72
2010-11					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00	910709.68	543938.55	59.73
2.	Orissa	156186.38	179187.94	153314.26	85.56
3.	Rajasthan	278882.00	634042.39	328907.14	51.87
4.	Uttar Pradesh	526658.86	722148.20	563120.10	77.98
2011-12 (Upto 30th Nov.)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46084.00	412855.13	229305.29	55.54
2.	Orissa	69983.54	106634.80	43176.70	40.49
3.	Rajasthan	131769.60	450856.82	175549.47	38.94
4.	Uttar Pradesh	354906.00	521152.23	252350.95	48.42

Source: MIS and MPR

Digitization of land records

3089. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had provided ` 540.98 crores between 2008-09 and 2010-11 to the State Governments for computerization of land data in 206 districts;

(b) whether the States have utilized only ` 22.34 crores, a meagre 4 per cent of the allocation, for computerization of land records; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government for effective digitization of land records across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Government had provided Rs. 50,000 crores between 2008-09 and 2010-11 to the States/Union Territory for implementation of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in 204 districts.

(b) An amount of Rs.34.66 crores has been utilized under the NLRMP so far.

(c) The details of funds released and utilized are given in Statement (See below). The NLRMP is a technologically high-end programme which requires application of new technology for conducting survey/resurvey, connectivity among revenue and registration offices, digitization of textual and spatial data and integration between textual and spatial data. The Government of India is providing training to the officers of the State Government and also strengthening the training institutes to acquaint them with the new technology. Further, assistance in the form of guidelines, technical manuals, model request for proposal and model Tender Documents etc. for carrying out various activities under the NLRMP is being provided to the States/UTs.

Statement

Financial Progress (Release of Funds and Utilization reported) under the NLRMP

2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

(As on date)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year								Total	Utilization								
		2008-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				Funds released	Districts covered
		Funds released		Districts covered		Funds released		Districts covered		Funds released		Districts covered		Funds released		Districts covered			
		Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered	Funds released	Districts covered				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3356.60	5			117.64				3474.24	5	18.75							
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					48.6	1			48.60	1								
3.	Assam			1806.12	20	329.625	7			2135.75	27								
4.	Bihar	748.48	2	720.80	3	744.428	5	998.23	5	3211.94	15	1,747.69							
5.	Chhattisgarh			553.86	2	414.705	3			968.57	5	156.625							
6.	Gujarat	715.445	3			5527.24	12			6242.69	15	140.10							
7.	Goa									0.00	0								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Haryana	285.06	2	1374.94	8	2101.48	11			3761.48	21	1,024.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	488.95	3	326.82						815.77	3	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.625	2			235.28		589.05	7	889.96	9	
11.	Jharkhand					162.25	4			162.25	4	
12.	Karnataka									0.00	0	
13.	Kerala			700.79	3					700.79	3	
14.	M.P.	1266.33	5	4168.04	15	3031.83		68.10		8534.30	20	
15.	Maharashtra	3693.01	6	788.78		117.64	10			4599.43	16	166.61
16.	Manipur	168.53	4							168.53	4	
17.	Meghalaya	431.43	3	192.32	2					623.75	5	
18.	Mizoram					323.72	1			323.72	1	
19.	Nagaland	58.97	2			181.625	2	574.54	2	815.14	6	58.97
20.	Orissa	924.27225	4	1467.22	3	147.05				2538.54	7	
21.	Punjab	814.17	2			585.613	3			1399.78	5	
22.	Rajasthan			3901.94	4	235.27				4137.21	4	

23.	Sikkim	9.36	3		65.70	1			75.06	4		
24	Tamil Nadu						281.14	2	281.14	2		
25	Tripura	271.68	4		385.653		117.63		774.96	4		
26	Uttar Pradesh	1346.50	5	70.86	435.128	3			1852.49	8	25.99	
27	Uttarakhand*				40.00		77.5		117.50	0		
28	West Bengal	3991.55	10	3264.54	9				7256.09	19	52.36	
29	A&N Islands	25.71	1	28.39	12.15		6.00		72.25	1	51.40	
30	Chandigarh								0.00	0		
31	D&N Haveli	24.29	1	33.68	33.68				91.65	1	24.29	
32	Delhi*				40.00		77.5		117.50	0		
33	Daman and Diu			103.72	2				103.72	2		
34	Lakshadweep			4.21	1	162.20			166.41	1		
35	Puducherry	190.00	2	36.93					226.93	2		
<hr/>												
TOTAL ALL STATES/UTS		18875.96225	69	19543.96	72	15478.5070	63	2789.69	16	56688.11925	220	3,466.79
<hr/>												

Micro-based development planning of villages

3090. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any micro-based development planning of the villages in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of villages in India, which have city-like facilities, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Central Government has approved Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Area (PURA) Scheme. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunity and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The scope of the scheme is to select private partners to develop livelihood opportunities, urban amenities and infrastructure facility and to be responsible for maintenance of the same period of 10 years in selected Panchayats /cluster of Panchayats. Under the Scheme, the selected private partner is required to provide amenities like water supply and sewerage, roads, drainage, solid waste management, street lighting and power distribution and undertake some economic and skill development activity as part of the PURA project. The private partners may also provide 'add-on' revenue-earning facilities such as village linked tourism, integrated rural hub, rural market, agri-common services centre and warehousing etc. 9 pilot projects under PURA are under examination in the Ministry.

Implementation of IWMP

3091. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing a comprehensive Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with a view to preventing soil erosion and land degradation and maintaining balance in different types of land use;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount released to the States alongwith the break up of figures in States and UTs; and

(d) the total areas of operation under the scheme in the States and UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is implementing area development programmes on watershed basis namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). These three programmes have now been integrated and

consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 20.02.2009. The activities under taken under IWMP are soil and moisture conservation measures, rain water harvesting measures, afforestation, horticulture and pasture development, livelihood activities, capacity building, awareness generation and encouraging people's participation.

(c) The details of State/UT wise central funds released under IWMP is given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) The details of State/UT wise area sanctioned under IWMP is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

*State-wise central funds released to Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) projects as on 30.09.2011**

Sl. No.	State	Central funds released (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	311.42
2.	Bihar	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	64.07
4.	Goa	-
5.	Gujarat	369.67
6.	Haryana	11.63
7.	Himachal Pradesh	74.28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
9.	Jharkhand	38.22
10.	Karnataka	279.37
11.	Kerala	20.86
12.	Madhya Pradesh	180.43
13.	Maharashtra	590.08
14.	Odisha	172.77
15.	Punjab	11.08
16.	Rajasthan	645.72
17.	Tamil Nadu	93.9

18.	Uttar Pradesh	284.64
-----	---------------	--------

1	2	3
19.	Uttarakhand	15.97
20.	West Bengal	-
NE States		
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	29.39
22.	Assam	73.35
23.	Manipur	10.37
24.	Meghalaya	25.17
25.	Mizoram	22.2
26.	Nagaland	50.97
27.	Sikkim	5.05
28.	Tripura	18.72
GRAND TOTAL		3399.33

*No projects in UTs have been sanctioned under IWMP so far and hence no central funds released to UTs so far.

Statement-II

*State-wise area sanctioned under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) projects as on 30.09.2011**

Sl. No.	State	Area sanctioned (million ha)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.961
2.	Bihar	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.493
4.	Goa	-
5.	Gujarat	1.953
6.	Haryana	0.18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.442
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
9.	Jharkhand	0.315
10.	Karnataka	1.587

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	0.142
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.219
13.	Maharashtra	2.61
14.	Odisha	1.066
15.	Punjab	0.088
16.	Rajasthan	3.484
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.842
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.517
19.	Uttarakhand	0.207
20.	West Bengal	-
	NE States	
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.207
22.	Assam	0.581
23.	Manipur	0.128
24.	Meghalaya	0.12
25.	Mizoram	0.128
26.	Nagaland	0.189
27.	Sikkim	0.029
28.	Tripura	0.09
	GRAND TOTAL	19.578

*No projects in UTs have been sanctioned under IWMP so far.

Target set for IAY houses

3092. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for providing houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which the above targets have been achieved;

(c) the percentage of women benefited from the above programme, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated for this Yojana during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) A Statement showing the State-wise details

of Central funds allocated, released, targets fixed, achievement made and houses sanctioned to women under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the last three years is given in Statement (See below).

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Centre Allocation, Release of funds. Target, Houses Sanctioned, Houses Sanctioned in the name of Women and Wife and Husband Jointly and houses constructed from 2008-09 to 2010-11 under Indira Awaas Yojana

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2008-09						
		Allocation	Centre Fund Released*	Target	No. of Houses		%age of col. 7 to col. 6	Achievement (No. of Houses Constructed)
					Houses Sanctioned	Houses Sanctioned Women and Husband Jointly		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50434.77	82082.90	192132	208121	208154	100.02	266654
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1954.81	3483.08	6770	8978	6281	69.96	7236
3.	Assam	43225.67	68352.61	149699	194028	151030	77.84	112706
4.	Bihar	148870.28	239781.53	567125	675354	628154	93.01	484197
5.	Chhattisgarh	7799.32	15849.04	29712	34761	32782	94.31	30023

6.	Goa	310.64	289.24	1183	1662	858	51.67	586
7	Gujarat	24734.35	35837.53	94226	153875	133416	86.70	122412
8	Haryana	3472.72	5031.21	13229	22750	17793	78.21	13302
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1224.84	1805.54	4242	6641	6227	93.77	4501
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3804.44	7128.93	13176	19200	8276	43.10	13211
11.	Jharkhand	13278.58	29692.35	50585	84134	67557	80.30	56180
12.	Karnataka	19431.14	28209.02	74023	128489	122685	95.48	87051
13.	Kerala	10805.52	15655.73	41164	77471	69413	89.60	53133
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15511.42	23436.36	59091	90116	69967	77.64	74651
15.	Maharashtra	30415.70	47024.34	115869	165277	133640	80.86	118611
16.	Manipur	1696.87	1640.08	5877	2754	2061	74.84	514
17.	Meghalaya	2955.34	2138.36	10235	8836	7466	84.511	5619
18	Mizoram	629.81	1250.85	2181	5219	4369	83.71	5179
19.	Nagaland	1955.65	3959.18	6773	28799	27956	97.00	24717
20.	Orissa	29248.20	46082.17	111422	100558	72579	72.18	62447
21.	Punjab	4294.73	6204.31	16361	16460	14904	90.55	11700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Rajasthan	12429.38	18111.46	47350	82952	74659	90.02	52654
23.	Sikkim	374.02	578.85	1295	2161	2184	88.74	1774
24.	Tamil Nadu	20192.94	29414.38	76925	173482	169641	97.79	94160
25.	Tripura	3807.83	6696.99	13187	24222	14067	58.08	26389
26.	Uttar Pradesh	66866.42	97568.50	254729	302624	235588	77.85	267543
27.	Uttarakhand	3352.28	4856.72	11610	13120	12060	91.92	12696
28.	West Bengal	40345.46	57212.41	153697	380332	326096	85.74	123808
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	639.67	92.55	1828	673	667	99.11	124
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	106.58	53.29	305	12	11	0.00	41
31.	Daman and Diu	47.68	0.00	136	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	41.34	59.88	118	210	106	50.48	190
33.	Puducherry	318.60	1.01	910	142	142	100.00	52
TOTAL		564577.00	879579.39	2127165	3013693	2620758	86.96	2134061

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2009-10					2010-11									
		(Rs. in lakhs)			No. of Houses			(Rs. in lakhs)			No. of					
		Allocation Centre Fund Released(*)	Target	Houses Sanc- tioned	Houses Women and Husband Jointly	%age of Col. 14 and Col. 13	Achieve- ment (No. of Houses Cons- tructed)	Allocation Centre Fund Released(*)	Target	Houses Sanc- tioned	Houses Women and Husband Jointly	%age of Col. 21 and Col. 20	Achieve- ment (No. of Houses Cons- tructed)			
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75900.8285629.11	371982	440617	771982	84.42	434733	86772.58	87366.08	257104	257104	257104	100.00	257104		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2935.66	3336.76	10873	6077	4475	73.64	6026	3372.56	3784.31	7726	10265	772.5	75.26	9915	
3.	Assam	64914.87	66736.67	240446	236579	199348	84.26	181162	74575.72	71031.77	170849	176455	121443	68.82	156911	
4.	Bihar	224039.39200854.99	1098001	955806	858546	89.82	653214	256130.00226058.94	758904	1003162	966724	96.37	566148			
5.	Chhattisgarh	11737.44	16279.90	57520	104247	101029	96.91	58449	13418.67	13279.76	39759	40224	40176	99.88	58419	
6.	Goa	467.49	467.49	2291	2303	1626	70.60	1864	534.46	517.43	1584	2306	1548	67.13	667	
7.	Gujarat	37223.48	41574.95	182429	190577	186874	98.06	166760	42555.24	51934.99	126090	178136	171426	96.23	167313	

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	25
8.	Haryana	5226.21	5244.96	25611	28945	23954	82.76	24138	5974.79	5974.80	17703	19677	17365	88.25	18055
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1843.31	1863.81	8212	9298	9138	98.78	9295	2107.33	2143.04	5793	5871	4684	79.78	5834
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5725.42	5725.42	25508	34202	13328	38.97	18594	6545.51	6643.35	17995	24778	11078	44.71	19666
11.	Jharkhand	19983.33	30160.35	97926	150068	110791	73.83	87524	56595.67	55864.20	167691	263101	125236	47.60	167254
12.	Karnataka	29242.52	30227.03	143311	240165	233132	97.07	158417	33431.11	38798.37	99055	103440	97224	93.99	95567
13.	Kerala	16261.55	16261.55	79695	68951	65740	95.34	51590	18590.80	18590.80	55084	52998	50115	94.56	54853
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23343.61	24086.27	114396	108234	89638	82.82	96877	26687.27	44223.47	79073	71267	57254	80.34	79097
15.	Maharashtra	45773.50	47443.24	224323	257596	221447	85.97	207695	52329.94	52313.82	155052	157567	140035	88.87	156575
16.	Manipur	2548.30	2065.92	9439	5142	5775	112.31	3296	2927.55	2541.31	6707	3934	3302	83.93	4682
17.	Meghalaya	4438.24	3783.31	16440	10174	9067	89.12	9875	5098.75	5572.45	11681	12990	9167	70.57	11439
18.	Mizoram	945.84	1267.79	3504	4851	4740	97.71	4851	1086.60	1335.55	2489	4916	3133	63.73	3517
19.	Nagaland	2936.92	3996.01	10878	12145	11780	96.99	11645	3374.01	4455.68	7730	16175	15690	97.00	15514
20.	Orissa	44016.50	46025.72	215715	237649	174976	73.63	70766	50321.27	47575.66	149100	165329	172667	104.44	171223
21.	Punjab	6463.27	6463.27	31674	30496	27273	89.43	27108	7389.05	6358.58	21893	23223	20922	90.09	20483

22. Rajasthan	18705.35	18869.60	91670	94820	92179	97.21	86992	21384.64	37422.23	63362	80691	74062	91.78	63464
23. Sikkim	561.69	561.69	2080	3082	2165	70.25	1819	645.29	852.16	1478	2739	1660	60.61	2739
24. Tamil Nadu	30388.96	30547.07	148929	169809	169562	99.85	169753	34741.77	34801.21	102939	102939	101993	99.08	96256
25. Tripura	5718.48	6368.57	21182	15209	13464	88.53	8322	6569.52	10826.77	15050	20254	18582	91.74	12310
26. Uttar Pradesh	100629.31	101479.94	493156	473705	350915	74.08	483949	115043.10	114990.42	340868	334979	236101	70.48	305376
27. Uttarakhand	5044.94	5044.94	22476	22326	20375	91.26	20373	5767.56	5795.01	15856	16827	14953	88.86	15924
28. West Bengal	60717.10	60727.47	297564	313111	253786	81.05	230155	69414.01	63014.36	205671	195955	178720	91.20	178832
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	962.66	98.04	2750	570	322	56.49	242	1100.55	77.09	2446	440	202	45.91	316
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	160.40	80.20	458	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	183.37	91.69	407	0	0	#DIV/0!	0
31. Daman and Diu	71.75	0.00	205	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	82.03	41.02	182	0	0	#DIV/0!	0
32. Lakshadweep	62.21	62.21	229	246	246	100.01	88	71.12	71.12	158	0	0	#DIV/0!	0
33. Puducherry	479.48	239.74	1370	0	0	#DIV/0!	47	548.16	0.00	1218	0	0	#DIV/0!	0
TOTAL	849470.00	863573.99	4052243	4227000	3627673	85.82	3385619	1005370.00	1013945.40	2908697	3347747	2920291	87.23	2715453

*Includes funds released in stimulus package.

**Besides of Central Release of Rs. 1013945.40 lakh Ministry has released Rs. 18999.60 lakh for Purchase of Homestead side thus the total release is Rs 1032945.00 lakh.

Irregularities in MGNREGS work in Himachal Pradesh

3093. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent irregularities have been identified in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the cement meant for various works under the MGNREGS was being used by an Up-Pradhan in Himachal Pradesh, in the construction of his house; and

(d) if so, the punitive action taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A total of 2574 complaints regarding irregularities of all types in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country including those pertaining to Himachal Pradesh have been received in the Ministry as on 10.11.2011. The State-wise details of complaints are given in Statement (See below). The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, nonpayment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. 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.

(c) and (d) A case of mis-utilisation of cement under MGNREGA against Up-Pradhan of Sevda Chandi Gram Panchayat in Kunihar Development Block of Solan district of Himachal Pradesh has been

registered by the police authorities. Punitive action can be taken only on completion of the investigation and if charges are proved. The Ministry has been reminding State Governments about their duty under the Act to have the serious complaints investigated and take necessary action and to ensure that in cases of mis-appropriation and embezzlement of Government funds not only disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officials but simultaneously criminal prosecution should also be initiated under Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, besides recovering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with law.

Statement

Complaints under MGNREGA as on 10.11.2011

Sl.No.	State	Received	Disposed	Pending
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	18	21
2.	Assam	43	10	33
3.	Bihar	180	35	145
4.	Chhattisgarh	102	35	67
5.	Goa	1	0	1
6.	Gujarat	44	15	29
7.	Haryana	62	33	29
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29	14	15
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	6
10.	Jharkhand	125	56	69
11.	Karnataka	31	10	21
12.	Kerala	12	8	4
13.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	418	193	225
15.	Meghalaya	4	0	4
16.	Maharashtra	26	14	12
17.	Manipur	13	2	11
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0
19.	Nagaland	6	3	3
20.	Odisha	71	26	45
21.	Punjab	20	5	15
22.	Puducherry	1	0	1
23.	Rajasthan	247	112	135
24.	Sikkim	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	18	7	11
26.	Tripura	2	2	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	999	419	580
28.	Uttarakhand	27	6	21
29.	West Bengal	44	22	22
ALL INDIA		2574	1049	1525

Review of implementation of MGNREGA

3094. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to review the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the review has already been done, what are the observations made therein; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry regularly reviews the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The following mechanism has been put in place to monitor its implementation across the country. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers is carried out in cases of specific complaints. Central teams headed by senior officers of the Ministry are deputed to look into serious issues. Visits are also undertaken by members of Central Employment Guarantee Council to review performance. Performance of all schemes of the Ministry including MGNREGA is reviewed with all States/UTs in the meetings of the Performance Review Committee (PRC) held on quarterly basis. The last PRC was held on 17.11.2011. The findings and reports of such review meetings and visits are shared with the concerned States/UT Governments for follow up action as implementation of

MGNREGA is done by the States/UT Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by the as per provisions of the Act.

Rights of displaced in proposed Land Acquisition Bill

3095. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the proposed new land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation Bill to recognize the rights of those already displaced in the name of development;

(b) whether there is any provision to address the issue of land alienation particularly in tribal regions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Clause 24 of "The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011" provides that in any case where a notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was issued before the commencement of this Act but the award under section 11 thereof has not been made before such commencement, the process shall be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government shall initiate the process for acquisition of land afresh in accordance with the provisions of the new Act and where possession of land has not been taken, regardless of whether the award under section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 Act has been made or not, the process for acquisition of land shall also be deemed to have lapsed and the appropriate Government shall initiate the process of acquisition afresh in accordance with the provisions of the new Act.

(b) and (c) Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Various States have enacted their own laws to prevent alienation of tribal lands.

Changes in norms of PMGSY roads

3096. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is reconsidering the norms of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) scheme; and

(b) if so, the main changes proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Based on feedback from the States and on the basis of experience gained during the implementation of the programme, modifications/amendments to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak

Yojana (PMGSY) are issued.

The initial guidelines were issued at the time of launch of the programme. However, detailing of guidelines was worked out during the year 2001-02 and detailed guidelines were issued in January, 2003. The same was modified in November, 2004 addressing various issues and thereafter certain amendments have been issued.

Check on migrations from the villages

†3097. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether migration from the villages has been checked by various development schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and other schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The Act extends to all rural areas in the country. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion, so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. The MGNREG Act also provides for providing employment within radius of 5 Km and in case distance is more than 5 Km, payment of additional 10% of wage rate as extra wages for meeting transportation and living expenses. States/Union Territories are obliged to provide upto 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to every rural household in a year if demanded. The provisions under the Act are aimed at addressing problems arising due to distress migration from rural areas. Various studies undertaken by independent Institutions/Organizations like Indian Institute of Management, Shillong, Centre for Science and Environment, National Institute of Rural Development, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Institute of Social and Economic Change etc. have concluded that implementation of MGNREGA has significantly curbed migration of people from rural areas. The details of rural households provided employment and persondays generated under MGNREGA during the last three years as reported by States/Union Territories are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

*Details of rural households provided employment and persondays
generated under MGNREGA*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Households provided employment			Persondays generated (in Lakhs)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5699557	6158493	6200423	2735.45	4044.30	3351.61

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80714	68157	134527	34.98	16.98	31.12
3.	Assam	1877393	2137270	1798372	751.07	732.95	470.52
4.	Bihar	3822484	4127330	4738464	991.75	1136.88	1602.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	2270415	2025845	2485581	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35
6.	Gujarat	850691	1596402	1096223	213.07	585.09	491.84
7.	Haryana	162932	156406	235281	69.11	59.04	84.20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	445713	497336	444247	205.28	284.94	219.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	199166	336036	492277	78.80	128.71	210.68
10.	Jharkhand	1576348	1702599	1987360	749.97	842.47	830.90
11.	Karnataka	896212	3535281	2224468	287.64	2003.43	1097.85
12.	Kerala	692015	955976	1175816	153.75	339.71	480.34
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5207665	4714591	4407643	2946.97	2624.00	2198.18
14.	Maharashtra	906297	591547	451169	419.85	274.35	200.00
15.	Manipur	381109	418564	433856	285.62	306.18	295.61
16.	Meghalaya	224263	300482	346149	86.31	148.48	199.81
17.	Mizoram	172775	180140	170894	125.82	170.33	165.98
18.	Nagaland	296689	325242	350815	202.70	284.27	334.34
19.	Odisha	1199006	1398300	2004815	432.58	554.09	976.57
20.	Punjab	147336	271934	278134	39.89	77.17	75.40
21.	Rajasthan	6373093	6522264	5859667	4829.55	4498.10	3026.22
22.	Sikkim	52006	54156	56401	26.34	43.27	48.14
23.	Tamil Nadu	3345648	4373257	4969140	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93
24.	Tripura	549022	576487	557055	351.12	460.22	374.51
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4336466	5483434	6431213	2272.21	3559.23	3348.97
26.	Uttarakhand	298741	522304	542391	104.33	182.41	230.20
27.	West Bengal	3025854	3479915	4998239	786.61	1551.68	1553.08
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5975	20337	17636	1.00	5.83	4.03
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1919	3741	2290	0.48	0.70	0.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. Daman and Diu		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31. Goa		0	6604	13897	0.00	1.85	3.70
32. Lakshadweep		3024	5192	4507	1.82	1.41	1.34
33. Pondicherry		12264	40377	38118	1.64	9.07	11.27
34. Chandigarh		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL:		45112792	52585999	54947068	21632.48	28359.46	25715.24

NR - Not Reported.

Quality review of PMGSY roads

†3098. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quality review has been carried out under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of roads whose quality review has been carried out so far, State-wise;

(d) the number of roads out of them found built according to the laid down standards; and

(e) the funds spent to repair the roads whose quality was found wanting and the safeguards needed to be adopted in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The quality reviews of PMGSY roads are carried out during Performance Review Committee meetings, Regional Review meetings, Individual State Review meetings and Empowered Committee meetings on regular basis.

(c) and (d) Ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments who are implementing the programme. The PMGSY works are physically supervised by State Government through the State Quality Monitors and other officials. In addition, National Quality Monitors are also sent to inspect some of the PMGSY works on random basis.

(e) 'Rural roads' is a State subject and responsibility of execution and maintenance of works under PMGSY is of the State Government. The maintenance component is to be contracted out alongwith the new construction/upgradation, to the same contractor for 5 year routine maintenance.

Irregularities in IAY

3099. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for providing homes under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details of targets fixed for 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of persons waiting for homes under IAY, State-wise/UT-wise;

(d) the quantum of funds allocated by Government for IAY in the last budget and the fund released to the States/UTs, so far;

(e) the steps taken to achieve 100 per cent target; and

(f) the details of complaints received concerning irregularities in the implementation of IAY and diversion of funds meant for IAY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Statement showing the State/UT-wise target fixed during the year 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given at Annexure-I.

(c) As per the estimate made by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country (except Delhi and Chandigarh) was 148.25 lakh houses. A statement showing the State-wise details is given in the Annexure-I above.

(d) The State-wise funds allocated and released during the last year i.e.
2010-11 is given in Statement-I (See below).

(e) All efforts are made to ensure achievement of 100 percent target under IAY. Funds are allocated to all States/UTs in the very beginning of the financial year to enable all implementing agencies to start release of funds to IAY beneficiaries immediately. Further regular review meetings such as monthly Coordinating Officers meetings, Quarterly Performance Review Committee Meetings are held to monitor the progress efficiently. Officers also regularly visit various areas to see on-site progress. Because of all these efforts, the achievement of the target was 100.32% in 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, the achievement was 83.52% of the physical target. This was mainly because of imposition of Model Code of Conduct due to General Elections held for the Lok Sabha in 2009. During 2010-11, the achievement of the target was 93%.

(f) The Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is being implemented as per guidelines by the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities in the implementation of the scheme is

brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT. In the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry are deputed to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the concerned State Government is requested to take appropriate action. A Statement showing the State-wise details of the complaints received regarding irregularities or misappropriation of funds in the implementation of the scheme and the action taken thereon is given in Statement-II (See below).

Statement-I

*State-wise housing shortage as per census 2001, Target and houses constructed from 2008-09 to 2011-12 alongwith
Centre Allocation of funds and Centre Release during the year 2010-11 under Indira Awaas Yojana*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Housing Shortage in Rural Areas as per Census 2001	2008-09 Target	Achieve-ment (No. of Houses Constructed)	2009-10 Target	Achieve-ment (No. of Houses Constructed)	2010-11 Target	Achieve-ment (No. of Houses Constructed)	2011-12 Target	Achieve-ment (No. of Houses Constructed)*lakh)	Centre Allocation of Fund (Rs. in lakh)	Centre Release (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282	192132	266654	371982	434733	257104	257104	249013	169209	86772.58	87366.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728	6770	7236	10873	6026	7726	9915	7548	862	3372.56	3784.31
3.	Assam	2241230	149699	112706	240446	181162	170849	156911	166913	68663	74575.72	71031.77
4.	Bihar 226058.94	4210293	567125	484197	1098001	653214	758904	566148	737486	131384	256130.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528	29712	30023	57520	58449	39759	58419	37466	12818	13418.67	13279.76
6.	Goa	6422	1183	586	2291	1864	1584	667	1547	833	534.46	517.43
7.	Gujarat	674354	94226	122412	182429	166760	126090	167313	123168	33495	42555.24	51934.99

8. Haryana	55572	13229	13302	25611	24138	17703	18055	17293	7015	5974.79	5974.80
9. Himachal Pradesh	15928	4242	4501	8212	9295	5793	5834	5659	1038	2107.33	2143.04
10. Jammu and Kashmir	92923	13176	13211	25508	18594	17995	19666	17578	2345	6545.51	6643.35
11. Jharkhand	105867	50585	56180	97926	87524	167691	167254	63477	50468	56595.67	55864.20
12. Karnataka	436638	74023	87051	143311	158417	99055	95567	96760	10480	33431.11	38798.37
13. Kerala	261347	41164	53133	79695	51590	55084	54853	53808	23103	18590.80	18590.80
14. Madhya Pradesh	207744	59091	74651	114396	96877	79073	79097	76135	21467	26687.27	44223.47
15. Maharashtra	612441	115869	118611	224323	207695	155052	156575	151063	32241	52329.94	52313.82
16. Manipur	69062	5877	514	9439	3296	6707	4682	6552	1307	2927.55	2541.31
17. Meghalaya	148657	10235	5619	16440	9875	11681	11439	11412	2479	5098.75	5572.45
18. Mizoram	30250	2181	5179	3504	4851	2489	3517	2432	1290	1086.60	1335.55
19. Nagaland	97157	6773	24717	10878	11645	7730	15514	7552	8083	3374.01	4455.68
20. Orissa	655617	111422	62447	215715	170766	149100	171223	142082	47684	50321.27	47573.66
21. Punjab	75374	16361	11700	31674	27108	21893	20483	21386	9116	7389.05	6358.58
22. Rajasthan	258634	47350	52654	91670	86992	63362	63464	61894	30086	21384.64	37422.23

23. Sikkim	11944	1295	1774	2080	1819	1478	2739	1444	1820	645.29	852.16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
24. Tamil Nadu	431010	76925	94160	148929	169753	102939	96256	100553	212	34741.77	34801.21	
25. Tripura	174835	13187	26389	21182	8322	15050	12310	14704	2476	6569.52	10826.77	
26. Uttar Pradesh	1324028	254729	267543	493156	483949	340868	305376	332804	91283	115043.10		
114990.42												
27. Uttarakhand	53521	11610	12696	22476	20373	15856	15924	15488	5582	5767.56	5395.01	
28. West Bengal	974479	153697	123808	297564	230155	205671	178832	199176	95724	69414.01	63014.36	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890	1828	124	2750	242	2446	316	2389	345	1100.55	77.09	
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926	305	41	458	0	407	0	398	0	183.37	91.69	
31. Daman and Diu	787	136	0	205	0	182	0	178	0	82.03	41.02	
32. Lakshadweep	190	118	190	229	88	158	0	154	0	71.12	71.12	
33. Pondicherry	7778	910	52	1370	47	1218	0	1190	0	548.16	0.00	
TOTAL	14825436	2127165	2134061	4052243	3385619	2908697	2715453	2726702	862908	1005370.00		
1013945.40												

*As per online MPR received for the month of October, 2011.

**Besides of Central Release of Rs. 1013945.40 lakh Ministry has released Rs. 18999.60 lakh for Purchase of Homestead side thus the total release is Rs. 1032945.00 lakh.

Statement-II

*List of complaints received on irregularities/misappropriation of
funds under Indira Awaas Yojana*

1. Bihar

- (a) A complaint was received from Shri Shashibhushan Hazari, MLA on 14/12/2010 regarding misuse of IAY grants in his constituency 78-Kusheshwasthan Purvi, Bihar

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 15/2/2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (b) A complaint of Shri Umesh Kumar Trivedi, General Secretary, Panahcy Samiti, Muzaffarpur, Bihar regarding irregularities reported in the implementation of IAY was received through Shri Sagar Rayka, Secretary, All India Congress Committee on 6/1/2011.

Action Taken

The complaint alongwith the enclosures have been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 31/1/2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (c) A complaint of Shri Umesh Kumar Trivedi, General Secretary, Panahcy Samiti, Muzaffarpur, Bihar regarding irregularities reported in the implementation of IAY was received through Shri Sagar Rayka, Secretary, All India Congress Committee on 6/1/2011.

Action Taken

The complaint alongwith the enclosures have been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 31/1/2011 for taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

2. Jharkhand

A complaint was received on 23/2/11 from Shri Julee Yadav, Councilor District-Dumka, Jharkhand regarding irregularities committed by the BDO, Jarmundi, Dumka by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Jharkhand on 7/4/11 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

3. Uttar Pradesh

- (a) A complaint was received on 8/2/2011 from Shri Narender Kumar Singh, S/o Shri Rajbaksh Singh, Gram panchayat-Kaparwal Kayampur, Block-Mahasi, District -

Behraich, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities. The report has been sent to State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21/7/2011 for Status Report.

- (b) A complaint was received from Shri Bhopal urf Kalva, Gram panchayat-Ghakrauli, Block-Jahangirabad, District-Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 24/2/2011 to enquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (d) A complaint was forwarded by Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi on 25/8/2011 received from the residence of Village-Mussibujurg, Block-Pahari, District-Chittrakoot, Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Uttar Pradesh to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

4. Assam

- (a) A complaint was received on 29/11/2010 from Shri Asab Uddinn, Village and Post-Bazarghat, District-Karimganj, Assam leveling allegation of forgery in the allotment IAY house.

Action Taken

The complaint has been sent to State Government of Assam on 17/2/2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

- (b) A complaint dated 23/04/2011 was received from Shri Rohit Chaudhary, regarding violation of IAY guidelines in Assam by opening of joint account of Junior Engineer (JE) and the

beneficiary, by taking bribes at the time of withdrawal of money and forcing the IAY beneficiary to purchase construction material from the shops identified by the JE, in the implementation of IAY Scheme in Assam.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of

Assam on 17/6/2011 to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

5. Punjab

- (a) A complaint dated 30/9/2011 was received from Shri. Sandeep Kumar, regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY guidelines by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible persons in Mansa District of Punjab.

Action Taken

The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities in the implementation of the Scheme. The report has been sent to State Government of Punjab to inquire into the matter and taking necessary action as per IAY guidelines.

Implementation of rural development schemes in J&K

3100. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts and States that have performed the best and the ones that have performed worst, at national level, in implementation of various rural development programmes with supporting relevant figures, during the last three years;

(b) the grants of actual expenditures on different rural development schemes in all districts of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) during the last three years, district-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether J & K was unable to avail any grants due to non-availability of State share; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development monitors and maintain State-wise performance in respect of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) only. In case of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY), the performance monitored at district and State level as well. As per the progress reports received from the State Governments/UT administrations and implementing agencies, the overall progress is found satisfactory. A statement showing State-wise percentage utilization of funds with respect to available funds under major Rural Development programmes during last three years (i.e. 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) is given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) District-wise percentage utilization incurred by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir under MGNREGA, SGSY/NRLM and IAY during the last three years (i.e. 2008-09 2009-10 and 2010-11) is given in Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Under SGSY an amount of Rs. 2.21 lakh has been deducted on account of less than the required matching State share by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir during 2010-11.

Statement-I

*A. State-wise %age of Utilisation of funds with respect of available funds under MGNREGA,
SGSY and IAY during last 3 years 2008-2009 to 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	SGSY			MGNREGA			IAY		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.63	93.18	97.84	79.96	83.76	59.73	80.12	107.13	96.69
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.99	36.37	18.77	75.83	40.22	91.04	58.94	59.69	71.91
3.	Assam	82.99	84.40	81.54	69.85	72.57	72.56	31.41	76.93	75.01
4.	Bihar	43.12	60.29	49.08	60.17	77.04	83.32	52.48	66.82	66.14
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.69	92.05	81.24	71.51	81.18	73.17	50.04	78.14	86.57
6.	Goa	57.33	46.83	29.18	26.28	38.48	61.71	76.15	72.87	79.96
7.	Gujarat	86.88	91.45	96.26	69.69	75.34	61.50	60.23	78.59	72.56
8.	Haryana	94.13	96.68	96.42	66.94	73.79	92.51	77.40	99.00	97.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72.27	81.66	68.64	66.29	89.32	61.22	88.80	97.42	93.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.67	53.28	47.84	57.41	72.78	91.56	39.81	62.62	54.70

11.	Jharkhand	62.73	78.02	57.35	56.77	71.69	78.40	36.20	61.70	67.21
12.	Karnataka	86.92	87.15	84.39	54.09	81.72	87.55	42.77	72.64	62.50
13.	Kerala	94.71	92.65	97.17	75.42	79.76	83.52	67.34	75.07	63.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94.68	80.43	84.03	70.05	65.55	65.71	128.11	101.93	53.61
15.	Maharashtra	97.71	93.84	86.57	58.48	50.27	59.93	81.38	182.66	123.79
16.	Manipur	59.89	36.62	27.53	90.60	76.91	105.83	17.36	51.94	44.32
17.	Meghalaya	38.81	55.68	54.34	81.50	72.75	96.25	87.04	83.32	81.89
18.	Mizoram	101.52	99.31	84.09	94.43	80.20	105.29	90.89	99.67	89.61
19.	Nagaland	44.56	59.01	44.92	94.16	79.45	95.23	101.18	66.06	99.32
20.	Odisha	86.29	93.32	87.14	64.52	96.14	85.56	38.87	71.67	75.55
21.	Punjab	79.64	93.06	94.01	62.45	70.96	71.94	49.93	69.30	64.33
22.	Rajasthan	75.81	76.65	74.57	85.08	69.11	51.87	78.68	89.57	59.81
23.	Sikkim	68.09	51.23	44.25	88.88	62.49	102.13	86.62	107.43	114.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.92	94.04	92.83	55.95	73.04	82.24	85.42	106.38	93.30
25.	Tripura	101.77	87.21	99.16	94.48	75.82	99.04	60.36	53.68	62.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	74.22	67.20	66.60	75.82	82.72	77.98	75.98	102.30	92.71
27.	Uttarakhand	80.23	82.65	92.93	87.24	78.83	94.09	56.71	78.01	91.93
28.	West Bengal	71.48	97.55	86.44	70.36	87.56	91.10	50.64	76.15	62.58
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.60	29.30	57.67	21.03	76.45	75.39	10.88	23.39	32.25
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23	67.97	96.84	18.39	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	106.81	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	13.16	0.00	41.06	43.60	43.42	122.63	84.47	0.00
33.	Puducherry	34.82	51.76	40.44	14.04	66.06	27.78	64.35	14.73	0.00

*B. State-wise %age of Utilisation of funds with respect of available funds under PMGSY, DPAP,
DDP, IWDP and IWMP during last 3 years 2008-2009 to 2010-2011*

Sl. No.	Name of District	PMGSY %age of Utilisation of funds			DPAP %age of Utilisation of funds			DDP %age of Utilisation of funds			IWDP %age of Utilisation of funds			IWMP %age of Utilisation of funds	
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.07	101.02	71.04	117.90	139.90	111.48	82.39	349.59	170.10	81.59	118.60	274.10	44.40	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.78	87.64	94.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.89	48.73	51.70	75.60	
3.	Assam	102.54	119.84	68.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.27	264.90	4.12	120.33	
4.	Bihar	100.22	107.07	80.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.50	0.00	100.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	88.45	149.08	44.82	55.95	148.40	231.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.02	140.80	145.50	20.80	
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
7.	Gujarat	111.14	98.28	75.63	83.47	141.00	219.41	127.60	135.70	351.70	81.61	151.20	169.80	29.36	
8.	Haryana	115.10	108.48	68.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	191.70	108.19	102.30	116.40	90.10	49.28	0.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89.44	176.15	71.59	130.90	288.90	41.01	78.76	0.00	28.38	105.20	169.60	110.90	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10. Jammu and Kashmir		99.46	96.46	81.24	0.00	2.38	80.44	357.70	13545	0.00	0.00	103.50	0.00	0.00
11. Jharkhand		100.38	109.59	64.19	340.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.49	155.00	250.00	30.66
12. Karnataka		85.93	115.57	69.17	104.60	139.30	168.38	116.80	50.51	176.90	91.23	118.90	173.20	18.16
13. Kerala		100.46	113.64	101.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.20	38.44	80.23	120.98
14. Madhya Pradesh		115.99	104.64	71.69	158.90	163.00	124.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	227.60	135.40	178.80	18.56
15. Maharashtra		90.29	104.79	81.81	70.98	48.59	100.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.05	100.10	91.32	55.21
16. Manipur		189.85	97.30	84.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.23	0.35
17. Meghalaya		35.16	0.00	56.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.44	112.90	93.26	149.80
18. Mizoram		83.92	149.98	86.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	242.00	43.60	67.90	82.32
19. Nagaland		101.87	110.14	118.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	117.20	293.70	225.00	122.96
20. Odisha		92.94	118.87	77.99	159.50	91.29	136.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.81	114.00	113.20	13.61
21. Punjab		110.52	92.60	79.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.78	120.00	78.95	33.33
22. Rajasthan		95.72	131.76	77.45	198.20	145.00	108.25	106.00	166.79	133.80	115.70	151.00	197.90	36.69
23. Sikkim		189.07	111.66	111.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	263.00	13.14

24. Tamil Nadu	144.19	106.70	64.92	131.30	200.70	101.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.51	147.40	102.40	45.53
25. Tripura	83.10	150.60	92.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.61
26. Uttar Pradesh	119.35	102.48	66.36	198.20	28.46	229.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.38	8.45	206.20	70.97
27. Uttarakhand	130.97	103.99	80.58	292.20	298.80	70.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.39	250.70	102.50	
28. West Bengal	91.77	153.55	64.69	53.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	112.50	121.80	235.20	0.00

Note: DPAP is implemented in 16 States, DDP in 7 States and IWDP in 28 States

*No new projects were sanctioned under DPAP, DDP and IDDP from 2007-08 onwards

IWMP has been launched in 2009-10 onwards. No utilization reported under IWMP during 2009-10.

DPAP - Drought Prone Areas Programme,

DDP - Desert Development Programme and

IWDP - Integrated Wastelands Development Programme

Statement-II

*Statement Showing District-wise %age of Utilisation of funds with respect of available funds under
MGNREGA, SGSY and IAY during last 3 year 2008-2009 to 2010-11*

State : Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of District	MGNREGA			SGSY			IAY		
		% age of Utilisation of funds			% age of Utilisation of funds			% age of Utilisation of funds		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Anantnag	21.72	86.23	56.11	55.49	55.90	86.56	69.09	80.16	131.06
2.	Badgam	27.18	61.37	99.58	55.27	71.13	0.88	79.59	122.96	0.23
3.	Bandipora	10.2	68.27	62.14			55.29	0.00	74.01	77.19
4.	Baramulla	3.14	14	94.04	51.05	0.00	10.88	25.07	11.45	0.10
5.	Doda	70.97	80.06	114.34	50.41	32.47	104.52	81.75	67.21	26.44
6.	Ganderbal	13.34	49.88	60.96			0.00	36.85	160.88	80.03
7.	Jammu	63.3	73.76	95.65	55.32	90.78	110.00	23.34	81.15	63.67
8.	Kargil	69.49	85.51	95.81	66.30	32.21	121.51	83.46	0.00	169.32

9.	Kathua	18.78	80.95	75.9	59.02	36.59	71.81	38.83	87.93	101.90
10.	Kishtwar	111.95	99.28	99.88	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	186.09
11.	Kulgam	23.87	80.29	88.41	*	*	0.00	0.00	96.46	45.81
12.	Kupwara	73.78	67.01	136	43.56	0.00	0.00	44.36	49.98	51.67
13.	Leh	39.58	91.51	89	54.55	56.97	0.00	11.98	79.72	0.00
14.	Poonch	85.28	82.67	112.6	45.92	40.78	45.01	21.03	0.00	24.94
15.	Pulwama	19.41	74.02	88.6	36.08	52.01	0.00	41.06	82.30	52.19
16.	Rajouri	85.19	83.78	62.64	93.03	64.26	5.58	56.58	10.55	67.23
17.	Ramban	101.61	58.28	82.77	*	*	0.00	98.05	67.79	117.98
18.	Reasi	58.03	57.92	95.6	*	*	35.29	52.96	0.00	62.31
19.	Samba	73.66	87.69	98.19	*	*	111.99	73.45	86.00	105.32
20.	Shopian	12.83	43.81	75.63	*	*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Srinagar	2.57	19.26	39.09	11.74	7.41	192.64	196.76	0.00	0.00
22.	Udhampur	33.3	67.09	95.54	56.72	43.35	134.26	70.41	96.78	75.73

*In case of new districts, the funds are released to old Districts/DRDAs.

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Reports and accounts (2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09,
2009-10, 2010-11) of various Medical, Nursing Institutes and
Indian Red Cross Society**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the
following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS), Aizawl, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5661/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5662/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Reports and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5663/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi,
for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6149/15/11]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dental Council of
India, New Delhi for the year 2010-11, and the Audit
Report thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6029/15/11]

- (vi) (a) Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2004-05.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2004-05, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5664/15/11]

- (vii) (a) Seventy-sixth Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society,
New Delhi, for the year 2005-06.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2005-06, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5664/15/11]

- (viii) (a) Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society,
New Delhi, for the year 2006-07.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2006-07, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5664/15/11]

- (ix) (a) Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society,
New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (x) (a) Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (xi) (a) Eightieth Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (xii) (a) Eighty-first Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (xiii) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) to (xi) above.

[Placed in Library. For (ix to (xiii) See No. L.T. 5664/15/11]

I. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various companies and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NATRIP, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi), under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 of the following papers: —

- (i) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Triveni Structural Limited (TSL), Naini, Allahabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5916/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5917/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5913/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, for the year

2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5912/15/11]

(v) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5911/15/11]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC), Ranchi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5914/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5600/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NRRDA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on working of the above Agency.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5603/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of NTCA, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
(SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each
(in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 38(T) of the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5799/15/11]

I. Notifications of Ministry of Finance

II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Banks and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of SPMCIL, New Delhi and related papers

IV. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Pritichi (India) Trust, Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873:—

(1) G.S.R. 842 (E), dated the 28th November, 2011, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) Second Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5991/15/11]

(2) G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 28th November, 2011, publishing the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5992/15/11]

(3) G.S.R. 844 (E), dated the 28th November, 2011, publishing the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5991/15/11]

(4) G.S.R. 845 (E), dated the 28th November, 2011,
publishing the Post Office (Monthly Income Account)
Second Amendment Rules, 2011.

(5) G.S.R. 846 (E), dated the 28th November, 2011,
publishing the Post Office Time Deposit (Second
Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (4) and (5) See No. L.T. 5992/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section 3 of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956:—

- (1) F.No.LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/25/30309, dated the 23rd September, 2011, publishing Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2011.
- (2) F.No.LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/24/30181, dated the 23rd September, 2011, publishing Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011.
- (3) No.LAD-NRO/GN/2011-12/26/31671, dated the 10th October, 2011, publishing Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 5734/15/11]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O.2682 (E), dated 28th November, 2011, regarding levy of interest on the balance at credit of an account at the rate of four per cent per annum, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6148/15/11]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working and activities of the following Banks for the year 2010-11, together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

- (1) Allahabad Bank
- (2) Andhra Bank

- (3) Bank of Baroda
- (4) Bank of India
- (5) Canara Bank
- (6) IDBI Bank
- (7) Indian Overseas Bank

- (8) Indian Bank
- (9) Oriental Bank of Commerce
- (10) United Bank of India
- (11) Bank of Maharashtra
- (12) UCO Bank

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (12) See No. L.T. 5711/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Act, 1989:-

- (a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Lucknow, 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. 5677/15/11]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5710/15/11]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank (NHB) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6087/15/11]

(v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the

Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5710/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5672/15/11]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pratichi (India) Trust, Delhi for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5725/15/11]

I. Notifications of Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NIPFP, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table-

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 18 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002:-

(1) G.S.R. 860 (E), dated the 5th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 570 (E), dated the 6th September, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(2) G.S.R. 861 (E), dated the 5th December, 2011, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 571 (E), dated the 6th September, 2004, alongwith explanatory memorandum.

(3) G.S.R. 862 (E), dated the 5th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 5993/15/11]

(4) G.S.R. 863 (E), dated the 5th December, 2011,

amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (5) G.S.R. 864 (E), dated the 5th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (4) to (5) See No. L.T. 5993/15/11]

(6) G.S.R. 865 (E), dated the 5th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5995/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—

(1) G.S.R. 813 (E), dated the 16th November, 2011, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 143 (E), dated the 1st March, 2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5732/15/11]

(2) G.S.R. 851 (E), dated the 1st December, 2011, exempting the pile liners manufactured at the site of construction for use in marine site during the period from 1.4.2005 to 17.11.2011 from the duty of Excise leviable, alongwith Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5733/15/11]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 810 (E), dated the 14th November, 2011, seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of compact discs-Recordable originating in, or exported, from the People's Republic of China Hong Kong, Singapore and Chinese Taipei for a further period of one year, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5731/15/11]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, alongwith Explanatory Memoranda:—

(1) G.S.R. 801 (E), dated the 9th November, 2011, exempting certain goods from the whole of the duty of customs leviable thereon when imported into India

from the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Bhutan,
Maldives, Nepal and Afghanistan.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5728/15/11]

- (2) G.S.R. 809 (E), dated the 14th November, 2011,
publishing the Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5730/15/11]

- (3) G.S.R. 819 (E), dated the 17th November, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5729/15/11]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. Nil, dated Nil publishing draft order for converting Tier I Capital Bond into Equity Capital, under sub-section (3) of Section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5990/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5675/15/11]

I. Notifications of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of PNGRB, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of various companeis and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 857 (E), dated the 2nd December, 2011, publishing the Petroleum (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6047/15/11]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) and (2) of Section 41 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6043/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6041/15/11]

(ii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineers India Limited (EIL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6147/15/11]

(iii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, Assam, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6042/15/11]

Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 34 of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 426 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2011, publishing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal

Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Rules, 2011, alongwith delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6053/15/11]

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on various
Government organisations for the year ended March, 2011**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2011: No. 22 of 2011-12: Union Government (Indirect Taxes - Customs) - Performance Audit on Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5868/15/11]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2010: No. 24 of 2011-12: Union Government (Defence Services) - Army and Ordnance Factories; and

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5869/15/11]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2011: No.25 of 2011-12: Union Government (Indirect Taxes - Central Excise and Service Tax) - Performance Audit on Working of Commissionerates, Divisions and Ranges.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5867/15/11]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (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 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th December, 2011".

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORT ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the participation of Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the 124th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) held in Panama City (Panama) from 15th to 20th April, 2011.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-sixth Report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Modernisation of Post Offices' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour:-

- (i) 'The Labour Laws (Exemption from furnishing returns and maintaining registers by certain establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011';
 - (ii) 'The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011'; and
 - (iii) The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2011'.
-

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL SUPERVISORY BOARD CONSTITUTED
UNDER SECTION 7(1) OF THE PRECONCEPTION
AND PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES (PROHIBITION
OF SEX SELECTION) ACT, 1994**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
Sir, I move the following Motion:-

"That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (2) of Section 7 read with clause (a) sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one woman Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Central Supervisory

Board subject to the provision of Section 15 of the Act, which stipulates, *inter-alia*, that no member other than an *ex-officio* member shall be appointed for more than two consecutive terms."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Action Taken Report on Professionalisation of Boards of CPSEs pertaining to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises).

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 - Rules made thereunder.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Confinement of 30 Indians of a real estate company in Kuwait

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, मैं इस बात को सदन में बड़े दुख के साथ उठा रहा हूँ और सदन में इसको बार-बार उठाया जाता रहा है तथा इस पर क्वेश्चन भी पूछे जाते रहे हैं मेरे साथी डा॰ एम.एस. गिल भी इस बारे में कई बार चर्चा व्यक्त कर चुके हैं।

सर, करीब 30 पंजाबी जो ज्यादातर होशियारपुर, जालंधर और गुर्दासपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के हैं, उनको कुवैत में एक रियल इस्टेट कंपनी ने बंधक बनाकर रखा हुआ है। उनको कुवैत में न तो कोई लीगल सहायता दी जा रही है और न ही उनको कोई पूछने वाला है। एक कमरे में 30 भारतीय confine किए हुए हैं उनका

हालचाल पूछने के लिये न तो कोई आदमी Embassy की तरफ से जाता है और न ही कोई और जा रहा है। जब कोई आदमी किसी कम्पनी में नौकरी करने जाता है, तो कम्पनी वाले पहले ही उनके पासपोर्ट अपने पास रख लेते हैं। जब उनका वीज़ा एक्सपायर हो जाता है, तो फिर उनको डरा-धमका कर वे गलत ढंग से काम लेते हैं। ऐसी हालत में न तो उनका वीज़ा एक्सटेंड हो रहा है और न ही हमारी Embassy उनको जरूरी मदद मुहैया करवा रही है। इनमें से बहुत से लोग दलित समाज से हैं। पंजाब के एस.सी. कमिशन ने भी केन्द्र सरकार से रक्ति वेस्ट की है कि वह कुवैत में बंदी भारतीयों को वापस लाने के प्रयास करे। बहुत से समाचारपत्रों में भी इसके समाचार छपे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हमारे देश की सरकार की तरफ से कोई एक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। मैंने इस बारे में पत्र भी लिखे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक कोई एक्शन सरकार की तरफ से नहीं हुआ है।

महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से यह नविदन करता हूँ कि जो 30 भारतीय , खासतौर से जिनमें पंजाबी हैं , उनको हमारे पास देश में वापस लाने के लिए सरकार प्रयास करे और जो उनका इशूज बनता है , उसको दलिताने के लिए भी प्रयास करे।

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय , माननीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिय उठाया है , मैं उससे अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डॉ. भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय , माननीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिय उठाया है , मैं उससे अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कांजीभाई पटेल (गुजरात) : महोदय , माननीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिय उठाया है , मैं उससे अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , माननीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिय उठाया है , मैं उससे अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि (झारखंड) : महोदय , माननीय सदस्य ने जो वक्षिय उठाया है , मैं उससे अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All associate with it.

Press release issued by the ULFA in Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, the 13th December press release of hard-line faction of ULFA said that one Cabinet Minister of the State of Assam is a member of political wing of ULFA. But he was forced to leave the outfit because he lacked the knowledge of revolution. This is the statement made by hard-line faction of ULFA. It is not merely a statement. This is a declaration of the outfit that the present Cabinet Minister of the State of Assam was a member of ULFA. But, till date, the Minister has not surrendered as is usually done by others. Before 13th, the position was something different. Before 13th December, this was an allegation because on a number of occasions the allegation was raised by various organizations in the State. As for example, during the National Games of 2004, it came to light that a member of Assam Cabinet had links with the outfit. Now with the declaration made by ULFA on 13th December, 2011, the situation has been something different. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the said declaration has created shocks in the minds of general public of the State. The said declaration was flashed in detail in almost all the print and electronic media. Almost all the organisations and the

public in general claimed the authenticity of the allegations that the said Cabinet Minister had once been an ULFA member have now proved to be true with the assertion made by the prescribed militant outfit.

Now, Sir, may I ask the hon. Home Minister to come with a specific statement on the issue to clarify the position and, if needed, he may order for an enquiry on the matter by a competent and independent authority. So, I request the Government to take action and give a clarification on this matter. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, this is a very serious issue.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It's okay. He has mentioned this.
...(Interruptions).. It is very serious that is why we admitted it in
Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Because of its seriousness only, it
has been admitted. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the issue is very serious.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) सर, एक संगठन, जसि पर
प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ था... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अब हो गया है, इसीलिए उनको बोलने दिया
था... (व्यवधान)...

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय इसका जवाब दें
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपको मालूम है कि जीरो आवर में we
cannot ask the Government to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam) : Sir, Zero Hour is not the time to
raise all this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no, whatever it is ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, the Assam Government is being
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : म. पुंज, प्लीज, आप बैठिए
...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज, बैठिए... (व्यवधान)...

Alleged scam in subsidy of fertilizers

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं
अपने इस नोटिस के माध्यम से फर्टिलाइजर्स विभाग द्वारा जो
करीब 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला किया गया है, उसे रखना
चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, माननीय रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री श्री जेमा जी पछिली बार सदन में कह रहे थे कि
प्रतिवर्ष हम एक लाख करोड़ रुपये फर्टिलाइजर पर, चाहे एमएसपी
का हो या पीएमके का हो, सब्सिडी के रूप में देते हैं। उस समय

मंत्रालय को Maximum Retail Price फ़िक्स करने का अधिकार था। बाद में मंत्रालय ने इसके साथ एक नया शब्द जोड़ दिया - 'New Trend Based Subsidy'. इन शब्दों को जोड़ने के बाद एक तरफ उन्होंने तमाम खाद कंपनियों, चाहे IFFCO हो, IPL हो, Birla हो, Zuari Agro Chemical Ltd. हो, को सब्सिडी दी, दूसरी तरफ maximum retail price फ़िक्स करने का सरकार का जो अधिकार था, उसको वापिस ले लिया। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस सत्र में किसानों को डीएपी, एनपीके इन सबकी बोरी पर करीब 400 से 500 रुपये ज्यादा देने पड़े।

श्रीमन्, यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। यह सरकार का अपना राइट था और रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय को चाहिए था कि वह maximum retail price को अपने पास रखता। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने एक काम और किया कि उन कंपनियों को वटिथ में आउटलेट खोलने की परमिशन भी दे दी। अगर इन कंपनियों ने वहां से खाद को 600 डॉलर में खरीदा, तो हब्लिस्तान में उसी खाद को 700 डॉलर में सप्लाई कर दिया। इस माध्यम से करीब 5000 करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला किया गया। इस प्रकार सिर्फ 'New Trend Based Subsidy' शब्द डाल

कर करीब 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का मुआफा उन कंपनियों को कराया गया। इसमें सबकी सोची समझी साजिश थी।

श्रीमन् , इस के बाद एक बात और सामने आई। यूरिया इम्पोर्ट करने का अधिकार सिर्फ STC और MMTC को था। भारत सरकार के उपक्रमों के तहत सिर्फ यही कंपनीज़ इम्पोर्ट कर सकती थीं , लेकिन मामनीय मंत्री जी ने इस पॉलिसी को तोड़ कर अपने एक मंत्री , Coromandel Fertilisers Limited, जो मद्रास की एक कंपनी है , को डायरेक्ट लाइसेंस दे दिया कि वे सीधे यूरिया इम्पोर्ट कर सकते हैं। आखिर इस पॉलिसी को क्यों तोड़ा गया ? इसके माध्यम से उस कंपनी ने इस वर्ष यूरिया इम्पोर्ट करने में करीब 5000 करोड़ रुपया पैदा किया। यह एक गंभीर बात है।

श्रीमन् , पूरे देश में किसानों को लेकर चिन्ता है। यहां भी किसानों को लेकर चिन्ता थी कि किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। कल पूरा हाउस भी इसी बात के लिये चिन्ताग्रस्त था और जसि दबि सदन उठा , उस दबि भी यही चिन्ता थी। दूसरी तरफ मंत्रालय इस तरीके की छूट देकर करीब 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला करने की परमिशन दे रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय य इस पर चुप है , वस्ति मंत्री का कार्यालय भी इस पर चुप है और फर्टिलाइज़र मंत्री का कार्यालय अपना काम करता रहा है।

श्रीमन् , मैंने यह एक गंभीर मुद्दा उठाया है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इसे स्वीकार करके सदन में चर्चा कराई जाए और मंत्री जी यहां पर खुद इसका जवाब दें ।

श्रीमन् , घोटालों की सरकार पर रोज़ाना नये घोटालों के आरोप लगते जा रहे हैं , उसके बाद भी अगर इस सरकार ने सही जवाब नहीं दिया , तो जनता के बीच एक बड़ा असंतोष पैदा हो जाएगा।

श्री बलवीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : सर, मैं इनके साथ स्वयं को एसोसिएट करता हूं।

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं भी इनके साथ स्वयं को एसोसिएट करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Moinul Hassan. (*Interruptions*) ठीक है , all are associating; please note it down.

श्री वनिय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , आपने घोटालों की चर्चा की , लेकिन किसानों को खाद तक नहीं मालि रही है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : कल कसिनॉ के ऊपर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है, आप नहीं थे ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... नहीं - नहीं, अगर आप कल आते तो आपको भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाता ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, दूसरों का टाइम मत लीजिए ... (व्यवधान) ... इस पर ज़िद से सवाल उठाना चाहिए, वैसे उठाए ... (व्यवधान) ...

Missing of Haj Pilgrims in Mecca

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, everybody knows that every year, lakhs of people go to the Holy City of Mecca to perform Haj, one of the religious duties of the Muslims. This year also, it happened. The Government of India, the All India Haj Committee, the State Haj Committees and other private operators operate the entire system. I have raised this issue repeatedly in this august House that every year, we have been seeing the mismanagement taking place in arranging the matter.

Sir, this time one important thing happened. Last flight flew from Jeddah to Kolkata on 5th December. All Haj people came back, but, unfortunately, it is reported that 138 people are missing who have not yet come back. Their return ticket was on 4th and 5th December, but, they have not returned. I don't know whether they are not in a position to return or not. Nobody knows what happened to them. Actually, they are not traceable. Their families are asking us. They have telephoned us. They are asking where are those people. Sir, in the mean time, I came to know that the Indian Consulate General in Jeddah has written a letter to the All India Haj Committee. It was also reported that already 20 persons have been arrested there and 14 persons have died. But, no formal announcement has come from the Government of India or the All India Haj Committee. It again shows the irresponsibility of the All India Haj Committee and the State Haj Committees. It is also a question of prestige of our nation before a foreign country.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to please take proper action and immediately bring back all those people who had gone there to perform their religious duty. Thank you, Sir.

Rotting of potatoes on roads due to economic recession in the country

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , चूंकि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है , इसलिए हमारे देश की 70 फीसदी आबादी खेतिहर कसि न के साथ जुडती है। हमारे देश का कसिान बहुतायत में आलू की खेती करता है और आलू की खपत भी हमारे देश में प्रमुखता के साथ होती है।

महोदय , वड्डिम्बना यह है कि कभी आलू के दाम कम होने से कसिानों के सामने जीवन का संकट पैदा होता है , कभी आलू के दाम अधिक होने से उसके खाने वालों के सामने जीवन का संकट पैदा होता है और आलू के दामों में अधिक वृद्धि और मंदी के कारण देश में एक असंतुलन पैदा हो गया , जसिका कुप्रभाव आजदेश पर देखने को मल्लि रहा है।

महोदय , आजमें पंजाब की घटना सदन के सामने लाना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के कसिान मंदी की वजह से अपने आलू को सड़कों पर फेंक रहे हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के कसिान भी सही दाम न मल्लिने की वजह से आलू को बल्लि बेचे ही कबाड़े में डाल रहे हैं।

महोदय , यह संकट प्रतिवर्ष हमारे देश में कसिी न कसिी

प्रकार से आता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से नविदन करता हूँ कि क्या सरकार आलू के दामों में भारी असंतुलन को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा प्रबंध नहीं कर सकती कि कच्चे आलुओं को भी कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखा जाए ?

महोदय , इसमें परेशानी क्या है ? यह जो पका हुआ आलू है , उसको तो कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने की व्यवस्था हमारे देश में है , लेकिन कच्चे आलू को रखने का प्रबंध आज तक देश की सरकार नहीं कर सकी , जिसका दुष्प्रभाव या तो देश के किसानों पर पड़ता है या देश में इसे खाने वालों पर पड़ता है। इसलिए , मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह माँग करता हूँ कि देश कि किसानों की इस प्रमुख समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह कोई -न-कोई ऐसी योजना बनाए , जिससे आलू का भंडारण सही हो सके। कम-से-कम उसके समर्थन मूल्य को बढ़ाकर भी किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने का प्रबंध अगर सरकार करती है , तो उससे किसानों का भी भला होगा और जो लोग इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं , इसकी खपत करते हैं , उनको भी उसका लाभ मिल सकेगा।

महोदय , यह मामला बहुत गंभीर है। यह देश के किसानों से जुड़ा है और देश में इसकी खपत करने वालों के साथ जुड़ा है , इसलिए इस मुद्दे पर सरकार सकारात्मक रुख अपनाए , ताकि किसान और देश के गरीब बच सकें। धन्यवाद।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon'ble Member.

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण वजिय (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सहि (झारखंड) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नतुजी हाल्लाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात) : महोदय , मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to reopen mines in Odisha

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to raise about the plight of the workers working in two mining districts of Sundergarh and Keonjhar of Odisha because of the mining and for want of forest and environmental clearance. Many mines, including public sector mines under SAIL have been closed down since one year. Recently, mines under the Odisha Mineral Development Corporation and also Bisra Limestone and Quarry Mines have also been closed down for want of environmental clearance. Sir, there may be some fault on the part of the owners of the two mining districts, that is, the State Government and the Central Government authorities. But the workers are in no way connected with that and they should not suffer for the fault of the mining owners. Now there is no certainty when the mines would be reopened. Around five lakh workers, mostly tribal workers, are working in the truck loading and unloading, in the railway head and the port head. Now, they are all out of job. So, I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate decision to open these mines and give environmental clearance so that these workers

could go back to work.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that these two districts are Naxal-prone areas. If the tribal workers remain out of job for a long time, I am afraid; they may be motivated by Maoist people to take a wrong track.

So, I urge upon the Government to take appropriate steps to open the mines so that workers can go back to work.

Demand to lift ban imposed on Shrimad Bhagwad Gita in Russia

श्री तरुण वज्रिय (उत्तराखण्ड) : महोदय ,
'कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन ' का संदेश देने
वाली अमर गीता पर रूस में प्रतिबंध लगाने की साजिश
की जा रही है। क्या आप सृज पर प्रतिबंध

लगा सकते हैं , क्या आप हमालय को प्रतिबंधित कर सकते हैं और कया आप पृथ्वी की गति को प्रतिबंधित कर सकते हैं ? ऐसे मूर्खतापूर्ण कार्य की पूरे सदन द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से नब्बिदा और भर्त्सना की जानी चाहिए। यह खुशी की बात है कि गीता पर प्रतिबंध के वशिध ने पूरे हब्दिस्तान को तथा पूरे हब्दिस्तान की राजनीतिक पार्टियों और विचारधाराओं से ऊपर उठते हुए सभी राजनीतिक नेताओं को एकजुट कर दिया है। गीता ने भारत को एकजुट कर दिया है। लोक सभा में लालू जी, मुल्लायम जी, शरद यादव जी, जोशी जी, आदि सब लोगों ने पार्टियों से परे उठते हुए इसका वशिध किया है। ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनके नाम मत लीजिए।

श्री तरुण वजिय : महोदय , जसि गीता ने 'धर्म की जय का संदेश दिया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का उद्घोष है - 'यतो धर्म : ततो जय' उस गीता पर प्रतिबंध का पूरे देश को वशिध करना चाहिए। इस बारे में भारत सरकार को रूस सरकार से बात करनी चाहिए। महात्मा गाँधी ने कहा कि, "गीता हमारी माता है", वे प्रतिदिन गीता का पाठ करते थे। वसिबा भाबे ने गीता पर एक वशि बविख्यात टीका लिखी , जसि उन्होंने गीताई कहा , जो घर-घर में पढ़ी जाती है। अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन ने कहा , "When I read the Bhagavad-Gita and reflect about how God created this universe, everything else seems so superfluous", गीता के बारे में पूरे हब्दिस्तान के लोग मजहब, जाति , प्रांत , भाषा , पंथ से ऊपर उठते हुए एक हैं और उन्होंने मांश की है कि जसि गीता ने संदेश दिया , "परित्राणायसाधुनाम् वसिशायचदुःकृताम् , धर्म संस्थापनायथाय सम्भवामि युगे - युगे", ऐसी गीता के बारे में प्रतिबंध की कोई बात सहन नहीं की जानी चाहिए। महोदय , अभी हाल ही में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री रूस के दौरे पर गए थे। उसी समय यह मुद्दा भी उठा था। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रूस के साथ इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे का प्रश्न उठाया है और अगर उठाया है तो उनको क्या उत्तर मिला ? महोदय , यह गीता वह ग्रंथ है , जसिको पढ़कर हमारे क्रांतिकारी अंग्रेजों के खलिफ़ संघर्ष करते हुए फांसी के फंदे पर झूल गए थे। जेल में , भगत सहि की कोठरी में गीता का ग्रंथ मिला था। गीता ने देश को प्रण दणि , गीता देश की पहचान है , गीता देश की परिभाषा है , गीता देश की एक अटूट युक्ति है और संबठित शक्ति है। महोदय , गीता ने कहा है , "गीता नहीं सखिता आपसमें बैर रखना , हब्दि है हम वतन है हब्दिस्तां हमारा " गीता के

बारे में सबको एकजुट होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : उपसभापति जी, मैं
स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं
स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with
the matter raised by the hon. Member. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (कर्णाटक) : उपसभापति जी, मैं
स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ
... (व्यवधान) ...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself
with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House agrees with this.
... (Interruptions) ...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति जी, मैं
स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ
...(व्यवधान)...

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with this important issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हमिचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं
स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ
...(व्यवधान)...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Please allow me to speak.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House joins in condemning this.
...(Interruptions)...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I have also given notice on this. Please allow me to speak on this. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, since I have also given notice, please allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is a very serious matter. Bhagawad Gita is our great treasure. Its message is universal. It is not confined to one religion. The Russian Court perhaps has not understood its message. I request the Government of India to take up the matter with the Russian Government and the Siberian Court and make them understand.
...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House condemns this.
...(Interruptions)... I am again announcing that the entire House condemns this and the Government will take steps in this regard.
...(Interruptions)...

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Therefore, it should be taken up.
...(Interruptions)... I fully endorse the views raised here and condemn this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House joins on this issue.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को
इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बहिर) : उपसभापति जी, मैं

स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड) : महोदय, पार्लियामेंट के परिसर में, ... (व्यवधान) ... हर द्वार पर, पार्लियामेंट के स्तंभों पर गीता के श्लोक लखे हुए हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... पार्लियामेंट के स्तंभ पर जहां गीता के श्लोक लखे हो ... (व्यवधान) ... वहां सर्वसम्मति से संकल्प पास होना चाहिए ... (व्यवधान) ... और रशिया की सरकार को भेज देना चाहिए कि भारत की संसद इसका पुरजो र वरिध करती है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : जरूर। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should assure the House that it will be conveyed. Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister give an assurance. ... (Interruptions) ...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : उपसभापति जी, सदस्यों की जो भावनाएं हैं, हम उससे पूरी तरह से संबद्ध हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : हाउस की भावना है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जी सर, हाउस की भावना है, सदस्यों की भावना है। सभी सदस्य इस मामले पर एकमत हैं और सरकार की भी यही इच्छा है। हम रूस की सरकार को इस मामले से अवगत करा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कब अवगत कराएंगे ?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : हम जल्द ही अवगत करा रहे हैं और वहां के मंत्री ने माफ़ी भी मांगी है। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस पर तत्काल उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Comprehensive package for the Handloom Sector

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma to make a statement.
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, during the Budget Speech of 2011-12, the Finance Minister had announced that the Government of India would provide Rs. 3000 crore for implementing the financial package for handloom sector for waiver of overdue loans. The financial package has recently been approved by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 3884 crore. This includes one time waiver of overdue loans and interests as on 31st March, 2010, for loans disbursed to handloom sector. The financial package is expected to benefit about three lakh individual handloom weavers and 15,000 cooperative societies, and, they will be able to access institutional credit once again. A statement in this regard has already been laid on the table of the House on 25th November, 2011.

However, the above financial package will benefit only those weavers and their cooperative societies that had taken loans earlier. There would be many handloom weavers who had no access to institutional credit in the past. Such weavers will not be benefitted under the financial package. Further, a need was also felt to provide

yarn to handloom sector at a price which is cheaper than that at which it is available to the powerloom and mills, so that handlooms can compete with them.

Therefore, in order to address the two critical needs of cheap credit and cheap yarn, the Government has now approved a comprehensive package for handloom weavers. The interventions will be operationalized by modifying the two existing Plan schemes, i.e., Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme for extending cheap credit, and Mill Gate Price Scheme for

supply of subsidised hank yarn. The brief details of interventions approved by the Government are as follows:

(i) Credit to handloom sector: The Government will provide assistance for the following:-

- (a) Margin Money Assistance will be provided @ Rs. 4,200 per weaver to individual weavers, their Self-Help-Groups and joint liability groups by the Government so as to enable them to get fresh loans from the financial institutions.
- (b) Interest Subvention of 3% per annum for 3 years from the date of first disbursal will be provided by the Government so that handloom weavers and their cooperative societies can get loans at a subsidized rate of interest.
- (c) Credit Guarantee: The loans extended by the financial institutions to the handloom weavers and their cooperative societies will be guaranteed for 3 years by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). The Government of India will pay the required guarantee fee and annual service fee.
- (d) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Activity: A publicity and awareness campaign will be carried out to make the handloom weavers aware of the scheme.
- (e) Service Charge to the Implementing Agency: The scheme will be implemented by NABARD, SIDBI, CGTMSE and nationalised banks. These agencies will be paid service charges @ 2% of the amount of margin money and interest subsidy disbursed by them.

(ii) Yarn supply to handloom sector: To address the issue of yarn availability at reasonable prices, the following benefits will be provided:

- (a) 10% price subsidy on silk and cotton hank yarn will be provided by the Government to ensure supply of subsidized yarn to handloom sector.
- (b) The Government has decided to enhance the freight

reimbursement for transportation of different types of yarn used by the handloom sector in order to offset the increase in fuel cost. This will ensure availability of yarn in the handloom clusters in far flung areas of the country at roughly the same price at which it is available at yarn manufacturing mills.

- (c) The National Handloom Development Corporation would implement the scheme for supplying subsidized yarn. The State Governments and their

agencies will also be associated for supplying yarn wherever necessary on the same terms. A yarn passbook will be issued and the subsidized yarn will be supplied either to individual handloom weavers or to their self-help-groups, cooperative societies etc., but not to both. This subsidy will be available for cotton and raw silk yarn.

The comprehensive package will benefit all the handloom weavers and their cooperative societies in the country as per Budget allocation. The cooperation of the State Governments is crucial for the successful implementation of this comprehensive package. They will have to carry out IEC activities and conduct special camps periodically in handloom clusters for extending the loan facility to handloom weavers. They will also have to issue yarn passbooks to weavers.

The projected financial outlay involved in the implementation of the comprehensive package during the current year and the Twelfth Plan period is Rs. 2362.15 crore. The entire funding will be provided by the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010. ...(Interruptions)... No notice has been there. ...(Interruptions)... No notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, he has given a notice to the Home Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is then before the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... What is it? ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... He has withdrawn that. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Chidambaram issue has been raised. (Interruptions)... Sir, Chidambaram.... (Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Chidambaram ...

(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Chidambaram is your friend. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: We are demanding an inquiry against Chidambaram, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, why can't you ask the Home Minister.. ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is writing about Mr. Chidambaram and he is raising the same issue in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is nothing against Mr. Chidambaram. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned upto 2.30 p.m.

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

The House re-assembled at thirty minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now we will take up the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Shri Kapil Sibal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

GOVERNMENT BILL

The copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I move:-

That the Bill further to amend the Copyright Act, 1957, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri Shantaram Naik. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for 30 minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past two of the clock.

The House re-assembled at one minute past three of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

श्री उद्गनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा) : सर, भ्रष्टाचार का मुद्दा महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

- (I) The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
- (II) The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
- (III) The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

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

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th December, 2011, agreed without any amendment to the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2011."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th December, 2011, agreed without any amendment to the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2011, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2011."

(III)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th December, 2011, agreed without any amendment to the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2011, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2011."

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

...(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past three of the clock, till
eleven
of the clock on Wednesday, the 21st December, 2011