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30 Phalgun, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 20th March, 2012/30th Phalguna, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the chair.

RAISING AN ISSUE REGARDING POVERTY FIGURES

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

MR. PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the Supreme Court has reduced the poverty figures. (*Interruptions*)

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, मुझे एक बहुत ही अहम मुद्दा उठाना है...*(व्यवधान)*
यह बहुत ही अहम मुद्दा है।...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. (*Interruptions*) Question No. 81. (*Interruptions*) Please raise it in the debate. (*Interruptions*)

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, मुझे यह मुद्दा उठाने की इजाजत दे दीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)* खन्ना जी, बैठ जाइए...*(व्यवधान)* Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. (*Interruptions*) नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए, यह सवाल यहां नहीं उठ सकता है, कृपया इसे डिबेट में उठाएं...*(व्यवधान)* No, no; please raise your subject in the debates.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir the Supreme Court has...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am aware of it. But please raise it in the debate. (*Interruptions*)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सभापति जी, प्लानिंग कमीशन कह रहा है कि देश में गरीबों की संख्या कम हो गई है...*(व्यवधान)* उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो affidavit दिया था, वह भी उसी तरह का दिया था...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: आप लोग यह सवाल डिबेट में उठाइए...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, they are converting the starvation line into a poverty line. (*Interruptions*) That is the starvation line. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, we just want to draw the attention of the Government towards this issue by raising it in the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इस देश के गरीबों के साथ...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise it in the debate as it is a serious matter.

(Interruptions)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: प्लानिंग कमीशन में बैठे हुए लोग वर्ल्ड बैंक के इशारे पर सारे काम कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान) हमारे यहां फूड सिक्योरिटी भी है, सब्सिडी भी है, फिर गरीबों की संख्या कैसे कम हो गई? इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: तिवारी जी, आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Let the Minister reply to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir you please allow us to raise it after the Question Hour. (Interruptions)

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान) Question Hour, please (Interruptions) Please resume your place. (Interruptions)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: बार-बार कहा जाता है कि गरीबों की संख्या कम हो गई है, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए...(व्यवधान)

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, यह गरीबों पर अत्याचार है...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए, यह सवाल आप डिबेट में उठाइए, यह बहुत गंभीर सवाल है...(व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक affidavit दिया था, यहां पर वे कुछ और declaration दे रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, आप इसको डिबेट में उठाइए और इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they are drawing this starvation line. They are eliminating the poverty line and bringing in a starvation line. Let the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister spend their life with Rs. 32 and Rs. 26 per day. Let them decide it. They are bringing in a new line, i.e., starvation line. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request you one thing? These are serious subjects which cannot be discussed...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the average inflation rate has...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the Planning Commission has...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; raise it, but please give notice. (Interruptions)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पार्लियामेंट इस समय सेशन में है, इस समय कैसे प्लानिंग कमीशन इस तरह की बात...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: नकवी साहब, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम जानना चाहते हैं कि किस आधार पर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने ये आंकड़े दिए हैं, किस आधार पर यह कहा है...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. Let me clarify the position. A serious subject is being raised. Now, the hon. Members have said that they want a reply. There are only two ways of getting a reply. One is to ask a Question; a Starred Question or an Unstarred Question. The other is to raise it during a

discussion; whatever the form of discussion might be, and, then, the hon. Minister concerned will reply to it. But, you know, this kind of approach is not going to get us anywhere. *(Interruptions)*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: आपका कहना ठीक है लेकिन अगर हमने उनके दुख तकलीफ का सवाल नहीं उठाया तो हमारे यहां आने का उद्देश्य क्या है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, हम लोग इससे सहमत हैं लेकिन...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नकवी साहब, आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक है लेकिन उसका यह समय नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...Look, we have a very important question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम लोग चिंतित हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन की ओर से जो दावा किया गया है, उससे हम चिंतित हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: लेकिन आप उसे वक्त पर उठाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम इसको एक साजिश के रूप में देख रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: जयराम रमेश जी खर्चा नहीं चला पाएंगे।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, आप लोग बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*... One minute please. Let the hon. Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सर, कल से बजट पर बहस शुरू होने जा रही है। यह मुद्दा उसमें भी प्रमुखता से उठाया जा सकता है, उसका जवाब दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर सदन चाहे या आप कहें तो मैं योजना मंत्री जी से कह सकता हूँ, उनसे मैं इस संबंध में रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा और वे सदन में आकर स्थिति स्पष्ट कर सकते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह बजट का मामला नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...वे कब आकर बताएंगे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, उन्होंने आपको दोनों ऑप्शंस दिए हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: वे यह भी बता दें कि कब आएंगे।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It can be worked out. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It is a commitment. ...*(Interruptions)*.. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It is settled. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Question No. 81, please. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: खन्ना जी, आप बैठ जाइए। वह सवाल यहां पर इस तरह से डिस्कस नहीं होगा। आप नोटिस दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...Answer to Question No. 81, please.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Crib deaths in West Bengal**

*81 SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that horrific crib deaths are continuing to haunt West Bengal with 19 infant deaths in Malda district and at the State-run Behrampore Sadar Hospital in Murshidabad;

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

(c) the steps the Ministry is taking to augment the strength of doctors and paramedics to cope with the situation?

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

(a) and (b) In India, the infant mortality rate (IMR) is 47 per thousand live births which translates into 12.5 lakh infant deaths per year. The IMR in West Bengal is 32 per thousand live births which translates into 47,000 infant deaths per year. There were reports of 12 infant deaths in district hospital Murshidabad on 8-9 July, 2011 and 15 infant deaths in Malda Medical College during 17-18 January, 2012. The investigation carried out by State Government has found that most of these children were referred to these institutions in a serious condition and were mainly newborn babies. Important reasons for death were prematurity, low birth weight, sepsis and birth asphyxia.

(c) Various Interventions implemented under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) include augmentation of doctors and paramedical staff.

A total of 8722 Doctors, 2914 Specialists, 14529 Paramedics, 33413 staff nurses, 69662 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, 10995 AYUSH Doctors, 3894 AYUSH Paramedics have been recruited all over the country under NRHM.

In West Bengal, 415 General Doctors, 49 specialist, 83 staff nurses, 7275 ANM, 19 AYUSH Doctors, and 16 AYUSH Paramedics have been engaged under NRHM.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that the infant mortality rate in India is 47 per thousand live births. On the other hand, Bangladesh stands at 30, Nepal and China at 26 and 11 respectively. The root cause lies in poor maternal care at the time of pregnancy. Not only this, the mother and entire family are unaware of this negligence. The social set-up in our country is such that the majority of women are not fed and treated properly during pregnancy, which is the major cause. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking to improve maternal care at the time of pregnancy under NRHM? Is there any such scheme and which are the States that are practicing it? This is my first supplementary, Sir.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the though the Question is on infant mortality, related to child, but the hon. Member has chosen straightway to go to maternal mortality rate. It is true that unfortunately our IMR, infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate is very bad and it is as bad that it cannot be compared with even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal or Bangladesh. As a matter of fact, Pakistan is the only country and Sub-Saharan countries, where India can be compared so far as IMR and MMR are concerned. So to improve the maternal mortality and infant mortality, the Government of India has taken a number of steps during the last few years under the National Rural Health Mission and as a result of which the MMR has come down to 212 from 254, almost a fall of 17 per cent. In some southern parts of the country, the IMR and MMR can be compared with most of the European countries. So we are suffering in the Central part, Eastern and Northern part of our country.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: My second supplementary is this. We don't have any laws on hospital infection in India. While practices are changing, hospital authorities are still reserved about sharing data. Will the Minister enact a law on hospital infection in India? May I also know whether stringent infection control measures were in place at the Malda Medical College and the Murshidabad district hospital?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question please. One question.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Has the Minister deputed a Medical Council of India team to West Bengal to find out the root cause of infant mortality rate? If so, what are their findings?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one question.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the Child Mortality Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate in West Bengal in 2011 and 2012 have been rising with most of these infants of neonates during the one week and 28 days old were not from Malda or for that matter Kolkata itself. They were from neighbouring areas, from rural areas and these being the district and State referral hospitals. These new born were brought in a very serious condition and the findings are that almost 80 per cent of these children, nearly 51 children, died last year and infants have died last year and this year. Out of these, almost 35 infants suffered of asphyxia. That means, they could not take oxygen immediately, then, septicemia because of infection, pneumonia and also low birth rate. As a matter of fact, birth asphyxia, septicemia, and pneumonia, low birth weight prematurely contributes almost 70 per cent to the immortality. So, any child, any infant who is brought to a hospital, they have these ailments. It is very difficult to save that infant.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, हमारे देश में हर दिन हजारों बच्चे पैदा होते हैं। Urban areas में तो उनकी देखभाल हो जाती है मगर rural areas में, specially villages में उनकी परवरिश के लिए, उनकी हेल्थ के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप इस सवाल पर पूछिए, general बात मत कहिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, देश भर में बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं, केवल वेस्ट बंगाल में नहीं।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: मेरे ख्याल से वेस्ट बंगाल में infants के संबंध में ही क्वेश्चन था, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने maternal mortality के बारे में पूछा। जैसा मैंने पहले ही अर्ज किया कि दुर्भाग्य से हमारे मुल्क में पांच साल से नीचे, एक साल से नीचे, एक महीने से कम या सात दिन के अंदर पैदा हुए बच्चों के मरने की संख्या दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा है और यही कारण है कि पिछले तीन सालों में शायद दुनिया में इतने नए प्रोग्राम नहीं लिए गए होंगे, जितने हमारी हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री ने लिए हैं। हमने जो भी नया प्रोग्राम बनाया है, उसके लिए केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को अलग-अलग स्कीमों के लिए पैसे दिए गए हैं। कुछ का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं, जैसे नए बच्चों के लिए हर हॉस्पिटल में Special New Born Care Units बनाए जा रहे हैं। हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हॉस्पिटल और मेडिकल कॉलेज में एक नया 12 से 20 बेड का यूनिट बनाया जाएगा, जिसमें 4 trained डॉक्टर्स होंगे और 10 नर्स होंगी। इसके लिए जितना भी पैसा होगा, सब केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिया जाएगा। Stabilization Units के लिए भी हर CHC में पैसा दिया जा रहा है। हर हॉस्पिटल, चाहे वह प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर हो या सब-सेंटर हो, वहां के लिए एक बेड facility के लिए भी पैसा गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से दिया जाएगा। उसमें JSY scheme थी कि जो भी गर्भवती महिला सरकारी अस्पताल में जागी, उसको सरकार की तरफ से, केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से देहात में 1400 रुपये मिलेंगे और शहर में 1000 रुपये मिलेंगे। जब हमने यह स्कीम 6 साल पहले शुरू की थी, तो इसका फायदा यह हुआ कि पांच-छह लाख गर्भवती महिलाएं आईं। पिछले साल इस फैसिलिटी का फायदा लेने के लिए करीब सवा करोड़ महिलाएं आईं। हमने सबसे बड़ी स्कीम लास्ट ईयर शुरू की है और जिसके लिए पूरे साल के लिए सभी राज्यों को पैसा दिया है कि अब जो भी गर्भवती महिला देश के किसी भी सरकारी अस्पताल में आएगी, चाहे वह ए.पी.एल. की हो, चाहे बी.पी.एल. की हो, चाहे किसी की भी हो, जो सरकारी अस्पताल में आएगी, उसका डिलीवरी से पहले आने का और डिलीवर के बाद का सब खर्चा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया देगी, तमाम डॉयग्नोजिज गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया देगी, दवाईयां गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया देगी और खाना-पीना सब मुफ्त में गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया देगी।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Thank you, sir. In a letter addressed to the hon. Minister last year, after my visit to the B.C. Roy Hospital in Kolkata, I had highlighted the challenges *vis-a-vis* the infrastructure in the Hospital which is the largest paediatric hospital in West Bengal. There is no facility for x-ray and there is no facility for ECG. It is ironical that the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare had given the Hospital a clean chit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I am coming to the question. One hour after his declaration, when I visited the Hospital, I found garbage lying in the children's ward. In fact, there was garbage lying in the ICU also. I would like the hon. Minister to tell me, since that letter had highlighted these challenges, the steps that have been taken by the Government of India to ensure that the infrastructure in the B.C. Roy Hospital has been upgraded. .

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I must say, Sir, that health is a State subject. So, looking after the overall working and functioning of the health system is the

duty of each State Government. It is not a Central subject. We do only specific intervention from the Government of India and we provide money also. Under the National Rural Health Mission we provide money only to the rural hospitals, that is, district and below. So far, we don't have any Urban Health Mission whereby we could provide facilities. After these incidents at the B.C. Roy Hospital and the Malda hospital, as I have said, we have provided some facilities like Special New Born Care Units. The money is being paid by the Government of India for a 20-bed hospital and for trained doctors and nurses. The cost of setting up this Special New Born Care Unit is being paid by the Government of India and the operation cost is being paid by the Ministry. Post these incidents, we have given money for setting up a 30-bed Special New Born Care Unit at the B.C. Roy Hospital in the 3rd week of November, 2011 and we have also given money for setting up a Special New Born Care Unit at Malda and Murshidabad.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Thank you, Sir. Is it a fact that out of the total number of new born babies with low birth-weight throughout the world, 42 per cent belongs to India? Is it a problem more of generic than specific?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Could you please repeat it?

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Is the problem of new-born deaths generic or specific?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would not say generic. There are a number of causes why it is taking place in our country. As I have said, it is due to birth asphyxia. Immediately they can't take the oxygen and they can't breathe. If a referral hospital is not close-by or if it is far away, it would be very difficult. So, I would just like to mention what are the basic causes which contribute to this. It is happening because the doctor is not available, referral hospital is not available, transport is not available, terrain of our country, the size of our country and the population in some areas are also the reasons to rail this. The terrain may be not that hostile, but non availability of the human resource is a concern. We must also admit that in our country, we have an acute shortage of human resources at all levels, national, State, district and lower levels. We are trying to augment the infrastructure. We are trying to increase it. We have made a number of policy changes in the last two years to increase the capacity at the super specialty level. As you might have seen in the hon. President's Address, in two years' time, there has been 62 per cent increase at the post graduate level and almost 40 per cent increase at the MBBS level. Similarly, at all levels, augmentation and increase of human resources is being done.

Increase in NPAs of public and private sector banks

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

(a) whether in the latest December quarter, Gross Non Performing Assets,

(NPAs) of public sector banks grew by 44.8 per cent compared to a year ago, while that of the private sector banks rose by 2.6 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) It has been observed that while the Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in respect of Private Sector Banks for the period December, 2011, over the period December, 2010, has increased from Rs. 18,451.36 crore to Rs. 18,940.14 crore in absolute terms, the Gross NPAs in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased from Rs. 68,597.09 crore to Rs. 103,891.27 crore over the same period. However, the Gross NPAs of PSBs, in terms of percentage of Gross Advances, has increased from 2.27 % to 3.18% during the same period.

(b) The reasons for increase in NPAs of PSBs are as under:

- (i) Switching over to system-based recognition of NPAs by most of the PSBs during June - Sept. 2011 quarter.
- (ii) Increase in interest rates and slowing economic growth during 2011, has adversely impinged on the repayment capacity of all categories of borrowers, especially small and medium enterprises.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have noted in the reply that the Gross NPAs in respect of Public Sector Banks have increased from Rs. 68,597.09 crore to Rs. 103,891.27 crore over a period of time; the period is given in the reply. My question is, will the Government agree to publish the names and addresses of the defaulters, the corporate sectors and the individuals, which have above Rs. 1 crore, and take strict measures to realise the loan amount?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I appreciate the question raised by the hon. Member. Regarding making public the details of Gross Non Performing Assets of different banks, for the last three years and for the current financial year, the accounts with amount more than one crore, are being published by the CIBIL and are available on the website of the CIBIL. They are suit-filed accounts. So far as non suit-filed accounts are concerned, they are being published for the internal circulation of the banks by the Reserve Bank of India in six months. This is the system available.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, my earlier question relates to the punitive measures also. Anyway, my second question is this. Is there any system to cross verify whether any of the Director of a company is in the Board of Directors of any other company which has already defaulted in paying back the loan? Is there any such system to verify this?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, some of the Directors are appointed by

the shareholders and some are appointed by the Government but clearance is always obtained that there is nothing against them and then only they are appointed.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, this is a very serious matter as far as banking assets are concerned because this is your and our money. It is the depositors' money with which bank is giving advances to others. When the NPAs grow, which the Government has also accepted that it has now grown from 2.27 per cent to 3.18 per cent, यानि 3 फीसदी ब्याज बढ़ सकता था, आज वह NPA में जा रहा है। हमारे देश में एक बड़ी विचित्र बात है कि industry sick होती है, बैंक डूबता है, लेकिन industrialist कभी sick नहीं होता, वह कभी बीमार नहीं होता। बीमार उद्योग होता है, बीमार बैंक होता है और depositor का नुकसान होता है, सरकार को चूना लगता है, लेकिन industrialist को नुकसान नहीं होता है। इस पर मेरा question यह है कि, one reason which he has cited in his reply is increase in interest rates and slowing economic growth during 2011. There is the euro zone crisis also, which he has not mentioned. The textile sector and other sectors are suffering because there is the problem of export in many sectors. Has it resulted in increase of NPAs? In such a scenario, what does the Government contemplate to do? The recapitalization of banks is going on now in just fulfilling the losses out of these NPAs.

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: सभापति जी, जो NPAs. बढ़े हैं, ये मार्जिनल हैं, अनयूजुअल नहीं हैं,...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, एक लाख करोड़ है...(व्यवधान)...32,000 करोड़ बढ़ा है एक क्वार्टर में...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: सभापति जी, एक समय था, 1997 में, जब बैंक के एन.पी.एज. 15.70 पर सेंट तक बढ़ गए थे, लेकिन एफर्ट्स करते-करते ये 2011 में 2.5 पर भी लाए गए। NPAs. को रिकवर करने के लिए बहुत सारे मैकेनिज्म अवेलेबल हैं। लीगल प्रोविजन्स हैं, सरफेसी डी.आर.टी. है, लोक अदालतें हैं, कंप्रोमाइज में भी कर सकते हैं वन टाइम सैटलमेन्ट जैसे बहुत सारे ऐसे मैथड्स हैं जिनसे कि NPAs. कम हो सकते हैं और ये कम किए भी जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में सभी बैंक्स को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि एक प्लान बनाइएगा कि किस तरीके से NPAs. को कम किया जा सकता है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से भी सहमत हूँ कि वर्ल्ड इकॉनमी में काफी स्लो डाउन हुआ और उसकी वजह से भी परेशानी हुई। मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंक्स की एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब 2008 का स्लो डाउन हुआ था, **The private sector banks almost competely stopped lending.** जबकि उस समय हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंक्स ने 20 से 25% ग्रोथ रेट से लेंडिंग की थी और सपोर्ट की थी। उसका थोड़ा-बहुत असर अब देखने को मिल रहा है, लेकिन मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हमारे बैंक्स की आज की पोजीशन साउंड है और इन्होंने प्रॉफिट भी दिया है। पिछले नौ महीने में हमारे पास 33,000 करोड़ का प्रॉफिट आया है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी NPAs. हैं, उनके लिए कार्य योजना बनाकर रिकवर किया जाएगा।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, would the hon. Minister enlighten the House with sector-wise details of NPAs? Which are the sectors contributing more to the NPAs?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: सभापति जी, कुछ सेक्टर्स मेंने रिप्लाय में भी दिये हैं और MSME is one of the sectors. But some of the affected sectors are the power sector, the steel sector and the aviation sector.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Percentage-wise!

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: If you want to know the percentage-wise details, in the aviation sector, the outstanding loan was Rs.39,000 crores and the NPA is Rs. 741 crores. In the power sector, the outstanding in September 2011 was Rs.1,21,000 crores and the overdue amount was Rs. 446 crores. In the steel sector...

SHRI TRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister can furnish the percentage-wise details later on.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Okay, Sir.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, there are some telecom companies whose licenses have been cancelled, as directed by the Supreme Court, How much outstanding amount are these telecom companies having with the nationalized banks?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I do not have the figures just now. I will supply these figures to the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No. 83.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, yesterday, I have given a zero hour notice...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero hour notice is a separate matter.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: This is a very important issue. They are cutting down the audit of banks. On the one hand the NPAs are going up by 50 per cent...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take it up with the hon. Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The Government is proposing to reduce the audit of PSU banks. It is a very important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a point. But please take it up separately...
(Interruptions) Question No. 83.

Utilization of MGNREGS funds

*83. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to various State Governments under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), in 2011-12 upto 31 January, 2012. State-wise;

(h) whether Government has conducted any inspection of each of these States in 2011-12;

(c) whether it is a fact that 97 per cent of such funds were spent on roads and other earth digging schemes; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to stop wastage of funds on schemes with a very limited value and duration?

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

Statement

(a) A Statement showing Central funds released under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), State/UTs-wise during 2011-12 up to February 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) There is a comprehensive system of monitoring and review of the implementation of all the programmes, including MGNREGA, which *inter-alia* include Periodic Progress Report, Performance Review Committee, Area Officers' Scheme, National Level Monitors and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District levels. Independent Monitoring and verification by National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers is also carried out in cases of specific complaints. 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 them as per provisions of the Act.

(c) and (d) The primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Schedule-I of the Act lists the category of works in the order of their priority which shall be included in the Schemes to be formulated by the State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act. These primarily include water and soil conservation works, afforestation, works relating to augmenting natural resource base for improving rural economy, rural connectivity etc.

To improve the quality of works under MGNREGA following steps have been taken by the Ministry.

- (i) Technical Manuals on Watershed development, Natural Resource Management (NRM), Forestry and MGNREGA Works Field Manual have been prepared and circulated to all the States. Manual on labour intensive road for giving required technical input in execution of works.
- (ii) For gap filling, value addition and convergence of MGNREGA with other development programmes of the Government which have similar target groups, convergence guidelines have been developed and disseminated by the Ministry.

Statement*Details of funds released under MGNREGA, State/UT-wise during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State	Central Release (Rs. in lakhs) 2011-12 upto Feb, 2012
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46084.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5280.8
3.	Assam	34304.1
4.	Bihar	121573.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	145684.5
6.	Gujarat	25329.0
7.	Haryana	23991.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29538.2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	61896.8
10.	Jharkhand	93153.7
11.	Karnataka	65856.9
12.	Kerala	77747.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	253434.3
14.	Maharashtra	76963.1
15.	Manipur	51237.4
16.	Meghalaya	22308.7
17.	Mizoram	31196.0
18.	Nagaland	57387.3
19.	Odisha	78042.5
20.	Punjab	10829.4
21.	Rajasthan	131769.6
22.	Sikkim	7874.2
23.	Tamil Nadu	259752.2
24.	Tripura	89072.7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	404748.0
26.	Uttarakhand	32669.4
27.	West Bengal	232503.2
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	1602.5

1	2	3
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.0
30.	Daman and Diu	0.0
31.	Goa	259.6
32.	Lakshadweep	35.0
33.	Puducherry	0.0
34.	Chandigarh	0.0
TOTAL:		2472225.6

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the basic objective of MGNREGA is really highly appreciable and laudable. But, in its implementation, there are a lot of loopholes. Till date, these mud-digging schemes, building of mud roads, etc., have not been banned. Now the hon. Minister has talked about modification in the Scheme. I would like to know from him as to whether he is going to make it more inclusive by including widows and children of those farmers who have committed suicides. Why has the MGNREGA closed doors for those families whose sole bread-owner has committed suicide? Is there any proposal to treat them as a specially deprived category?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has put two different sets of supplementaries. One relates to the type of works that are undertaken under MGNREGS. I want to assure the hon. Member that close to 70 per cent of the expenditure under the Mahatma Gandhi NREG, over the last six years, has been on water conservation and land development-related structures. It is true that in the initial years those State Governments took up road connectivity under NREGS.

That is but natural, because the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has certain types of norms, and habitations, which do not fall under those norms, were taken up under the NREGA. But, on the whole, about 70 per cent of the expenditure relates to water conservation and land development. Sir, a Committee was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member of the Planning Commission, to examine whether additional works can be included under NREGA. The Report of the Committee has been submitted. It has been made public; it is on our web site. It has been shared with all the State Governments. Comments from the State Governments have been received. Thirty additional works have been recommended for inclusion under NREGA, out of which twenty-eight relate to agriculture, livestock and fisheries-related works. And I am glad to say that from the 1st of April, our endeavour will be to ensure that the schedule of works expands. Sir, the second supplementary which he has put...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one supplementary to be answered at one time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But he has put two supplementaries. Sir, he has

asked whether NREGA is excluding certain people. NREGA does not exclude anybody. It is a self-selecting programme. In respect of people, who report for work, who demand work, we are legally bound to give them work. And, it is not true to say that widows or children of farmers who have committed suicides have been excluded under NREGA. But it is true that there is no special focus, and I take the hon. Member's suggestion that in those areas where farmers' suicides have taken place, there should be a more pro-active effort in including those dependents, and I would, certainly, look into this suggestion.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA; Sir, my second supplementary is this. Diverse complaints have been made on various irregularities, and they have appointed certain officers and monitors to go into all these details. But, till now, not even a single case has been registered. So, is it only a cover-up and is it only to show that they are appointing some committees and monitors? In Andhra Pradesh, it appears that half the money which is being given to NREGA workers directly goes to liquor shops. Some research groups have pointed this out. It is specific to our State. So, what sort of action has the Minister taken till now about all these specific complaints which have been received in respect of various irregularities?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in the specific case of Andhra Pradesh which the hon. Member is referring to, a social audit has been conducted across the State. In fact, Andhra Pradesh was the first State to take social audits very seriously. And, according to the information that I have, about Rs.130 crores worth embezzlement, leakage, etc. was discovered through the social audit process, and about Rs.130 crores have actually been recovered from the officials.

And a number of officials who were found to be a part of this embezzlement process have actually been suspended.

Sir, the general problem, which is not only in Andhra Pradesh but which is there in all States, is that there are, undoubtedly, instances where money is being spent in a manner that is not in consonance with the objectives of the law. That is why, we have now said that there will be a CAG audit, a Performance Audit, in the 12 high-spending States, and this will become institutionalized. The Social Audit now is being made compulsory. The Gram Sabha has to conduct the Social Audit at the Gram Panchayat level, at least, twice a year, and it is through these processes that instances of malfeasance or embezzlement will come out.

Sir, in certain cases, we have been directed by the Supreme Court; in the case of Orissa, we had a CBI inquiry. But, as hon. Members know, the CBI enquiries cannot take place without the concurrence of the State Government.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: .Sir, in view of the hon. Minister's confession in the statement given in his reply of gross under-utilization of the potential for MNERGA releases and, in view of the fact that States with the highest levels of rural unemployment are amongst the lowest in terms of the share of rural

households securing 100 days' employment under MNERGA, and virtually no State paying any unemployment allowances under Section 7 of the Act, would the hon. Minister kindly clarify, (a) whether MNERGA is, indeed and in fact, demand-driven, as originally envisaged, or whether it is, in fact, mired in supply side inefficiencies; and (b) whether States have made adequate budgetary provision to pay section 7 unemployment allowances and if not, will the Centre make up this deficiency?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are a large number of questions, very important questions, that the hon. Member has asked and I would try to respond to them as quickly as possible.

Sir, it is true that when you look at the poverty ratios, there does not seem to be any co-relation between the labour Budgets and the poverty ratios. Jharkhand, Odisha and Bihar should *prima facie* have very high labour Budgets. Unfortunately, Sir, the total labour Budget of Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar is less than the labour Budget of Andhra Pradesh. So, it is a fact that in the poorest States of the country NREGA has really not taken off to the extent that it should have.

Now, as far as the other point is concerned, Sir, that it is a demand-driven programme, it is a programme which is critically dependent on the capacity of the Gram Panchayats who prepare a shelf of projects and execute those projects. In Jharkhand, for example, one of the reasons why NREGA has just taken off is because elections were held in the panchayat institutions after a long gap of 32 years and it is only in the last year or a year-and-a-half that panchayat institutions have created the capacity for dealing with NREGA. But, on the whole, Sir, it is a fact and this remains a matter of concern that in the poorest States of the country, the labour Budgets do not reflect the poverty ratio.

But I must also admit here that very often the States inflate their labour Budgets. We have not yet come into a system where the State Governments are realistic in the preparation of labour Budgets. To give you an example, Sir, in the year 2011-12, the total labour Budget as estimated by all the State Governments amounts to Rs. 60,000 crores whereas the actual expenditure on NREGA is unlikely to cross Rs. 38,000 crores. So, one of the basic problems that we have to address, and this is a recommendation of the Mihir Shah Committee, is how do you prepare realistic labour Budgets, how do you ensure that the panchayati raj institutions, particularly the Gram Panchayats, are in a position to estimate the works that they want, both in terms of their physical nature as well as their expenditure. Sir, these are structural problems that still plague NREGA and I would be glad to share with the hon. Member the report of the Committee which we have accepted and the recommendations will be put into place by the first of April this year. Sir, no State has paid unemployment allowance because of the simple fact that there is no recording of work. At the entry level itself, the record of work does not take place. There are major improvements that are needed to be done when people come and record for their work. It is because of the lack of a paper trade that we do not have

the unemployment allowance that has been paid. However, let me say, Sir, that every job card holder, who completes 15 days of employment, is entitled to health insurance. This is a very major step forward that the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is becoming applicable to all those workers who have completed just 15 days of employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, the question on section 7 has not been answered. Can we have a half-an-hour discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give a notice for it.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, through you, I would like to, firstly, point out to the Minister that the creation of durable assets was one of the major objectives of the original National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Sir, is the fact that there has been virtually no creation of durable assets the main reason why the off take of MNREGS funds by the States, in this current financial year, has been only 54 per cent of what was allocated? Does it mean that the States are losing interest in this whole scheme? Unless it is revised drastically and unless building of durable assets is made a major thrust area of MNREGS, is this scheme going to gradually peter-out?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member is mistaken on both counts. The creation of durable assets was not – I repeat ‘not’ – the primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. (Interruption) I can do no better than to read out the Act. I have some association with the formulation of the Act. So, I too should know what I am speaking. The objective of the legislation is to enhance the livelihood security of poor households in rural areas in the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every poor household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work, etc., etc. So, the creation of durable assets was one of the objectives of the programme. It was expected that through this manual work programme, durable assets would get created. I can do no better than to request the hon. Member to visit some of the States ruled by his own political party and see the durable assets that are being created on the ground. I would request the hon. Member to visit Madhya Pradesh and see what durable assets have been created on the ground.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सभापति महोदय, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का बहुत बड़ा बजट तीन प्रकार से खर्च किया जाता है - ग्राम प्रधान के द्वारा, क्षेत्र पंचायत के द्वारा, जिला पंचायत के द्वारा और डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के द्वारा। सर, प्रायः यह देखने में आया है कि ये तीनों एजेंसीज अर्थ वर्क में, मिट्टी के कार्य में, बहुत विश्वास करती हैं। मैं इस बात को पूरी गम्भीरता के साथ और जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आप मॉनिटरिंग करें तो पाएंगे कि 'ए' स्थान से 'बी' स्थान जाने के लिए ग्राम पंचायत के द्वारा मिट्टी की एक सड़क बनाई गई और थोड़े ही दिनों बाद उसी सड़क पर ब्लॉक के द्वारा भी कार्य किया गया। सर, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है और अरबों रुपए की बर्बादी को रोकने के लिए सवाल है। सर, उसके थोड़े ही दिनों के बाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के द्वारा भी, जिला पंचायत के द्वारा भी उसी सड़क पर अर्थ वर्क किया गया।

यह भी देखने में आया है कि विधायक के द्वारा भी विधायक निधि से उसी स्थान पर अर्थ वर्क के लिए प्रस्ताव लिख दिया गया और उसके थोड़े दिनों बाद सांसद निधि से भी उसके बारे में लिख दिया गया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सर, मेरा सवाल बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। सर, एक गांव से दूसरे गांव जाने के लिए मिट्टी की एक सड़क पर ग्राम प्रधान के द्वारा, बी.डी.ओ. या ब्लॉक के लोगों के द्वारा, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड के द्वारा, विधायक निधि से और सांसद निधि से काम हो गया। कुल मिलाकर पिछले पांच, सात या दस सालों में दो गांवों के बीच में मिट्टी की सड़क पर इतना ज्यादा पैसा खर्च हो गया है कि उतने से वहां सीमेंट की सड़क बन जाती...(व्यवधान)...मार्बल की सड़क बन जाती। सूचना के अधिकार के माध्यम से अगर यह पूछा जाए, तो पता चलेगा कि एक ही सड़क पर छः एजेंसीज के द्वारा अर्थ वर्क किया गया है।

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब ग्राम प्रधान के द्वारा एक कार्यकाल में खड़ंजे को बनाया गया, फिर उखाड़ा गया, फिर दोबारा बनाया गया और फिर उखाड़ा गया, तब क्या इस पर "मनरेगा" में काम रोका जाएगा? अगर आप मजदूरों को रोजगार गारंटी योजना के तहत काम देना चाहते हैं, तो उनको पक्के कामों में भी लगा सकते हैं। "मनरेगा" ने अर्थ वर्क को और बढ़ावा दिया है, लेकिन इससे कुछ नहीं मिला, कोई कंक्रीट वर्क नहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान)...मेरा सवाल यह है कि पिछले 20 साल में अरबों रुपए मिट्टी में बह गये...(व्यवधान)...उसका ऑडिट भी नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, आपने सवाल पूछ लिया, अब आप बैठ जाइए। कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मजदूरों को अर्थ वर्क में लगाने की जगह कुछ कंक्रीट वर्क में रोजगार दिया जाएगा?

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, जाहिर है कि माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में सवाल उठाया है, इसीलिए मैंने भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री को कई बार खत लिखा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सन्दर्भ में जिस ढंग से "मनरेगा" कार्यक्रम लागू होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है। कई गलत कामों में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वृजलाल खाबरी: सर, पूरे देश में इसका यही हाल है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, मुझे सवाल का जवाब देने का मौका दीजिए। इन्होंने सवाल उठाया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वृजलाल खाबरी: सर...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। अगर आप जवाब सुनना चाहते हैं, तो कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात उठाई है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please.

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात उठाई है कि सिर्फ मिट्टी के कामों पर पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, यह गलत है। मैं यह कबूल करता हूँ कि करीब 20 या 25 प्रतिशत खर्चा सड़कों पर हो रहा है। "महात्मा गांधी नरेगा" के तहत एक महत्वपूर्ण काम **road connectivity** का लिया जा रहा है और हम इस पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगा सकते हैं, क्योंकि इसके अलावा और कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के जो नॉर्स हैं, उनका **relevance** छोटी-छोटी बसावटों के लिए नहीं होता है, इसीलिए "मनरेगा" के तहत कई राज्यों ने सड़कों का काम लिया है।

माननीय सदस्य जो बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि सारा खर्चा सिर्फ मिट्टी के काम पर हो रहा है, यह बात गलत है। पहली बार छोटे, आदिवासी, दलित किसान या कोई भी छोटा किसान, **small and marginal farmer** की खुद की जमीन पर पानी तथा जमीन से संबंधित काम लिए गए हैं और मैं ऐसी कई मिसाल दे सकता हूँ कि हर एक राज्य में बंजर भूमि उपजाऊ बनाई गई है। इसलिए यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि इसमें सिर्फ मिट्टी का काम लिया जा रहा है।

जहां तक घोटाले का सवाल है, मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि **CAG** की ऑडिट होगी। हम स्वतंत्र संस्थाओं से भी ऐसे विश्लेषण करवा रहे हैं, परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार के हाथ बंधे हुए हैं, क्योंकि कार्रवाई करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है। इसमें जो अफसर दोषी पाए जाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करना राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है। हां, यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि केन्द्र सरकार पैसा रोक सकती है। हम कह सकते हैं कि हम पैसा नहीं देंगे, पर मैं इसके बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि संघीय ढांचे पर यह हमारा अतिक्रमण होगा।

Financial assistance to zoos in the country

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

- (a) whether Government is giving financial assistance to zoos in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) the amount spent so far, project-wise and State-wise, during the Plan period; and
- (d) the future action plan prepared to protect the zoos across the country in coordination with the local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Zoo Authority, a statutory body of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, provides some financial assistance to zoos in the country.
- (b) The State-wise details of funds released in the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given at Statement-I (*See below*).
- (c) The details of amount spent so far project-wise and State-wise for the Eleventh Plan period are given at Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) For the protection and improvement of zoos across the country, the Central Zoo Authority has formulated detailed guidelines for scientific management of zoos for adoption and implementation by the zoo operators. To involve local people including interested persons and students, guidelines for utilization of services of volunteers for assisting in management of zoos have also been formulated by the Authority.

Statement-I

Details of state-wise grants provided by the Central Zoo Authority to the zoos during the 11th Five Year Plan period, i.e., 2007-08 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012 (as on 10.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17435000	11322000	20500000	14435000	13075200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		15870400	5147000	8850000	7867000
3.	Assam	5219000	5198000	1780000	8070000	4324000
4.	Chhattisgarh		80000		80000	
5.	Delhi	18953000	7041500			
6.	Goa					675000
7.	Gujarat	9382761	240000	130000	7737000	
8.	Haryana		40000		1137000	2160000
9.	Himachal Pradesh		9571000		360000	40000
10.	Jharkhand	1064900	4210000	440000	60000	
11.	Karnataka	12255000	17985000	14810000	16695000	12729000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16449000	3093000	8064000	2300000	2386000
13.	Maharashtra	7324000	480000	18244000	4380000	1251500
14.	Manipur	425000	3000000	2498000		
15.	Mizoram	11049000	1040000	15902000	2280000	3550000
16.	Nagaland	8906000				15733000
17.	Odisha	5600000	2610000	2000000	1302000	3700000
18.	Punjab	2586000	5930000	130000	2333000	
19.	Rajasthan	6876000	6600000	7840000	6400000	6860000
20.	Sikkim			353000		
21.	Tamil Nadu	16641000	22709000	27230000	21796250	9317647
22.	Tripura		7323000	4045000	12699650	1595900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	394000	1444000	510000	5715500	1975000
24.	Uttarakhand			1062000	50000	
25.	West Bengal	6085500	13305000	13322000	16793600	17453800
TOTAL		146645161	139091900	144007000	133474000	104693047

Statement-II

Details of State-wise, project-wise grants provided by the central zoo authority to the zoos during the 11th Five Year Plan period, i.e., 2007-08 to 2011-12.

(Amount in Rupees)

Name of the State	Project title	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 10.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan					120000
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	5485000				
	Veterinary and Health Care	100000			480000	
	Security			3750000		
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre		5600000		13955000	9085000
	Rescue Centre Facility	7690000	2600000	11900000		2930200
	Research	60000	122000			
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity	4100000	3000000	4800000		
	Training and Workshops					940000
TOTAL		17435000	11322000	20500000	14435000	13075200
Arunachal Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan		80000	80000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Animal Housing Facility	14583000			8552000	6138000
	Veterinary and Health Care	542400			298000	328000
	Education and Awareness					250000
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	665000				
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity			5067000		1151000
	TOTAL	15870400	5147000	8850000	7867000	
Assam	Animal Transportation Cost			35000		
	Preparation of Master Plan			160000		
	Animal Housing Facility	5219000	2748000	1213000	6413000	
	Security		750000			
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity		1700000			
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance			372000	144500	
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity					4324000
	Training and Workshops				1240000	
	Others				272500	
	TOTAL	5219000	5198000	1780000	8070000	4324000
Chhattisgarh	Preparation of Master Plan		80000		80000	
	TOTAL		80000		80000	
Delhi	Preparation of Master Plan	480000				
	Animal Housing Facility	9113000	5704500			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Security	8066000				
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance		1337000			
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food	1200000				
	Others	94000				
	TOTAL	18953000	7041500			
Goa	Veterinary and Health Care					275000
	Education and Awareness					75000
	Hygiene and Environment Improvement					75000
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food					250000
	TOTAL					675000
Gujarat	Preparation of Master Plan		240000	80000	470000	
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	4170000			6267000	
	Veterinary and Health Care	92761				
	Security				1000000	
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	3020000				
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity	2100000				
	TOTAL	9382761	240000	130000	7737000	
Haryana	Preparation of Master Plan		40000		120000	
	Animal Housing Facility					960000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Veterinary and Health Care					200000
	Security					1000000
	Training and Workshops				1017000	
	TOTAL		40000		1137000	2160000
Himachal Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan				40000	40000
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity		9571000			
	Training and Workshops				320000	
	TOTAL		9571000		360000	40000
Jharkhand	Animal Transportation Cost	163000				
	Preparation of Master Plan		160000	340000	60000	
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			100000		
	Animal Housing Facility	300000	3500000			
	Veterinary and Health Care	501900				
	Education and Awareness	100000				
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity		250000			
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance		300000			
	TOTAL	1064900	4210000	440000	60000	
Karnataka	Preparation of Master Plan		160000	80000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Animal Housing Facility	1545000	5130000	2475000		255000
	Veterinary and Health Care Security	610000	1995000	1555000		1570000
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity					749000
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre	8486000			16375000	9650000
	Rescue Centre Facility	1614000	10700000	9550000		5000
	Research			100000		
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food					500000
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity			1000000		
	Training and Workshops				320000	
	TOTAL	12255000	17985000	14810000	16695000	12729000
Madhya Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan		160000			
	Animal Housing Facility	9706000	833000			
	Security			3064000		
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	586000		2500000		
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre	900000	2100000		2300000	2386000
	Rescue Centre Facility	1157000		2500000		
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity	4100000				
	TOTAL	16449000	3093000	8064000	2300000	2386000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Maharashtra	Preparation of Master Plan		480000	140000	40000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000			
	Animal Housing Facility	4877000		12809000	1440000		
	Veterinary and Health Care			5060000			
	Security					700000	
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity					2200000	
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre	2262000					
	Research	185000		185000			
	Training and Workshops						1251500
	TOTAL	7324000	480000	18244000	4380000	1251500	
Manipur	Veterinary and Health Care	425000					
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity		3000000	2498000			
	TOTAL	425000	3000000	2498000			
Mizoram	Preparation of Master Plan			240000			
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000			
	Animal Housing Facility	5000000	261000	12975000	300000	2050000	
	Veterinary and Health Care			200000			
	Security	739000	739000	1237000	1600000		
	Education and Awareness			600000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity			250000		
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance				200000	
	Research	60000	40000			
	Hygiene and Environment Improvement				180000	
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity	5250000				
	Others			350000		1500000
	TOTAL	11049000	1040000	15902000	2280000	3550000
Nagaland	Animal Housing Facility	3773000				7871000
	Veterinary and Health Care					200000
	Security	2282500				123000
	Education and Awareness					50000
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	2850500				
	Hygiene and Environment Improvement					120000
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food					1520000
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity					4710000
	Others					1139000
	TOTAL	8906000				15733000
Odisha	Animal Transportation Cost					700000
	Preparation of Master Plan		160000			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Animal Housing Facility	1500000	1380000	2000000		750000
	Security					500000
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity		290000			250000
	Research		680000			1050000
	Hygiene and Environment Improvement		100000			
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity	4100000				
	Training and Workshops				1180000	450000
	Others				122000	
	TOTAL	5600000	2610000	2000000	1302000	3700000
Punjab	Preparation of Master Plan		160000	80000	240000	
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	1735000			1393000	
	Veterinary and Health Care				700000	
	Security	851000				
	Education and Awareness		150000			
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity		5620000			
	TOTAL	2586000	5930000	130000	2333000	
Rajasthan	Preparation of Master Plan	50000		40000		70000
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software					50000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre				6400000	
	Rescue Centre Facility	6826000	6600000	7800000		6740000
	TOTAL	6876000	6600000	7840000	6400000	6860000
Sikkim	Preparation of Master Plan			40000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Xerox Machine Security			80000		183000
	TOTAL			353000		
Tamil Nadu	Preparation of Master Plan		160000	80000	110000	260000
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	718000	11770000	13710000	11798000	
	Veterinary and Health Care	1425000	199000			762000
	Security		5780000	3408000	1700000	212500
	Education and Awareness			1780000		
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity	1840000				
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance	2794000				
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre		4800000		7122000	7483147
	Rescue Centre Facility	5801000		8202000		600000
	Research				142250	
	Hygiene and Environment Improvement	1313000				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Training and Workshops				924000	
	Others	2750000				
	TOTAL	16641000	22709000	27230000	21796250	9317647
Tripura	Preparation of Master Plan					120000
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			50000		
	Animal Housing Facility	4284000			13650	
	Veterinary and Health Care					1154000
	Security			3884000		
	Research	193000				
	Hygiene And Environment Improvement			111000		
	Storage, Supply and Distribution of Food					271900
	Breeding of Endangered Species in Captivity	2846000			12686000	
	Others					50000
	TOTAL	7323000	4045000	12699650	1595900	
Uttar Pradesh	Preparation of Master Plan	40000	360000	240000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software		150000			
	Animal Housing Facility	404000			1704500	1675000
	Security	1000000			3286000	
	Construction of Visitor's Path and Maintenance				485000	
	Research					300000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Breeding of Endangered Species In Captivity	394000				
	TOTAL	394000	1444000	510000	5715500	1975000
Uttarakhand	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software				50000	
	Animal Housing Facility			1062000		
	TOTAL			1062000	50000	
West Bengal	Animal Transportation Cost			142000		500000
	Preparation of Master Plan		120000	240000		
	Purchase of Computer for use in ARKS Software			100000		
	Animal Housing Facility		6709000	9381000	13805000	1982000
	Security					10164800
	Water Supply, Sewage and Electricity		3391000			1500000
	Cost of feed article for animals in Rescue Centre				2800000	
	Rescue Centre Facility	5943000	2600000	3100000		2835000
	Research	142500	485000	359000	188600	256000
	Others					216000
	TOTAL	6085500	13305000	13322000	16793600	17453800
TOTAL States 25	GRAND TOTAL	146645161	139091900	144007000	133474000	104693047

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Sir, how many breeding programmes have been undertaken in authorised zoos for the rehabilitation of endangered species and those on the brink of extinction in the last five years? Does the Government have a provision for funding such ventures alongside general financial assistance in zoos?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Yes, Sir; there are many programmes.

All those details have already been given in the Statement in Annexure II. We have given a State-wise statement there. For example, in Annexure II, for Andhra Pradesh, you will see that preparation of the Master Plan, purchase of computers, animal housing facility, veterinary and health care, security, cost of feed, rescue centre facility, research and breeding of endangered species in captivity. So, for every State, we have set aside a certain amount of funds to be given for breeding of animals in captivity.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: How many exchange programmes have been embarked upon with foreign zoos in order to revitalise the stocks of the country's authorised zoos?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, exchange programmes are provided under the Zoo Exchange Programme with other Governments. I will just explain the details in a minute. Special exchange programmes depend upon what type of animals are available and where those animals are actually available, Sir. Zoos deal very well with the small population of wild animal species in their collections. Therefore, the regular exchange of animals is an essential activity for maintaining the genetic health for infusing new blood for breeding, for pairing and for performing of social groups of animals in captivity. Sir, the desired species of animals which are surplus, they are exchanged and regulated by the SIT authorities and the Director General of Foreign Trade.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to talk about the pitiable conditions of these zoos many of which are even 100 years old. That is not my intention. Most of these animals live in horrific conditions. My question here is that today the trend in the world is that we made educative zoos and all the countries outside are wanting to go into that direction so that students can learn, have interpretation centres, have these animals living in conditions which are akin to their habitat and the forest-like conditions. That needs a lot of money. It will not be done alone with the money that you have given to the States. Will you think of taking up even two zoos in that condition in a year? This is my question.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, certainly we will think about it. The Central Zoo Authority, as the Member knows very well, he is very well acquainted with the fact, is a regulatory body. There are 190, zoos in this country. These zoos are mainly under the State Governments. There is only one zoo which is under the Central Government, that is, the Delhi Zoo, Sir. So, the amount of money that is provided to the zoos is mainly for certain specific projects like what I have mentioned before and it is really for building enclosures, for trying to make habitats like the hon. Member mentioned, which is very important to make it as natural habitat as possible. Sir, 23 research projects have also been granted. So, our scope as a regulatory body is limited. We only grant recognition under certain norms and conditions and withdraw if those norms and conditions are not met from time to time. The vast majority of the zoos are under the jurisdiction of the State

Governments and it is really for the State Governments to deal with those issues. But we are always there to provide technical support and we also conduct inspection. If the facilities are really bad, as the Member has pointed out, there are also provisions under the Act for this regulatory body to withdraw even the permission.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Thank you, Sir. The grant provided by the Central Zoo Authority to Tamil Nadu has been considerably reduced over the years. The Night Safari project launched in 2007 at Arignar Anna Park at Vanadlur has been deferred because of this. Will the Ministry allot required funds to finish the projects?

SHRIMATI JAYANATHI NATARAJAN: Sir, this Arignar Anna Park at Vanadlur is a night safari project. The State Government has sent a master plan which is under scrutiny by the Department and depending upon what emerges from the master plan, Sir, we will certainly take all steps to provide necessary funds, as much as possible under the budget. Under the budget constraints we ensure that the night safari takes place.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, traditionally zoos of our country are situated in the middle areas of towns, which earlier used to be the outskirts of these towns. I am especially talking about Kolkata zoo. Is there any plan with the Government of shifting these zoos to convenient and spacious places for the scientific management of these zoos as mentioned in the answer, particularly Kolkata and other inconvenient places where these zoos are situated now? What is the plan of the Ministry?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, this is really a matter which the State Government will have to take a call on because, as I mentioned, the zoos are under the specific jurisdiction of the State Governments and there are also private zoos and circuses. Only one zoo is under the Central Government. So this is really a matter which has to be addressed by the Government of West Bengal.

Impact of huge gold import on Indian economy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge import of gold is creating a dangerous situation by aggravating country's balance of payments problem resulting in the depreciation of the rupee and eating into the not-so-bountiful foreign exchange reserves;

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

(c) the details of appropriate action the Ministry is taking to address the concern?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Gold imports are estimated at US\$ 40.5 billion (11.0 per cent of imports) and silver at US\$ 1.9 billion (0.5 per cent of imports) in 2010-11. During the current fiscal 2011-12 (April-February 2012), import of gold and silver together amounted to US\$ 54.5 billion, which is 12.6 per cent of total imports (Source DGCI & S, Ministry of Commerce).

The import of gold of such magnitude strains balance of payments (BoP) and affects exchange rate of rupee through impacting supply-demand balance of foreign exchange. Such imports do not however have a direct bearing on foreign exchange reserves, as the Reserve Bank of India intervenes in the foreign exchange market through purchase/sale operations only to curb excessive volatility and restore orderliness in the market.

To lower the impact of gold imports on BoP, Government in the Union Budget, 2012-13 has proposed to increase basic custom duty on standard gold bars, gold coins of purity exceeding 99.5 per cent and platinum from 2 per cent to 4 per cent and on non-standard gold from 5 per cent to 10 per cent.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Sir, the Finance Minister had admitted, while presenting the General Budget on 16th March, 2012, that 50 per cent of the 'current account deficit' is on account of gold imports. For example, 40.5 billion dollars had been spent on importing gold in 2010-11. It is unproductive because it goes into making jewellery, is kept as gold bars and coins or is hoarded in lockers. It is impacting on our economy. Sir, it is said that we have huge reserves of gold deposits, but there is no effort on research and development done to tap this. China, after five years of research and development, increased the gold production to 361 tonnes, this year, from 250 tonnes last year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: May I know from the hon. Minister what effort the Government is making to focus on research and development to tap gold deposits?

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी: सर, वहां पिछले चार दिन से स्ट्राइक चल रही है। उसके बारे में सरकार चिंतित नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: आप जरा बैठ जाइए, उनका जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, the home production is hardly two tonnes per year, and it is up to the Ministry of Mines to locate where the reserves are.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Sir, the hon. Minister has admitted that 'the import of gold of such magnitude strains balance of payments and affects exchange rate of rupee through impacting supply-demand balance of foreign exchange'. In

the recent Union Budget the Government has proposed to increase basic customs duty on standard gold bars and gold coins. May I know from the hon. Finance Minister whether the Government would review its policy on import of gold and focus its attention on indigenous development of gold on the lines of China?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as indigenous production is concerned, as my colleague has already pointed out, we have some gold mines and the problem is, gold extraction in the Indian gold bearing ores is only 20-22 grams per tonne. All the experts say that if it is not 45-50 grams per tonne, it is not viable to extract gold because the cost of gold will be much higher. Apart from that, we have Hatty Gold Mines. We have Kolar Gold Mines. Kolar Gold Mine is one of the deepest mines of the world. Therefore, the cost of gold production is high and quality of gold bearing ore in India is extremely poor. In addition to the mining of gold, we get some quantum of gold as by-product from the production of copper and from the production of certain other materials. All taken together, the total indigenous production of gold is two tonnes, while the growth, if the hon. Member goes through the figures, it will be seen that in one year the gold import was almost 900 tonnes.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, अभी जो बात आई, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि गोल्ड पर 2 प्रतिशत से 4 प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत से 10 प्रतिशत सीमा शुल्क बढ़ाया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में पिछले तीन दिनों से सर्राफा बाजारों में हड़ताल चल रही है, सारे सर्राफा बाजार बन्द हैं। सर, सारे सर्राफा बाजार बंद हैं। गोल्ड माइंस की बात तो ठीक है, लेकिन क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे कि जब सारे बाजार और छोटी-छोटी दुकानें बंद होंगी तो आम लोगों की समस्या का समाधान कैसे होगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, एक प्रांत का सवाल नहीं है, पूरे देश में बंद हैं...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहिए। पूरे देश में यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। तीन दिनों से बाजार बंद हैं और आगे भी कितने दिन बंद चलेगा पता नहीं...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: पूरे देश में बाजार पांच दिनों से बंद हैं...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: आप बजट डिबेट में यह सवाल उठाइएगा।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: पूरे देश में बंद है और यहां कोई जवाब देने वाला नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आप बजट डिबेट में यह सवाल उठाइएगा।...(व्यवधान)...आप बैठ जाइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Female Foeticide**

†*86 SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the number of cases of female foeticide in the country during the last year;

(b) if so, the details of girls born as compared to boys during the last three years and this year so far, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of cases of female foeticide was quite high during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details of girls born during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Though sex ratio in the country has improved from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011 as per Census 2011 (Prov.), Child Sex Ratio has dipped from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. However, sex ratio at birth has shown an improvement from 901 in 2005-07 to 906 in 2007-09.

The National Crime Records Bureau has reported a total of 73, 123 and 111 cases of foeticide during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

Data on Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is provided on a three-yearly moving average for bigger States under the Sample Registration System (SRS) of the Registrar General of India (RGI). The sex ratio at birth (females per 1000 males) for India for the periods 2005-07, 2006-08 and 2007-09 is 901, 904 and 906 respectively. State-wise details as available under SRS are given in Statement.

Statement

Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males) at birth SRS 2005-07 to 2007-2009

India and bigger States

Sl.No.	India and bigger States	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009
	India	901	904	906
1.	Andhra Pradesh	915	917	919
2.	Assam	939	933	931
3.	Bihar	909	914	917
4.	Chhattisgarh	969	975	980
5.	Delhi	871	877	882
6.	Gujarat	891	898	904
7.	Haryana	843	847	849

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	India and bigger States	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009
8.	Himachal Pradesh	931	938	944
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	854	862	870
10.	Jharkhand	927	922	921
11.	Karnataka	926	935	944
12.	Kerala	958	964	968
13.	Madhya Pradesh	913	919	926
14.	Maharashtra	871	884	896
15.	Orissa	933	937	941
16.	Punjab	837	836	836
17.	Rajasthan	865	870	875
18.	Tamil Nadu	944	936	929
19.	Uttar Pradesh	881	877	874
20.	West Bengal	936	941	944

Emergence of TDR-TB in the country

*87 SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a new deadlier form of Tuberculosis (TB) has hit various parts of the country, particularly Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a new entity ominously called Totally Drug-Resistant TB (TDR-TB) has been isolated in fluid samples of patients in several Mumbai hospitals recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to eradicate TDR-TB from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Cases of extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) are sporadically reported in the country. Recently 12 cases of XDR-TB were reported in Mumbai.

(c) In the terminology of WHO, the term “totally drug-resistant tuberculosis (TDR-TB)” does not exist. 12 cases recently reported in Mumbai were all extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) cases.

(d) The Government of India introduced diagnosis and management of cases of drug-resistant TB in 2007. The diagnosis and treatment protocols for all forms of drug-resistant TB including XDR-TB have been developed, disseminated and are in-force in the country. 37 accredited quality-assured culture and drug

susceptibility testing laboratories to diagnose drug-resistant TB cases and 50 specialized wards with air-borne infection control measures for initiation and monitoring of such TB patients on treatment are functional in the country. Quality-assured diagnosis and drugs for treatment of drug-resistant TB cases are provided free of cost to all confirmed drug-resistant TB cases registered under the programme.

All states/UTs have introduced services with variable access across 260 districts in the country. A cumulative total of 6994 drug-resistant TB cases have been put on treatment in the country under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP). The Ministry is continuously monitoring these services in the country.

Government of India has laid emphasis on early diagnosis and complete treatment of drug-sensitive TB cases under RNTCP to prevent emergence of drug-resistant TB.

Exploitation of employees by foreign banks

*88. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign banks, along with the number of their branches, operating in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that these banks are exploiting their employees by 'outsourcing' their 'services';

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that HDFC Bank is exploiting its employees through one organisation named Atlas Documentary Facilitators Company Pvt. Ltd. (ADFC); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement indicating the details of name and number of branches of foreign banks in India, as on March 6, 2012, is in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that no such instance has come to their notice. However, in view of the extensive use of outsourcing by banks, RBI issued guidelines on 3rd November 2006 laying down a framework for managing the attendant risks in outsourcing. The banks may take a view on the desirability of outsourcing a permissible activity related to financial services having regard to all relevant factors, including the commercial aspects of the decision, in accordance with their Board approved policies. RBI has hosted the detailed guidelines on its website www.rbi.org.in.

(d) and (e) RBI has informed that the HDFC Bank Ltd., has outsourced certain non-core banking activities to ADFC, a business processing outsourcing

company, in accordance with the RBI guidelines. However, no such instance of exploiting of employees by HDFC Bank Ltd. through outsourcing has come to the notice of RBI.

Statement

Foreign Banks Branches Operating in India-Position as on March 6, 2012

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Country of Incorporation	Number of Branches in India
1	2	3	4
1.	AB Bank Ltd.	Bangladesh	1
2.	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	Netherlands	31
3.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	UAE	2
4.	American Express Baking Corp.	USA	1
5.	Antwerp Diamond Bank N.V.	Belgium	1
6.	Bank International Indonesia	Indonesia	1
7.	Bank of America	USA	5
8.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait BSC	Bahrain	2
9.	Bank of Ceylon	Sri Lanka	1
10.	Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	5
11.	Barclays Banks Plc	United Kingdom	10
12.	BNP Paribas	France	8
13.	Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	France	6
14.	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	Taiwan	1
15.	Citibank N.A.	USA	42
16.	DBS Bank Ltd.	Singapore	12
17.	Deutsche Bank	Germany	16
18.	HSBC Ltd.	Hong Kong	50
19.	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Ltd.	USA	1
20.	JSC VTB Bank	Russia	1
21.	Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd.	Thailand	1
22.	Mashreq Bank PSC	UAE	1
23.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	Japan	2
24.	Oman International Bank SAOG	Sultanate of Oman	2

1	2	3	4
25.	Shinhan Bank	South Korea	3
26.	Societe Generale	France	2
27.	Sonali Bank Ltd.	Bangladesh	2
28.	Standard Chartered Bank	United Kingdom	96
29.	State Bank of Mauritius	Mauritius	3
30.	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	Japan	3
31.	UBS AG	Switzerland	1
32.	First Rand Bank Ltd.	South Africa	1
33.	United Overseas Bank Ltd.	Singapore	1
34.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	1
35.	Sberbank	Russia	1
36.	Credit Suisse A.G.	Switzerland	1
37.	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Australia	1
38.	Rabobank International	Netherlands	1
39.	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	China	1
40.	Woori Bank	South Korea	1
Total number of branches of Foreign banks operating in India			322

Regulation of unregistered clinics

†*89 SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of unregistered clinics are operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any plan to close these clinics; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate/monitor the functioning of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

clinical establishments in their respective States. Many States have their own laws to regulate private hospitals and nursing homes. Information regarding registered or unregistered clinics is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 to regulate the operations of clinical establishments including clinics. The Act has since come into force in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and the Union Territories with effect from 1st March, 2012, to enable them to take necessary steps for its implementation. All other States have been requested to adopt this law.

Free generic medicines for the poor

†*90 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made an announcement to provide free generic medicines to the poor in the Government hospitals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The proposal for the 12th Five Year Plan includes a new initiative to supply essential medicines free of cost for patients seeking healthcare in public health facilities. This is with a view to bring down out-of-pocket expenditure and thereby provide affordable healthcare to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. The framework for this initiative shall include formulation of State essential drug list, standard treatment guidelines, institutionalized procurement of quality essential medicines and supply chain management alongwith an accountability and oversight mechanism.

Continuing sale of banned FDC Drugs

*91 SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 46 banned Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) drugs still continue to be marketed irrespective of the ban on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about 1,067 FDC drugs are freely marketed with the State Drug Controller's approval but without the Drug Controller General of India's concurrence;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Till date 90 drugs have been banned by the Central Government in exercise of powers vested under Section 26A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, which includes certain Fixed Dose Combination (FDC) drugs. The Government has not received any report regarding continued marketing of the banned drugs including FDCs.

(c) to (e) Certain such cases have come to the notice of the Government. Necessary Instructions have been issued by the Drugs Controller General of India {DCG (I)} to the State Drug Controllers to withdraw approvals granted to market such FDCs. In some cases, based on instructions received from the DCG(I), the State Drug Controllers have cancelled the approvals granted. However, with regard to the list of 294 such FDCs prepared by the DCG (I) in 2007 and communicated to the State Drug Controllers for taking necessary action, a stay has been obtained by some manufacturers' association from the Hon'ble Madras High Court.

Achievement of disinvestment targets

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

- (a) whether Government is firm on the agenda to achieve disinvestment targets for the current fiscal year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the status of the budget estimate for disinvestment proceeds of Rs.40,000 crore;
- (d) whether Government will make up the shortfall in case the target is not achieved;
- (e) if so, the strategy to be adopted therefor;
- (f) whether it will impact the fiscal deficit of the country; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) During the current financial year Government has disinvested 5 per cent paid-up equity capital of Power Finance Corporation of India Limited and 4.91 per cent paid-up equity capital of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and realized a total amount of Rs.13,894.05 crore.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.
- (f) Yes, Sir.
- (g) Because of shortfall of Rs.26,106 crore from disinvestment, the fiscal deficit got aggravated by 0.29 per cent.

Expenditure on health sector

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has promised to make a provision of minimum of 2 per cent of the GDP for expenditure on health sector by 2012;

(b) whether it is also a fact that till now expenditure on health sector could not be increased even to 1 per cent of the GDP; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisaged increasing total health expenditure at the Centre and the States to at least 2 per cent of GDP by the end of the Five Year Plan period.

(b) As per Economic Survey 2011-12, the health expenditure by General Government (Central and State Government combined) as percentage of the GDP is 1.30 (BE) in 2011-12.

(c) During the 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12), Central Plan allocation to health sector has been Rs.99,491 crore as against actual expenditure of Rs. 36,079 crore during the 10th Five Year Plan. The Central Government has taken several steps to increase public health expenditure, which *inter-alia*, include:

- Launching of National Rural Health Mission with a view to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality healthcare services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Setting up of the Centres of excellence on the pattern of AIIMS, alongwith upgradation of government medical colleges through PMSSY
- Strengthening human resources in the health sector, with focus on Medical education, Para-medical education and Nursing and Pharmacy education.

The expenditure by State Governments on health sector is important in raising the overall public expenditure on health sector. Presently, States and Union Territories together account for about two third of total health outlay.

Restructuring of MGNREGS

*94. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is actively considering to reform

and reconstruct the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) recommended by various people's organisations;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the likely time-frame by when the new scheme would be implemented;
- (d) whether works like irrigation works, land development work etc. would be included in MGNREGS; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The provisions in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. Based on the feed back from various Stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time.

(d) and (e) The focus of activities under MGNREGA has been listed in Schedule-I of the Act in the order of their priority and irrigation and land development works are already included in Schedule-I of the Act. The listed activities include the following:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 or to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006.
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access, and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The following have been notified under this provision

- (a) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level.
- (b) Construction of play grounds in districts as identified by the central Government for Integrated Action Plan.
- (c) Access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Environment clearance to hydro project in Pune

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

- (a) whether Government has accorded sanction for forest land to be used in the hydro project at Panshet Varasgaon in Pune, Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by when Government will take a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Proposal for diversion of forest land for hydro project at Panshet Varasgaon in Pune, Maharashtra under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 has not been received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Fraud in medical entrance examination

†*96. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the recent days several cases of scams in medical entrance tests have come to light;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken, so far, in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that recently a case of fraud in the All India Post Graduate Medical Entrance Examination has also come to light; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) conducts the All India Post-Graduate Medical Entrance Examination (AIPGMEE)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

every year for 50% post graduate seats, as per the directions of the Honorable Supreme Court. The exam is taken by around 70,000 candidates and is conducted at 156 centres spread throughout the country. In order to make the exam foolproof, various precautionary measures are taken such as, use of metal detectors, pasting of photographs and left thumb impression of candidates on attendance sheets and issue of writing pens by the AIIMS. Further a large number of officers including faculty of AIIMS and group 'A' officers are deployed for conducting the examination. Though a few stray incidents of use of unfair practices have been reported in the past, in the recently conducted AIPGMEE-2012, use of technology for cheating came to the notice for the first time wherein the candidate, appearing for the test at one of the centres at NOIDA centre, had used blue tooth technology of his mobile phone for cheating. The invigilator confiscated the mobile phone and handed it over to the centre supervisor. Thereafter AIIMS reported the matter to the Delhi Police who have taken up its investigation by their crime branch.

Gas shortage in the country

*97. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that shortage of gas is likely to reach its peak in 2014-15, which is around 36 per cent of the unmet demand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to frame a transparent mechanism for pricing of natural gas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The total average daily availability of natural gas during 2010-11 from different sources was 162.1 mmscmd with largest share of 55.35 mmscmd being from KGD6. However, during the current year, the availability of gas from KG D6 which is the major source of natural gas has been steadily declining, with the present availability being around 36 MMSCMD during the month of January 2012. The availability of gas from KGD6 is expected to continuously decline in 2012-13 and 2013-14. Further, the availability of R-LNG fluctuates from time to time depending upon the demand, price, and tie-ups with suppliers. There is no significant increase expected in domestic production in the next two years.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to revise the price of natural gas. Presently, there are broadly two pricing regimes for gas in the country—gas priced under Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) and non-APM or free market gas. The price of APM gas is set by the Government. As regards non-APM/free market gas, this could also be broadly divided into two categories, namely,

(i) imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and (ii) domestically produced gas from New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and pre-NELP fields. While the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer, the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms. As regards NELP and pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the contractor.

Proposal for raising MGNREGS wages

*98. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is actively considering to raise the wages under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from present Rs.150 per day to Rs.300 per day as demanded by various people's organisations and political parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is reducing the allocation under the scheme to States on the pretext of non-utilization of fund;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action taken by Government so that all the State Governments take proper steps for full utilization of sanctioned grant under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e): Provisions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments. There is no allocation of funds to States. Funds are released to States as per their requirements which is assessed on the basis of advance projection of labour demand., MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household in every financial year. Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. As employment

is provided on demand, households provided employment and utilization of funds by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment.

Exponential rise in anaemia cases

99. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government has been seized of the findings of the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), carried out during 2005-06 showing exponential rise in the instances of anaemia among children, married and pregnant women in the country;

(b) if so, the rationale behind such shameful index of the basic human development in the country *vis-a-vis* the economic growth trajectory propounded repeatedly by Government and projected by the Planning Commission for years; and

(c) the steps contemplated for achieving time-bound improvement in the situation detailing the mechanism dedicated, if any, for achieving the target and reviewing the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the prevalence of anaemia in children, married women and pregnant women in the country shows an increase in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III conducted during 2005-06 in comparison to NFHS-II conducted in 1998-99 as per following details:

Category	Prevalence of anaemia	
	NFHS II (1998-99)	NFHS III (2005-06)
Children (6-35 months)	74.3%	78.9%
Married women	51.8%	55.3%
Pregnant women	49.7%	58.7%

The cause of anaemia is multifactorial and various reasons include (a) inadequate intake of food (cereals, pulses, meat products) and vegetables rich in iron and folate, (b) poor bio-availability of iron in diet, (c) high incidence of hookworm infestation and (d) high incidence of malaria.

(c) The Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is implementing various interventions for prevention and control of anaemia among, children and pregnant women. These interventions are:

1. Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia as part of ante-natal care and supplementation with iron and folic acid tablets to all pregnant and lactating women. Pregnant and lactating women are

provided with Iron-folic acid (IFA) tablet for 100 days during pregnancy. The Intra Uterine Device acceptors are also provided IFA tablets for 100 days in a year.

2. The weekly iron-folic acid supplements (WIFS) has recently been introduced for adolescent girls in order to increase their pre-pregnancy iron stores and decrease prevalence of anaemia.
3. Children from 6 months to 10 years are provided IFA supplementation in syrup/tablet form for at least 100 days in a year.
4. Children under 5 years of age are provided deworming tablets/syrups twice a year to reduce the parasite load.
5. Identification and tracking of severely anaemic pregnant women at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
6. Health and nutrition education during VHNDs to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
7. Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) in malaria endemic areas to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children.

Drive against spread of measles and neonatal tetanus

*100. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of remarkable success achieved in its drive against polio, Government has now decided to eliminate measles and neonatal tetanus from the country;

(b) whether patients suffering from measles and neonatal tetanus are rapidly increasing in the country;

(c) if so, the total number of persons who died due to measles and neonatal tetanus in the country during the last three years; and

(d) the manner in which Government is going to put a check on the spread of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Government of India has decided to strive towards elimination of measles and Neonatal Tetanus from the country.

(b) No, the patients suffering from measles and neonatal tetanus are not rapidly increasing in the country but are decreasing. The number of reported measles cases has decreased from 56188 in 2009 to 29462 in 2011. Similarly, the number of reported neonatal tetanus cases has decreased from 898 in 2009 to 653 in 2011 as per the report of Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Government of India.

(c) As per the report of CBHI, the total number of persons who died because of measles and neonatal tetanus during last three years is as below:

Disease	Reported Deaths		
	2009	2010*	2011*
Measles	48	32	54
Neonatal tetanus	31	13	12

*Provisional

(d) Government of India has initiated measles catch-up campaign in year 2010 targeting 13.5 crore children and included second dose of measles vaccine under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). Neonatal tetanus is prevented by providing tetanus toxoid vaccination under UIP to pregnant women and children. In addition, institutional delivery is promoted for clean and safe delivery through Jannani Suraksha Yojana and other interventions including Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Review of National Rural Drinking Water Programme

621. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is reviewed periodically;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the success achieved under the scheme during each of the last three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that safe drinking water is still not available in most of the villages, covered under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard; and

(f) whether some additional villages, including villages of Himachal Pradesh are likely to be covered during the next two years under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national and regional review meetings and video conferences with the State Department officers dealing with rural water supply. Conferences of State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of all States were held on 17-18 December, 2009, 5-6 May, 2010 and

1 June, 2011 wherein the progress achieved under NRDWP was reviewed. In the Conference of 1 June, 2011 good practices adopted in various States were also shared. The progress of States was also reviewed in February-March, 2012 during Annual Action Plan discussions for the next year. States were advised to expedite physical and financial progress in achieving targets under the programme. Senior Officers/ Technical Officers of the Ministry, also visit the States to observe the progress of implementation of the programme. The review meetings and visits provide information about the implementation of the Programme and enables the Government of India and State Governments to focus on the areas where progress is lacking.

(c) A Statement showing the achievement of coverage of rural habitations with drinking water supply during the last three years is placed at Statement (*See below*)

(d) and (e) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 14.3.2012, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, about 1,06,500 habitations with some sources of drinking water affected with chemical contamination remain to be covered with provision of safe water supply. The details are enclosed at Statement-II (*See below*). Under NRDWP, the Government of India has given priority to cover quality affected habitations with provision of safe drinking water. In this regard up to 62% of allocation to States can be utilized for coverage of quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 8500 crore (Revised Estimate) has been made for NRDWP in 2011-12.

(f) The target of coverage of habitations in a year is decided at the beginning of that year in the Annual Action Plans prepared by the States and discussed with the Ministry based on availability of funds, etc. and cannot be determined in advance.

Statement-I

Coverage of habitations under NRDWP during last three years

Sl. No	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15647	5374	6971
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	905	567	601
3.	Assam	8703	12004	6467
4.	Bihar	25785	26622	14221
5.	Chhattisgarh	8178	12002	7847
6.	Goa	4	0	
7.	Gujarat	2374	1441	1079

Sl. No	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
8.	Haryana	965	885	752
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6390	5204	5094
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2234	424	903
11.	Jharkhand	6832	14605	11399
12.	Karnataka	5586	11625	6130
13.	Kerala	7650	241	405
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5302	10781	13937
15.	Maharashtra	17128	7465	8987
16.	Manipur	115	158	227
17.	Meghalaya	1116	407	380
18.	Mizoram	46	124	121
19.	Nagaland	584	84	128
20.	Orissa	13507	9525	7525
21.	Punjab	1523	1874	1658
22.	Rajasthan	7434	10388	7254
23.	Sikkim	27	110	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	9097	8206	7039
25.	Tripura	555	843	976
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1190	1874	1879
27.	Uttaranchal	1351	1200	1324
28.	West Bengal	2747	4806	5967
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	8
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	
31.	Daman and Diu			
32.	Delhi			
33.	Lakshadweep			10
34.	Puducherry	15	40	12
35.	Chandigarh			
TOTAL		152990	148879	119401

Statement-II

*Status of rural habitations in respect of drinking water supply (as per
IMIS on 14.3.2012*

Sl.No.	State	Total Habitation	Quality Affected Habitations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	518
2.	Bihar	107642	15895
3.	Chhattisgarh	72329	6918
4.	Goa	347	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	149
6.	Haryana	7385	16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	25
9.	Jharkhand	120154	533
10.	Karnataka	59532	6809
11.	Kerala	11883	927
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	2581
13.	Maharashtra	98842	1781
14.	Orissa	141928	13718
15.	Punjab	15338	48
16.	Rajasthan	121133	28590
17.	Tamil Nadu	94500	451
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	676
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	14
20.	West Bengal	95395	4248
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	0
22.	Assam	86976	16787
23.	Manipur	2870	4
24.	Meghalaya	9326	99
25.	Mizoram	777	0
26.	Nagaland	1432	131
27.	Sikkim	2498	0
28.	Tripura	8132	5582
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	491	0

Sl.No.	State	Total Habitation	Quality Affected Habitations
30.	Chandigarh	18	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0
35.	Puducherry	248	0
TOTAL		1664186	106500

Jalmani Scheme

622. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM:
SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

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

(a) whether Jalmani Scheme was initiated on 14 November, 2008 with a view to provide safe and clean drinking water to children studying in water deficient rural schools;

(b) the number of schools targeted to be covered under the scheme and the total number of schools actually covered during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study of functioning of the installed water purifiers in schools and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that water purifiers and other related facilities are made available in schools for supply of safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Jalmani programme was launched on 14th November, 2008 to cover 1 lakh rural schools by installation of stand alone water purification systems in order to provide safe drinking water, especially to remove/reduce excess iron, turbidity and bacteriological contamination.

(b) The total number of schools reported to be covered by the State Governments as per the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, as on 16/3/2012 is 76,607 schools. State-wise and year-wise break-up of target and achievement is at Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) An independent third party evaluation of Jalmani Programme was conducted in the year 2011-12 and the deficiencies reported therein have been communicated to all States to take up necessary rectification measures and implement Jalmani Programme more effectively.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise target and achievement of coverage of rural schools under Jalmani programme

Sl. No.	State Name	Target (Number of schools to be covered)			Achievement (Number of schools covered)				
		2008-09	2009-10	Total	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3449	6169	9618	449	3000	NR	NR	3449
2.	Bihar	3831	0	3831	50	3281	NR	NR	3331
3.	Chhattisgarh	964	0	964	NR	60	310	NR	370
4.	Goa	44	0	44	NR	NR	NR	60	60
5.	Gujarat	2148	6681	8829	23	3932	5480	892	10327
6.	Haryana	873	0	873	NR	NR	NR	414	414
7.	Himachal Pradesh	785	2960	3745	1	917	1905	NR	2823
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2180	0	2180	NR	NR	NR	100	100
9.	Jharkhand	1253	0	1253	NR	896	474	NR	1370
10.	Karnataka	2600	3543	6143	NR	4457	6412	NR	10869
11.	Kerala	1282	0	1282	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2734	0	2734	NR	570	2164	NR	2734
13.	Maharashtra	4174	4174	8348	NR	882	2526	3891	7299
14.	Orissa	1730	1730	3460	NR	1639	1898	NR	3537
15.	Punjab	817	1905	2722	19	697	1232	783	2731

16. Rajasthan	3443	0	3443	NR	34	NR	NR	34
17. Tamil Nadu	2074	6426	8500	127	7858	637	NR	8622
18. Uttar Pradesh	6892	6892	13784	NR	8288	2388	NR	10676
19. Uttarakhand	711	0	711	NR	50	661	117	828
20. West Bengal	3016	3016	6032	NR	804	NR	1034	1838
21. Arunachal Pradesh	132	132	264	NR	132	135	162	429
22. Assam	3524	3524	7048	NR	746	534	NR	1280
23. Manipur	276	276	552	NR	92	176	NR	268
24. Meghalaya	278	641	919	NR	245	67	143	455
25. Mizoram	68	915	983	NR	168	815	NR	983
26. Nagaland	248	248	496	NR	115	248	NR	363
27. Sikkim	73	367	440	19	40	117	15	191
28. Tripura	401	401	802	NR	300	841	85	1226
TOTAL	50000	50000	100000	688	39203	29020	7696	76607

Note: NR means Not Reported

Written Answers to

[20 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 55

Assistance for construction of sanitation facilities in Gujarat

623. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

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

- (a) the details of schemes and projects implemented or under process of implementation by the Ministry to provide sanitation facilities in Gujarat;
- (b) how much fund has been allocated in this regard by Government; and
- (c) whether Ministry is considering to increase unit-wise contribution of Centre for toilet facility in rural parts due to steep hike in price construction materials, labour charges and cement?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment, TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit covering total rural population of the district not having sanitation facilities. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country that includes 25 rural districts of Gujarat. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex (CSC), Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

(b) The total project outlay for the State of Gujarat covering 25 district projects is Rs. 65921.67 lakh, out of which Rs. 41025.70 lakh is the Central Share and Rs. 15942.19 lakh is the State Government Share. The rest is beneficiaries contribution.

(c) Government reviews the incentive amount being paid to BPL households under TSC from time to time to sufficiently motivate the BPL households to create and use sanitation facilities. Accordingly, the share of Centre and State over the years in the incentives provided to the BPL households has been revised from time to time. The present incentive amount for IHHL was revised with effect from 1st June, 2011 by increasing the incentive (Central Share) for Individual Household Latrines for BPL from Rs.1500 to Rs.2200 (Rs.2700.00 for difficult and hilly areas). The program is a demand driven one and the people are expected to generate the resources for construction of the toilet when they develop a felt need for the same. Past experience of subsidizing the construction of the toilets shows that while large number of toilets were constructed, this did not impact reduction of open defecation to the commensurate level by the assisted households.

Quality of ground water in Assam

624. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that quality of ground water in the country is at crucial stage;

(b) whether there are 1,79,999 habitations in the country facing water problems out of which 9,504 habitations are getting water containing harmful chemicals like arsenic, 11,872 habitations getting water contaminated with iron;

(c) whether contamination level of water available to habitations in Assam is highest in India;

(d) if so, the remedial action taken thereon; and

(e) the details of project sanctioned for safe drinking water particularly in above mentioned habitations, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Chemical contamination is found in groundwater based drinking water sources due to natural reasons. Over-exploitation of ground water may also lead to increasing levels of contamination in groundwater based drinking water sources. As on 1/4/2009, State Governments reported 1,79,999 habitations affected with excess arsenic, fluoride, iron, salinity and nitrate in drinking water sources, remaining to be covered with provision of safe drinking water. Of these 9,504 habitations were affected with excess arsenic and 1,01,872 habitations were affected with excess iron in drinking water sources.

(c) The number of excess arsenic affected and excess iron affected rural habitations remaining to be covered with provision of safe drinking water in Assam is the highest in the country. The State has also reported that there are habitations affected with excess fluoride problems in rural drinking water sources.

(d) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments, including Assam State, technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under NRDWP, Rs 421.90 crore has been allocated of which, Rs.418.54 crore has been released so far to the State. Upto 62% of NRDWP funds could be utilized for providing safe drinking water as part of coverage and tackling water quality problems. Another 20% of the NRDWP funds released to the States could be utilized for undertaking sustainability measures which *inter-alia* include groundwater recharge, which could result in *in situ* dilution of contaminants. State Governments have also been informed to provide safe drinking water to water quality affected habitations from safe surface water bodies. However, as a short term measure State Governments are also implementing treatment plants for reduction of chemical contamination in drinking water sources to safe limits.

(e) The number of ongoing and newly sanctioned schemes for quality-affected habitations taken up State-wise during 2011-12, as reported into the online Integrated Management Information System as on 17/3/2011 is at Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of ongoing and newly sanctioned schemes covering quality affected habitations during 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Arsenic		Fluoride		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate		Total	
		On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New	On-going	New
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	22	45	0	0	36	39	0	0	55	82
2.	Bihar	9	173	379	199	491	831	0	0	0	0	879	1186
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	12	345	540	6013	48	64	0	0	600	6419
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	0	7	37	0	0	3	27	2	103	7	165
6.	Haryana	0	0	3	10	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	12
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	4	0	2	1	17	3	0	0	22	4
9.	Jharkhand	0	17	41	151	331	804	0	0	0	2	372	974
10.	Karnataka	11	32	551	1883	358	697	132	527	258	1148	1250	4244
11.	Kerala	0	0	8	0	53	0	14	0	14	0	65	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	91	715	0	5	11	301	0	0	102	1020
13.	Maharashtra	0	1	555	445	301	170	129	152	336	524	1298	1287
14.	Orissa	0	0	63	141	476	1867	56	93	5	9	589	2108
15.	Punjab	0	0	1	3	1	0	9	8	0	0	11	11

16.	Rajasthan	0	7	264	6162	0	17	304	2032	9	92	563	8272
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	50	0	2	1	74
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11	0	17	1	13	0	27	0	0	0	47	1
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	West Bengal	58	0	82	73	228	529	2	2	0	0	348	604
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Assam	311	1231	6	94	854	1436	0	0	0	0	1135	2730
23.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	34	39	0	0	0	0	34	39
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	51
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	671	1966	0	0	0	0	671	1966
TOTAL		400	1461	2106	10304	4356	14450	789	3300	624	1880	8055	31251

Written Answers to

[20 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 59

Drinking water to all

625. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that Government had made a commitment to the effect that drinking water of proper quality would be made available to the entire population of the country by 2007;

(b) if so, whether the commitment has been fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) had targeted to provide all villages with sustained access to potable drinking water within the Plan period.

As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 8.3.2012, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, 12,37,408 habitations are fully covered and 3,19,929 habitations are partially covered.

The NSSO 65th Round survey of 2008-09 reported that 90.03% of rural households have access to drinking water from improved sources.

The reasons for not fully achieving the goal, include slipping back of habitations to partially covered status due to drying up of drinking water sources; lowering of ground water table; drinking water sources becoming contaminated due to natural and man-made causes; water supply systems outliving their life; systems working below rated capacities; poor operation and management of systems; increase in population and emergence of new habitations etc.

Financial assistance to Gujarat for drinking water and sanitation projects

626. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given any financial assistance to the State Government of Gujarat for drinking water and sanitation projects during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance given for sanitation and drinking water projects specifying the projects and the scheme under which the same was given;

(c) the targets achieved, so far, and whether any proposal of the State Government of Gujarat is pending with the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes sir, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored schemes, viz, National Rural

Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities in the rural areas. Under NRDWP no project level release of funds is made at the Central level. The funds are released to the States based on prescribed criteria for allocation of funds. Under TSC funds are released for district projects to achieve total sanitation. The details of funds released by Govt. of India during the last three years and current year under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are given below:

(Rupees in crore)				
Fund released by Gol for	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
NRDWP	369.44	482.75	609.10	423.04 (upto 18/3/2012)
TSC	9.78	30.36	46.92	21.54 (February, 12)

(c) and (d) As per data furnished by the State Government of Gujarat in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry regarding NRDWP as on 14.3.2012, out of 34,415 habitations in the State, 33,825 habitations are fully covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water facilities, 441 are partially covered and 149 habitations are quality affected.

As regards Sanitation, the cumulative objectives and achievement so far (upto February, 2012) in the State of Gujarat under TSC are given below:

	Objectives	Achievement	%
Individual household latrine for BPL	2046857	1974418	96.46
Individual household latrine for APL	3331630	2413869	72.45
School toilet units	28617	28356	99.09
Anganwadi toilet units	23460	24897	100.00
Sanitary Complexes	1671	1765	100

A detailed project proposal for establishment of Fluoride Mitigation Centre in Gandhinagar, Gujarat has been received by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in November 2011. However, in the meantime, Government in February, 2011 requested National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur to establish a Centre of Excellence for Water Quality Problems with specific focus on fluoride and fluorosis.

Lack of drinking water supply in rural India

627. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 per cent of rural Indians lack drinking water supply;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only seven States have full drinking water access in rural areas;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken steps to provide drinking water to all areas in the country where it lacks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir. As per the information available from the NSSO 65th Round 2008-09 Survey more than 90% of the rural households have access to drinking water from protected sources.

(b) As reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 8.3.2012, out of the 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country, 12,37,408 habitations have the entire population fully covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply and 3,19,929, habitations are partially covered. State-wise statement is attached at Statement (*See below*). No State has uncovered habitations to be covered.

(c) and (d) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) through which financial and technical assistance is provided to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate potable water supply to the rural population living in partially covered and quality affected habitations. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 8500 crore has been provided for NRDWP in 2011-12.

Statement

*Status of rural habitation with respect to Drinking Water Supply
(As per IMIS on 8.3.2012)*

Sl.No.	State	Total Habitation	Habitation		
			Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	42082	29782	543
2.	Bihar	107642	80311	11436	15895
3.	Chhattisgarh	72329	38280	27131	6918
4.	Goa	347	302	45	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33534	672	209
6.	Haryana	7385	5867	1502	16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	41510	11691	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	5689	7112	25
9.	Jharkhand	120154	118375	1183	596
10.	Karnataka	59532	27040	25683	6809

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kerala	11883	10956	0	927
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	87491	37125	2581
13.	Maharashtra	98842	87346	9715	1781
14.	Orissa	141928	73147	55063	13718
15.	Punjab	15338	12146	3143	49
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69479	23064	28590
17.	Tamil Nadu	94500	90312	3737	451
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	235983	23309	818
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	27743	11385	14
20.	West Bengal	95395	87389	3748	4258
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2874	2738	0
22.	Assam	86976	46106	24083	16787
23.	Manipur	2870	1550	1316	4
24.	Meghalaya	9326	5322	3905	99
25.	Mizoram	777	653	124	0
26.	Nagaland	1432	989	312	131
27.	Sikkim	2498	1784	714	0
28.	Tripura	8132	2453	49	5630
29.	Andman and Nicobar	491	433	58	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
35.	Puducherry	248	244	4	0
TOTAL:		1664186	1237408	319929	106849

Loss of forest land for establishing new industries

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has made any assessment about the loss of forest land after 1991 till today for new mines, industries, roads and coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of applications of industries, mines, coal and roads pending for environment and forest clearance for more than two years; and

(d) whether it is a fact that many Public Sector Units got the coal block surrendered as they could not get the clearance of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) During the period from 01.01,1991 to 15.03.2012 the Central Government accorded 20,267 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 8,64,178.79 hectares of forest land. Category-wise details of the projects for which the said approvals have been accorded by the Central Government along with number of proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, which are pending before the Central Government for a more than two years, excluding the proposals where additional information/documents sought from the concerned State/UT Governments and the concerned user agencies have not been received by the Central Government, so far is given in Statement (*See below*).

Similarly, the number of applications seeking environment clearance for industries, mines, coals and roads projects pending for more than two years are as below:

Mines (non-coal sectors) :	06
Industries:	Nil
Coal Mines:	01
Roads:	Nil

(d) Ministry of Environment did not receive information that many Public Sector Units got the coal blocks surrendered as they could not get the clearance of the Ministry.

Statement

Category-wise details of the projects for which approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land has been accorded by the Central Government during the period from 01.01.1991 to 15.03.2012 along with number of applications seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the afore-mentioned Act which are pending before the Central Government for a period more than two years (as on 15.03.2012)

Category of the Projects	Details of approval accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the period from 1.1.1991 to 15.03.2012		No. of applications pending before the MoEF and its Regional Offices for more than two years, excluding the proposals where additional information/ documents have been sought from the State/ UT Govts. and project proponents
	No. of Proposals	Area diverted (in hectares)	
1	2	3	4
Defence Projects	216	29,306,66	0

1	2	3	4
Dispensary/Hospitals	24	109.45	0
Regularization of Encroachments	15	2,63,163.71	0
Drinking Water Projects	1,181	2,066.13	1
Conversion of forest villages	16	41,170	0
Hydel Projects	433	59,901.90	1
Irrigation Projects	1,555	81,235.26	2
Mining other than Coal Mining Projects	1,309	77,661.62	12
Coal Mining Projects	266	55,722.54	2
Other Projects	7,263	1,54,785.79	15
Railway Projects	246	6,798.88	0
Rehabilitation Proposals	42	17,359.62	0
Road Projects	5,712	40,268.88	8
Schools	95	2,482.97	0
Thermal Power Projects	35	4,093.54	0
Transmission Lines	1,775	24,201.29	3
Village Electrification Projects	16	40.62	0
Wind Power Projects	68	3,809.93	1
TOTAL	20,267	8,64,178.79	45

Utilization of forest land in Assam by industries

629. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- the percentage of land covered under forests in Assam;
- the details of forest land being used by mining, industry, power sector etc. in the State so far;
- how those sectors, utilizing forest land, are compensating for the development of people living in those areas of forests; and
- the various measures including afforestation taken by the various beneficiary Ministries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per India State of Forest

Report 2011 published by Forest Survey of India, the forest cover in the State of Assam, based on interpretation of satellite data of Nov 2008-Jan 2009 is 27,673 sq. km which is 35.28% of the State's geographical area.

(b) Total forest area used by different sectors so far

- (i) Mining - 173.36 hectare
- (ii) Industry - 326.380 hectare
- (iii) Power - 673.45 hectare

(c) These sectors are compensating by ensuring development of people living in those forest areas by engaging the local people in their activities for their livelihood and employment generation.

(d) The user agencies engaged in mining, industry, power etc. provide fund for execution of various developmental activities including afforestation activities through Forest Department of the respective States.

Tropical cyclones due to air pollution

630. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an increase in air pollution in the Indian Subcontinent because of diesel fumes and biomass burning is enhancing intensity of tropical cyclones in the Arabian Sea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The ambient air quality is being monitored across the country under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). There are 518 operating stations under NAMP covering 216 cities, towns and industrial areas in 26 States and 5 Union Territories as on 29.02.2012. Three pollutants, namely, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and PM₁₀ (particulate matter having size less than 10 micron) are being monitored at all stations.

The monitored data for ambient air for the last three years (2008, 2009 and 2010) reveals that levels of SO₂ (annual average - 50 µg/m³) are within the prescribed national ambient air quality norms across the country and that of NO₂ (annual average - 40 µg/m³) are within norms in most of cities and towns. However, the level of PM₁₀ (annual average - 60 µg/m³) exceed the prescribed norms in a majority of cities and towns. A fluctuating/mixed trend is being observed and NO₂ is an upcoming pollutant.

As per India Meteorological Department (IMD), the frequency of cyclones and their intensification into severe cyclones over the Arabian Sea do not show any significant trend based on the recorded history of IMD (1891-2010) which includes

the satellite era (1961-2010). As the annual frequency is very less over the Arabian Sea, the decadal frequency has been analysed by IMD to find out the probability of intensification of cyclone into severe cyclone. The analysis shows that there is no significant trend in intensification of cyclones into severe cyclones over the Arabian Sea.

Information relating to project clearance website

631. SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that vital information related to project clearance is missing on the Ministry's website;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Central Information Commission has directed the Ministry to post entire information about project clearances on its website by April;
- (c) if so, the details of the information being put on the website; and
- (d) the appropriate action the Ministry is taking to improve transparency in project clearance process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Information pertaining to project clearances like Agenda of Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) meetings, minutes of the meetings, copies of scoping clearance and Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment/Environment Management Plan Reports, Environment Clearance letters etc. are regularly uploaded on the website of the Ministry. All Acts, Rules, Guidelines and circulars related to environmental clearance for developmental projects and constitution of EACs are available on the website of the Ministry. The Central Information Commission has directed the Ministry to post Form-1, Form-1A, additional information received from the Project Proponents in response to the queries of EAC, site visit reports and site specific study reports on the website of the Ministry from 1st April, 2012. As per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, relevant information pertaining to the environment clearance, as mentioned above is posted on the website of the Ministry.

Steep rise in river pollution

632. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is steep rise in pollution of various rivers;

- (b) whether Ministry has received any complaints in this regard within last three years;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Ministry is serious on this important subject; and
- (e) the details of action taken by Ministry to protect the rivers from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPC B) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) have established a network of 1085 Water Quality Monitoring Stations (WQMS) along various river stretches. Water quality data in respect of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) has exceeded the desired water quality criteria (< 3 mg/per litre) in 150 river stretches covering 36 rivers. The major cause of rising organic pollution particularly BOD in these rivers is due to discharge of untreated and partially treated domestic effluents by various municipalities across the country. Details of number of polluted stretches and rivers state-wise are at Statement. (*See below*) Representations/suggestions received from time to time from members of the public, organisations pertaining to conservation of rivers are forwarded to States/Implementing Agencies concerned for appropriate action.

(d) and (e) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in various rivers through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement schemes implemented under the Plan include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/improved wood crematoria etc. Sewage treatment capacity of 4574 million litres per day has been created so far under the Plan.

Statement

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the River	No. of polluted stretches
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari, Krishna, Manjira, Musi, Maner, Nakkavagu, Pennar and Tungabhadra	9
2.	Assam	Bharalu, Burhidihing, Deepar bill and Katong	4
3.	Chandigarh	Attawa choe, Patiala ki Rao and Sukhna choe	3
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1

1	2	3	4
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula and mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kuntlalika, Kalu, Kanhan, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Gima, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna river, Ulhas, Ramgavali and Bhatsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adiyar, Coovum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western kali (Partly Covered), Kali nadi eastern, Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Kanataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantinaha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela and Kichna and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1
21.	Chattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Orissa	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Puducherry	Arasalar	1

1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney Khola and Ranichu	4
TOTAL			150

Safe disposal of toxic waste in FTL and CFL

633. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Task Force appointed by the Ministry on the Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in the Fluorescent Lamp sector has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of its findings and main recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the safe disposal of the toxic waste found in the fluorescent tube lights (FTL) and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN):

(a) to (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted a Task Force to evolve a policy on "Environmentally Sound Management of Mercury in Fluorescent Lamps". A Technical Committee, constituted by this Task Force, had prepared "Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Mercury Management in Fluorescent Lamps Sector". These guidelines prescribe the best practices at various levels, such as at manufacturer's level and include aspects relate to mercury consumption, process technology, raw mercury distillation, on-site storage, treatment, recycling and disposal of mercury bearing wastes, mercury spill management. The best practices at consumer's level include handling of used/broken lamps, consumer awareness pertaining to collection, transport, treatment and disposal of used fluorescent lamps.

Ministry of Environment and Forests and Central Pollution Control Board have written to all the State Governments and Union Territories to encourage establishment of recycling units so that the fused Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) and Fluorescent Tube Lights (FTLs) are properly collected and the mercury is recovered and recycled scientifically and safely.

Conservation of wetland in Greater Noida

634. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that wetland was sold in Greater Noida to a private realty firm;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the wetland was home to about 200 endangered species at Dadri; and
- (d) the appropriate action the Ministry is taking to conserve the wetland and stop construction activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A complaint has been received regarding reclamation of wetland habitats in Bil Akbarpur, Greater Noida by Ansal Private Limited. A Central team was sent to verify factual position and as per report, condition no. 22 of Environmental Clearance (EC) by State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, U.P. which states that no wetland should be infringed during construction and operation phases and any wetland coming in the project area should be suitably rejuvenated and conserved has not been complied.

(c) Though there are no corroborative evidences to show 200 endangered species of birds, however, as per survey conducted by Uttar Pradesh Government in 2009 Bil Akbarpur has been identified as an important wetland covering 4 hectare area. This wetland harbours a good concentration of Avian Fauna in terms of biodiversity and density and is considered to be a viable avian habitat.

(d) On the basis of field inspection, a show cause notice was issued to the builders under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to stop any construction/Earth Filling/land reclamation work in the vicinity of wetland and lands having characteristics of wetlands.

Compensation for destroyed forests to MP

†635. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that compensations are given by the Central Government to the States for plantation in new areas in place of the forest land destroyed during the development work in the States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of compensation is due upon the Central Government in lieu of the destroyed forest of Madhya Pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and by when the compensation amount will be released?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Central Government does not give compensation to the States for plantation in new areas in place of the forest land destroyed during the development work in the States. However, the Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes stipulates conditions that the State Government shall realize funds for creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, execution of wildlife conservation plan and catchment area treatment plan and Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land from the user agency in whose favour forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes.

In compliance of the orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, funds realized from the user agencies in lieu of the forest land diverted in their favour are required to be transferred to the *ad-hoc* body of the Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

As on 30th June, 2011, an amount of Rs. 871.25 crores realized from the concerned user agencies by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have been transferred to the *ad-hoc* CAMPA, out of which an amount of Rs. 104.21 crores has been released back to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Sighting of tigers outside protected area in Uttarakhand

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

- (a) whether there are increasing instances of tigers being sighted outside the protected areas in Uttarakhand;
- (b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard;
- (c) whether the Ministry has received proposal from Uttarakhand Government to declare Nandhor as Wildlife Sanctuary;
- (d) if so, when was the proposal received; and
- (e) the time within which a decision can be expected in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the findings of the recent all India tiger estimation (2010), tiger occupancy has mainly been reported in areas outside the Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand. The State has been advised to include areas of Ramnagar, Terai West and Lansdowne Forest Divisions in the buffer/peripheral area of the Corbett Tiger Reserve.

- (c) to (e) No, Sir. Questions do not arise.

Performance of sewage treatment plants in different cities

637. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any review has been conducted on the performance of sewage treatment plants, in selected cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the sewage plants in major cities treated far less than the sewage generated;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action taken to improve the performance of sewage treatment plants in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the performance evaluation of the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) carried out by CPCB during 2011 in selected cities in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal, out of 92 STPs, 26 STPs were not found meeting the prescribed standards in respect of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). The major reasons for non-compliance include lack of proper operation and maintenance of plants due to inadequate resource mobilization by the States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), lack of technical manpower and non-availability of regular power supply.

(c) and (d) According to a recent report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), against an estimated sewage generation of about 38254 million litres per day (mld) from the Class I cities and Class II towns of the country, the treatment capacity is available only for 11787 mld. Creation of sewerage infrastructure for its disposal is the responsibility of the State Governments/ULBs. Their efforts are supplemented through Central schemes, such as National River Conservation Plan, National Lake Conservation Plan, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns.

(e) The State Governments/ULBs and their agencies responsible for operation and maintenance of the sewerage infrastructure including STPs, are requested to ensure proper operation and maintenance of assets and capacity building of staff. State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are vested with the statutory powers under the Water Act, 1974, to take action against defaulting agencies.

Pending cases for environmental clearance from Gujarat

638. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases which are pending for environment clearance with the Ministry till date;

- (b) how many of them are from Gujarat;
- (c) by when these cases are likely to be cleared; and
- (d) whether Central Government intends to decentralize its power to State Authorities for fast clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A total of 832 proposals received from various States, including 43 proposals received from the State of Gujarat are pending for environmental clearance.

(c) Project proponents are required to furnish complete information in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) prepared for projects and fulfilment of other requirements of the EIA Notification 2006 and Circulars thereunder, for obtaining early environmental clearance.

(d) The EIA Notification 2006 provides for setting up of State Level Impact Assessment Authorities for environmental clearance of projects falling under Category B listed in Schedule to the EIA Notification 2006.

Projects pending for environment clearance from States

†639. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases submitted by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Jharkhand that are under consideration with the Ministry for environmental clearance;
- (b) the number of cases lying pending for the Minister's approval after completion of all formalities, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) whether there is any action plan to dispose off these cases in time-bound manner and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A total of 140 proposals received from the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Jharkhand are pending at various stages for environmental clearance.

- (c) The steps taken for early environmental clearance include the following:
 - (i) Regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committees are held for early consideration of proposals received for environmental clearance.
 - (ii) Minutes of meetings of Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) of various sectors are regularly uploaded on the MOEF website.
 - (iii) Sector specific EIA Technical Guidance Manuals have been prepared

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and uploaded on the Ministry website to facilitate better preparation of EIA-EMP Reports by the project proponents.

- (iv) A number of Circulars on the EIA Notification 2006 on the process for obtaining environmental clearance have also been uploaded on the MOEF website to facilitate the project proponents in preparation of EIA-EMP reports with all relevant information.

World Bank aid for Tiger Conservation Programme

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

- (a) whether Government is accepting the World Bank's aid for the tiger conservation programme; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years to protect the tigers in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Question does not arise.

Environment impact assessment to industrial units

641. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's policy includes ordering Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) to industrial units at the time of closure and the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has made it mandatory to organize public meetings/hearings to communicate the findings of EIA and to include them in the process of oversight; and
- (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 appraises projects for grant of environment clearance in terms of the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 in respect of the projects/activities listed thereunder, based on the project documents submitted by the project proponent including environment impact assessment report. The generic structure of EIA document *inter-alia* includes anticipated environment impact and mitigation measures during construction, operation and final de-commissioning or rehabilitation of a completed project. There is no separate provision for Environment Impact Assessment at the stage of closure of industrial units.

(c) and (d) Public consultation is an integral component of the environment clearance process under the EIA Notification, 2006. Public hearing process requires the draft Environment Impact Assessment report to be placed before the public.

Filling up of backlog vacancies

642. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether provision inserted *vide* the 81 Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.*, Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Backlog of vacancies are notified and filled up as per Government instruction issued from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Detail of backlog vacancies in the Ministry including attached, subordinate offices and autonomous organisation filled during the past three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) is as under:

DIRECT RECRUITMENT:

Classification of Posts	Scheduled Caste No. of backlog vacancies filled	Scheduled Tribes No. of backlog vacancies filled	Other Backward classes No. of backlog vacancies filled
Group 'A'	1	1	3
Group 'B'	-	-	1
Group 'C'	8	7	4
Group 'D'	1	-	-
TOTAL:	10	8	8

Findings of the Committee on Jindal Ecoplis Project

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

- (a) whether Government has set up a special Committee recently on Jindal Ecoplis Project operating from the banks of Yamuna in Okhla, South Delhi;
- (b) if so, the finding of Committee thereon;
- (c) whether Government has received several complaints of smoke from

Ecopiis Project thus choking several South Delhi Colonies; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the management of the project, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Based on the complaints received against the incineration of municipal waste and its likely harmful effects on the air quality and health of people in the Sukhdev Vihar/Okhla area due to the emissions from Waste-to-Energy plant at Okhla, an Expert Committee representing members from IITs, German Technical Consultants (GTZ) Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Department of Environment, Government of NCT of Delhi, NGOs and Public representatives was constituted to look into the technical aspects of the project. The representatives from NDMC, MCD, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India and Delhi Jal Board were also invited during deliberations of the Committee meetings. The committee completed deliberations on various aspects and recommended that in view of the Waste to Energy plant being located in an urban agglomeration adjacent to populated areas, the operation of the plant must ensure compliance to the emission standards prescribed in the MSW Rules, 2000 and as assured by the proponent.

Schemes for controlling pollution

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

(a) the names of schemes being run by Government to stop and control widespread pollution in the States and the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Governments have put forward projects under the above mentioned schemes before Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Central Government is implementing the following Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes to control pollution:

Sl.No.	Main Scheme	Sub Scheme
1.	Pollution Abatement	(i) Development and Promotion of Clean Technology and waste Minimization Strategies (ii) Assistance for Abatement of Pollution Environment P&L (iii) Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) (iv) Hazardous Substance Management

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Sl.No.	Main Scheme	Sub Scheme
2.	National River Conservation Plan	(i) National River Conservation Programme (ii) National Lake Conservation Programme (iii) National Ganga River Basin Authority
3.	National Coastal Management Programme	-

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

Measures for checking desertification in the country

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

- (a) whether dry land in India is increasing rapidly, and the present scenario thereof;
- (b) if so, the details thereof over the past three years, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken to check desertification, State-wise;
- (d) the recommendations contained in Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India (Space Application Centre, 2007) and Wasteland Atlas of India, 2010 (Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development); and
- (e) the follow-up action thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The status of land degradation and desertification in the country has been assessed by several organizations, providing varied figures, the systematic spatial inventory has never done before. The Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas (2007) was first ever attempt in the country to systematically carryout Desertification/land degradation Status mapping on 1:50,000 scale in the representation sites pertaining to arid, semi arid and dry sub humid areas, in both hot and cold regions in India.

India has a total geographic area (TGA) of 328 m ha, out of which drylands constitute an area of 228.3 million hectares (about 69.6 %). The drylands comprise of Arid areas covers 50.8 million hectares, Semi- Arid areas covers 123.4 million hectares and Dry sub-humid areas covers 54.1 million hectares.

The Department of Land Resources has no information that dry land in India is increasing rapidly. The total area undergoing the process of land degradation in India is estimated at 105.48 million hectares, which constitutes 32.07 percentage of

India's total land area, (source: Desertification Status Map, Space Application Centre, ISRO, Ministry of Space, 2007).

State wise information is placed at Statement-I (*See* below).

As per the Wastelands Atlas of India 2010 India has about 47.22 million hectares (mha) under wastelands. The estimated area under wasteland, for various years is summarized below :

Year	% Extent of wastelands of TGA
2000	20%
2003	17.57%
2005-06	14.91%

State-wise information is placed at Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Based on the details in the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas and Wasteland Atlas of India 2010, the steps taken to check desertification, include, implementation of following programmes in States and UTs.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR), Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM), Fodder and Feed Development Scheme-component of Grassland Development including Grass Reserves, Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). Solar Photovoltaic (SPY) Programme etc.

(d) and (e) No recommendations are contained in the Wasteland Atlas of India, 2010 brought out by National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad or in the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India.

Statement-I

Desertification and Land Degradation

State	Processes					Mass Movement	Wat Logg	Rock/Barn	Others	Total (ha)
	Wat Ero	Veg Deg	Eolian	Frost Shat	Salinity					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	2084611	2546819	13054	0	136977	0	106543	59552	17236	4964792
Arunachal Pradesh	174467	1060423	0	581798						1816688
Assam	846611	1526454	0	0	0	0	46021			2419086
Bihar	108490	104812	0	0	9466	0	188070	3646	299	414783
Chhattisgarh	707382	1894274	1235	0	647	0	521	14834	16399	2635292
Goa	1172	0	0	0	0	0	0	5073		6245
Gujarat	6790469	2737866	543322	0	3294079	0	0	23521	25951	13415208
Haryana/Delhi	0	0	112304	0	72063	0	0	50643		235010
Himachal Pradesh	97232	1918629	259	741783	0	4843				2762746
Jammu and Kashmir	207905	313304	618344	7903008	0	4447429	0	0	7428	13497418
Jharkhand	1160878	641235	0	0	0	0	3321	11357	2095	1818886
Karnataka	683450	934861	4537	0	56621	0		12883	384	1692736
Kerala	28775	60691	0	0	0	0	0	411		89877
Madhya Pradesh	1314276	2083423	0	0	2053	0	333	61990	3283	3465358
Maharashtra	9251593	4034749	0	0	45014	0	0	8371	19450	13359177

Manipur	309038	1179151	0				8517			1496706
Meghalaya	94256	781036	0	0	0	0	1606			876898
Mizoram	1036	1664017	0							1665053
Nagaland		0	1065578	0						1065578
Orissa	3206507	2011038	1202				242838	2544	5107	5469236
Punjab	6049	4331	0							10380
Sikkim	20649	152924	0	154776						328349
Rajasthan	3840503	2138495	15203070		364643		4108	1383473	31875	22966167
Tamil Nadu	94794	345226	3090		1565				6353	451028
Tripura	0	667122	0				14721			681843
Uttar Pradesh	648939	167697	0		1272238		131428	12919	4282	2237503
Uttaranchal	82473	2073049	0	827279	811					2983612
West Bengal	1789721	618557					240480		11909	2660667
TOTAL	33551276	31660183	17564760	10208919	5256177	4452272	988507	1651217	153011	105486322

Table 4 : State-wise Statistics of the processes of desertification/land degradation

Statement-II*State-wise distribution of wastelands**(Area in sq.km.)*

Sl. No.	State name	TGA	Total WL	% to TGA
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275068	38788.22	14.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	5743.84	6.86
3.	Assam	78438	8778.02	11.19
4.	Bihar	94171	6841.09	7.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	135194	11817.82	8.74
6.	Delhi	1483	83.34	5.62
7.	Goa	3702	496.27	13.41
8.	Gujarat	196024	21350.38	10.89
9.	Haryana	44212	2347.05	5.31
10.	Himachal Pradesh	55673	22470.05	40.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir*	101387	73754.38	72.75
12.	Jharkhand	79706	11670.14	14.64
13.	Karnataka	191791	14438.12	7.53
14.	Kerala	38863	2458.69	6.33
15.	Madhya Pradesh	308252	40042.98	12.99
16.	Maharashtra	307690	38262.81	12.44
17.	Manipur	22327	7027.47	31.48
18.	Meghalaya	22429	3865.76	17.24
19.	Mizoram	21081	6021.14	28.56
20.	Nagaland	16579	4815.18	29.04
21.	Orissa	155707	16648.27	10.69
22.	Punjab	50362	1019.50	2.02
23.	Rajasthan	342239	93689.47	27.38
24.	Sikkim	7096	3280.88	46.24
25.	Tamil Nadu	130058	9125.56	7.02
26.	Tripura	10486	1315.17	12.54
27.	Uttarakhand	53483	12790.06	23.91
28.	Uttar Pradesh	240928	10988.59	4.56
29.	West Bengal	88752	1994.41	2.25
30.	Union Territory	9490	337.30	3.55
TOTAL		3166414	472261.65	14.91

* Unsurveyed areas (J&K): 120849.00

Total geographical area : 3287263.00

Source: 1:50,000 *Wasteland Maps-2005-06 prepared based on IRS-P6, LISS III Three season data.*

Danger to wildlife corridor in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the canal project to connect Kushalipuranalla to the Mansarovar Dam in the Ranthambhor National Park threatens to destroy the crucial corridor that links the Ranthambhor National Park to the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary and is in violation of the Wildlife and Forest Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of action Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The area of the said canal project falls under the core area of the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, notified under section 38 V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006. The project was placed for consideration before the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), in its meeting held on 14.10.2011. Although the proposal stands recommended by the State Board for Wildlife, Chief Wildlife Warden of the State and the National Tiger Conservation Authority, no final view on the project was taken by the Standing Committee.

Wetlands in the country

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

(a) the total number of wetlands in the country;

(b) the details of prominent wetlands;

(c) the importance for fishery, climate, environment and ecology;

(d) the commitment of India as a signatory of the Ramsar Convention;

(e) the steps taken to conserve wetlands; and

(f) the above statistics pertaining to mangroves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported by Space Application Center (SAC), Ahmedabad in their National Wetland Inventory and Assessment Report published in June, 2011, there are 757060 wetlands occupying an area of 15260572 hectares in the country. This also includes 3806 mangroves with an area of 471407 hectares.

(b) Ministry has identified 115 wetlands and 38 Mangroves in the country for conservation and management. The list of these prominent wetlands is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Wetlands play a prominent role in acting as nurseries for fisheries, in mitigation of floods, wastewater treatment, recharging of aquifers and acting as filter for nutrients. They also provide niche for aquatic biodiversity and any intervention

in their hydrological regimes result in their ecological degradation. Wetlands are also subjected to vagaries of climate change through receding of glaciers effecting ecology and environment of the upstream and downstream areas.

(d) As a signatory to the Ramsar Convention, we are committed for conservation and wise use of wetlands through National and International cooperation for achieving their sustainable development.

(e) Ministry of Environment and Forests has identified 115 Wetlands covering 26 States/UTs and 38 Mangrove forests covering 10 States/UTs for conservation under National Programmes. 100% assistance is provided to the concerned State Governments for undertaking various conservation activities like survey and demarcation, afforestation, natural regeneration and restoration catchment area treatment, water management, protection measures, fisheries development, weed control, wildlife conservation, pollution abatement, eco-development and education and awareness activities, etc. This is supplemented by research and developmental activities.

In order not to use wetlands beyond their carrying capacity, the Government has very recently notified Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2010. All the State Governments have been advised to notify all wetlands so that they are regulated as per these rules. An amount of Rs. 102.39 crores has been released during Eleventh Five Years Plan for conservation of wetlands.

(f) The statistics pertaining to mangroves is already covered under (a) to (e) above.

Statement

List of identified wetlands

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Kolleru
2.	Assam	2.	Deepar Beel
		3.	Urpada Beel
		4.	Sone Beel
3.	Bihar	5.	Kabar
		6.	Barilla
		7.	Kusheshwar Asthan
4.	Gujarat	8.	Nalsarovar
		9.	Great Rann of Kachh
		10.	Thol Bird Sanctuary
		11.	Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary
		12.	Little Rann of Kachh

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
		13.	Pariej
		14.	Wadhwana
		15.	Nanikakrad
5.	Haryana	16.	Sultanpur
		17.	Bhindawas
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18.	Renuka
		19.	Pong Dam
		20.	Chandratal
		21.	Rewalsar
		22.	Khajjiar
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.	Wullar
		24.	Tso Morari
		25.	Tisgul Tso and Chisul Marshes
		26.	Hokersar
		27.	Mansar-Surinsar
		28.	Ranjitsagar
		29.	Pangong Tsar
		30.	Gharana
		31.	Hygam,
		32.	Mirgund
		33.	Shalbugh
		34.	Chushul and Hanley
8.	Jharkhand	35.	Udhwa
		36.	Tilaiya Dam
9.	Karnataka	37.	Magadhi
		38.	Gudavi Bird Sanctuary
		39.	Bonal
		40.	Hidkal and Ghataprabha
		41.	Heggeri
		42.	Ranganthittu
		43.	K.G. Koppa wetland
10.	Kerala	44.	Ashtamudi
		45.	Sasthamkotta
		46.	Kottuli

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
		47.	Kadulandi
		48.	Vembnad Kol
11.	Madhya Pradesh	49.	Barna
		50.	Yashwant Sagar
		51.	Wetland of Ken River
		52.	National Chambal Sanct.
		53.	Ghatigaon
		54.	Ratapani
		55.	Denwa Tawa wetland
		56.	Kanha Tiger Reserve
		57.	Pench Tiger Reserve
		58.	Sakhyasagar
		59.	Dihaila
		60.	Govindsagar
		61.	Sirpur
12.	Maharashtra	62.	Ujni
		63.	Jayakawadi
		64.	Nalganga wetland
13.	Manipur	65.	Loktak
14.	Meghalaya	66.	Umiam lake
15.	Mizoram	67.	Tamdil
		68.	Palak
16.	Orissa	69.	Chilka
		70.	Kuanria wetland
		71.	Kanjia wetland
		72.	Daha wetland
		73.	Anusupa
17.	Punjab	74.	Harike
		75.	Ropar
		76.	Kanjli
		77.	Nangal
18.	Rajasthan	78.	Sambhar
19.	Sikkim	79.	Khechuperi Holy Lake

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
		80.	Tamze Wetland
		81.	Tembao Wetland Complex
		82.	Phendang Wetland Complex
		83.	Gurudokmar Wetland
		84.	Tsomgo wetland
20.	Tamil Nadu	85.	Point Calimere
		86.	Kaliveli
		87.	Pallaikarni
21.	Tripura	88.	Rudrasagar
		89.	Gumti reservoir
22.	Uttar Pradesh	90.	Nawabganj
		91.	Sandi
		92.	Lakh Bahoshi
		93.	Samaspur
		94.	Alwara Wetland
		95.	Semarai Lake
		96.	Nagaria lake
		97.	Keetham Lake
		98.	Shekha wetland
		99.	Saman Bird Sanctuary
		100.	Sarsai Nawar
		101.	Patna Bird Sanctuary
		102.	Chandotat
		103.	Tal Bhaghel
		104.	Taal Ganbhirvan and Taal Salona
		105.	Aadi Jal Jeev Jheel
23.	Uttaranchal	106.	Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal
		107.	Asan
24.	West Bengal	108.	East Calcutta Wetland
		109.	Sunder bans
		110.	Ahiron Beel
		111.	Rasik Beel
		112.	Santragachi

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl. No.	Name of Wetlands
		113.	Patlakhawa-Rasomati
25.	Chandigarh (UT)	114.	Sukhna
26.	Puducherry (UT)	115.	Ousteri lake

List of identified Mangroves:

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl.No.	Mangroves		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Coringa		
		2.	East Godavari		
		3.	Krishna		
2.	Gujarat	4.	Gulf of Kutchh		
		5.	Gulf of Khambhat		
		6.	Dumas-Ubhrat		
3.	Goa	7.	Goa		
4.	Karnataka	8.	Coondapur		
		9.	Dakshin Kannada/Honnavar		
		10.	Karwar		
		11.	Manglore Forest Division		
		12.	Vembanad		
		13.	Kannur (Northern Kerala)		
		14.	Achra-Ratnagiri		
		15.	Devgarh-Vijay Durg		
5.	Kerala	16.	Veldur		
		17.	Kundalika-Revdanda		
		18.	Mumbra-Diva		
		19.	Vikroli		
		20.	Shreevardhan		
		21.	Vaitarna		
		22.	Vasai-Manori		
		23.	Malvan		
		7.	Orissa	24.	Bhaitarkanika
				25.	Mahanadi
26.	Subernarekha				
27.	Devi-Kauda				
28.	Dhamra				

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Sl.No.	Mangroves
		29.	Mangrove Genetic Resources Centre
		30.	Chilka
8.	Tamil Nadu	31.	Pichavaram
		32.	Muthupet
		33.	Ramnad
		34.	Pulicat
		35.	Kazhuveli
9.	West Bengal	36.	Sunderbans
10.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	37.	North Andamans
		38.	Nicobar

Conference of BRICS countries on global climate change regime

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

(a) whether India had convened a conference of the BRICS grouping countries to arrive at a common strategy on the proposed new global climate change, regime;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the talks;

(c) whether a common strategy has been adopted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) India had convened a meeting of BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India, China) countries on 13-14 February, 2012 in New Delhi to discuss the outcomes of the climate change conference held at Durban in December 2012 and decide a strategy for future actions on climate change related issues.

The Ministers from BASIC Countries adopted a Joint Statement (*See below*) covering issues related to second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol, Durban Platform, unresolved issues of equity, trade and technology related intellectual property rights, Review of implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Green Climate Fund and inclusion of international aviation in the European Union's Emission Trading Scheme.

Statement

Joint Statement Issued at the Conclusion of the 10th Basic Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change

February 13-14, 2012

New Delhi, India

1. The 10th BASIC Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change was held in New Delhi on February 13-14, 2012. H.E. Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of Environment and Forests of India, H.E. Mr. Xie Zhenhua, Vice Chairman, National Development and Reform Commission of China, H.E. Mr. Francisco Gaetani, Deputy Minister of Environment of Brazil, Mr. Alfred James Wills, Chief Climate Change Negotiator of South Africa and Ambassador Mxakato-Diseko as representative of COP-17 President participated in the meeting. In line with 'BASIC-Plus' approach, Qatar (as incoming President of COP-18), Swaziland (as Chair of Africa Group of negotiators and as a member of LDCs) and Singapore (as member of AoSIS) were invited and participated in the meeting as observers Algeria (as Chair of G-77 and China) was also invited.
2. BASIC Ministers appreciated the outcome of the Durban Conference and the role played by South Africa as Presidency of COP-17. Ministers recognized that the Durban conference, represented a significant step forward and helped operationalize several of the Cancun decisions such as Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Committee, Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Networks (CTCN), the Standing Committee on Finance and the arrangements for transparency.
3. Ministers welcomed in particular, the agreement on the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, and, stressed that the presentation by May 2012 by Annex-I parties of information on their economy wide quantified emission reduction objectives (QELROs) with a view to adopting an amendment to Annex-B of Kyoto Protocol is an important and necessary first step for the success of the process agreed to at Durban. Ministers reiterated that the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol would be available to only those Annex-I parties that have established quantified emissions reduction commitments in the 2nd commitment period. Ministers also emphasized that the non-KP Annex-I parties too must undertake comparable commitments under internationally agreed rules of accounting, measurement, reporting, verification and compliance.
4. Ministers regretted the announcement by Canada, within a few days after the conclusion of the Durban Conference, withdrawing from the

Kyoto Protocol. Ministers observed that the Kyoto Protocol is not only a cornerstone of the international climate regime but a legally binding agreement under the UNFCCC and that any attempts by developed countries to casually set aside their existing legal commitments while calling for a new legally binding agreement seriously questions their credibility and sincerity in responding to the climate crisis.

5. Ministers recognized that the Durban Platform offers a clear opportunity for an equitable, inclusive, effective and strengthened climate change regime. Ministers emphasized that the agreement on the Durban Platform was part of a carefully balanced package of 'mutual reassurances' between the parties. They reaffirmed that the process launched at Durban is not to renegotiate or rewrite the Convention and that this process and its outcome shall be under the Convention and in full accordance with all its principles and provisions, in particular the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Ministers welcomed the fact that a compromise was reached at the last minute at Durban to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention. Ministers noted that the scope of work of Durban Platform has to be defined in advance of the conclusion of the work of the two AWGs.
6. Ministers stressed that unresolved issues such as equity, trade and technology-related IPRs etc. must not fall-off the table and remain part of the negotiations.
7. Ministers noted that developing countries are fully committed to playing their part in the global fight against climate change and have presented actions which express significant ambition to reduce emissions. Ministers stressed that developed countries must rise up to their historical responsibilities and take the lead in the fight against climate change by undertaking robust and ambitious mitigation commitments consistent with science and in accordance with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities under the Convention.
8. Ministers stressed that equity is a cornerstone of the international efforts at combating climate change and welcomed the decision at Durban to organize a workshop on 'Equitable Access to Sustainable Development'. They stressed that equity must remain an essential element of the work moving forward in the UNFCCC process.
9. Ministers reiterated the importance of the Review of the implementation of the Convention, in accordance with its principles and provisions.

Ministers stressed that the clear mandate provided by 1/CP.16 in this regard must be respected. Ministers reaffirmed the important role of the findings of the fifth Assessment Report (AR-5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in informing the process of implementation of the various decisions of COP-17.

10. Ministers welcomed the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund and called for its early capitalization. They urged the developed countries to honor their commitments to provide US\$ 30 billion as fast start funding and US\$ 100 billion per year by 2020. They also stressed the urgency of securing long-term finance for developing countries including for implementation of Adaptation Framework, national adaptation planning and REDD+. Ministers welcomed the setting up of a platform for discussions of long-term finance under the UNFCCC.
11. Ministers noted with deep concern and reiterated their firm opposition to the inclusion of international aviation in the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) which violates international law including the principles and provisions of UNFCCC and runs counter to multilateralism. Ministers noted that the unilateral action by EU in the name of climate change was taken despite strong international opposition and would seriously jeopardize the international efforts to combat climate change. The Ministers recognized the threat of similar unilateral measures being considered by developed countries in the name of climate change in the area of international shipping and expressed their concern.
12. Ministers recalled the first ever statement made by China on behalf of the BASIC countries at Durban and pledged to continue and deepen their cooperation and coordination in the discussions leading up to COP-18 at Doha. In view of the ongoing negotiations for the Rio+20 Conference on sustainable development, Ministers agreed that the BASIC countries should enhance their discussions, on Rio+20 issues as well.
13. Ministers emphasized that BASIC countries as part of G-77 and China are extremely vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and therefore share the deep concern of SIDS, LDCs and Africa. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to maintain and strengthen the unity of G-77 and China as the unified voice of developing countries in the climate change negotiations.
14. Ministers welcomed the offer by South Africa to host the 11th BASIC Ministerial Meeting on climate change in the second quarter of 2012.

Mandatory emission trading system for airlines

649. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether India opposed the European Union's proposal to cap planet warming gases under its emission trading system and make it mandatory for airlines to buy carbon credits equipment for the carbon dioxide emitted by aircraft while flying over the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many countries including the US, China and Gulf countries have also opposed this move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) India has opposed the step taken by European Union (EU) to include international Civil aviation emissions in their Emission Trading Scheme. India consider the EU action as a unilateral measure and in violation of the Chicago Convention and the provisions of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Government has conveyed its strong protest to the European Union on this unilateral measure both at multilateral and bilateral level. India is a party to the joint declarations issued in Delhi and Moscow by a group of like-minded member states of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) that are opposed to the EU's decision.

The joint declaration that was adopted in a meeting of like-minded countries held on Feb 21-22, 2012 in Moscow was supported by 32 countries that includes US, China and Gulf countries. The joint declaration recommends a basket of measures that can be taken in retaliation of EU's action, and includes invoking dispute resolution mechanism under the Chicago Convention, prohibiting the airlines from participating in the EU's scheme, and submission of data/flight details, and reviewing the bilateral air services agreements.

Conversion of loans into equities by Kingfisher airlines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that SBI and other PSU banks have extended a Rs. 1200 crore lifeline by converting loans to the Kingfisher Airlines into equity even though most of the banks have termed their loans to that company as NPAs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the rationale behind public money being used for the purpose;

(c) whether a investigation by CBI/CVC/JPC would be conducted into the conversion of bank debt into equity shares of Kingfisher Airlines at a far higher price than its market value; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) State Bank of India, Leader of Consortium of lender banks, has informed that no such lifeline has been extended to Kingfisher Airlines Ltd. by them during the current financial year.

Recommendation of Eleventh Finance Commission

†651: SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to include the remaining amount in Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) at the end of financial year 2004-05 in the state plan according to the recommendations of Eleventh Finance Commission;

(b) if so, by when the orders will be issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Impact of interest rate hike on exchange value of rupee

†652. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rupee is persistently depreciating against dollar and it had touched its all time minimum recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that persistent depreciation of rupee is due to regular increase in interest rate by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the current fiscal 2011-12, the rupee has shown depreciating trend between August and December 2011 as indicated below. The main reasons for rupee depreciation were the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market on account of slowdown in FII inflows, strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the *safe haven* status of US Treasuries and heightened risk aversion due to the euro area sovereign debt crisis.

The Reserve Bank of India has taken a number of steps to augment supply of foreign exchange and to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market to stem rupee decline. As a result of this rupee has stabilized in recent months as indicated below.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Month	Rs. per US dollar*	Appreciation (+) / Depreciation (-) over previous month
1.	July 2011	44.42	(+) 0.9
2.	August 2011	45.25	(-) 1.8
3.	September 2011	47.63	(-) 5.0
4.	October 2011	49.26	(-) 3.3
5.	November 2011	50.86	(-) 3.1
6.	December 2011	52.68	(-) 3.5
7.	January 2012	51.34	(+) 2.6
8.	February 2012	49.17	(+) 4.4

*Average of buying and selling rates reported by Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDAI)

(c) to (e) Gauging the impact of interest rate hike on exchange rate may not be pertinent in the case of India as its capital account is only partially convertible. Moreover, there are many “push” and “pull” factors that influence capital inflows into India, which in turn have an impact on the exchange rate.

Bringing down of fiscal deficit

653. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of RBI has cautioned Government that excessive borrowing is bad and urged to put a cap on the public debt as it would hurt growth;

(b) if so, the action taken on the advice of Governor, RBI;

(c) whether Government's fiscal deficit in 2011-12 is expected to exceed the budget estimate of 4.6 per cent of the GDP on account of subdued receipts and overshooting of the subsidy bill by at least Rs. 1 lakh crore over and above the original projection; and

(d) the measures being taken to bring down fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In its ‘Third Quarter Review of Monetary Policy for the Year 2011-12’ released on Jan 24, 2012, by Reserve Bank of India, it was mentioned, ‘the fiscal deficit of the government has remained elevated since 2008-09. If the increase in government borrowing already announced is an indication, the gross fiscal deficit for 2011-12 will overshoot the budget estimate substantially. At the current juncture when there is a need to boost private investment, the increase in fiscal deficit could potentially crowd out credit to the private sector. Moreover, slippage in the fiscal deficit has been adding to inflationary pressures and it continues to be a risk for inflation.

(b) The Government of India has been pursuing the path of fiscal consolidation since 2010-11 and fiscal deficit declined from 6.5 per cent of GDP in 2009-10 to 4.9 per cent of GDP in 2010-11. The budget for 2011-12 had estimated fiscal deficit to come down to 4.6 per cent of GDP in 2011-12. The budget for 2012-13 has revised the estimates of fiscal deficit for 2011-12 to 5.9 per cent of GDP and it is estimated to decline to 5.1 per cent of GDP in 2012-13.

(c) The budget for 2012-13 has indicated that the fiscal balance deteriorated in 2011-12 due to slippage in tax revenues and increased subsidies.

(d) The budget for 2012-13 stated that fiscal consolidation requires efforts both in terms of a rise in the tax-GDP ratio and lowering of the expenditure. Towards the latter, a 'Medium- Term Expenditure Framework Statement, setting a three year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to prioritise resource allocation is being introduced as a part of the amendments to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. The budget for 2012-13 also announced that the Government has decided from 2012-13 to fully provide for the subsidies related to food and for administering the Food Security Act. All other subsidies would be funded to the extent that they can be borne by the economy without any adverse implications and would restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13. Over the next three years, it would be further brought down to 1.75 per cent of GDP.

Circulation of fake coins

†654. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after fake currency notes, the fake coins too, have begun to come in circulation in the country now;
- (b) whether one such case has come to light in Mumbai; and
- (c) if so, the date on which the said case was unearthed along with the details of action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir. Certain instances of fake coins have been reported.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Decline in disbursal of agricultural loan to marginal farmers

†655. SHRI N. BALAGANGA:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial institutions engaged in lending to agricultural

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

sector and the extent of loans disbursed in current year bank-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether such cases have come to notice where loan applications of farmers have been rejected due to low rate of repayment of loans;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether loan disbursement to small and marginal farmers have declined during aforesaid period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith reasons being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Agency-wise details of the agriculture credit target in 2011-12 and achievement made upto 31st December, 2011 are given as under:

(Rs. crore)		
Agency	Target	Disbursement
Total Comm. Banks	3,55,000.00	2,35,880.42
Total Cooperative Banks	69,500.00	5,049.50
RRBs	50,500.00	39,786.01
TOTAL	4,75,000.00	3,40,715.93

The State-wise/Agency-wise details of ground level disbursements are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Loan disbursements are made by banks keeping in mind the guidelines of RBI on defaulters of loans.

(d) and (e) The details of loan disbursement to small and marginal farmers during the years, 2009-10, 2010-11 are as under:

Year	Total Number of a/c. Financed (in lakh)	Loan disbursed (Rs. crore)	Of which SF/MF accounts (in lakh)	Loan disbursed to SF/MF (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	482.30	384,514.20	284.73	118,277.11
2010-11	549.60	468,291.28	334.67	163,189.65

It can be observed from the above table that disbursement to small and marginal farmers are showing an increasing trend.

Statement

State-wise/Agency-wise Ground Level Credit disbursements by Cooperative Banks and RRBs under agriculture and allied activities during 2011-12 as on 31.12.2011.

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	SCB/CCBs	LDBs	Total Cooperatives (SCB+LDB)	RRBs	Total Agriculture Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Chandigarh UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	New Delhi	5.11	0.00	5.11	0.00	5.11
3.	Haryana	4591.71	303.72	4895.43	2175.88	7071.31
4.	Himachal Pradesh	314.69	28.12	342.81	180.23	523.04
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.47	3.82	7.29	81.89	89.18
6.	Punjab	10925.61	275.97	11201.58	2344.51	13546.09
7.	Rajasthan	6127.21	148.39	6276.11	3900.82	10176.93
	Northern Region	21967.80	760.52	22728.31	8683.33	31411.65
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.59	0.00	0.59	1.29	1.88
9.	Assam	17.90	0.00	17.90	165.14	183.03
10.	Manipur	2.23	0.00	2.23	1.31	3.54
11.	Meghalaya	4.46	0.00	4.46	5.90	10.36
12.	Mizoram	11.14	0.00	11.14	4.66	15.80
13.	Nagaland	14.65	0.00	14.65	1.92	16.57
14.	Tripura	7.56	0.13	7.69	34.25	41.94
15.	Sikkim	2.40	0.00	2.40	0.00	2.40
	North Eastern Region	60.93	0.13	61.06	214.47	275.53
16.	Bihar	310.85	0.00	310.85	3655.14	3965.99
17.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	172.17	172.17
18.	Orissa	2850.95	0.00	2850.95	766.43	3617.39
19.	West Bengal	1002.10	122.08	1124.18	1153.44	2277.62
20.	Andaman and Nicobar#	21.36	0.00	21.36	0.00	21.36
	Eastern Region	4185.26	122.08	4307.34	5747.18	10054.52
21.	Madhya Pradesh	6447.27	54.81	6502.08	2565.98	9068.06
22.	Chhattisgarh	1215.19	1.25	1216.44	318.55	1534.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3014.63	383.32	3397.96	6168.21	9566.17
24.	Uttarakhand	830.50	0.00	830.50	129.96	960.46
	Central Region	11507.59	439.39	11946.98	9182.71	21129.69
25.	Gujarat	5134.76	107.15	5241.91	1090.71	6332.62
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Goa	18.41	0.00	18.41	0.00	18.41
29.	Maharashtra	8586.90	0.00	8586.90	716.77	9303.87
	Western Region	13740.07	107.15	13847.22	1807.49	15654.71
30.	Andhra Pradesh	4867.58	0.00	4867.58	5606.07	10473.65
31.	Karnataka	3292.87	102.77	3395.64	3440.03	6835.67
32.	Kerala	1134.70	218.63	1353.34	2394.73	3748.07
33.	Lakshadweep UT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	7.69	0.01	7.70	90.66	98.36
35.	Tamil Nadu	2534.20	0.13	2534.33	2619.34	5153.67
	Southern Region	11837.05	321.54	12158.59	14150.83	26309.42
	TOTAL	63298.70	1750.80	65049.51	39786.01	104835.51
	Commercial Banks *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	235880.42
		63298.70	1750.80	65049.51	39786.01	340715.93

*Commercial Banks disbursement particulars received from IBA. State-wise details are not available.

Data available upto November 2011

Measures for encouraging savings

656. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bankers have sought changes in tax laws to woo fixed deposits and if so, the details of action Government proposes to take in the matter;

(b) the details of measures Government proposes to take to introduce to woo low income group persons for more savings; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to decrease the age of super senior citizen from 80 to 75 years and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A suggestion has been received for reducing the lock-in period for term deposits eligible for deduction under section 80C of the Income Tax Act from 5 years currently, to 3 years, at par with Equity-Linked Savings Schemes (ELSS) of mutual funds. However, the suggestion was not found feasible.

(b) Under the current provisions of section 80C of the Income Tax Act, deduction from the total income upto an aggregate of one lakh rupees is available on account of various savings/investment instruments, including:

- (1) life insurance policy;
 - (2) contract for a deferred annuity, not being an annuity plan, on the life of specified persons specified;
 - (3) provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies;
 - (4) any provident fund set up by the Central Government;
 - (5) recognised provident fund;
 - (6) approved superannuation fund;
 - (7) subscription to any such security of the Central Government or any specified deposit scheme of that Government;
 - (8) subscription to savings certificate notified by the Central Government;
 - (9) subscription to deposit scheme or as a contribution to pension fund set up by the National Housing Bank and notified by the Central Government;
 - (10) subscription to deposit scheme of a public sector company which is engaged in providing long-term finance for construction or purchase of houses in India for residential purposes; or any authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both;
 - (11) units in specified mutual funds, including equity-linked saving schemes of mutual funds;
 - (12) term deposit for a fixed period of not less than five years with a scheduled bank;
 - (13) subscription to bonds issued by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development as notified by the Central Government;
 - (14) deposit in an account under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rules, 2004;
 - (15) five year time deposit in an account under the Post Office Time Deposit Rules, 1981.
- (c) There is no such proposal.

RBI directive on dormant account in banks

657. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has asked banks to locate and refund unclaimed deposits estimated at over Rs. 1700 crore and instructed banks to play a more pro-active role in finding the whereabouts of the account holders of unclaimed deposits or inoperative accounts in public interest;

(b) whether RBI has advised banks to display the list of unclaimed deposits which are inactive or inoperative for ten years or more on their websites by 30 June and to keep their websites updated at regular intervals; and

(c) the details of safeguards taken by the banks to ensure that the claimants are genuine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has *vide* its circular dated August 22, 2008 and July 01, 2011 directed the banks to play a more pro-active role in finding the whereabouts of the account holders, whose accounts have remained inoperative and has provided detailed guidelines to the banks dealing with inoperative accounts. These circulars are available on the RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

(b) RBI has, *vide* their circular dated 7th February, 2012, advised the banks to display the list of unclaimed deposits/inoperative accounts which are inactive/inoperative for ten years or more on their respective website. The list so displayed on the websites must contain only the names of the account holder(s) and his/her address in respect of unclaimed deposit/inoperative accounts. Banks have been advised to give on the same website, the information on the process of claiming the unclaimed deposit/activating the inoperative account and the necessary forms and documents for claiming the same. The banks have been advised to complete this process by June 30, 2012 and keep their websites updated at regular intervals.

Delay in clearance to the insurance products

†658. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it takes a lot of time to give clearance to insurance products in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the longest and the shortest duration of time taken to clear products during the last three years;

(c) whether the popularity of this industry could be increased by reducing time in clearing products; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government would take action to expedite the clearance of products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The insurance companies are mandated to take prior approval from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) of the product before launching.

As per File and Use Guidelines, the insurance companies are required to launch products after allowing for 60 days for non-life and 30 days for life for clearance by the IRDA. Several times, however, the full details of the product, which are required in order to assess the product, are not furnished and consequently there is delay.

The time lag for this process depends on the complexity of the product, the price, features, benefits and terms and conditions of the product.

(b) The shortest and longest time taken for product approval (from date of receipt to date of clearance) is in the ranges of 2 days to 1708 days, with an average time-lag of 109 days for the life insurance products, 103 days for the general insurance products excluding health insurance products and 176 days for health insurance products, as informed by IRDA.

(c) and (d) Being a service industry, the popularity of insurance industry depends on the quality of service rendered by the company in terms of innovative products and speedy settlement of claims. The quality of service may be hampered if the products are not properly worded, under/excess priced and doesn't meet the needs of the customer. IRDA has informed that need-based and reasonably priced insurance products by the insurance companies would increase the popularity of the industry.

Implementation of Khandelwal Committee Report

659. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khandelwal Committee appointed by the Centre on human resources of banking sector has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and decision taken on its implementation;

(c) whether the employees' unions in banking sector were consulted before the implementation of the recommendations;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Government constituted a Committee on Human Resources issues of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.K. Khandelwal, who has submitted its report. The Committee made 105 recommendations on matters related to Manpower and Recruitment Planning, Training, Career Planning, Performance Management, Reward Management, Succession Planning and Leadership Development, Motivation, Professionalisation of HR, Wages, Service Conditions and Welfare, etc. As 49 recommendations required further deliberations, the remaining 56 recommendations were forwarded to PSBs with the request that an HR Plan for each Bank be prepared and got approved by the respective Board of Directors. The representatives of Workmen Union/Officer Association are on the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Wrong prediction of rupee value by currency trade exports

660. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 2007, predictions and reports floated by various currency trade experts that rupee will touch 35 for a dollar was posted on RBI website which however proved wrong and caused loss of thousands of crores to import/export companies;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for giving official recognition to such report by RBI;
- (d) whether Government would initiate a high level enquiry into the forex derivative scam;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been disseminating the survey results conducted by the professional forecaster on its website since quarter ended March 2008 on a regular basis. These professional forecasters give their forecast on major macroeconomic indicators including rupee's exchange rate against US dollar.

(c) The results of the survey represent views of the respondent forecasters and in no way reflect the views or forecasts of the RBI. In addition, various Research Houses/Analysts may come out with reports on rupee's expected movement in future which could be directed towards their clients and not

necessarily for general public. RBI, however, does not take cognizance of such reports.

In fact, the exchange rate of rupee is basically determined by the demand and supply conditions in the foreign exchange market. The RBI constantly monitors the developments in the foreign exchange market and intervenes through purchase or sale operations only with objective to curb excessive volatility and to restore orderliness in the market.

(d) to (f) The Reserve Bank of India being a regulator, monitors and takes action in respect of default in following its instructions/guidelines relating to forex derivatives transactions. The Department concerned of the Government has not initiated any high level inquiry into the matter.

Introduction of Islamic Banking in the Country

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

(a) whether Government has finalized plans to introduce Islamic Banking in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the total market of such assets is \$ 700-800 billion dollars and it may provide a significant boost to the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government has not finalized any plan to introduce Islamic Banking in the country. The present statutory and regulatory framework does not permit the introduction of Islamic Banking in the country.

IT liability of Vodafone

662. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax department lost a case with the Vodafone which was asked to pay Rs. 11,218 crore income tax over a deal to acquire majority stake in mobile phone operator Hutchison Essar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 20th January, 2012, has set aside the judgment of the Hon'ble Bombay High Court by holding that the

subject matter of the transaction was the transfer of the CGP Investments (Holdings) Ltd (a company incorporated in Cayman Islands) and consequently, the Indian tax authority had no territorial tax jurisdiction to tax the said offshore transaction.

(c) The Government has filed a review petition requesting Hon'ble Supreme Court to review its decision.

Sale of LIC products

663. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of Insurance agents have quit their job following the reduced commission and strict guidelines set for them by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

(b) if so, the total number of LIC agents during the year 2010-11 and at present; and

(c) to what extent it has affected the sales of various LIC products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Number of Agents is related to the business potential in the insurance market. Commission to agents are paid as per Section 40(A)(1) of the Insurance Act, 1938. Further, the commission rates for any new products are also approved by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that there is no instance of quitting of agents in lakhs in LIC due to reduced commission or strict guidelines to agents set for them by LIC.

(b) The total number of LIC agents during the year 2010-2011 was 13,37,064 and as on 31.01.2012 it was 13,05,430.

(c) On the Conventional plans there is a growth rate of 11% in policies and 22% in premium as on 29.02.2012, whereas, there is a degrowth on the Unit Linked Insurance Plan which is a trend among the whole insurance industry.

Disinvestment of oil PSUs

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

(a) whether Government has started the sale of its stake in ONGC;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of time-frame thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to disinvest other State-run oil companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Government has completed disinvestment of 4.91 per cent

paid-up equity capital of ONGC out of its shareholding in the month of March 2012. As on date Government of India's holding in ONGC stands at 69.23 per cent.

(b) The disinvestment is as per disinvestment policy of the Government.

(c) Other oil sector companies will be disinvested as per Government of India's policy of disinvestment in due course of time.

(d) As on date authorization with regard to any other company, except ONGC has not been obtained from the CCEA.

Representation of SCs/STs among Directors of PSU Banks

†665. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Directors in different Public Sector Banks altogether and the number of Directors belonging to SC/ST community out of them, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): The total numbers of Directors on the Board of Public Sector Banks are 293, out of which 9 Directors belong to SC/ST community. Bank-wise details of Directors belonging to SC/ST community are given in Statement.

Statement

Bank-wise Statement of the number of Directors in Public Sector Banks and the number of Directors belonging to SC/ST community

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Number of Directors	Number of Directors belonging to SC/ST community
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	12	1
2.	Andhra Bank	12	Nil
3.	Bank of Baroda	13	Nil
4.	Bank of India	10	Nil
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	10	1
6.	Canara Bank	11	Nil
7.	Central Bank of India	11	Nil
8.	Corporation Bank	11	1
9.	Dena Bank	12	Nil
10.	Indian Bank	11	Nil
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	12	Nil
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	12	Nil
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	10	Nil

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
14.	Punjab National Bank	9	2
15.	Syndicate Bank	12	Nil
16.	UCO Bank	8	Nil
17.	Union Bank of India	11	Nil
18.	United Bank of India	11	1
19.	Vijaya Bank	11	Nil
20.	State Bank of India	14	Nil
21.	IDBI Bank	7	Nil
SBI Associate Banks			
22.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	14	Nil
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	12	1
24.	State Bank of Mysore	11	Nil
25.	State Bank of Patiala	13	1
26.	Slate Bank of Travancore	13	1

Suggestion for tax reform to tackle fiscal deficit

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that fiscal deficit is likely to shoot up during 2011-12;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that leading economists have urged Government to expedite tax reforms to contain fiscal deficit; and
- (c) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Fiscal deficit is estimated to increase to 5.9% of GDP in RE 2011-12 as against 4.6% of GDP in BE 2011-12.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The tax proposals for the year 2012-13 are included as part of Finance Bill No. 11 of 2012 which was presented on 16th March 2012 in the House.

White Label ATMs by non-banking financial institutions

667. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to sanction ATM for non-Banking financial institutions;
- (b) the guidelines prescribed for the non-Banking financial institutions to start White Label ATMs across the country; and

(c) the number of non-Banking financial institutions, which have applied so far for starting White Label ATMs across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) placed draft guidelines on deployment of White Label ATMs on its website for public comments till March 6, 2012. The draft guidelines *inter-alia* provide that non bank entities can set up own and operate ATM to accelerate the growth and penetration of ATMs in the country. Such ATMs would be in the nature of White Label ATMs and would provide ATM services to customers of all banks.

Direct transfer of subsidy to farmers

668. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of fertilizer quality especially the declining response of agricultural productivity to increased fertilizer usage was a part of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech on July, 2009;

(b) whether the Budget 2009 proposed making much needed move towards a nutrient based subsidy regime leading to direct transfer of subsidy to the farmers;

(c) whether the system has been implemented;

(d) if so, since when and if not, by which date it will become functional; and

(e) the selection criterion decided upon by way of which the farmers will get a coupon to buy fertilizers from the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Budget 2009-10 Speech of the Finance Minister consisted of following on the Nutrient Based Subsidy regime in the fertilizer sector:

"Fertilizer subsidy

In the context of the nation's food security, the declining response of agricultural productivity to increased fertilizer usage in the country is a matter of concern. To ensure balanced application of fertilizers, the Government intends to move towards a nutrient based subsidy regime instead of the current product pricing regime. It will lead to availability of innovative fertilizer products in the market at reasonable prices. This unshackling of the fertilizer manufacturing sector is expected to attract fresh investments in this sector. In due course it is also intended to move to a system of direct transfer of subsidy to the farmers."

(c) and (d) The Government has implemented Nutrient Based Subsidy

regime (NBS) Policy on decontrolled Phosphatic and Potassic fertilizers with effect from 1st April, 2010.

- (e) No decision has yet been taken by the Government.

Rising cases of economic offences

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in economic offences in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;
- (c) whether Government is taking steps to check such offences; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The data indicating the present trend of economic offences relating to various, wings of the Ministry of Finance is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Appropriate steps are taken by the Government from time to time taking into account the *modus operandi* of economic offences committed. So far as evasion of direct taxes are concerned, the Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion which *inter alia* include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, etc. Information Technology has also been used in a big way in collection, collation and dissemination of taxpayer information. Further, the Income Tax Department has implemented Computer Assisted Selection of Scrutiny (CASS) wherein returns are selected for scrutiny on the basis of comparison of the information gathered from various sources with the information available and declarations made by the assesses in the return of income. A Directorate of Income Tax, Criminal Investigation has also been created to exclusively deal with financial and taxation aspects of criminal activities.

So far as evasion of indirect taxes are concerned, the field formations of Central Board of Excise and Customs maintain a close watch for possible cases of duty evasion. They collect intelligence/information of duty evasion and book cases against erring companies/assessees, as per prescribed procedure under the respective Act/rules.

With regard to economic offences relating to capital market, SEBI maintains constant vigil on the market, and in case of any abnormality, takes appropriate action against the concerned entities. SEBI has put in place systems and practices to ensure safe, transparent and efficient market so as to protect market integrity. The systems instituted include advanced risk management mechanisms comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements,

circuit filters, etc. The systems and practices are reviewed continuously and modified to meet emerging needs. Measures taken to broaden and deepen markets include introduction of screen based trading system, dematerialization of securities, corporatization and demutualization of exchanges, settlement through clearing corporation, trading in derivatives, etc.

Statement

The data indicating the trend of economic offences relating to following wings of the Ministry of Finance is as under:

(i) Prosecutions for offences under the Income Tax Act during the last three years are as under:

Year	Complaints Filed*	Cases* Decided	Cases Compounded	Cases Convicted
2008-09	162	146	13	14
2009-10	312	599	291	32
2010-11	244	356	83	51

*Complaints filed and cases decided are not linked as each case takes several hearings/years, to be disposed of/decided.

(ii) The total number of cases of evasion of Service Tax, Customs duty and Central Excise duty detected during last three years are as under:

	Number of cases 2008-09	Number of cases 2009-10	Number of cases 2010-11
Service Tax	3785	3582	3713
Customs duty	1288	1112	1151
Central Excise duty	7699	7931	7434

(iii) Show Cause Notices issued for F.E.M.A. contraventions by the Directorate of Enforcement during the last three years are as under:

Year	Number of S.C.N. issued
2008-09	380
2009-10	463
2010-11	440

(iv) Investigation of cases taken up and completed by S.E.B.I. during the last three years are as under:

Year	Investigations Taken Up	Investigations completed
2008-09	76	83
2009-10	71	74
2010-11	104	82

**Payments of compensation to the States for loss of
Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue**

670. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is likely to pay compensation to the States for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11;

(b) if so, whether it will follow the guidelines issued on 22.08.2008 for payment of CST; and

(c) if not, whether it will raise the CST level back to 4 per cent from the present level of 2 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Compensation for the loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11 has already been paid to the States.

(c) There is at present no proposal to raise the CST rate to 4 per cent.

Installation of private party ATMs

671: SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to install Private Party ATMs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nodal authority for the redressal of grievances of customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO RARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to permit non-bank entities to set up, own and operate ATMs. The draft guidelines on deployment of White Label ATMs were placed on RBI website for public comments till March 6, 2012. According to the draft guidelines, while the primary responsibility to redress grievances of customers relating to failed ATM transactions would vest with the issuing bank, the sponsor bank will provide necessary support in this regard, including making available necessary records and information to the issuing bank. For this purpose, the sponsor bank should have necessary arrangements with the White Label ATM operator.

Retarding industrial sector growth

†672. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that pace of Indian Industrial sector has slowed down owing to the increasing interest rates in the country and global economic crisis;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan to contain this slow down; and

(d) if so, the details, thereof?

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

(b) Overall growth of industries measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production during April-January, 2011-12 was 4.0 percent compared to a growth of 8.3 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year. Sectoral growth of Industries was as under:

Sectoral IIP Growth (per cent)

Sectors	April-January	
	2010-11	2011-12
Mining	6.3	-2.6
Manufacturing	8.9	4.4
Electricity	5.3	8.8
Overall IIP	8.3	4.0
As per use based classification of Industries		
Basic Goods	6.0	5.7
Capital Goods	17.0	-2.8
Intermediates	8.0	-1.0
Consumer Goods	7.5	7.4
Consumer Durables	13.7	3.9
Consumer Non Durables	2.8	10.2

The slowdown in industrial growth can be attributed to number of factors including global economic crisis and high interest rates.

(c) and (d) Government has already announced a National Manufacturing Policy to bring about a qualitative and quantitative change and to enhance global competitiveness in manufacturing sector and to accelerate growth of this sector. The Reserve Bank of India, in a process of easing monetary policy, has also reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) from 6 percent to 4.75 percent to inject additional liquidity in the economy.

Impact of cancellation of telecom licences on banks

†673. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an apprehension of financial pressure on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

banks in the country due to the verdict delivered by the Supreme Court to cancel 122 telecom licences;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether banks have also urged Government to compensate their losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The cancelled licenses represent certain circle/areas only. Therefore, the cancellation of licenses should not have any material impact on Public Sector Banks. Most of the loan accounts were regular as on 1st February, 2012 and by and large secured in the form of various tangible and other securities. Banks have not urged the Government to compensate the losses.

Preventive action against defaulter CIS entities

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

(a) whether the capital market regulator SEBI has decided to share with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs all the names of about 500 companies those allegedly garnered money from investors in violation of its Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) rules;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SEBI has also requested the Ministry to circulate the names of defaulter CIS entities and their directors among all the Registrars of Companies (RoCs) to prevent them from being associated with any new companies since many defaulters tend to re-start similar business under a new name of garner money from investor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) SEBI has shared with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) the names of the CIS entities and their directors who carried out CIS operations in violation of the SEBI (CIS) Regulations, 1999.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) SEBI has requested MCA to circulate the names of the CIS entities and their directors who have carried out CIS operations in violation of the SEBI (CIS) Regulations, 1999, to all Registrars of Companies (RoCs) so as to prevent such entities and directors from being associated with any new company. This list of entities and directors is also available on the SEBI website at http://www.sebi.gov.in/cms/sebi_data/pdf/files/21678_t.pdf.

Launch of Innovation Fund

675. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to launch an 'Innovation Fund' worth around \$ 1 billion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how does the proposed fund would be assist innovators in various fields of business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: (a) to (c) The National Innovation Council is establishing India Inclusive Innovation Fund, as a means of financing 'Inclusive innovation' directed at benefiting India's common citizens. The Fund will be aimed at backing innovation focused on the core developmental needs of India's 'bottom 500 million'. In doing so, the Fund will generate both social and commercial returns.

Pension disparity in UBI

676. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that senior bank employees of the Union Bank of India (UBI) are ignored and they have been deprived of revision in their pension along with wage revision in comparison to the serving employees in Assam though their contribution, while in service, led to the growth of the banks they served;

(b) if so, the steps taken to eliminate the existing inequalities and disparity in the matter of pension of the retired bank employees thereby to allow them live their life with dignity and self respect; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Union Bank of India has reported that the pension is paid to the pensioners as per Union Bank of India (Employees') Pension Regulations, 1995, in terms of the settlement with the Workmen Unions and Joint Note with Officers' Organizations signed by the Indian Banks' Association on behalf of member Banks in April, 2010 in respect of wage revision including pension.

Per capita income in the country

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

(a) whether as per the last financial data the per capita income in India has risen to Rs. 50,000 mark;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nominal per capita income due to inflationary conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Advance estimate of National Income, 2011-12 released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on February 7, 2012, the per capita income in nominal terms is estimated to be Rs. 60,972 in 2011-12. The per capita income in real terms (at 2004-05 prices) is estimated at Rs. 38,005.

(c) The estimates in nominal terms include both real income as well as inflation component.

Filling up of backlog vacancies

678. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.* Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) the details of backlog vacancies filled during the last three years?

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

Merger of Grade IV with Grade III in IIS

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

- (a) whether the Ministry accepted the recommendation No. 7.22.4 of the Sixth Central Pay Commission *i.e.*, merger of Grade IV with Grade III of Indian Information Service, Group-B, effective from 1 January, 2006;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry issued any suitable order to facilitate the cadre controlling authority *i.e.*, Ministry of I and B to give the financial benefit of merger to the incumbents;
- (c) whether the Ministry received any proposal for an order to award merger benefits to incumbents with regard to the aforesaid recommendations from the Ministry of I and B; and
- (d) if so, when the proposal was received by the Ministry and what was the disposal decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Orders relating to merger of Senior Grade of IIS Group B and Junior Grade of IIS Group 'B' were issued by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting *vide* Order No. 84/2009-IIS dated 23rd September, 2009. These orders have since been superseded *vide* Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Order No. 19/2011-IIS dated 1st April, 2011.

(c) and (d) A proposal from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting relating to grant of higher grade pay of Rs. 4600/- to Jr. Grade Officers of IIS Group 'B' who were in the pre-revised scale of Rs. 5500-9000/- was received in the Ministry of Finance on 4th August, 2010. The same was considered but not agreed to as it was not in consonance with the provisions of Ministry of Finance OM No. 1/1/2008-IC dated 13th November, 2009.

Transfer of profits from oil PSUs

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

(a) whether Government has transferred the profit and tax payers' money from oil PSUs such as ONGC, GAIL and Oil India, to other loss-making oil companies without the consent of minority shareholders;

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

(c) whether the action of Government could be constructed as being violative of minority shareholder rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. While the Government directs the Upstream companies such as ONGC, OIL and GAIL to offer discount to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies on sale of crude produced from nominated fields, no part of profits/tax payer's money is transferred from Upstream Companies to the Oil Marketing Companies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Disinvestment of PSUs

†681. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the meeting of Cabinet Committee held recently a decision of capital disinvestment from public sector undertakings has been taken in principle;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed utilisation of the proceeds obtained through such disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) On 01.03.2012, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs decided to enable Department of Disinvestment to respond to buy-back proposals of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as well as sale of shares of one CPSE to another CPSE.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The disinvestment proceeds will be deposited in National Investment Fund (NIF) from April 2012 to March 2013 and will be available in full towards capital expenditure in respect of identified social sector schemes.

Controlling of inflation

682. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the inflation has become unaffordable for the common man;
- (b) if so, the reasons for inability to control it; and
- (c) whether the rise in the prices will be controlled soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Current financial year started with a headline WPI inflation of 9.74%, which briefly touched double digit in September 2011. The year-on-year headline inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) moderated to 7.74% in December 2011 and further to 6.55% in January 2012, before reaching at 6.95% in February 2012. Inflation for 31 essential commodities (which include pulses, cereals, milk, fish, meat, edible oils and kerosene oils etc.), after reaching a peak of 24.17 % in January 2010 also declined to 7.09% in February 2012.

(b) and (c) The factors contributing to this inflationary situation during this period include (i) higher primary articles prices driven by vegetables, egg, meat and fish due to changing dietary pattern of consumers, (ii) increasing global commodity prices especially metals and chemical prices, which ultimately lead to higher domestic manufactured prices and (iii) persistently high international crude petroleum prices.

The Government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda. Fiscal and administrative measures have been taken to contain price rise of essential commodities. Reserve Bank of India has also adopted a monetary policy to contain inflation and inflationary expectations. Inflation has already started showing some moderation in the last three months due to these steps.

Loss of custom duty due to foreign registered aircrafts

†683: SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that aircrafts registered in foreign countries are being operated in the country and its investigation has been initiated by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of custom duty losses to the country by operation of aircrafts registered in foreign countries during the last five years?

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

(b) and (c) The details for the last five years are as under:

In the year 2007 to 2009, no cases have been detected.

In the year 2010, one case has been detected involving Custom duty evasion to the tune of Rs. 8,85,65,740/- and the customs duty has been recovered alongwith applicable interest Rs. 4,67,55,900/-, fine of Rs. 40,00,000/- and penalty of Rs. 30,00,000/-.

In the year 2011, seven cases have been detected and custom duty losses have not been quantified.

In the year 2012 (till Feb, 12), no case has been detected.

NABARD assistance for rural road project

684. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided financial assistance for rural road projects in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year, District-wise including Mehasana-Patan-Sabarkantha; and

(c) the funds spent on the said projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The District-wise details of financial assistance provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for rural road projects in Gujarat, including Mehasana-Patan-Sabarkantha districts during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of the financial assistance provided by NABARD for Rural Road Projects in Gujarat during the last years 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and the current year as on 14.03.2012 are as under:

RIDF Tranche	Financial Year
RIDF XIV	2008-09
RIDF XV	2009-10
RIDF XVI	2010-11
RIDF XVII	2011-12

(Rs. lakhs)

District/RIDF Tranche	Project	Amount Released
Ahmedabad		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	2993.699
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	69.050
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	315.040
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	6624.024
RIDF XV	20 MDR	1463.549
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	11465.362
Amreli		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	1537.191
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	171.742
RIDF XV	20 MDR	852.280
	TOTAL	2561.213
Anand		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	755.983
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	470.449
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	652.488
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	1523.752
RIDF XV	20 MDR	237.965
	TOTAL	3640.637
Banaskantha		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	340.544
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	1579.974
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	101.952
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	4000.424
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	679.060
RIDF XV	20 MDR	855.736
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	7557.690
Bharuch		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	1544.952
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	1957.068
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	16.840

District/RIDF Tranche	Project	Amount Released
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	668.352
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	291.304
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	4478.516
Bhavnagar		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	1117.481
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	22.880
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	15.096
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	118.939
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	1274.396
Dahod		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	1544.637
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	305.600
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	240.000
RIDF XV	20 MDR	843.250
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	2933.487
Dang		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	719.210
	TOTAL	719.210
Gandhinagar		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	841.296
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	9.600
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	461.032
RIDF XV	20 MDR	101.600
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	1413.528
Jamnagar		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	1140.856
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	176.311
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	22.560

District/RIDF Tranche	Project	Amount Released
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	645.897
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	1985.624
Junagadh		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	833.160
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	539.128
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	847.228
RIDF XV	20 MDR	800.000
	TOTAL	3019.516
Kheda		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	533.328
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	941.477
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	60.340
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	122.408
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	423.000
RIDF XV	20 MDR	573.074
	TOTAL	2653.627
Kutch		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	1047.046
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	192.648
RIDF XV	20 MDR	1069.772
	TOTAL	2309.466
Mehsana		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	557.058
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	267.128
RIDF XV	20 MDR	1749.533
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	2573.719
Narmada		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	1322.933
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	717.078
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	340.777

District/RIDF Tranche	Project	Amount Released
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	2380.778
Navsari		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	663.347
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	887.347
RIDF XIV	122 Rural Roads	2866.420
RIDF XV	20 MDR	675.660
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	5092.774
Panchmahal		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	836.390
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	3073.134
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	1545.018
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	836.504
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	81.796
RIDF XV	20 MDR	1662.400
	TOTAL	8035.242
Patan		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	582.392
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	22.712
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	541.336
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	2458.405
RIDF XV	20 MDR	670.504
	TOTAL	4275.349
Rajkot		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	79.899
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	22.400
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	1788.792
RIDF XV	20 MDR	1224.314
	TOTAL	3115.405
Sabarkantha		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	2042.675
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	2639.434

District/RIDF Tranche	Project	Amount Released
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	104.960
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	3109.648
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	491.562
RIDF XV	20 MDR	272.992
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	8661.271
Surat		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	1106.085
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	6647.597
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	158.878
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	330.264
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	412.699
RIDF XV	20 MDR	1050.618
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	9706.141
Surendranagar		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	2009.423
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	2956.564
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	6.016
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	344.568
RIDF XV	20 MDR	770.537
	TOTAL	6087.108
Tapi		
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	0.000
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	225.614
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	225.614
Vadodara		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	4878.208
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	2598.648
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	746.638
RIDF XIV	333 Rural Roads	871.960
RIDF XVII	21 MDR	0.000
	TOTAL	9095.454

District/RIDF Tranche	Project	Amount Released
Valsad		
RIDF XIV	430 Rural Roads	445.632
RIDF XIV	844 Rural Roads	4024.744
RIDF XIV	416 Rural Roads	140.800
RIDF XV	122 Rural Roads	447.940
RIDF XV	20 MDR	405.840
TOTAL		5464.956
GRAND TOTAL		110726.093

*MDR: Multi District Roads.

ADB/World Bank assistance in Assam

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

(a) the details of assistance as well as loan sanctioned by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank to the Government of Assam since 2000 sector-wise, year-wise;

(b) the target set, total outlay, amount utilised and achievement made so far, project-wise;

(c) whether any other investment proposal is pending for clearance with regard to Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of projects implemented/under implementation in Assam with the Loans sanctioned by World Bank and ADB since 2000, sector-wise and year-wise are at Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Loan sanctioned by World Bank and ADB

(Amount in US \$ million)

Sector	Name of Project	Date of signing/ effectiveness	Key Physical Targets	Total Project Cost	Loan Amount	Disbursement upto 29.02.12	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WORLD BANK							
Agriculture	Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	24.02.2005	Assistane for minor irrigation, agricultural marketing, fishries, livestock improvement, dairy development, forest and farm to market roads in eleven districts	214.25	154	128.02	project completed
	Additional Financing for Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project	The WB has approved the project on March 13, 2012	To increase the productivity and market access of targeted farmers and community groups in 11 districts of the previous project	76.27	50	NA	NA
Transport	Assam State Road	The WB has approved the project on March 13, 2012	Improvement of about 500 km of Secondary Roads and Bridges	400	320	Nil	NA

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK							
Power	Assam Power Sector Dev.	11.12.2003	Reforming and restructuring State's power sector through development of policy, legal and institutional framework, reorganizing and financial restricting of ASEB, tariff rationalization and efficiency improvement	313.8	150	150	project completed
	Assam Power Sector Dev.	11.12.2003	Improvement of transmission and distribution system through construction/revamping/augmentation of transmission lines, substations, circuit Breakers, Bus Capacitors, etc. and Revenue Management System through improvement of communication system, installation of meters, meter testing equipments, commercially operated sector companies and independent regulator.	243.5	100	100	project completed
	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Programme Tranche- I	15.02.2010	Access to Power through new transmission lines, substations and other transmission system improvement activities; and Energy Efficiency Enhancement through	95	60.3	7.39	40% progress

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			extended and augmented transmission substations, introduction of new technologies to reduce loss, reactive compensation, etc.				
	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program Tranche-II	17.01.2011	Access to Power through new transmission lines, substations and other transmission system improvement activities; and Energy Efficiency Enhancement through extended and augmented transmission substations, introduction of new technologies to reduce loss, reactive compensation, etc.	152.6	89.7	2.04	24% progress
	Assam Power Sector Enhancement Investment Program Tranch-III	27.02.2012	Access to Power through new transmission lines substations and other transmission system improvement activities; and Energy Efficiency Enhancement through extended and augmented transmission substations, introduction of new technologies to reduce loss, reactive compensation, etc.	73	50	0	NA
Public Resource Management	Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Sector Dev.	16.12.2004	Reforms for broadening tax base/collection collection, enhancing non tax revenue, automated inventory of State debt, containment of State pension liabilities, improving budgeting, enhancing poverty-	125	125	125	completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			focused and growth-focused expenditure, reforming public sector enterprises (PSE), reviewing public administration				
	Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Sector Dev.	16.12.2004	Capacity building, development of integrated public financial MIS, establishment of automated employees and pension database	25	25	11.43	project closure date has been extended to 30.06.2012
	Assam Governance Public Resource Management Sector Dev. Sub Programme-II	14.10.2008	Reforms in Revenue Administration, Expenditure and Debt Management and Financial closer of PSEs	100	100	100	Disbursement completed.
Disaster Management	Assam Integrated Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Programme-Tranch-I	10.05.2011	Establishment of Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Authority (AIFRERMA) and Cost-effective bank protection using geotextile – 18 km revetment pro-siltation screens, 19 km embankment strengthening and renovation of 5 sluice gates	71.1	56.9	0	AIFRERMA established and bidding process is ongoing for construction activities

Urban Infra- structure	Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Programme Tranch-I	09.03.2012	Improving Water Supply, Sewerage Treatment and Public Transport in Guwahati and Solid Waste Management and Drainage System in Dibrugarh	115.5	81	0	NA
Transport	Rural Roads Sector-II Investment Programme-III*	10.11.2008	Construction and upgrading of 1670 km of rural roads to all weather standard in Assam and West Bengal	170	130	105.47	1425.82 km roads completed including 685.64 km. in Assam
	Rural Roads Sector-II Investment Programme-IV*	03.09.2009	Construction and upgrading of 3111.62 km of rural roads to all weather standard in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal	240	185	162.54	1732.26 km. roads completed including 376.30 km in Assam

* Multi-State projects where Assam is also a beneficiary.

Utilisation of funds from education cess

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

(a) the details of total amount accrued in various heads out of the Education Cess as levied in terms of budget during the last three years;

(b) the criteria fixed for utilization of the amount of specified purposes, showing the allocation and utilization made so far, State-wise, against each component; and

(c) the targeted accrual by end of current financial year and benefit to be derived out of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Revenue realized under head Education Cess from direct taxes and indirect taxes during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The proceeds of Education Cess are credited to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) to be spent on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme(s) of the Government. Allocation to the States are not being made separately against the Education Cess. Assistance to States is released under individual schemes of SSA and MDM as per the respective guidelines and budgetary allocations of these schemes.

(c) The targeted accrual as per revised estimates by the end of current financial year 2011-12 under head education cess from direct and indirect taxes is as under:

Direct Taxes : Rs. 14,505 crore
Indirect Taxes : Rs. 12,956 crore

As per information provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, under S.S.A. the enrolment of children has increased from 15,77,00,000 (2001-02) to 19,50,90,845 (2009-10) as per Selected Education Statistics (SES) 2009-10. Under MDM 10.67 crore children are availing the benefit in the Government and Government Aided Schools.

Statement

Revenue realized under head Education Cess from direct taxes and indirect taxes during the last three years is as under:

Direct Taxes:	(Rs. in crore)	
Financial Year	Primary Education Cess	Secondary and Higher Education Cess
2008-09	6408	3197
2009-10	7068	3533
2010-11	8480	4239

Indirect Taxes

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Primary Education Cess	Secondary and Higher Education Cess
2008-09	6182.16	2663.42
2009-10	5440.66	2504.88
2010-11	7552.59	3733.35

Report on black money by ICAI

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

(a) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) is preparing a detailed report on the black money of the country stashed in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the said report is likely to be prepared;

(d) whether the Government is taking stringent steps with regard to the black money stashed in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No information has been received from ICAI in this regard.

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

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Government has framed a comprehensive five-pronged strategy in order to bring back the country's money illegally stashed abroad. The strategy comprises of:

(i) Joining the global crusade against 'black money';

(ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;

(iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds;

(iv) Developing systems for implementation; and

(v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

Revamp of education loan model

688. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: With the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leading public sector banks have submitted a joint proposal to Government for a revamp of their education loan models by including new

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

disciplines such as sundry vocational training courses, paramedical as well as certain high end segments like pilot trainings in the eligible category;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the Bankers move is in line with the Government's policy to make more number of people entering labour market employable through various skill development initiatives; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government in this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Indian Banks' Association has recently formulated an 'Educational Loan Scheme for Vocational Courses' and circulated to its member banks for implementation.

The Scheme *inter-alia* includes provision of education loans to those Indian students who have secured admission in a course run or supported by a Ministry/ Department/Organization of the Government or a company/society/organization supported by National Skill Development Corporation or State Skill Missions/State Skill Corporations, preferably leading to a certificate/diploma/degree, etc. issued by a Government organization or an organization recognized/authorized by the Government.

The scheme is aimed at benefitting students in acquiring functional skills.

Measures for controlling viral encephalitis

689. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children in the Gaya district of Bihar are dying from viral encephalitis; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to deal with this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) 47 deaths were reported due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) from the district of Gaya, Bihar during 2011.

(b) Government of India is implementing 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 include integrated vector control, vaccination, early case detection, appropriate treatment, disease and vector surveillance, Behavior Change Communication (BCC) and capacity building.

Creation of database of generic medicines

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

(a) whether Government plans to create a database of generic equivalents

of branded medicines for mandatory prescription of low cost drugs along with their costlier versions;

(b) whether Government has also planned to make it compulsory for doctors to write names of generic drugs along with brand names; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, there is no proposal to create a database of generic equivalents of branded medicines for mandatory prescription of low cost drugs along with their costlier versions.

(b) and (c) Though it has not been made compulsory for doctors to write names of generic drugs along with brand names, the Health Ministry has, however, from time-to-time issued directions to doctors in the Central Government-run hospitals to prescribe only generic drugs as far as possible. Repeated circulars/instructions have been issued to all Government hospitals and CGHS dispensaries to prescribe generic medicines to the maximum extent possible. At the hospitals level also, circulars by Medical Superintendents of Hospitals in Delhi have been issued from time to time encouraging/motivating doctors to prescribe generic drugs. Similar advisories have been sent to the State Governments as well.

Removal of India from polio-endemic countries' countries list

691. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation (WHO) has removed India from the list of polio-endemic countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of further efforts Government is making to remain polio-free for two more years before it is declared polio-free by the WHO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes, it is a fact that World Health Organization has removed India from the list of countries with active endemic wild polio virus transmission as not a single wild polio virus case has been reported for the last year when case occurred on 13th January, 2011.

(c) Following steps are taken to maintain polio free for next two years :

(i) To maintain population immunity two nationwide polio campaigns (National Immunization Days) followed by four large scale polio campaigns in the high risk States/high risk population like mobile and migrant population (Sub National Immunization Days) will continue so that no wild polio virus could establish circulation.

(ii) Continuous vaccination is being carried out in Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal border to mitigate risk from importation of polio.

(iii) Sensitive Surveillance to detect any polio cases,

- (iv) Environmental Surveillance of sewage samples is being carried out for detection of the polio virus at Mumbai, Delhi, Patna and Kolkata.
- (v) Emergency preparedness and response plan developed to manage any wild polio virus case.
- (vi) Multipronged strategy to improve sanitation, hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhoea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which were reporting maximum number of polio cases in the country.

Rest room halls in Government hospitals

†692. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to build rest room halls in O.P.D. blocks for patients receiving treatment in Government hospitals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the hospitals where rest rooms are required along with the names of those which do not require rest rooms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and it is primarily State Governments' responsibility to provide healthcare facilities, rest room/hall etc. to the people as per their requirement and within available resources. As far three Central Government hospitals namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Harding Medical College (LHMC) and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital (SSKH) and Dr. RML Hospital are concerned Safdarjung Hospital and LMHC and SSKH have rest room/hall in their OPD Blocks. Dr. RML Hospital has also space near ward Block and in Emergency block for the patients and their kin.

Special de-worming drive in schools

†693. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

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

- (a) whether Government has launched a special drive for treatment of intestinal worms among school children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the names of States where this drive is going on;
- (c) whether some children have died or some have become sick by using pills distributed by the Delhi Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken against the persons responsible for these incidents?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Government of India under the School Health Programme promotes de-worming for school going children of 6 to 18 years as the National School Health Programme guidelines. In current FY (2011-12), 33 out of 35 States included the school health programme at an approved cost of 13650.83 lakh. The list of States is given in Statement (*See* below).

Recently the Government of India has proposed Weekly Iron Folic acid Supplementation (WIFS) for 10 to 18 years adolescents with weekly supervised ingestion of Iron Folic acid supplementation along with biannual de-worming regime to address the prevailing anemia status in this age group.

(c) No child has died in the recent mass De-worming Programme conducted by GNCT of Delhi. Delhi Government has put in place a detailed Emergency response plan to manage adverse events if any. A few children reported minor symptoms of pain abdomen and vomiting, which is not unexpected in the children with high worm load. These children were managed by providing symptomatic treatment.

(d) In view of (c) Question does not arise.

Statement

NRHM allocation, 2011-12, for School Health as approved in RoP

Sl.No.	State	Allocation for School Health (Rs in Lakhs)
1	2	3
A. High Focus States		
1.	Bihar	1,500.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	18.50
3.	Himanchal Pradesh	275.84
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	215.42
6.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00
7.	Orissa	788.69
8.	Rajasthan	240.60
9.	Uttar Pradesh	729.36
10.	Uttarakhand	518.70
	SUB TOTAL	4,337.11
B. NE States		
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.83
12.	Assam	236.94
13.	Manipur	3.00
14.	Meghalaya	21.79
15.	Mizoram	63.28

1	2	3
16.	Nagaland	41.87
17.	Sikkim	8.85
18.	Tripura	128.77
	SUB TOTAL	513.33
C. Non-High Focus States		
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1,014.36
20.	Goa	8.20
21.	Gujarat	800.00
22.	Haryana	148.14
23.	Karnataka	727.70
24.	Kerala	550.00
25.	Maharashtra	3,277.29
26.	Punjab	630.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	1,194.17
28.	West Bengal	182.34
	SUB TOTAL	8,532.20
D. Small States/UTs		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	52.85
30.	Chandigarh	129.64
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.66
32.	Daman and Diu	4.66
33.	Delhi	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	13.18
35.	Puducherry	5.20
	SUB TOTAL	268.19
GRAND TOTAL		13,650.83

Disposal of hazardous bio-medical waste by hospitals

694. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:
SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government hospitals in the National Capital are turning a blind eye to the hazards of bio-medical waste by either casually dumping the untreated waste despite expensive incinerators installed at the hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and in how many hospitals incinerators are functioning or not functioning; and

(c) the action the Ministry has taken under the Bio-Medical Waste Rules, 1998 against the erring hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the information provided by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC), it is not correct.

(b) The details of status of functioning of incinerators for Bio-Medical waste in Government hospitals of Delhi as informed by DPCC, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) DPCC has informed that Health Care Establishment is required to install its own treatment and disposal facility or can get its Bio Medical Waste treated and disposed off through Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility authorized by the State Pollution Control Board/Committee. DPCC has taken following action under the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rule, 1998 and amended to date:-

- (i) Bio Medical Waste is being disposed/treated by three Operators of Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF) or by the hospitals which have their own treatment facilities like Incinerator/Autoclave/Microwave etc.
- (ii) Bio-Medical Waste Treatment facilities have been installed for the Bio-Medical Waste in Hospitals and three Operators or Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTF) are having sufficient capacity to treat the Bio Medical waste.
- (iii) Regular inspections are carried out by their officials to check compliance of Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 as amended to date. The deficiencies observed, if any, are communicated to the Health Care Establishment through letter/show cause notices etc. under the said Rules/Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for rectification of the deficiencies.

Statement*Details of Status of Functioning of Incinerators*

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital	Address/location	Operational Status	Remarks
1.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	Ansari Nagar New Delhi-29	Stopped/closed the incinerator	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF.
2.	Charak Palika Hospital	Moti Bagh New Delhi-21	Stopped/closed the incinerator	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF.
3.	Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital	Shahdara, Delhi-95	Stopped/closed the incinerator	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Incinerable Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF. The Hospital is having Autoclave for the treatment of the Autoclavable Bio Medical Waste.
4.	Hindu Rao Hospital	Delhi-07	Stopped/closed the incinerator	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Incinerable Bio-Medical Waste through CBWTF. The Hospital is having Autoclave for the treatment of the Autoclavable Bio Medical Waste.
5.	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospital	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi-01	Stopped/closed the incinerator	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF.
6.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital	Khichripur, Delhi -91	Stopped/closed the incinerator	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Incinerable Bio Medical Waste through

7.	Lala Ram Swaroop Institute of tuberculosis & Respiratory Diseases	Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-30	Functional	CBWTF. The Hospital is having Autoclave for the treatment of the Autoclavable Bio Medical Waste. The Hospital is also having Autoclave for the treatment of the Autoclavable Bio Medical Waste.
8.	Lok Nayak Hospital	Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, New Delhi-02	Stopped/closed the incinerator.	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Incinerable Bio-Medical Waste through CBWTF. The Hospital is having Autoclave for the treatment of the Autoclavable Bio Medical Waste.
9.	Maharishi Valmiki Infectious Diseases Hospital (MVID Hospital)	Kingsway Camp, Delhi-09	Functional	Other Plastic/infectious waste is chemically treated and disposed off.
10.	Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi-01	Functional	The Hospital is also having Microwave for the treatment of the Microwable Bio Medical Waste.
11.	Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital	Jaffarpur, Delhi-73	Stopped/closed the incinerator	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Incinerable Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF. The Hospital is having Autoclave for the treatment of the Autoclavable Bio Medical Waste.

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital	Address/location	Operational Status	Remarks
12.	Rajan Babu Institute for Pulmonary Medicine and Tuberculosis (RBTB Hospital)	Kingsway Camp Delhi-09	Stopped/closed the incinerator	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF.
13.	Safdarjang Hospital	Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-29	Functional	Incinerator Operational. The Hospital is having Microwave for the treatment of the microwable Bio-Medical Waste. DPCC has given permission to close down the incinerator on the request of Director General, DGHS Govt. of India since the land occupied by the incinerator is proposed to be used for the approach road for the Centre for Emergency Trauma. It has been informed that after closure of the incinerator. Bio Medical Waste would be treated and disposed through CBWTF.
14.	Swami Dayanand Hospital	Shahdara, Delhi 95	Functional	The Hospital is also having Autoclave for the treatment of the Autoclavable Bio Medical Waste.
15.	Palika Maternity Hospital	Lodhi Colony, New Delhi-03	Stopped/closed the incinerator.	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF.

16.	NDMC Veterinary Hospital	Moti Bagh, New Delhi-21	Stopped/closed the incinerator.	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF.
17.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital	Hari Nagar, Delhi-64	Stopped/closed the incinerator.	Outsourced the treatment and Disposal of the Incinerable Bio Medical Waste through CBWTF. The Hospital is having Autoclave for the treatment of the Autoclavable Bio Medical Waste.
18.	Base Hospital of Armed Forces	Delhi Cantt, Delhi	Functional	
19.	R.R. Hospital of Armed Forces	Delhi Gurgaon Road (National Highway No. 8), Delhi Cant., Delhi	Functional	

CBWTF – Common Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility.

NRHM scam in U.P.

695. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) scam has been unearthed in Uttar Pradesh (UP) following which a number of officials connected with the NRHM projects in the State have been murdered or committed suicide;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated by any central agency; 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) The Financial Management Group (FMG) of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, regularly sends teams to States to monitor the financial management of NRHM. Such an FMG team which had visited Uttar Pradesh in December, 2010 observed deficiencies in the following areas:

- (i) Award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units; Management of hospital cleaning and gardening; Procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.
- (ii) Supply of poor quality IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.
- (iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.
- (v) Non-operational of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

On the request of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and also that of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is undertaking a special audit on NRHM implementation in Uttar Pradesh for the entire period of NRHM from 2005-06 to 2010-11.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the directions of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in Writ Petition Nos. 3611 (MB) of 2011 (PIL), 3301 (MB) of 2011 (PIL) and 2647 (MB) of 2011 (PIL), the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered five

Preliminary Enquiries related to alleged irregularities in the execution and implementation of National Rural Health Mission funds in the State of Uttar Pradesh since its inception in the year 2005-06 till date. During the course of the said Preliminary Enquiries, the CBI has registered 13 cases so far which are under investigation.

Whistleblower scheme

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

(a) whether there was a proposal under the consideration of Government to reward handsomely who will expose or provide information against those indulging in adulteration of food;

(b) whether unscrupulous elements are playing with the lives of people by adulterating food items; and

(c) if so, to what extent the State Governments have been asked to enforce the policy and check food adulterators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has drawn up a draft reward scheme which will be operationalised after finalisation within the scope of Section 95 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

However, recently a whistle blower bill has been presented passed by Lok Sabha. Before taking a final view about the reward scheme, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is waiting for the outcome of this Bill. In case, Parliament passes an Act on Whistle Blower, then there may not be any necessity to go ahead with this scheme.

(c) and (d) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 is being enforced by State/UT Governments throughout the country *w.e.f.* 05.08.2011. Several steps have been taken by the Government to check adulteration which includes lifting of samples by the Food Safety Officers of the States/U.Ts, for testing, conducting raids at suspected places and taking action against such persons. The standards of food articles are being revised and updated from time to time. Appropriate advisories and alerts are also issued to the State/U.Ts authorities from time to time for keeping strict vigil on the quality of food items within their respective jurisdiction for ensuring safe and wholesome food for consumers.

Public Spending on Health

697. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the current expenditure on health as a percentage of the GDP;

(b) the comparative Government expenditure on health sector as a percentage of the GDP in comparison to other sectors;

(c) whether the High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage has recommended an increase in Government's spending on health; and

(d) the proposed increase in health sector spending as opposed to other sectors in the Twelfth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) As per Economic Survey 2011-12, the health expenditure by General Government (Central and State Government combined) as percentage of the GDP is 1.30 (BE) in 2011-12.

(b) A statement showing Government expenditure on health sector as a percentage of the GDP, in comparison to other social sectors for 2011-12 (BE) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes. The High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage has recommended increasing public spending on health from around 1.2 % of GDP to at least 2.5% by the end of the 12th Plan and to at least 3% of GDP by 2022.

(d) As per the Planning Commission document—"Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan", the aim is to increase the total health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

Statement

Trends in Social Service Expenditure by General Government (Central and State Governments, combined) as percentage of GDP

Items	2011-12 (BE)
Expenditure on social services of which	6.74
(i) Education	3.11
(ii) Health	1.30
(iii) Others	2.34

Source: Economic Survey 2011-12

Opening of mentally healthcare institutes

†698. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to establish institution like NIMHANS, Bangalore, at other places also;

(b) if so, the locations thereof and by when they will be established;

(c) the mechanism to recognise the private efforts for the treatment of rapidly increasing number of mental patients; and

(d) the number of institutions which have applied for the recognition of degree or diploma conferred by them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Does not arise

(c) According to Clause 4(3)(b) of the Mental Health Act (MHA), 1987, it is the duty of the State Mental Health Authorities (SMHAs) to supervise the psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric nursing homes and other Mental Health Service Agencies (including places in which mentally ill persons may be kept or detained) under the control of the State Government.

(d) List of Institutions which have applied for recognition for degree/diploma in the subject of psychiatry during the year 2011 and 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

List of Institutions which have applied for recognition during 2011-12

Sl.No.	State	Institute	Course
1.	Andhra	Katuri Medical College, Guntur	MD (Psychiatry)
2.	Pradesh	NRI Medical College and Hospital, Guntur	MD (Psychiatry)
3.		Prathima Medical College and Hospital, Karim Nagar	MD (Psychiatry)
4.		PES Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Kuppam	MD (Psychiatry)
5.	Gujarat	B.K. Shah Medical Institute and Research Centre, Vadodra	DPM
6.		Pandit Deendayal Upadhayay Medical College, Rajkot	DPM
7.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry and Allied Sciences, Ranchi	MD (Psychiatry) and DPM
8.	Karnataka	JSS Medical College, Mysore	DPM (For renewal of recognition)
9.		MVJ Medical College, Bangalore	MD (Psychiatry)
10.	Maharashtra	Dr. Vasantarao Pawar Medical College and Research Centre, Nasik	DPM and MD (Psychiatry)
11.	Puducherry	Puducherry Institute of Medical Sciences, Puducherry	MD (Psychiatry)
12.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	MD (Psychiatry)
13.		Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	MD (Psychiatry)
14.		Sree Balaji Medical College & Hospital, Chennai	MD (Psychiatry)
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad	MD (Psychiatry) and DPM

Rehabilitation of mentally challenged persons

699. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any effort to ascertain the number of mentally challenged persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof indicating the number of such persons, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any step during the last three years to rehabilitate mentally challenged persons in the country;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State Subject, the number of mentally challenged persons is not maintained centrally.

(c) to (e) The primary responsibility for programmes of rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities including that of mentally retarded persons lies with the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of Persons With Disabilities. Financial assistance is provided to Non Government Organizations for providing various services to mentally retarded persons for projects like special schools for persons with mental retardation, vocational training centres, project for children with cerebral palsy, pre-school and early intervention and training, half way homes for psycho-social rehabilitation of treated and controlled mentally ill persons etc. under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDKS).

Statement indicating funds released state-wise including Himachal Pradesh is given in Statement.

Statement

Amount of funds released State-wise from 2008-11

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1317.78	1586.81	2063.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.37	6.72	3.36
3.	Assam	121.92	87.40	184.57
4.	Bihar	87.75	45.48	100.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.69	31.52	20.07
6.	Goa	13.09	18.30	14.05
7.	Gujarat	82.20	57.40	50.88

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
8.	Haryana	127.92	78.36	107.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.83	17.99	52.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.93	7.19	21.92
11.	Jharkhand	10.06	12.01	24.02
12.	Karnataka	814.56	857.24	1057.62
13.	Kerala	378.40	386.96	789.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	170.35	99.56	175.81
15.	Maharashtra	254.23	150.51	217.50
16.	Manipur	196.76	130.14	305.91
17.	Meghalaya	75.65	25.64	73.60
18.	Mizoram	19.60	6.58	40.45
19.	Orissa	367.34	448.66	591.15
20.	Punjab	94.00	35.38	130.28
21.	Rajasthan	93.14	168.81	179.45
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	474.37	366.18	421.49
24.	Tripura	10.81	21.36	6.20
25.	Uttar Pradesh	700.21	718.82	612.36
26.	Uttarakhand	63.02	53.60	132.60
27.	West Bengal	641.12	543.22	591.74
Union Territories				
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	10.50	0.00
2.	Delhi	193.55	170.24	249.67
3.	Puducherry	15.63	13.36	6.55
TOTAL:		6476.38	6155.94	8225.64

Monitoring mechanism for clinic trials

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

(a) whether Government has constituted any monitoring mechanism to prevent unethical trials from being initiated and flagrant violations from taking place;

(b) whether some companies earn handsome profits by throwing ethics and procedures to the wind during clinical trials; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In order to strengthen the regulations relating to clinical trials, the following proposals have been approved by Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB) and Draft Notification for soliciting view of various stakeholders with a view to carrying out amendments in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules has also been published:

1. Incorporation of detailed provisions for providing financial compensation to trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death.
2. Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee (EC), Sponsor and Investigator to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to trial subjects who suffer trial related injury or death and such information is provided to Drugs 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.

(b) and (c) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has investigated some clinical trials where approved protocols were not being followed and has taken appropriate steps.

Opening of nursing colleges in NE States

701. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to allow Government as well as private and foreign institutions to open new nursing colleges/schools and introduce basic nursing courses in the North-Eastern (NE) States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of proposals received by Government for setting up nursing schools/colleges in the North Eastern States; and
- (d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government has identified several districts in the North-Eastern States for opening of ANM/GNM schools. The details of such districts alongwith the status of proposals received from these States are enclosed at Statement-I (*See below*). In addition to this, Indian Nursing Council (INC) have received 14 proposals of basic Nursing courses (ANM, GNM, B.Sc. Nursing) from North Eastern States. The details of such proposals received by Indian Nursing Council are is enclosed at Statement-II (*See below*).

No foreign institutions have applied for any nursing programme so far.

Statement-I

Status of opening of ANM/GNM Schools in the North Eastern States under the scheme of upgradation and strengthening of nursing services

Name of State	Districts identified for opening of ANM/GNM schools	Districts for which proposals has already been approved and Central assistance has been disbursed	Total Funds released to the State (Rs. crores)	Districts for which either proposals have not been received or formalities have not been completed by the State
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1. Aanjaw 2. Changlang 3. Upper Dibang Valley 4. East Kameng 5. Kurung Kumey 6. Lohit 7. Lower Dibang Valley 8. Lower Subansiri 9. Tawang 10. Tirap 11. Upper Siang 12. U.Subansiri 13. West Kameng 14. West Siang	1. Lohit 2. West Siang 3. Tawang 4. U. Subansiri	12.50	1. Aanjaw 2. Changlang 3. Upper Dibang Valley 4. East Kameng 5. Kurung Kumey 6. Lower Dibang Valley 7. Lower Subansiri 8. Tirap 9. Upper Siang 10. West Kameng
Assam	1. Baksa			1. Baksa

1	2	3	4	5
	2. Bongiagaon			2. Bongiagaon
	3. Udalguri			3. Udalguri
Manipur	1. Bishnupur	1. Bishnupur	30.00	1. Charchandpur
	2. Chandel	2. Chandel		
	3. Senapati	3. Senapati		2. East Imphal
	4. Tamenglong	4. Tamenglong		
	5. Thoubal	5. Thoubal		
	6. Ukhrul	6. Ukhrul		
	7. Charchandpur			
	8. East Imphal			
Meghalaya	1. East Garo Hills			1. East Garo Hills
	2. Ri Bhoi			2. Ri Bhoi
	3. South Garo Hills			3. South Garo Hills
	4. West Khasi Hills			4. West Khasi Hills
	5. Shillong, Jaintia Hills			5. Shillong, Jaintia Hills
Mizoram	1. Champhai	1. Champhai	19.12	1. Aizwal
	2. Kolasib	2. Kolasib		2. Mamit
	3. Lawngtlai	3. Lawngtlai		
	4. Mamit	4. Saiha		
	5. Saiha	5. Serchhip		
	6. Serchhip			
-	7. Aizwal			
Nagaland	1. Dimapur	12. Mon	8.50	1. Dimapur
	2. Kiphire	13. Phek		2. Kiphire
	3. Longleng			3. Longleng
	4. Mon			4. Peren
	5. Peren			5. Wokha
	6. Phek			6. Zunheboto
	7. Wokha			7. Kohima
	8. Zunheboto			8. Mokokchung

1	2	3	4	5
	9. Kohima			9. Tuensang
	10. Mokokchung			
	11. Tuensang			
Sikkim	1. East Sikkim	1. East Sikkim	5.00	1. North Sikkim
	2. West Sikkim	2. West Sikkim		2. South Sikkim
	3. North Sikkim			
	4. South Sikkim			
Tripura	1. Dhalai		-	1. Dhalai
	2. North Tripura			2. North Tripura

Statement-II*Detail of basic nursing courses received by Indian Nursing Council*

Sl.No.	State	Programme	Sector	Institute Name	Institute Address
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	ANM	Private	Arunachal Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital	Lekhi Village, A-Sector, Naharlagun, District Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh-791110
2.	Assam	B.Sc. (N)	Government	BCS Nursing College	A.M.C. Campus, Dibrugarh, Assam
3.	Assam	GNM	Private	P. Baruah School of Nursing	Jatia, Kahilipara Road, Ganeshguri, Near Ganesh Mandir, Dispur, Kamrup (M) Assam-781006
4.	Assam	ANM	Private	P. Baruah School of Nursing	Jatia Kahilipara Road, Ganeshguri, Near Ganesh Mandir, Dispur, Kapurp (M) Assam-781006
5.	Assam	B.Sc. (N)	Government	BCS Nursing College	Silchar, Assam
6.	Manipur	ANM	Private	Nurses Institute of Health Science	Kwakeithel, Airport Road, Imphal West, Manipur-795001
7.	Manipur	B.Sc. (N)	Government	College of Nursing Medical	Lamphelpat, Imphal West, Manipur-795004
8.	Manipur	GNM	Private	L. Chaobi Nursing Institute	J.N. Hospital Road, Porompat, Ponglambi, Imphal-East, Manipur-795010
9.	Manipur	GNM	Private	Millennium Nursing Institute	Kongba, Lairenpat, Imphal-795001, Manipur
10.	Manipur	ANM	Private	Millennium Nursing Institute	Kongba, Lairenpat, Imphal, Manipur-795001

11.	Nagaland	ANM	Private	Instt. of Management and Med Research Health SC and School of Nursing	Singrijan, Dhansiripar Road, Dimapur Nagaland-797112
12.	Tripura	B.Sc. (N)	Private	Tripura Institute of Paramedical Sciences	Amtali, Hapania (Opposite of Women's Polytechnic), Agartala, Tripura (W)-799014
13.	Tripura	B.Sc. (N)	Private	Institute of Nursing Science	9A, Mantribari Road, Post Office Chowhohoni, Agartala, Post Box No. 67, West Tripura-799001
14.	Tripura	ANM	Private	Tripura Sundari College of Nursing	East Champamura, Tulakuna <i>via</i> Khayerpur, Old Agarthala Post, West Tripura-799008

Stengthening of Cancer Control Programme

702. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to strengthen the existing cancer control programme in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to open early cancer detection centres in all districts; and
- (d) the statistics regarding cancer patients, year-wise and State-wise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010. The programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-12. Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for early diagnosis of Cancer and chemotherapy facilities. Early cancer detection would be done at districts level through opportunistic screening mainly for Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer. The programme also envisages strengthening of Government Medical Colleges/hospitals including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive cancer care services.

The proposal for Twelfth Five Year Plan envisages further expanding the existing programme to all the districts of the country. However, this will be dependent upon final approval of Planning Commission and availability of resources.

(d) As per Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of cancer patients, State-wise and year-wise, are given in Statement.

Statement*Estimated Number of Cancer cases in different States of India (2009-2011)*

Sl. No.	States	Cancer cases		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10390	10615	10775
2.	Himachal Pradesh	5798	5868	5905
3.	Punjab	23268	23577	23826
4.	Chandigarh	873	889	909
5.	Uttaranchal	8463	8616	8740

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Haryana	21071	21473	21809
7.	Delhi	12930	13201	13495
8.	Rajasthan	57146	58271	59004
9.	Uttar Pradesh	166327	169419	171369
10.	Bihar	85978	87924	89030
11.	Sikkim	349	357	364
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1144	1170	1188
13.	Nagaland	1695	1701	1717
14.	Manipur	1422	1455	1480
15.	Mizoram	1137	1160	1179
16.	Tripura	3081	3132	3178
17.	Meghalaya	2457	2516	2551
18.	Assam	24084	24460	24716
19.	West Bengal	76935	77975	78820
20.	Jharkhand	27451	28013	28381
21.	Orissa	35407	35878	36171
22.	Chhattisgarh	21307	21752	22053
23.	Madhya Pradesh	51521	52485	53132
24.	Gujarat	50388	51301	52092
25.	Daman and Diu	182	195	210
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	266	282	298
27.	Maharashtra	94283	95706	96890
28.	Ahdhra Pradesh	71737	72553	73330
29.	Karnataka	49688	50436	51070
30.	Goa	1236	1248	1267
31.	Lakshadweep	53	54	56
32.	Kerala	28309	28682	29381
33.	Tamil Nadu	76279	77418	78446
34.	Puducherry	1033	1060	1083
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322	324	327
TOTAL:		1014010	1031166	1044242

*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate (2001-2011) observed in India.

Affiliation of medical colleges with district hospital

703. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider making it compulsory for Centrally sponsored medical colleges to be affiliated to district hospitals or health centres; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAJD): (a) and (b) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Establishment of AIIMS-like institute in Himachal Pradesh

704. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given permission to set up 6 AIIMS like institutions in different States of the country under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) if so, the date of approval and the amount being spent on each institution/hospital;

(c) whether Government proposes to build a similar institution under the above said scheme in Shimla or any district of Himachal Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India is 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), at an estimated cost of Rs. 840 Crore each, including a provision of Rs. 20 Crore for Nursing College. These projects were approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in March, 2006.

(c) No.

(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda in the State of Himachal Pradesh has been taken up for upgradation in the second phase of PMSSY.

Prescription of medicines by brand names instead of composition

705. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the practice of prescribing medicines by doctors by brand names instead of composition is hurting Indian consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that medicine companies are not just sponsoring

research and continuing education of doctors but are also shelling out gifts in cash and kind; and

(d) if so, the steps Government will take to safeguard the interest of consumers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Prescription of medicines by doctors by brand names instead of composition tends to increase the cost of medicines thereby making treatment more expensive.

(c) and (d) The Medical Council of India (MCI) has prohibited acceptance of gifts by the doctors from the pharma companies. Department of Pharmaceuticals under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has prepared a draft Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices (UCPMP), which is to be adopted voluntarily in the first instance by the Pharma Companies. The UCPMP was put up on the website of Department of Pharmaceuticals for inviting comments from the stakeholders.

Under-five deaths on the rise

706. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the under-five deaths on the rise in the country's National Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the last three years, State-wise, especially in the backward and tribal areas, year-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the funds spent for them during the said period; and

(e) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No.

As per Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India, the Under-five Mortality Rate has reduced from 40 in 2008 to 37 per thousand live births in 2009 in the country's national capital.

The State-wise details of under-five mortality rate are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under RCH program, the details of funds allocated and utilized is as below:

Year	Allocated (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2008-09	2973	2928
2009-10	3292	3124
2010-11	3647	3710

(e) Under the National Rural Health Mission the following interventions are 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 340 SNCUs, 1210 NBSU and 9824 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. 558 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition. As breastfeeding reduces neo-natal mortality, exclusive breastfeeding 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 and 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, 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 (HBNBC) : As 52 per cent 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 eighty lakh mothers and One crore and twenty two lakh children have been registered till 15th March, 2012.

Statement

State wise trend of Under 5 Mortality Rate

Sl.No.	India and Bigger States	SRS-2008	SRS-2009
1.	India	69	64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58	52
3.	Assam	88	87
4.	Bihar	75	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	71	67
6.	Delhi	40	37
7.	Gujarat	60	61
8.	Haryana	65	60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50	51
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	50
11.	Jharkhand	65	62
12.	Karnataka	55	50
13.	Kerala	14	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	92	89
15.	Maharashtra	41	36
16.	Orissa	89	84

Sl.No.	India and Bigger States	SRS-2008	SRS-2009
17.	Punjab	49	46
18.	Rajasthan	80	74
19.	Tamil Nadu	36	33
20.	Uttar Pradesh	91	85
21.	West Bengal	42	40

High rates of IMR and MMR

707. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether both Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) are still quite high in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the reasons for such high rates; and

(c) how far the measures taken up to reduce MMR and IMR have been successful in arresting the rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS), Registrar General of India (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has shown a decline from 254 per 100,000 live births in the period 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 and Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 58 per 1000 live births in the year 2004 to 47 per 1000 live births in 2010.

(b) The State-wise MMR and IMR are given at Statement-I and II (*See* below).

As per the RGI-SRS report titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", major causes of maternal deaths in the country are Haemorrhage (38%), Sepsis (11%), Hypertensive Disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%), Abortion (8%) and Other Conditions (34%) , which includes Anaemia.

Maternal Mortality is also influenced by socio-economic determinants which include low level of education, early age at marriage and child bearing, cultural misconceptions, economic dependency of women etc.

The main reasons for Infant Mortality in India 2001-03 as given by the Registrar General of India, are perinatal conditions (46%), Respiratory infections (22%), Diarrhoeal diseases (10%), other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%) and Congenital anomalies (3.1%).

(c) The decline in MMR and IMR can be attributed largely to the measures which have been undertaken under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in the year 2005 with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and infrastructure. These include :

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, infant and newborn care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care and child care services.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and children from 6 months to 10 years for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Engagement of more than, 800,000 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Home Based New Born Care (HBNBC) through ASHA to improve new born care practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrheal and Acute Respiratory diseases.
- Infant and Young Child Feeding.
- Immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases.
- Vitamin A prophylaxis.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) to address severe and acute mal-nutrition.
- Establishing Referral systems including emergency referral transport, for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models.
- A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. Free entitlements have also been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

Statement-I

Maternal Mortality Ratio

India and State-wise

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 2004-06, 2007-09)

Sl.No.	Major State	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
	India Total *	254	212
1.	Assam	480	390
2.	Bihar/Jharkhand	312	261
3.	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	335	269

Sl.No.	Major State	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
4.	Orissa	303	258
5.	Rajasthan	388	318
6.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	440	359
7.	Andhra Pradesh	154	134
8.	Karnataka	213	178
9.	Kerala	95	81
10.	Tamil Nadu	111	97
11.	Gujarat	160	148
12.	Haryana	186	153
13.	Maharashtra	130	104
14.	Punjab	192	172
15.	West Bengal	141	145
16.	*Others	206	160

* Includes Others

Statement-II

State-wise trend in Infant Mortality Rate (Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS)

Sl.No.	States	2004	2010
	All India	58	47
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	46
2.	Assam	66	58
3.	Bihar	61	48
4.	Chhattisgarh	60	51
5.	Delhi	32	30
6.	Gujarat	53	44
7.	Haryana	61	48
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	49	43
9.	Jharkhand	49	42
10.	Karnataka	49	38
11.	Kerala	12	13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	79	62
13.	Maharashtra	36	28
14.	Orissa	77	61
15.	Punjab	45	34

Sl.No.	States	2004	2010
16.	Rajasthan	67	55
17.	Tamil Nadu	41	24
18.	Uttar Pradesh	72	61
19.	West Bengal	40	31
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	38	31
21.	Goa	17	10
22.	Himachal Pradesh	51	40
23.	Manipur	14	14
24.	Meghalaya	54	55
25.	Mizoram	19	37
26.	Nagaland	17	23
27.	Sikkim	32	30
28.	Tripura	32	27
29.	Uttaranchal	42	38
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	25
31.	Chandigarh	21	22
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	38
33.	Daman and Diu	37	23
34.	Lakshadweep	30	25
35.	Pondicherry	24	22

Upgradation of civil hospital, Rohru (HP)

708. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no specialist doctors, nurses and modern equipments in laboratory, including basic facilities like Ultrasound and X-ray machines/MRI/CT scan etc. in Civil Hospital, Rohru, in Shimla District in Himachal Pradesh (HP); and

(b) whether Government will sanction sufficient funds for upgradation and deputation of specialist staff in the said hospital. Rohru on priority basis under NRHM scheme for improvement of health facility for the welfare of people of five tehsils and also from Uttarakhand who come there for treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per the information received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh, the detail of availability of doctors and nurses in Civil Hospital, Rohru is as under:

Sl.No.	Name of category	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1.	Medical Officer	17	10 [Out of these ten, two are specialist <i>i.e.</i> one Surgeon and Physician each]. In addition, one Anesthetist visit Civil Hospital Rohru once in every 15 days from DDU and One Eye Surgeon visits CH Rohru once in 15 days from CHC Kothkai.	7
2.	Staff Nurses	20	11	9

One USC Machine and two 500 MA and 100 MA each X-Ray Machines are available and in lab 2 semi Auto Biochemistry Analysers and one fully Hematology Auto Analyser are available.

(b) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that Civil Hospital Rohru gets annual grant of Rs. 2,50,000/- under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] every year. In 2011-12, the Civil Hospital, Rohru has been given an additional Rs. 50,000/- also.

Curb on unethical clinical trials

709. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any stringent legislation would be made to curb unethical clinical trials;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps on persons responsible for using mentally ill patients for clinical trials; and

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to compensate victims of clinical trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In order to further strengthen the regulations relating to clinical trials, following proposals have been approved by DTAB and the Draft Notification for soliciting view of various stake holders with a view to carrying out amendments, in Drugs and Cosmetics Rules conveying out has also been published:

1. Incorporation of detailed provisions for providing financial compensation to the trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death.
2. Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee (EC), 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 and such information is provided to DCG(I).

(b) and (c) An inspection was conducted at Indore by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) to investigate the matter. The investigations revealed that the psychiatrists attached to the Mahatma Gandhi Medical College and Mental Hospital (MGM) had conducted clinical trials. Investigations showed that subjects in these clinical trials were enrolled as per inclusion and exclusion criteria of approved protocol and the subjects were found to be mentally sound as observed from available documents maintained at investigator's sites.

There is no prohibition under Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules that clinical trials cannot be conducted on mentally ill patients. However, for enrolling of such patients in clinical trials, informed consent is required to be obtained from a legally acceptable representative of the patient.

World Health Day

710. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently celebrated World Health Day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the objectives set to achieve on the occasion particularly for the SC/ST/OBC and other minority sections of the society in the current Five Year Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The World Health Day is celebrated every year on 7th April to mark the anniversary of the founding of World Health Organization (WHO) in 1948.

(b) and (c) The celebration of World Health Day is a global opportunity to focus on a single health challenge with global impact. The theme of World Health Day in 2011 was "Anti-microbial resistance – no action today, no cure tomorrow", An exhibition and symposium on 'Anti-Microbial Resistance' was organized at National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi on 8th April 2011. The objectives of the exhibition and symposium were to sensitize prescribers and users of antibiotics and other sections of the society about rational use of antibiotics to prevent and control the emergence of anti-microbial resistance.

Streamlining of Medical Prescription Regime

†711. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Planning Commission has instructed the Ministry to curb prescribing medicines by brand names by all Government and private doctors and they instruct them to write only the generic names of the medicines;
- (b) whether Health Operation Committee of the Planning Commission has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

expressed the regulation of pharmaceuticals sector as of utmost importance in its report for next Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Planning Commission has advised for regular examination of doctors' prescription slip and to enact a comprehensive legislation if they are not found proper;

(d) whether Planning Commission has opined that monitoring of the publicity and marketing campaigns of pharma companies is also required; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Free medicine for patients in health care facilities

712. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide free medicines to all patients visiting any Government health care facility across the country;

(b) the amount of funds Government proposes to allocate under Free Medicines schemes during the 2012-13 budget and the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(c) the recommendations made in this regard by K. Srinath Reddy Committee in its report on Universal Health Coverage;

(d) the States in which Public Health Act is in place; and

(e) whether Government proposes to make public health provisions mandatory under National Rural Health Mission during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, During the 12th Five Year Plan, a new scheme, namely, "Free medicines for all through Public Health Facilities" has been proposed under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for patients who seek care in the Public Health Facilities.

(b) A sum of Rs. 100 crores has been proposed under Free Medicines scheme during the 2012-13 budget. However, allocation of Twelfth Five Year Plan has not yet been made.

(c) The K. Srinath Reddy Committee in its report on Universal Health Coverage has recommended to ensure availability of free essential medicines by increasing public spending on drug procurement.

(d) As per available information, Public Health Act is in place in the States of Tamil Nadu, Assam, Goa and UT of Daman and Diu.

(e) The programme being implemented under the National Rural Health

Mission address the needs of public health. This will be continued during the 12th Five Year Plan period also.

Indo-Swedish MoU on health issues

713. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indo-Swedish MoU on health issues signed in 2009, will be extended further;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the benefits accrued over the past three years through the MoU?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per Article VIII of the Indo-Swedish. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in the field of health care and public health signed between India and Sweden on 24th February, 2009, the MoU shall remain effective for an indefinite period.

(c) For coordination and implementation of all activities under this MoU, an Indo-Swedish Joint Working Group (JWG) on Cooperation in the field of Health care and Public Health has been set up. There is ongoing partnership between the two countries in various fields, including maternal and child health, public health and alcohol policy, antimicrobial resistance, public health research and adolescent health.

Programme for early cancer detection and treatment

714. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a Rs. 15,855 crore plan for early diagnosis and treatment of cancer cases over the next five years;
- (b) whether Government proposes to open National Cancer Institutes in the States where cancer cases are increasing; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The proposal for 12th Five Year Plan envisages providing support for 3 National Cancer Institutes in the country with the objective of providing training, research and generating human resources related to cancer care services. However, this will be dependent upon final approval of Planning Commission and availability of resources.

National Vaccination Policy

715. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in place the National Vaccination Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy; and

(c) how will this policy succeed in view of severe shortage of vaccines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, Government of India has put in place the National Vaccine Policy.

(b) The policy document addresses broad areas of strengthening the institutional framework, processes evidence base and framework required for decision making for strengthening universal immunization programme in India and to streamline the decision making process on new and underutilized vaccines. The policy also addresses the issues of vaccine security, management, regulatory guidelines, vaccine research and development and product development.

(c) There is no shortage of vaccine production capacity in the country for the vaccines required under the immunization programme in the country. However, the policy encourages vaccine production and Research and Development (R&D).

Cancer hospital in Rajasthan

‡716. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cancer patients in the country at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients has been increasing every year;

(c) if so, whether the Central Government proposes to open a cancer hospital separately in Rajasthan;

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

(e) whether Government proposes to provide medical facilities free of cost to the residents of the State for treatment of cancer on the line of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per information collected by Population Based Cancer Registry functioning under the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research, it has been estimated that there are around 28 lakh cancer patients in the country.

(b) There is a gradual increase in the number of cancer patients every year.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to open a Cancer hospital in Rajasthan under the 11th Five Year Plan. The Government has already recognized S.P. Medical College, Bikaner as Regional Cancer Centre under the National Cancer Control Programme for carrying out research activity and providing cost effective comprehensive cancer care to the poor and needy cancer patients.

(e) Health is a State subject. The Central Government is supplementing the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early detection of Cancer, health education and creating awareness. In the Government health care delivery system including government medical colleges, treatment is either free or subsidized for the poor and needy cancer patients.

Eradication of malaria

717. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched by Government decades ago;

(b) if so, whether Government has any figure of exact number of people died due to this killer disease since the implementation of the programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of assistance provided to State Governments to control/ eradicate Malaria in the last three years and to what extent Government has succeeded in controlling the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in 1958. However, the malaria related strategy has undergone various changes since then. Since 2005-06, malaria prevention and control activities are being implemented as part of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(b) and (c) That the details of year-wise reported deaths due to malaria since 2006 are enclosed as Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Details of assistance provided to the State Governments under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Intensified prevention and control efforts have resulted in the decline of reported malaria cases and reported malaria deaths in 2011 as compared to 2006.

Statement-I

Year-wise Reported Deaths Due to Malaria

Year	Deaths
2006	1707
2007	1311
2008	1055
2009	1144
2010	1018
2011 (Provisional)	463

Statement-II

Details of assistance provided to the State Governments under NVBDCP during the last three years

Year	Amount (in Rs. crore)
2008-09	297.60
2009-10	338.87
2010-11	408.31
2011-12	410.10
(Provisional)	

Unani system under CGHS

718. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of patterns adopted for Allopathic, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani systems under CGHS in respect of budgeting, procurement and supply and local purchases etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pattern adopted for CGHS Unani is different from the other systems;

(c) if so, whether Government is aware that difference in pattern is harming the Unani system and is adversely affecting the beneficiaries; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Conventional budgeting system is adopted for anticipating demand and planning procurement of medicines and stores for different systems of medicines under CGHS. Demand is based on the past experience of consumption of different medicines and source of supply is selected as per predetermined policy which *inter alia* includes direct procurement from manufacturers through Medical Stores Organization (MSO) and Medical Stores Depot (MSD). Medicines are also procured through Authorised Local Chemists in case of non availability of prescribed medicines in CGHS stores.

(b) Unani medicines are procured directly from the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL) and other manufacturers. Some medicines are also procured through Authorised Local Chemists.

(c) and (d) The pattern adopted for procurement of medicines in all systems of medicines in CGHS is similar.

Irregularities in purchase of equipments at Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi

719. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of alleged irregularities in the purchase of

equipments including plants and machinery in the Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon;
- (c) the steps taken to contain such misappropriation of funds by the hospital authorities; and
- (d) whether penal action has been initiated to book the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As par as procurement of equipments in Sports Injury Centre is concerned, all equipments have been procured through Advertised Tender Enquiry as per GFR 150. The Technical Bids received against the referred Tender were evaluated by the Technical Evaluation Committee of Sports Injury Centre, which included outside Experts also, from the same specialty. The contracts of all the equipments procured are awarded after obtaining approval from Joint Purchase Committee (JPC) and the competent authority.

However, a reference regarding award of contract etc. in connection with construction of Sports Injury Centre has been received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), investigation of which is in progress as per the extant rules.

High medicines of TB in the country

720. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Health Organization has reported that India is 17th among 22 high burdened countries with regard to incidence of TB;
- (b) whether it is a fact that India has become a holder of a world record with regard to incidents of TB; and
- (c) the details of the report and the steps Government proposes to take to contain the incidents of TB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. India is ranked 16th among the 22 high burden countries with regard to incidence of TB.

The 22 countries have been ranked in descending order in terms of the incidence Rate.

- (b) No. In terms of incidence rate, 15 countries have an higher incidence rate than that of India.
- (c) WHO Report 2011 also mentions a declining trend in TB incidence, prevalence and mortality in India.

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country in the urban as well as rural areas.

Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centers have been established for every one lac population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas.. More than 13000 microscopy centers have been established in the country. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patient are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

Checks on Illegal Sex Determination Tests

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

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the ratio of male and female has widened day by day;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to prevent female foeticide; and
- (c) the details of action taken against the doctors and nursing homes involved in conducting illegal ultrasound test to decide prenatal gender of baby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. As per Census 2011 (Prov), the sex ratio has increased from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011, However the child sex ratio (0-6 years) has declined from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011.

(b) The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 as amended in 2003, prohibits sex selection before or after conception and regulates the misuse of medical diagnostic techniques for the purpose of sex determination.

Government of India has intensified the drive against sex determination through effective implementation of the PC and PNDT Act as per details mentioned below:

- I. Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNDT Act has been reconstituted. The 17th and 18th meetings of CSB have been held at an interval of six months on 4th June, 2011 and 14th January 2012.
- II. Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee have been scaled up. NIMC 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.
- III. Government of India has notified important amendments in rules under the Act, including:-
 - Amendment to Rule 11 (2) of the PC and PNDT Rules, 1996 to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment under the Act.
 - Amendment to regulate the use of portable ultrasound equipment and services offered by mobile genetic clinics.

- IV. 17 States with the most skewed child sex ratio have been identified for concerted attention. A meeting of Health Secretaries of these States was first convened on 20th April 2011, followed by several review meetings.
- V. Operational guidelines for Grant in Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for awareness generation of the Act.
- VI. 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.

As per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) received from States, a total of 1073 cases have been filed and 878 ultrasound machines seized/sealed against violations under the PNDT Act. So far 97 convictions have been secured against violators of the Act. Following conviction by courts, the licenses of 15 doctors have been cancelled by State Medical Councils.

Irregularities in NRHM in UP

†722. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a large number of irregularities have been committed in National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in various States, particularly in Uttar Pradesh (UP);
- (b) the funds allocated State-wise, during April, 2005 and March, 2011 under NRHM and names of the States not submitting the certificate regarding utilisation of the funds, till date;
- (c) whether un-registered societies in Uttar Pradesh have also been allocated funds against the rules;
- (d) whether direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and CVC were not followed in spending the funds for manufacturing and purchase; and
- (e) if so, the action being taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Government regularly reviews implementation of NRHM. The deficiencies/shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action. Further, complaints relating to implementation of NRHM as and when received are also immediately sent to the State / UT Government for taking necessary action.

A Central team reviewed fund management under the National Rural Health Mission in Uttar Pradesh during May, 2011. Major findings of the team are outlined below:

- (i) Irregularity in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cleaning and gardening, procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.

- (ii) Supply of poor quality of IEC/ BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.
- (iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.
- (v) Non operationalisation of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

State Government was asked to take action immediately. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India was also asked to conduct audit of NRHM in Uttar Pradesh since its inception.

(b) A statement showing the allocation release and utilization under NRHM for the financial years 2005-06 to 2011-12 is at Statement-I (*See below*) and pendency of audited utilization certificates under NRHM and RCH Flexible pool for the financial years 2005-06 to 2011-12 at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Funds are made available to States through registered State Health Society for implementing the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the same process has been adopted in the case of Uttar Pradesh also. State Governments have to utilize the funds as per financial rules and extant directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court and CVC for various activities wherever applicable including manufacturing and purchase. The matter pertaining to irregularities in Uttar Pradesh is being investigated by CBI.

Statement

A. Statewise allocation, release and expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2005-06 to 2008-09

Sl.No.	States	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.96	9.11	5.32	8.26	9.90	8.28	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	12.56	12.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	309.93	302.84	216.44	424.83	383.97	405.91	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.03	29.35	17.57	30.78	49.88	31.27	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69
4.	Asssm	234.67	137.79	84.60	513.21	346.96	212.53	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32
5.	Bihar	382.89	255.51	186.69	556.65	361.89	235.64	685.16	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19
6.	Chandigarh	3.79	4.27	3.14	5.68	4.50	3.48	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	119.22	94.13	107.37	174.21	149.11	187.69	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.86	2.13	1.46	2.72	2.71	1.71	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86
9.	Daman and Diu	2.22	2.24	1.64	2.63	3.48	1.86	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.60	2.41
10.	Delhi	30.21	24.92	24.99	53.51	37.12	31.95	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68
11.	Goa	5.88	5.65	3.00	9.08	3.32	4.17	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89
12.	Gujarat	210.69	214.71	132.55	299.08	255.83	225.40	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43
13.	Haryana	79.12	83.13	54.61	117.96	114.84	76.96	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47.01	58.57	39.47	56.02	70.99	57.04	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	74.82	69.36	17.52	66.18	49.14	51.42	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94
16.	Jharkhand	114.48	129.00	135.35	216.20	158.64	91.89	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30
17.	Karnataka	213.74	197.45	153.50	302.74	253.80	194.34	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94
18.	Kerala	119.23	110.08	102.62	173.98	151.40	39.50	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20
19.	Lakshadweep	1.28	1.72	0.77	1.69	1.71	0.93	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18
20.	Madhya Pradesh	292.94	256.87	181.55	413.20	410.89	353.36	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97
21.	Maharashtra	348.28	328.92	230.17	522.24	304.74	229.25	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15
22.	Manipur	31.83	29.99	14.99	52.98	37.26	20.40	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06
23.	Meghalaya	26.62	20.52	10.26	52.34	35.42	19.48	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27
24.	Mizoram	27.84	25.17	17.00	26.28	50.31	28.78	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26
25.	Nagaland	25.21	30.41	17.72	45.95	41.69	36.23	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65
26.	Orissa	198.29	206.43	135.39	284.88	220.18	199.19	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05
27.	Puducherry	2.32	3.81	3.50	4.24	5.66	8.66	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29
28.	Punjab	81.88	90.71	65.45	130.42	138.93	86.62	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08
29.	Rajasthan	281.32	293.41	201.24	398.52	406.45	299.48	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16
30.	Sikkim	7.66	9.12	7.84	12.76	24.15	9.87	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62
31.	Tamil Nadu	238.52	251.22	206.17	336.87	332.64	321.48	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42
32.	Tripura	32.49	29.09	20.34	67.52	38.40	29.85	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73

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Unstarred Questions

33. Uttar Pradesh	726.07	793.97	573.24	1130.39	894.56	703.82	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06
34. Uttarakhand	48.83	50.29	40.63	66.20	44.31	46.99	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48
35. West Bengal	286.24	281.86	190.05	436.86	379.52	263.30	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75
TOTAL	4633.39	4433.75	3204.17	6997.05	5774.30	4518.68	9023.35	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)												
GRAND TOTAL	4633.39	4433.75	3204.17	6997.05	5774.30	4518.68	9023.35	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9625.09	10565.10

Note:

Release figures for the F.Y. 2011-12 of RCH and Mission Flexible Pool is as on 02.03.2012, and for other programme is upto 02.03.2012.

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) are provisional.

The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Statement

B. State-wise allocation, release and expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2009-10, 2011-12

Sl.No.	State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	17.66	22.64	6.29	13.78
2.	Andhra Pradesh	717.30	706.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	673.31	931.81	853.22	424.19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	78.64	56.02	62.33	49.59
4.	Assam	906.72	813.83	763.71	894.01	736.45	1093.37	851.35	701.01	557.99
5.	Bihar	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1454.98	1122.10	748.52	667.76
6.	Chandigarh	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.25	11.72	8.12	7.23
7.	Chhattisgarh	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	307.92	392.54	327.36	284.13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.64	5.92	4.90	3.85
9.	Daman and Diu	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.96	4.98	1.91	3.32
10.	Delhi	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.04	145.27	99.57	62.65
11.	Goa	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	18.37	20.47	18.82	17.23
12.	Gujarat	464.9	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	597.56	365.24
13.	Haryana	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	287.78	233.52	241.18	184.03

14. Himachal Pradesh	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.74	123.69	167.34	103.76
15. Jammu and Kashmir	1.4394	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	200.47	175.12
16. Jharkhand	349.39	179.34	195.45	3987.8	356.90	381.00	458.88	437.20	227.32
17. Karnataka	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	637.44	440.56
18. Kerala	28434	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	385.95	345.37	370.16	235.71
19. Lakshadweep	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.27	2.96
20. Madhya Pradesh	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	891.17	624.39
21. Maharashtra	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1271.53	1078.51	1240.73	831.94
22. Manipur	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	68.21	88.49	58.54	49.32
23. Meghalaya	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	43.42	62.26
24. Mizoram	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	61.91	32.77
25. Nagaland	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	73.00	52.97
26. Orissa	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	634.86	398.85
27. Puducherry	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	14.29	13.54
28. Punjab	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	339.34	276.56	320.91	227.57
29. Rajasthan	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	909.55	642.35
30. Sikkim	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.45	34.01	26.85	23.81
31. Tamil Nadu	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	825.21	765.45	629.42	653.88

Written Answers to

[20 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 179

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Tripura	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	49.12	79.41
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	1843.75	1280.59
34.	Uttarakhand	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.11	147.39	206.31	169.95	182.65	137.45
35.	West Bengal	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	861.91	870.31	861.97	566.07
TOTAL		11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16116.24	14263.72	13326.79	9503.59
Other (Training and Central Component under NRHM)								27.80	70.16	67.30
GRAND TOTAL		11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16116.24	14291.52	13396.95	9570.89

Note:

Release figures for the F.Y. 2011-12 of RCH and Mission Flexible Pool is as on 02.03.2012, and for other programme is upto 02.03.2012

Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 (upto 31.12.2011) are provisional.

The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Statement-II

A. List of Pendency of Utilization Certificate under Mission Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2005-06 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. High Focus States:															
1.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	189.35	1	189.35
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.34	3	82.42	3	80.00	7	162.76
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	89.20	3	89.20
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	19.53	2	219.86	3	239.39
7.	Orissa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	122.86	3	122.86
8.	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.99	2	66.99
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	58.78	6	542.30	2	671.57	9	1273.05
10.	Uttaranchal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	59.12	10	644.25	16	1440.23	28	2143.60
B. Other States:															
11.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.32	1	6.32

Written Answers to

[20 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 181

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
13.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.07	1	5.07
14.	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.19	1	0.19
15.	Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Kerala	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	40.43	2	40.43
17.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	98.22	2	98.22
20.	West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	77.94	2	187.29	3	265.23
	SUB-TOTAL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	77.94	9	337.52	10	415.46
C. North Eastern States															
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	1	16.76	1	16.76
22.	Assam	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.1	2	42.36	4	48.46
24.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	11.82	2	36.30	4	48.12
25.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00
26.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	1	3.71	1	3.71
27.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	1	4.52	1	4.52

182 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

28. Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.22	1	23.79	2	30.01
SUB-TOTAL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	24.14	8	127.44	13	151.58
D. Small States/UTs														
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.59	1	0.59
30. Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.78	1	1.78
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.05	3	1.13
32. Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.36	3	1.36
33. Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
34. Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.99	1	26.70	2	28.69
35. Pondicherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.51	1	1.51
SUB-TOTAL	0	0.00	1	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.9	9	32.99	11	35.06
GRAND TOTAL	0	0.00	1	0.08	0	0.00	2	59.12	17	748.32	42	1938.18	62	2745.71

Written Answers to

[20 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 183

B. List of Pendency of Utilization Certificate under Mission Flexible Pool for the F.Ys. 2005-06 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount	No. of Ucs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. High Focus States															
1.	Bihar	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	58.82	5	58.82
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.53	1	19.19	2	23.72
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	39.47	2	39.47
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	46.53	4	46.53
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Odisha	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	45.48	4	45.48
8.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	40.44	6	40.44
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	56.23	3	605.90	4	662.13
10.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	5.17	3	5.17
	SUB-TOTAL	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	60.76	28	861.00	30	921.76
B. Other States:															
11.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	59.64	4	209.19	5	268.83

12. Goa	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.87	2	2.00	3	2.87
13. Gujarat	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	50.37	4	50.37
14. Haryana	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	47.65	3	47.65
15. Karnataka	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	32.98	3	32.98
16. Kerala	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	23.72	4	23.72
17. Maharashtra	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	177.75	2	177.75
18. Punjab	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	47.32	5	47.32
19. Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.45	4	163.08	5	172.53
20. West Bengal	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	47.66	2	133.58	4	181.24
SUB-TOTAL	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	117.62	33	887.64	38	1005.26
C. North Eastern States :														
21. Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.06	2	4.06
22. Assam	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	113.71	2	148.00	5	261.71
23. Manipur	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.00	1	18.74			1	18.74
24. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	9.12	2	23.48			4	32.60
25. Mizoram	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.82	2	6.82
26. Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.73	0	0.00	2	7.73
27. Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.59	2	3.59
28. Tripura	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	30.67	2	23.73	5	54.40
SUB-TOTAL	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.12	11	194.33	10	186.20	23	389.65

Written Answers to

[20 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
D. Small States/UTs															
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.60	2	0.94	4	1.54
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.56	2	1.56
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.16	2	1.16
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.13	2	0.13
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.44	1	0.44
34.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.50	2	29.02	3	32.52
35.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.17	1	0.17
	SUB-TOTAL	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	4.10	12	33.42	15	7.53
	GRAND TOTAL	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	2	9.12	21	376.84	83	1968.27	106	2354.20

Patient load at cancer centre, AIIMS

723. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards media reports regarding long wait for treatment of cancer patients at AIIMS, New Delhi particularly of women cancer patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard to ensure timely treatment of cancer patients at AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (Dr. BRAIRCH) of AIIMS is specialised centre with state of the art facilities to provide medical care to cancer patients. The demand supply equilibrium is heavily skewed with large numbers of patients coming to the institute in view of the facilities and quality of treatment available at the institute. During the year 2010-11, patient care was provided to approximately 66272 outdoor patients and 2369 indoor patients.

In general waiting time at Dr. BRAIRCH is of few weeks. The waiting time for admission of patients in various departments is as under:

Name of department	Waiting time
Radiation Oncology	6-8 weeks
Medical Oncology	0-2 weeks
Surgical Oncology	4-8 weeks
Palliative Care Unit	Nil

The waiting time for radiotherapy at AIIMS is 6 to 8 weeks owing to the fact that many other Government Hospitals in Delhi do not have high-tech facilities and patients from these hospitals are referred to AIIMS for getting treatment with Linear Accelerator, Bachytherapy, Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy, Image Guided Radiotherapy, Stereotactic Radiotherapy and Stereotactic Radio-surgery,

All out efforts are made by the institute to optimise handling capacity so as to minimise waiting time.

Setting up of virology institute in Gujarat

724. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that in case of detection of an infection due to some new or unidentified virus, the samples are required to be sent to National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune;

(b) whether this problem can be solved if Government decides to set up a Viorology Institute in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to set up a Virology Institute in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) National Institute of Virology (NIV) and National Disease Control Centre (NCDC) are the apex Organizations for diagnosing viral diseases.

(b) and (c) The Department of Health Research has identified a number of laboratories for upgradation, including BJ Medical College Ahmedabad. However, the actual number of institutes that will be taken up for upgradation depends *inter alia* on a number of factors including the schemes approved for the 12th Plan and the allocations made to the sector.

Status of polio eradication programme

†725. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation has removed India's name from the list of polio affected countries;

(b) if so, whether Government will continue Polio Eradication Programme or its closure is proposed;

(c) whether Government has prepared any action plan to achieve the status of a polio free country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, it is a fact that World Health Organization has removed India from the list of countries with active endemic wild poliovirus transmission.

(b) Government will continue Polio Eradication Programme to mitigate the risks that still persist.

(c) and (d) Yes, as per the recommendation of India Expert Advisory Group on Polio (IEAG) Government has prepared action plan to achieve polio free status. The details are as under:

- (i) To maintain population immunity two nationwide polio campaigns (National Immunization Days) followed by four large scale polio campaigns in the high risk states/high risk population like mobile and migrant population (Sub National Immunization Days) will continue so that no wild polio virus could establish circulation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Continuous vaccination is being carried out in Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal border to mitigate risk from importation of polio.
- (iii) Sensitive Surveillance to detect any polio cases.
- (iv) Environmental Surveillance of sewage samples is being carried out for detection of the polio virus at Mumbai, Delhi, Patna and Kolkata.
- (v) Emergency preparedness and response plan developed to manage any wild polio virus case.
- (vi) multipronged strategy to improve sanitation, hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhoea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which were reporting maximum number of polio cases in the country.

Release of funds to Bihar

726. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds/amounts released to Bihar by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years and the current year so far;
- (b) the purposes for which these amounts were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Programme/Scheme-wise details of funds released to Bihar State by this Ministry are given in Statement (*See* below).

Funds have been released to the State of Bihar for implementation of various Programmes of this Ministry, particularly for, establishment/development of units/facilities for the concerned programme at the district hospitals, CHCs, PHCs, etc. purchase of aid and appliances, drugs and consumables, requisite kits, material relating to the programmes activities, strengthening of disease surveillance activities, training of professionals, human resources on contract, strengthening of laboratories, strengthening of infrastructure, IEC, strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical/Nursing Colleges and opening of ANM/GNM Schools.

(c) The increase in budget/fund depends upon the requirement and action plan submitted by State and utilization of funds *i.e.* utilization certificates. The State Govt. has been requested regularly to ensure proper utilization of the allotted funds and furnish utilization certificates timely to ensure further release of funds as per the approved Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for the State. The increase in coverage of various programmes is considered for providing Health Care Facility in the State. State Government is encouraged to complete recruitment of contractual manpower and strengthen the public health labs under IDSP Programme.

Statement*Details of funds released to Bihar State under various Programme/Scheme***1. National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)**

Year	Fund Released
2009-10	Nil
2010-11	Rs. 2,51,57,000
2011-12	Rs. 1,67,68,000

2. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

Year	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2008-09	Nil
2009-10	Nil
2010-11	Nil
2011-12	565.55

3. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)

Year	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2008-09	958.37
2009-10	813.00
2010-11	1030.00
2011-12	1086.38

4. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

Year	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2007-08	125.00
2008-09	0.00
2009-10	10.00
2010-11	121.17
2011-12	103.89

5. National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

Year	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2008-09	420.38
2009-10	278.56
2010-11	819.82
2011-12 (as on 12.3.2012)	617.49

6. National Tobacco Control Programme

National Tobacco Control Programme was launched in Bihar in 2008-09 in two districts namely Patna and Munger. An amount of Rs. 12.12 lakhs (6.06 lakhs per district out of 13.48 lakhs per district yearly budget) was released to the State Health Society Bihar in 2008-09 under the programme. Further funds have not been released since the utilization certificate has not been received for the funds released in 2008.09.

7. Immunization Programme

Sl. No.	Funds/Grants to the State for which it was sanctioned	2008-09 (Rs.)	2009-10 (Rs.)	2010-11 (Rs.)	2011-12 (Rs.)
1.	For operational cost for implementation of Japanese Encephalitis Vaccination.	46,63,405	99,45,222	53,14,731	-
2.	For strengthening of Immunization Programme	14,00,00,000	Nil	10,38,00,000	-
3.	For implementation of Catch-Up round of Measles Campaign/ Measles Special Immunization Activity (SIA) phase II A.	Nil	Nil	2,63,24,352	8,96,76,163
TOTAL		14,46,63,405	99,45,222	13,54,38,574	8,96,76,163

8. Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Assistance for Capacity Building for Trauma Care

In Bihar, funds of Rs. 6.45 Crore have been provided to Nine Government Hospitals towards construction, during the year 2009-10.

9. Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Basic Training of Auxiliary Nursing Midwives/ Lady Health Visitor, Maintenance of Health and Family Welfare Training Centres and Training of Multi Purpose Health Worker (Male)

	Basic Training of ANM/LHV	Maintenance of HFWTC	Training of of MPWs
2011-12	200	150	15
2010-11	171.28	126.76	7.16
2009-10	148.36	112.72	6.2
2008-09	120.48	87.54	4.74

(In lakhs)

10. National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)

Year	Fund Released (in lakhs)
2008-09	970.13
2009-10	351.02
2010-11	2143.94
2011-12	1580.14

11. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

Financial Year	CVD (Rs.)	Cancer (Rs.)	Districts Covered
2010-11	16,496,200	5,020,400	1. Muzaffarpur,
2011-12	5,86,48,800	3,27,15,200	2. Paschim Champaran, 3. Poorva Champaran 4. Keimur (Bhabua) 5. Vaishali 6. Rohtash

12. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Funds released under National Rural Health Mission for the F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12 for the Bihar State is as under:

		(Rs. in crores)			
Sl.No.	Programme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	RCH-II	351.17	266.36	327.41	333.91
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	216.20	48.15	335.39	106.43
3.	Routine Immunization	14.47	0.99	3.54	8.97
4.	P.P.I.	75.61	96.68	80.25	34.25
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	117.66	197.22	207.30	215.95
6.	National Disease Control Programmes				
6(a)	I.D.S.P.	0.00	0.10	1.21	1.04
6(b)	N.I.D.D.C.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6(c)	N.L.E.P.*	0.00	0.93	1.29	6.47
6(d)	N.P.C.B.*	4.20	2.79	8.20	6.17
6(e)	N.V.B.D.C.P.*	26.81	22.32	42.13	29.49
6(f)	R.N.T.C.P.*	15.05	14.17	18.46	5.72
	GRAND TOTAL	821.18	649.71	1035.18	748.40

Note: *Denotes inclusive of kind grants

13. Details of funds released to the State Government of Bihar under the Schemes of Department of AYUSH

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries	-	2617.75	1734.26	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme for National Mission of Medicinal Plants	108.94	150.00	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable of Medicinal Plants	16.87	2.00	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Quality Control of ASU and H Drugs	14.00	-	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Institutions	-	201.62	93.77	-
TOTAL	239.81	2971.37	1828.03	-

14. Details of funds granted to medical colleges under the scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Year	Name of the medical college	Amount released
1.	2010-11	S.K. Medical College, Muzzafarpur	6.80
2.		JN Medical College, Bhagalpur	8.81
3.		Nalanda Medical College, Patna	7.05
4.		Patna Medical College, Patna	1.00
5.		Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga	2.66
6.	2009-10	A. N. Magadh Medical College, Gaya	1.40
	TOTAL		27.72

15. Funds released under the scheme of development of nursing services

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1.	Training of Nurses	3	-	-	-	3
2.	Strengthening of existing schools/colleges of nursing	-	-	-	600	600

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
3.	Strengthening of nursing services Human Resources (Health)-					
	(a) Opening of ANM Schools			1125	251	1376
	(b) Opening of GNM Schools			1125	2500	3625
4.	Strengthening of State Nursing Council	100	100			200
	TOTAL	103	100	2250	3351	5804

Rising cases of mental illness among children

727. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of mental illness particularly among children are on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether treatment ratio for mental illness is very low in the country compared to some other countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of strategies formulated to strengthen National Mental Health Programme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per a study conducted by the ICMR during 1995-2000 at Bangalore and Lucknow, the prevalence rate of child and adolescent psychiatric disorders has been estimated at 12-13% in children aged 0-16 years (excluding specific learning disability). The most common illness was nocturnal enuresis. The other common mental disorders were simple phobia, stammering, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and oppositional defiant disorder. However, there is no conclusive evidence based upon epidemiological studies done in the same population at two different times to show that the prevalence is increasing in the country.

(c) and (d) According to WHO reports, the treatment gap of common mental disorders in developing countries is upto 90%.

(e) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. A total of 123 districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

- I. Manpower Development Scheme:
 - (i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence
 - (ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health
- II. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counselling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc.
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College.
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals.

Further, there are 3 Centrally run mental health institutes, 40 State run mental hospitals and 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 181 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness.

Rise in child and maternal mortality rates

728. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether child and maternal mortality rates are on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of child and maternal mortality cases reported during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (d) the details of the ongoing programmes to check the rising rates of such mortalities, including the amounts allocated, utilised by each State, State-wise and year-wise, during the said period; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to reduce child and maternal mortality rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No. Child and maternal mortality rates have shown steady decline and details are given in the Statement I, II, III. (*See below*)

(d) and (e) Details related to amount allocated, utilized by each State, State-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement IV, V, VI. (*See below*)

Under National Rural Health Mission, the following interventions are implemented to reduce child and maternal mortality rates 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 340 SNCUs, 1210 NBSU and 9824 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. 558 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition. As breastfeeding reduces neo-natal mortality, exclusive breastfeeding 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 Newborn Care (HBNC): As 52 per cent 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 eighty lakh mothers and one crore and twenty two lakh children have been registered till 15th March, 2012.

Statement-I

State-wise trend in Infant mortality rate

State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS								
	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	66	60	58	58	57	55	53	50	47
Bigger States									
1. Andhra Pradesh	66	59	59	57	56	54	52	49	46
2. Assam	73	67	66	68	67	66	64	61	58
3. Bihar	62	60	61	61	60	58	56	52	48
4. Chhattisgarh	76	70	60	63	61	59	57	54	51
5. Delhi	29	28	32	35	37	36	35	33	30
6. Gujarat	60	57	53	54	53	52	50	48	44
7. Haryana	65	59	61	60	57	55	54	51	48
8. Jammu and Kashmir	48	44	49	50	52	51	49	45	43
9. Jharkhand	62	51	49	50	49	48	46	44	42
10. Karnataka	58	52	49	50	48	47	45	41	38
11. Kerala	11	11	12	14	15	13	12	12	13
12. Madhya Pradesh	86	82	79	76	74	72	70	67	62
13. Maharashtra	45	42	36	36	35	34	33	31	28
14. Orissa	90	83	77	75	73	71	69	65	61
15. Punjab	51	49	45	44	44	43	41	38	34
16. Rajasthan	79	75	67	68	67	65	63	59	55
17. Tamil Nadu	49	43	41	37	37	35	31	28	24
18. Uttar Pradesh	82	76	72	73	71	69	67	63	61
19. West Bengal	51	46	40	38	38	37	35	33	31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Smaller States									
1. Arunachal Pradesh	39	34	38	37	40	37	32	32	31
2. Goa	19	16	17	16	15	13	10	11	10
3. Himachal Pradesh	54	49	51	49	50	47	44	45	40
4. Manipur	20	16	14	13	11	12	14	16	14
5. Meghalaya	56	57	54	49	53	56	58	59	55
6. Mizoram	19	16	19	20	25	23	37	36	37
7. Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	17	18	20	21	26	26	23
8. Sikkim	42	33	32	30	33	34	33	34	30
9. Tripura	39	32	32	31	36	39	34	31	27
10. Uttaranchal	48	41	42	42	43	48	44	41	38
Union territories									
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	18	19	27	31	34	31	27	25
2. Chandigarh	24	19	21	19	23	27	28	25	22
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	54	48	42	35	34	34	37	38
4. Daman and Diu	40	39	37	28	28	27	31	24	23
5. Lakshadweep	33	26	30	22	25	24	31	25	25
6. Puducherry	22	24	24	28	28	25	25	22	22

Statement-II*State-wise trend of under 5 mortality rate*

Sl.No.	India & Bigger States	SRS-2008	SRS-2009
INDIA		69	64
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	52
2.	Assam	88	87
3.	Bihar	75	70
4.	Chhattisgarh	71	67
5.	Delhi	40	37
6.	Gujarat	60	61
7.	Haryana	65	60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50	51
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	50
10.	Jharkhand	65	62

Sl.No.	India & Bigger States	SRS-2008	SRS-2009
11.	Karnataka	55	50
12.	Kerala	14	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	92	89
14.	Maharashtra	41	36
15.	Orissa	89	84
16.	Punjab	49	46
17.	Rajasthan	80	74
18.	Tamil Nadu	36	33
19.	Uttar Pradesh	91	85
20.	West Bengal	42	40

Statement-III*Maternal Mortality Ratio***India and State-wise****(Source: RGI, (SRS), 2001-03, 2004-06, 2007-09)**

Sl. No.	Major State	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)	MMR (2007-09)
	India Total	301	254	212
1.	Assam	490	480	390
2.	Bihar/Jharkhand	371	312	261
3.	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	379	335	269
4.	Orissa	358	303	258
5.	Rajasthan	445	388	318
6.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	517	440	359
7.	Andhra Pradesh	195	154	134
8.	Karnataka	228	213	178
9.	Kerala	110	95	81
10.	Tamil Nadu	134	111	97
11.	Gujarat	172	160	148
12.	Haryana	162	186	153
13.	Maharashtra	149	130	104
14.	Punjab	178	192	172
15.	West Bengal	194	141	145
16.	Others	235	206	160

Statement-IV*Financial progress of NRHM and RCH programme for the last five years*

- The allocations for Reproductive and Child Health programme under the NRHM has been increased from 1747.0 crores in 2007-08 to 4009.7 crores in 2011-12 which is more than 100% increase.

Progress of financial expenditure under NRHM

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2007-08	8928.8	8508.8	7010.0
2008-09	10192.2	9625.0	10565.1
2009-10	11581.3	11470.1	13225.9
2010-11	12923.2	12871.1	16044.4
2011-12	14263.0	4094.0	-
TOTAL	57888.5	46569	46845.4

Progress of financial expenditure under RCH flexi pool

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
2007-08	1747.0	1715.9	1879.2
2008-09	2973.0	2955.8	2928.8
2009-10	3292.0	3327.9	3124.6
2010-11	3647.0	3443.8	3710.9
2011-12 (upto June)	4009.7	1434.5	617.7
TOTAL	15668.7	12877.9	12261.2

Statement-V

Statement showing SPIP and expenditure under Child Health for F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		SPIP	Expenditure	SPIP	Expenditure	SPIP	Expenditure	SPIP	Expenditure
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. High FOCUS States									
1.	Bihar	79.50	1435.43	1610.85	618.17	2165.52	715.45	2238.37	134.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	555.51	0.00	595.35	49.78	1006.92	255.29	689.20	94.89
3.	Himachal Pradesh	15.60	0.00	260.54	106.46	452.35	237.92	0.00	0.00
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	116.94	51.96	65.87	29.88	65.00	45.67	38.75	9.73
5.	Jharkhand	3794.20	3814.76	152.08	13.99	525.82	295.43	470.93	167.75
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1670.47	1450.36	1218.85	2912.27	1763.38	2364.28	1322.30	692.89
7.	Orissa	869.84	62.25	829.18	667.00	1083.98	775.47	443.69	59.98
8.	Rajasthan	252.13	54.91	205.22	171.60	956.10	275.97	270.70	52.54
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1540.42	1218.40	843.88	647.23	1157.54	973.25	1799.07	42.03
10.	Uttarakhand	127.96	95.94	177.16	113.11	537.59	266.21	110.75	84.47
	SUB TOTAL	9022.57	8184.01	5958.98	5329.49	9714.20	6204.94	7383.76	1338.28
B. NE States									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.50	5.87	10.08	14.86	61.40	21.20	0.00	0.28

Written Answers to

[20 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 201

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Assam	3544.00	587.99	0.00	9.73	6.20	35.20	410.04	344.32
13.	Manipur	20.63	2.22	40.00	17.23	31.50	32.38	26.20	3.65
14.	Meghalaya	97.10	1.29	52.36	14.32	53.89	18.16	12.12	0.51
15.	Mizoram	6.40	3.77	11.94	7.93	6.80	6.03	17.93	0.91
16.	Nagaland	52.40	23.02	42.40	20.21	35.40	0.08	33.86	0.00
17.	Sikkim	11.80	4.35	39.94	3.68	12.79	18.94	25.43	0.00
18.	Tripura	338.81	66.67	81.42	98.00	112.80	36.95	200.48	23.30
	SUB TOTAL	4083.64	695.18	278.14	185.95	320.78	168.94	726.06	372.97
C. Bon-High Focus States									
19.	Andhra Pradesh	727.04	210.81	200.00	0.00	1783.85	29.29	1604.14	49.38
20.	Goa	26.00	0.92	4.50	1.86	32.40	21.31	10.28	83.82
21.	Gujarat	662.03	535.35	1116.11	1790.52	2023.72	1595.30	1118.55	299.41
22.	Haryana	59.92	7.21	177.36	64.04	352.39	136.89	742.61	114.29
23.	Karnataka	300.00	0.00	696.30	15.69	427.50	282.69	402.73	30.76
24.	Kerala	1055.25	122.26	500.09	319.02	482.44	349.03	46.13	8.13
25.	Maharashtra	628.35	675.65	598.81	462.33	6017.99	4887.22	2931.06	723.82
26.	Punjab	106.15	50.29	25.30	13.98	122.44	104.62	287.00	48.04
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.21	0.00
28.	West Bengal	2103.82	298.54	1608.01	1512.67	5074.20	857.17	1286.83	133.91
	SUB TOTAL	5668.56	1901.03	4926.48	4180.10	16316.93	8263.52	8446.54	1491.56

D. Small States/UTs

29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.52	10.50	5.90	4.00	3.49	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	6.00	4.48	10.60	10.72	1.00	0.89	14.58	0.00
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.15	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.31	0.00
32.	Daman	2.50	0.00	2.25	1.80	3.25	0.60	2.50	0.17
33.	Delhi	119.68	11.32	87.15	0.00	30.00	9.69	61.47	4.76
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	36.86	0.00	20.00	2.54	0.20	0.00
35.	Puducherry	8.72	0.64	10.38	5.64	9.70	11.18	13.30	1.26
	SUB TOTAL	137.05	16.95	159.24	24.07	68.70	28.39	93.36	6.19
	GRAND TOTAL	18911.82	10797.18	11322.84	9719.61	26420.61	14665.79	16649.72	3209.00

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y. 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as per Audit Report.

Expenditure for F.Y. 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 30.09.2011) are as per FMR and are provisional.

Statement-VI

Statement showing allocation and expenditure under maternal health for F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. High Focus States									
1.	Bihar	17381.32	18664.96	23165.16	23328.04	25552.23	24265.8	25851.86	15105.01
2.	Chhattisgarh	3989.47	2557.91	5894.3	3632.23	7668.52	4966.44	7779.64	4137.57
3.	Himachal Pradesh	140.50	113.43	138.5	138.35	551.76	520.66	751.28	364.97
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	3094.48	3.74	2882.8	1720.40	2762.93	2118.56	2346.76	1864.11
5.	Jharkhand	5381.09	3682.88	6025.75	3172.48	7349.42	5649.65	7275.41	4206.7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	19012.1	24521.11	25510.43	22781.72	22341.42	21661.58	20843.57	15223.8
7.	Orissa	13318.82	8531.08	11976.34	10714.7	13700.48	12045.72	12288.67	8534.01
8.	Rajasthan	15584.74	15100.14	14275.97	16854.5	14761.72	18162.07	18514.77	12045.56
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26564.3	29946.00	31749.44	39371.41	41981.06	46568.3	71620.85	30230.29
10.	Uttarakhand	1716.03	1471.73	1392.75	1425.65	2199.79	1541.77	1787.90	1552.9
	SUB-TOTAL	106182.85	104592.98	123011.44	123139.47	138869.33	137500.55	169060.71	93264.92
B. NE States									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	234.40	195.49	172.8	168.60	214.84	166.44	172.9	71.76
12.	Assam	11013.9	7430.46	9542.58	7561.74	10757.96	7374.86	10047.02	5459.04

13. Manipur	180.44	108.49	139.56	170	172.16	238.75	293.59	99.49
14. Meghalaya	304.43	174.42	235.51	144.7	258.41	164.55	175.47	80.5
15. Mizoram	146.54	152.22	156.21	153.41	187.08	151.48	206.69	98.88
16. Nagaland	481.69	168.05	236	131.84	443.87	258.75	333.24	83.14
17. Sikkim	105.64	117.09	50.87	78.76	84.72	71.72	89.29	34.58
18. Tripura	422.98	738.27	234.17	332.86	586.85	428.6	1226.47	363.64
SUB TOTAL	12890.02	9084.49	10767.7	8741.92	12705.89	8855.15	12544.67	6291.04

C. Bon-High Focus States

19. Andhra Pradesh	7784.63	8720.37	6550	0.00	5050.5	2052.04	3434.51	1406.13
20. Goa	70	0.06	24	10.63	13.5	20.37	151.55	13.46
21. Gujarat	4055.63	2396.35	2003.61	2736.48	3634.23	3737.18	3763.09	1752.81
22. Haryana	816.42	325.76	749	480.74	841.59	895.46	1085.97	590.15
23. Karnataka	5376	3257.21	2750.60	3303.86	4613.2	4667.56	3856.48	2997.44
24. Kerala	2192.8	2073.24	2302.68	2221.14	1215.98	1090.86	1406.71	627
25. Maharashtra	3092.9	2952.08	3228.76	2946.96	2749.82	3421.1	6423.25	2760.39
26. Punjab	466.59	748.93	610	897.67	822	1041.36	1336.38	1058.26
27. Tamil Nadu	4107.67	3342.33	3434.37	3186.81	3824.65	2921.94	4034.13	2104.14
28. West Bengal	7891.96	6687.87	6481.80	8348.18	9243.40	8139.09	8474.51	5870.61
SUB TOTAL	35854.60	30504.19	28134.82	24132.47	32008.87	27986.96	33966.58	19180.39

Written Answers to

[20 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D. Small States/UTs									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.6	15.44	27.8	2.85	41.22	6.32	8.09	27.81
30.	Chandigarh	57.7	8.03	11.94	6.33	10.00	2.62	8.30	2.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.46	0.00	18.35	4.67	18.46	6.57	25.2	5.58
32.	Daman	4.66		4	2.12	5.08	1.33	1.44	0.79
33.	Delhi	142.56	140.85	230.94	0	316.6	136.39	1300.67	85.02
34.	Lakshadweep	0	10.67	20.28	12.87	14.06	14.83	16.96	3.87
35.	Puducherry	50.39	42.8	53.71	58.64	79.15	69.95	67.13	47.02
SAB TOTAL		326.37	217.80	367.02	87.48	484.57	238.01	1427.79	172.56
GRAND TOTAL		155253.84	144399.47	162280.98	156101.33	184068.66	174580.67	216999.75	118908.91

Note: Expenditure for the F.Y. 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as per Audit Report.

Expenditure for F.Y. 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 31.12.2011) are as per FMR

Control of Japanese Encephalitis

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had sanctioned Rs.2,000 crore to fight the disease of Japanese Encephalitis in various States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government needs to take more steps to control the menace of vector-borne disease in every season in the country; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government of India is very serious in addressing vector-borne diseases in the country. There is one Directorate dedicated to addressing the technical and programmatic issues related to vector-borne diseases in the country. Further, the National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is an integral part of the National Rural Health Programme (NRHM) and is implemented in a decentralized manner through preparation of State/District Programme Implementation Plans. The prevention and control strategies vary depending upon the nature of vector-borne diseases in different parts of the country. Considering the inter-sectoral nature of the problem, the NVBDCP as well as the State and District authorities collaborate with other stakeholders (like Municipal Corporations) in the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases in the country.

Launching of Red Ribbon Express Phase III

730. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the National AIDS Control Organisation's Red Ribbon Express Phase III;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the objectives of Red Ribbon Express;
- (d) the extent to which the Phase I and II have been able to obtain their objectives; and
- (e) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on Phase III?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, the third phase of Red Ribbon Express (RRE) train campaign was launched on 12.01.2012 (National Youth Day) from Delhi Safdarjung Railway Station. During the one year journey the train is scheduled to halt at 162 railway stations across 23 States. This time the renewed focus of the RRE project is on youth. Special efforts are made for mobilizing

adolescents and youth. Similarly, the communication material is more interactive and youth friendly with provision for relevant services.

(c) The project will primarily focus on rural areas with the following objectives:

- disseminating information regarding primary prevention and services;
- developing an understanding about the infection to reduce stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS;
- strengthening people's knowledge about the measures to be taken to prevent HIV/AIDS; and
- Adopting preventive health habits and lifestyle.

Red Ribbon Express (RRE) train : Phase I

The special exhibition train on HIV/AIDS flagged off on 1st December, 2007 disseminating messages on HIV and AIDS. The first phase of the project was implemented in year 2007-08, train traversed over 27000 kms covering 180 stations in 22 States. In addition, outreach programmes were organized in the villages through IEC exhibition vans and folk troupes.

The Red Ribbon Express (RRE), phase II

The second phase of RRE train was flagged off on 1st December, 2009 disseminating messages on HIV and AIDS, H1N1 and general health issues. The train traversed over 27000 kms covering 152 stations in 22 States. In addition, outreach programmes were organized in the villages through IEC exhibition vans, folk troupes and a coach on NRHM was added with provision of general health check up.

Coverage: Red Ribbon Express Phase I (01.12.2007 to 01.12.2008) and Red Ribbon Express- Phase II (01.12.2009 to 01.12.2010)

Description	RRE Phase I (01.12.2007 to 01.12.2008)	RRE-Phase-II (01.12.2009 to 01.12.2012)
People Reached (it includes visitors to the train and outreach activities in villages)	62,00,000	80,32,401
District Resource Persons trained	68,000	81,398
People Counseled	1,15,000	57,157
People tested for HIV	-	36,019
General Health Check-ups	-	28,080

(e) Provision of Rs. 1540 lakhs has been made for the implementation of the third phase of Red Ribbon Express project.

Branch of NICD in Gujarat

731. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has resubmitted the proposal to the Department of Expenditure for setting up of a National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) branch in Gujarat;

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be finalised;

(c) whether this institute can carry out the diagnosis of the newly emerging diseases and also do research in existing communicable diseases;

(d) whether this institute will be managed by the Central Government or the State Government of Gujarat; and

(e) if it is to be managed by the State Government of Gujarat, the nature of the technical and financial support from the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Timely completion of projects

732. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up a dedicated forum to clear bottlenecks causing delay in timely completion of projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects identified for speedy completion; and

(d) the number of these projects located in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) In Department of Heavy Industry, no such decision has been taken.

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

Revival of MAMC and Tyre Corporation Ltd.

733. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state the present revival status of Mining and Allied Machineries Corporation (MAMC), Durgapur and Tyre Corporation Limited, Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited (MAMC) being a sick company, was referred to BIFR in 1992 and on the basis of the recommendations of BIFR, the High Court of Calcutta had passed an order for winding up of the Company and appointed an Official Liquidator for disposal of the

assets of the Company. Disposal of assets of the Company has since become final with the Calcutta High Court's order dated 11.06.2010 for selling the assets to a Consortium comprising Coal India Limited (CIL), Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML).

Tyre Corporation of India Limited nationalized in 1984, with, a unit in Kankinada, West Bengal, is under disinvestment according to The Tyre Corporation of India Limited (Disinvestment of Ownership) Act, 2007 (No. 50 of 2007).

There is, therefore, no scope for revival of these two Central PSEs.

Re-examination of the Mini-ratna status of CPSEs

734. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any direction for re-examination of the Mini-ratna status to the existing Mini-ratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to various Ministries/Departments;

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

(c) the reasons for such re-examination of the status;

(d) whether all the Ministries/Departments have furnished their reports in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action so far taken thereon; and

(f) the names of the Ministries/Departments which have so far not submitted their reports?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises has written to concerned 25 Ministries/Departments on 20th December, 2011 requesting them to, *inter-alia*, ensure that the Miniratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under their respective administrative control, continue to fulfill the laid down criteria for grant of Miniratna status on the basis of their performance during last three years.

(c) Since CPSEs fulfilling the laid down criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Miniratna status, it has to be ensured that CPSEs once granted Miniratna status continue to fulfill the criteria laid down in this regard.

(d) to (f) The reports have been received from 10 administrative Ministries/Departments so far. The Department of Space, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Coal, Department of Fertilizers, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Power, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Steel, Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Tourism, Department of Heavy Industry, Department of Economic Affairs and Department of Food and Public Distribution are yet to submit complete reports. These 15 Ministries/Departments have already been reminded to furnish the reports expeditiously.

Payment of imported oil in rupees

†735. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that mutual agreement has been reached with Iran to pay the 45 per cent of the total value of crude oil imported from there in rupees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India has offered to have commercial agreement on this line with other crude exporting countries; and
- (d) if so, the names of the countries to which this offer has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has reached an agreement with Iran to pay 45% of the total value of crude oil imported from that country in Indian Rupee.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Expansion of PNG and LPG supply networks

†736. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of districts in the country where supply of gas cylinders has not been started;
- (b) the number of districts in the country where supply of both Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and gas cylinders have been started; and
- (c) by when the supply of PNG and gas cylinders throughout the country has been planned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are supplying LPG through their LPG distributors in all the 628 districts of the country. City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies are supplying Piped Natural Gas (PNG) in 51 Geographical areas of the country covering the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura.

(c) Vision 2015 adopted by this Ministry envisages raising the country's LPG population coverage from 50% to 75%, by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015 especially in rural areas and under-covered areas.

As far as extension of PNG facilities to different towns and cities in the country is concerned, the implementation time-frame is subject to *inter-alia*,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

availability of natural gas through a gas transmission pipeline, technical and commercial feasibility and availability of clearances from various authorities.

Supply of gas from ONGC's oil fields for power generation

†737. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government would supply gas from ONGC's oil fields for power generation in order to offset the negative effects of lesser production of gas from KG-D6 fields;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the respective quantum of gas supplies made from ONGC's fields along with the recipients industries and the leftover quantum being used for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) All the available domestic gas (excluding what is covered under Small and Isolated Fields Policy and allocation of which has been delegated to National Oil Companies) has already been allocated to various consumers. No further gas is available for allocation, at present.

(c) During 2010-11 the total production of natural gas by ONGC was 63.273 mmcmd out of which 50.62 mmcmd was supplied to various industries either directly by ONGC or by GAIL. The industry-wise supply of gas produced by ONGC during the above period is as follows:

Industry	Supply in mmcmd
Fertilizer	13.27
Gas Based LPG plants for LPG extraction	3.03
Power	21.00
C G D	4.34
Court mandated customer other than CGD	0.97
Small consumers having allocation less than 50,000 SCMD	1.95
Refineries	1.21
Petrochemicals	1.42
Sponge Iron	1.61
Others	0.70
Internal consumption-P/L	1.12
TOTAL	50.62

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The balance quantity of 12.653 mmscmd is either flared for technical reasons or consumed internally by ONGC.

Investment by Indian oil companies in Iranian oilfields

738. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several Indian oil companies have invested capital in several oil fields of Iran;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the name of the oil companies and the oilfields they have been allotted till December, 2011, and the dates of their respective allocation; and
- (d) the time-frame by which the work of oil production from these oilfields would become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) A consortium of ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Oil India Limited (OIL) has an Exploration Service Contract (ESC) for Farsi offshore exploration block in Iran. The ESC was signed on 25.12.2002 and was extended up to 24.06.2009. As per the provisions of the ESC, the Master Development Plan (MDP) for the development of the block has been submitted by the consortium.

(d) Not applicable as the relevant agreements between the two sides have not been finalized.

Artificial shortage of cooking gas

739. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA :Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the cooking gas agents are not giving proper service and creating artificial shortage, of gas so as to make more money in the black market;
- (b) whether there is any authority in the States or region to look to the complaints of consumers; 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) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have prescribed a norm to their LPG distributors to effect the delivery of the refill LPG cylinder ordinarily within two working days of the booking. However, due to factors such as product supply constraints, strikes, road breaches, floods, unplanned shutdown, natural calamities alongwith huge growth of demand, it has been seen that the distributors are taking upto 15 days to deliver refill LPG cylinder.

In order to check blackmarketing/diversion of domestic LPG cylinders, 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 blackmarketing/diversion of LPG.

MDG, *inter-alia*, provide for following action against an errant distributor:-

- Fine of Rs. 20,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 1st offence.
- Fine of Rs. 50,000 plus the price of LPG diverted at commercial rates for 2nd offence.
- Termination of the distributorship for 3rd offence.

OMCs have not detected any cases of creating artificial scarcity by any of their distributors. However, OMCs have detected 481 established cases of blackmarketing and 49 cases of delay in supplies of LPG refill against their LPG distributorships in the country during the period April, 2011 to January 2012. Action against all the erring distributorships was taken under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

(b) and (c) State Governments are empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against blackmarketing of domestic LPG.

In order to have a more convenient, easy and effective way to enable the customers to register their complaints for redressal, OMCs have started the service of using Unique Toll Free telephone number 18002333555 for registering the complaints/grievances throughout the country. The call centers are being operated region-wise, to facilitate the customers to lodge complaints in local language. Nationwide advertisement in leading print media has been published. The same is also displayed in respective corporate website as well as by all LPG distributors. Customers can also register their complaints through the website of the OMCs.

RIL'S complaint in delay of clearance of CBM pricing formula

740. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) has complained to the Ministry that three months have elapsed since it sought approval for the Coal Bed Methane (CBM) pricing formula, even though the contract with Government stipulates clearance within 60 business days;

(b) whether the delay is due to new guidelines issued by DGH as the norms restrict competition for discovering the market price to a limited number of CBM users;

(c) whether Government should see that Return on Investment (ROI) should be good enough for an industry to invest in exploration of these natural resources; and

(d) if so, by when this confusion would be cleared and a clear policy would be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) A proposal dated 16.09.2011 for approving the formula for pricing of commercial production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas from two blocks SP(West)-CBM-2001/1 and SP(E)-CBM-2001/1 was received from Reliance Industries Limited (RIL). Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) *vide* their letter dated 15.11.2011 sought clarifications from RIL. RIL furnished the clarifications to DGH. While the proposal of RIL was under examination, RIL submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) *vide* letter dated 21.02.2012 that they have undertaken a parallel open bidding process and requested for approval of the basis for pricing of CBM gas to be produced from SP(West)-CBM-2001/1 and SP(E)-CBM-2001/1 blocks, in line with provisions of the CBM contract and MoPNG guidelines.

(b) The valuation of CBM is done in line with the relevant provisions of the CBM Contract.

(c) The issue of Return on Investment needs to be worked out by the CBM Contractor as per his own business perception as the entire investment is made by the Contractor.

(d) CBM Policy and provisions of CBM Contract are clear and transparent.

Gas distributorships in Jharkhand

741. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the gas distributorships functioning in Jharkhand including Ranchi and Jamshedpur areas;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up distributorships in the State in future; 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) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are operating 149 regular LPG distributorships and 34 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran (RGGLV) distributorships in the State of Jharkhand, out of which 29 regular LPG distributorships and one RGGLVs are in Ranchi, and 20 regular LPG distributorships are in Jamshedpur area.

(b) and (c) OMCs have proposed to open 36 regular LPG distributorships and 167 RGGLV distributorships in the State of Jharkhand.

Transparent gas pricing mechanism

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

(a) whether it is a fact that various firms and organizations have sought a transparent gas pricing mechanism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are various proposals that Government is considering with regard to gas pricing; 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) In terms of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) regime, the contractor shall endeavour to sell all Natural gas produced and saved from the contract area at arms-length prices to the benefit of the parties to the contract. The Government as per the provisions of NELP PSCs shall approve the formula or basis on which Natural Gas prices shall be determined.

(c) and (d) At present, there are broadly two pricing regimes for gas in the country – gas priced under Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) and non-APM free market gas. The price of APM gas is set by the Government. As regards non-APM/free market gas, this could also be broadly divided into two categories, namely, (i) imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), and (ii) domestically produced gas from New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and pre-NELP fields. While the price of LNG imported under term contracts is governed by the Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) between the LNG seller and the buyer, the spot cargoes are purchased on mutually agreeable commercial terms. As regards NELP and pre-NELP gas, its pricing is governed in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signed between the Government and the Contractor.

Registration of FIR against American company

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

(a) whether CBI had registered an FIR in July 2011 against an American exploration company GX Technology and five officials of the Ministry and Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) on matter of seismic survey conducted in coastal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, CBI has registered a case on 30.6.2011 on the basis of findings of PE.7(A)/2009-ACU.VIII, u/s 120-B r/w Section 420, 13(2) r/w Section 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 against seven officials of DGH, one official of M/s GX Technology and M/s GX Technology, through its Director/promoter. The investigation is under progress.

Action plan for stabilising oil prices

†744. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any action plan to keep the oil prices in the country stable in view of growing crude oil prices in the world;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is formulating any policy to utilise alternative gas sources too as an alternative to oil; 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) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected massive under-recoveries of the Oil Marketing Companies of Rs. 1,71,140 crore on the sale of sensitive petroleum products during 2011-12 (assuming the average price of Indian Basket of \$ 110 per barrel) and to reduce the burden of the rise in international oil prices on the consumers, Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:-

- (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%;
- (ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs. 2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess;
- (iii) Minimal price increase of Rs. 3/- per litre on Diesel, Rs. 2/- per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 50/- per 14.2 kg. Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

(c) and (d) Considering the importance and potential of alternate source of oil and gas, Government has initiated steps for identification of prospective areas and assessment of Shale Gas resources in the country as well as to formulate a policy on Shale Gas.

Share of Natural Gas in Energy Basket

745. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the share of natural gas in the energy basket is quite low compared to global average;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets set under the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans and proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) how far the targets have been achieved; and

(e) the steps taken to increase production of natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per BP Statistical Review 2011, the share of natural gas in the global energy basket is 23.81%. The share of natural gas in India's energy basket is 10.63%.

(c) and (d) In the Tenth Five Year Plan the projected domestic gas production was 177.48 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) against which the actual production was 159.063 BCM. In Eleventh Five Year Plan the projected domestic gas production was 255.76 BCM against which the actual production up to 2010-11 is 164.995 BCM. The Twelfth Five Year Plan projection of gas production is 341.84 BCM.

(e) Govt. has initiated multi-pronged measures to increase availability of Natural Gas in the country. They are as follows:-

(i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E and P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds.

Pursue new sources of gas such as:-

(i) Coal Bed Methane (CBM);

(ii) Shale gas;

(iii) Gas Hydrates.

Decrease in oil import from Iran

†746. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of crude oil from Iran by the public sector oil companies of the country is decreasing continuously for the last four years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India may also make payment for Iran's oil export in rupees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decreasing import of oil from Iran inspite of increasing import of oil in India every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Data on crude oil imported from Iran during the last 4 years are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April - Jan) (Provisional)
Quantity in Million Metric Tonne	21.81	21.20	18.50	14.78

(c) India and Iran have agreed for part-payment of crude oil imported from Iran by India in the Indian Rupee.

(d) Quantum of crude oil imported by Indian refineries from various sources is decided by them on the basis of technical, commercial and other considerations. In order to reduce its dependence on any particular region of the world, India has been consciously trying to diversify its sources of crude oil imports to ensure energy security for the country. Currently, India is importing crude oil from more than 30 countries spread across different continents.

Price of gas produced under NELP

747. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of gas produced under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) is equal to or less than the price of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas from the fields allocated to ONGC on nomination basis;

(b) whether Ministry is denying permission to NELP and Coal-Bed-Methane (CBM) operators for selling gas at market price derived on competitive arms-length basis as provided under the contracts;

(c) whether sub-market price not causes losses to Government in terms of lower royalty, taxes and profit petroleum; and

(d) the action Government proposes to take to fix responsibility for the losses caused to Government under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) by wrong pricing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In terms of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) under NELP regime and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Contracts, the Contractor shall endeavour to sell all Natural Gas and CBM produced and saved from the Contract Area/Field/Development Area at arms-length prices to the benefit of Parties to the Contract. The Government as per the provisions of NELP and CBM Contracts shall approve the formula or basis on which Natural Gas and CBM Gas prices shall be determined.

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) was set up to decide on the utilization and pricing issues of gas produced under New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP). The EGOM has approved the price formula based on which the

current NELP gas produced from the block KG-DWN-98/3 works out to be US \$ 4.2 per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) at crude price greater or equal to US \$ 60 per barrel.

The price of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) natural gas produced by National Oil Companies (NOCs) has been fixed at \$ 4.2/MMBTU less royalty. For North-East, the net consumer price is 60% of the above price. This price excludes cess, transportation charge, Marketing Margin/Service charge, taxes etc.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

**Refining of petro-products in the country
imported from foreign oil-fields**

748. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) signed a deal in Astana to take a 25 per cent stake in Kazakhstan's Satpayer exploration block;

(b) if so, whether 25 per cent exploration-production would be refined in Kazakhstan or it would be done in India;

(c) whether the country's oil refineries have the capabilities to refine the crude of the specifications which are likely to be India's share of production; and

(d) the quantity of crude or petroleum products imported in 2011 from countries with which ONGC Videsh Ltd. had agreements incorporating clauses for joint exploration or production sharing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. Singh): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) has acquired 25% participating interest on 12.10.2011 for Satpayev block, Kazakhstan. This block is under exploration and so far the stage of drilling of wells has not been reached. Testing of crude oil for Specification for determination of refining plan will come at a later stage as and when there is a discovery of crude oil as a result of exploration.

(d) Details of country wise crude oil imported during the year 2010-2011 where OVL has participating interest in exploration are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the country	2010-2011 (MMT)
1.	Iran	18.50
2.	Iraq	16.83
3.	Syria	0.00
4.	Egypt	1.76
5.	Nigeria	15.81
6.	Sudan	1.25
7.	Brazil	2.88

Sl. No.	Name of the country	2010-2011 (MMT)
8.	Colombia	1.33
9.	Venezuela	10.40
10.	Kazakhstan	-
11.	Russia	0.78
TOTAL		69.54

Revenue of oil companies

†749. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy regarding frequent hike in prices of diesel, petrol, LPG and CNG etc.;

(b) the number of times the prices have been hiked along with extent of hike in prices during the last three years;

(c) the increase in the revenue of oil companies as a result of price hikes and the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any plan to formulate a policy to increase the revenue of companies by adopting measures other than hiking the prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group headed by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

However, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. As a result, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recoveries of Rs. 12.17 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 28.66 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 439.00 per cylinder of Domestic LPG based on the RGP effective 7th March, 2012.

The details of revision in RSP of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given at Statement-I (See below).

As regards the prices of CNG, it is not regulated by the Government, The price of CNG is determined by the respective CGD operator/entity based on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

weighted average price of gas sourced by them. However, the price of CNG in Delhi as revised by the Indraprastha Gas Limited, during the last three years is at Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The prices of international crude and product prices vary daily. In spite of rise in crude and product prices, Government continues to modulate the retail selling prices of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to protect the common man from the impact of inflationary pressures. Further, the profits/losses are computed on quarterly basis as per statutory requirements and these cannot be calculated for the day of price revision. During the 2010-11 OMCs could make a meager profit of Rs. 10,531 crore only after taking into account cash assistance from Government and discount on sale of crude oil and products by Upstream oil companies. The profit/losses of Public Sector OMCs namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April-December, 2011) are given below:

Profit/(Loss) after Tax (PAT) of OMCs

(Rs. in crore)

OMC	2010-11	2011-12 (April-December, 2011)
IOCL	7,445	(8,716)
BPCL	1,547	(2,651)
HPCL	1,539	(3,719)
Total	10,531	(15,086)

(d) and (e) In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected massive under-recoveries of the OMCs of Rs. 1,71,140 crore on the sale of sensitive petroleum products during 2011-12 (assuming the average price of Indian Basket of \$ 110 per barrel) and to reduce the burden of the rise in international oil prices on the consumers, Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:

- (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.
- (ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by Rs. 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of Rs. 2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education cess.
- (iii) Minimal price increase of Rs. 3/- per litre on Diesel, Rs. 2/- per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 50/- per 14.2 kg. Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

Even after the duty reductions and the increase in retail selling prices effective 25.06.2011, the OMCs are estimated to incur under-recovery of Rs. 1,39,659 crore during the year 2011-12.

Further the revenue of OMCs depends on cost of crude oil, which generally

forms nearly 90% of the cost and is beyond the control of the OMCs as it is linked to international prices. OMCs continuously take actions to reduce other costs such as inventory management to reduce inventory holdings/inventory costs, supply chain optimization and optimization of material procurement, etc.

Statement-I

Revision in Retail Selling Price of Petrol, Diesel and Domestic LPG at Delhi

Date of Revision	Petrol Rs./Litre	Diesel	Domestic LPG Rs./Cylinder	Reason
1	2	3	4	5
1.4.2009	40.62	30.86	279.70	RSP as on 1.4.2009
02.07.09	44.63	32.87	281.20	Increase in Prices (eff. 1.07.09)
27.10.09	44.72	32.92		Revision in Dealers commission
27.02.2010	47.43	35.47		Change in Custom/ Excise duty
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10	310.35	Introduction of Euro IV fuels/ Subsidy removal in Dom. LPG in Delhi
26.6.2010	51.43	40.10	345.35	Increase in Basic Price
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12		Increase in Siding and shunting charges
20.07.2010		37.62		VAT reduction in Delhi
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71		Revision in Dealers commission
21.09.2010	51.83			Increase in Basic Price
17.10.2010	52.55			Increase in Basic Price
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75		Increase in Siding and shunting charges
09.11.2010	52.91			Increase in Prices
16.12.2010	55.87			Increase in Prices
15.01.2011	58.37			Increase in Prices
15.5.2011	63.37			Increase in Prices
25.6.2011		41.12	395.35	Increase in Prices
1.7.2011	63.70	41.29	399.00	Increase in Siding and shunting charges/Dealer commission
16.9.2011	66.84			Increase in Prices
1.10.2011		40.91		Rebate of Rs. 0.375 per Litre in VAT on diesel in Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
4.11.2011	68.64			Increase in Prices
16.11.2011	66.42			Reduction in Prices
1.12.2011	65.64			Reduction in Prices
	65.64	40.91	399.00	Current RSP

Note:- Prices of petrol from 26.6.2010 onwards are as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

Statement-II

Revision in Price of CNG by Indraprastha Gas Limited during the last three years

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs. per kg)
04.03.2008	15.06.2009	18.90
16.06.2009	31.10.2009	21.00
1.11.2009	18.03.2010	21.20
19.03.2010	15.05.2010	21.70
16.05.2010	16.06.2010	21.90
17.06.2010	30.09.2010	27.50
01.10.2010	01.01.2011	27.75
02.01.2011	01.04.2011	29.00
02.04.2011	03.06.2011	29.30
04.06.2011	15.08.2011	29.80
16.08.2011	30.09.2011	30.00
01.10.2011	30.12.2011	32.00
31.12.2011	05.03.2012	33.75
06.03.2012	Till date	35.45

Subsidised LPG delivery system

750. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of delivering subsidised LPG to the intended beneficiaries needed to be reformed to suit the present conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this direction during the last three years; and

(c) the views of each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Unique Identification Authority was constituted by the Government to suggest an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidy on certain items including LPG to intended beneficiaries. The Task Force submitted interim report for a phase-wise roll out of the proposed subsidy scheme for domestic LPG. The details are as under:-

Phase-I : Cap consumption of subsidized cylinders.

Phase-II : Consumers buy LPG at market price, with direct transfer of subsidy to their bank account.

Phase-III : Identify and target segmented customers for subsidy.

As far as phase-I/capping of subsidized LPG cylinders is concerned, no decision has been taken. Pilot on phase-II is going on in Mysore in the State of Karnataka.

CAG audit of RIL's expenditure on KG-D6

751. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has asked Government to allow Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) to recover expenditure on its eastern offshore KG-D6 oil and gas field only after auditing of the investment/expenditure made by the company;

(b) whether Government has taken any action in this regard; 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) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has advised Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP and NG) to take precautions to ensure that the audit of expenditure prior to adjustment to the account of RIL be effectively done to ensure that only admitted items are approved.

(b) and (c) The final report on the Performance Audit of Hydrocarbons Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) has been tabled in the Parliament by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). The report of the CAG has been referred to Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the same is under consideration of the PAC.

Reduction in dependence on oil import

752. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to reduce the import dependence of oil and gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the steps taken by Government from time to time to step up exploration of conventional oil and gas have produced any fruitful results;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps Government proposes to take a boost oil and gas exploration as well as to acquire foreign oilfields etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) India is importing more than 80% of its requirement of crude oil. However, several measures have been taken to accelerate hydrocarbons exploration and production activities to reduce the import dependence of oil and gas, which include the following:-

- (i) Carving out more areas of exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy.
- (ii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.
- (iii) Acquisition of exploration acreages and producing properties overseas to bring in equity oil.
- (iv) Substitution of oil through use of alternate/non-conventional sources of energy such as Bio-Diesel, Ethanol-blended Petrol.
- (v) Explore and Exploit new sources of gas such as:
 - (a) Coal Bed Methane (CBM)
 - (b) Shale Gas
 - (c) Gas Hydrates

Total 235 blocks have been awarded under eight rounds of NELP. So far, 107 oil/gas discoveries have been made in 36 blocks, including the major gas discoveries in East Coast. The current oil and gas production from 6 NELP discoveries are about 14,000 barrels per day and 35 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre per day (MMSCMD) respectively. Total 30 CBM blocks have been awarded so far under four rounds of CBM bidding, in addition to 3 blocks awarded earlier on Nomination basis. Current CBM production is about 0.24 MMSCMD.

Government of India is encouraging companies like ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) to aggressively venture abroad and make investment in overseas oil and gas blocks with the object of owning equity oil to reduce import dependence and contribute towards the larger objective of energy security for the country. Other oil sector companies are also making efforts in line with OVL in this regard.

Disinvestment of ONGC

753. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the disinvestment on ONGC has resulted in expected realisation; and

(b) if not, the steps Government is contemplating to regain the confidence of investors and allow other disinvestment process fetches the expected result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Information provided by Department of Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance with respect to part (a) and (b) of the Question is as follows:-

(a) The realisation from disinvestment of 4.91% equity in Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) in the month of March, 2012 has been Rs. 12,749.50 crore. The results are satisfactory, against a Floor Price of Rs. 290/- the average price realization was Rs. 303.67 per share.

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

Tax on petrol and diesel

754. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent of the total retail price of petrol and diesel goes as taxes and duties to Government;

(b) if so, whether Government is the biggest gainer from the petrol price hike,

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether Government has any role in petrol price hikes; and

(e) the steps being taken to stabilize the petrol prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The breakup of taxes in Price of Petrol and Diesel in Delhi with effect from 1st March, 2012 is given below:

Product	Price excluding Taxes	Taxes including VAT	RSP	Tax as % to Retail Selling Price (RSP)
Petrol*	39.11	26.53	65.64	40%
Diesel	33.49	7.42	40.91	18%

(Rs. per litre)

*as per IOCL.

(b) and (c) The Excise Duty on Petrol is specific in nature, therefore, the Central Government's revenue does not vary on revision of prices of Petrol. On the other hand, the State Sales Tax/VAT is levied on *ad-valorem* basis and therefore, whenever price of Petrol gets revised, collection of revenue by the State Government varies correspondingly.

(d) and (e) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail Level with effect from 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate

decisions on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market-determined pricing, OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

Financial assistance to BPL families for LPG connection

755. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that BPL families are finding it difficult to get LPG connection;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has been contemplating for quite sometime of giving one-time financial assistance to BPL families for acquiring new LPG connection; and
- (c) if so, the reasons that the Ministry has so far not taken any decision on this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies continue to enroll new LPG customers and release new LPG connections on demand, including Below Poverty Line (BPL) families, subject to the applicant residing within the area of operation of the distributorship and fulfilling requisite documentation for availing a new LPG connection, and after due verification.

(b) and (c) The proposal regarding release of one time grant of Rs. 1400 to a BPL household for release of new LPG connection was submitted by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas *vide* Note dated 15.11.2010 and the same was considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 01.12.2010. The CCEA directed that the scheme be re-examined keeping in view the feasibility of its implementation and the financial cost thereof in the medium and long term.

Import of ATF by domestic airlines

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has accorded permission to domestic airlines to directly import their ATF requirements from abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the impact of this decision on public sector oil companies of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the manner in which Government proposes to protect the interests of public sector oil companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fall in domestic oil production

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

- (a) whether there has been continuous fall in crude oil production in the country over the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether public sector oil companies which are engaged in oil exploration have taken any steps to increase the oil production to meet the country's demand; 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) The details of actual crude oil production in the country during the last three years by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt./JVs) companies are as under:

<i>Crude oil production in million metric tonne (MMT)</i>			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
ONGC	25.37	24.67	24.42
OIL	3.47	3.57	3.59
Pvt./JVs	4.67	5.26	9.68
TOTAL:	33.51	33.50	37.69

Crude oil production in the country was almost stagnant upto 2009-10 owing to production from aging fields. On commencement of crude oil production from new fields in Rajasthan by Pvt./Jvs companies, crude oil production in 2010-11 has increased 12.4% if compared to previous year *i.e.* 2009-10.

- (c) and (d) Several measures have been taken by the Government/Oil PSUs to accelerate the production of crude oil in the country, which includes the following:
- (i) Carving out more and more areas for exploration for offer under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- (ii) Implementation of New Technologies such as horizontal well drilling etc.
- (iii) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.

Introduction of fibre glass LPG cylinders

758. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce fibre glass LPG cylinders in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all the gas cylinders will be made of fibre instead of steel;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether fibre glass gas cylinders have been found completely safe; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government had advised Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to call for a global expression of interest to set up facilities for manufacturing of composite cylinders (fibre glass) domestically.

However, as per Gas Cylinder Rules 2004, approval of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO) is required for marketing LPG cylinders in the country. At present, there is no Indian manufacturer who has the approval of PESO for manufacturing of composite cylinders.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal to replace all steel cylinders with composite cylinders (fibre glass).

(e) and (f) For ensuring safety prior to introduction, the cylinders would be subject to due approval of Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization.

Report of Mihir Shah Committee

†759. SHRI K. E. ISMAIL:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee headed by Shri Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission has submitted its recommendations to further improve the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and whether Government has accepted these recommendations;

(c) if so, the time from which these recommendations will be implemented; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the benefits assessed from the implementation of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission for suggesting revisions to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Operational Guidelines. The committee has submitted its report.

(b) to (d) The major recommendations made by the Committee are as below:

To anchor implementation of MGNREGA, National and State Employment Guarantee Missions and Management Teams be put in place at State and National level. A network of Capacity Building Institutions be created at the national level within the National Management Team (NMT) of the Department of Rural Development. On similar pattern, a Capacity Building Division be set up at the State and District level.

Labour Budget should be presented by the Gram Panchayat at a Gram Sabha meeting on 15th of August. The shelf of projects should be adequate to meet demand for work for at least two years. About 30 new works related with watershed, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, works in coastal areas and rural sanitation have been recommended for inclusion in the list of permissible works. Cash wage payment to be allowed in those Blocks/GPs where the outreach of the Banks/Post Offices is highly inadequate. MIS to generate the pay order (automatically) for payment of unemployment allowance to such wage seekers whose demand for work is not met within 15 days.

A Social Audit Unit (Society or a Directorate independent of the implementing departments/agencies) should be constituted. The C & AG of India, or any person appointed by C & AG, shall have the right to conduct audit of the accounts of schemes at such intervals as deemed fit. Three tier vigilance-mechanism should be set up at State, District and Local level to detect irregularities in the implementation of the Act.

The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes to be formulated by States under Section 4(1) of the Act. The Schemes made by the States are required to provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I of the Act for which guidelines are issued by the Central Government. The copy of the Committee's Report has been forwarded to all States/UTs and has also been placed in public domain for comments/suggestions. Based on the feed back from various Stakeholders including State Governments, changes and modifications to the Schedule and guidelines are carried out from time to time and this is a continuous process. Hence no timeframe can be indicated for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee.

National land reform council

‡760. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a National Land Reform Council' was constituted in the year 2007 under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the council has not met till date;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that about one third of population of the country is landless; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) National Council for Land Reforms was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 9th January, 2008 to lay down broad guidelines of policy recommendations on agrarian relations and land reforms based on the recommendations of the "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" or otherwise. The composition of the council is as under:-

Prime Minister	Chairman
(A) Government of India/Ministers	
(i) Minister of Rural Development	Member
(ii) Minister for Agriculture	Member
(iii) Minister for Environment and Forests	Member
(iv) Minister for Panchayati Raj	Member
(v) Minister for Tribal Affairs	Member
(vi) Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
(vii) Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission	Member
(B) Chief Ministers of States	
(i) Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh	Member
(ii) Chief Minister, Bihar	Member
(iii) Chief Minister, Karnataka	Member
(iv) Chief Minister, Kerala	Member
(v) Chief Minister, Maharashtra	Member
(vi) Chief Minister, Orissa	Member

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(vii)	Chief Minister, Rajasthan	Member
(viii)	Chief Minister, Tripura	Member
(ix)	Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh	Member
(x)	Chief Minister, West Bengal	Member

(C) Other Members

(i)	Dr. Bina Agarwal	Member
(ii)	Dr. C.H. Hanumantha Rao	Member
(iii)	Dr. G.K. Chadha	Member
(iv)	Shri P.V. Rajgopal	Member
(v)	Shri. S.R. Sankaran	Member
(vi)	Dr. S.S. Johal	Member
(vii)	Prof. V.S. Vyas	Member
(viii)	Shri Walter Fernades Secretary Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development	Member Member Secretary

(c) and (d) The first meeting of the Council is yet to be held.

(e) and (f) Statement giving Proportion of Landless Households in the country is at Statement.

Statement

Statement of proportion of' landless households in the country

Rural

State	Percentage of landless households*
Andhra Pradesh	14.3
Assam	8.1
Bihar ¹	7.6
Gujarat	13.6
Haryana	9.2
Himachal Pradesh	15.0
Jammu and Kashmir	3.3
Karnataka	14.1
Kerala	4.8
Madhya Pradesh ²	12.1
Maharashtra	17.7
Orissa	9.6
Punjab	4.6

State	Percentage of landless households*
Rajasthan	5.7
Tamil Nadu	16.6
Uttar Pradesh ³	3.8
West Bengal	6.2
All India	10.0

*As per NSSO, 2003

¹ Includes Jharkhand ² Includes Chhattisgarh ³ Includes Uttarakhand

Inclusion of construction of water tanks under MGNREGS

†761. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the practice of constructing 'pukka tanks' *i.e.* small reservoirs in every village of famine-struck areas like Barmer and Jaisalmer of western Rajasthan for addressing the problem of water scarcity;

(b) the outlook of Government regarding construction of such small and cemented reservoirs in States like Rajasthan through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for providing clean potable water to rural people; and

(c) the details of any such scheme formulated by Government and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Para 1B of Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) lists the category of works that any Scheme prepared by a State Government under Section 4(1) of MGNREGA shall focus upon. These include water and soil conservation works.

Under the above category of works, Rajasthan Government has been taking up construction of small and cemented reservoirs on individual or community land in villages of famine struck areas like Barmer and Jaisalmer districts for providing potable water to rural beneficiaries.

Evaluation of Government programmes for Social Sector Schemes

762. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finalising a proposal to set up an independent evaluation agency for evaluating Government programmes to ensure that the benefits of social sector schemes reach the masses;

(b) if so, the details and modalities of such programmes, likely to be

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implemented throughout the country to make a significant impact on the 'aam aadmi';

(c) whether all payments under Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are made through banks; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) An Independent Evaluation Organization (IEO) has been approved by the Government to assess the outcomes and impact of flagship schemes of the Government.

(c) and (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has made mandatory requirement to make wage disbursement through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices, unless specifically exempted, to ensure transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment. State Governments have been advised to roll out Business correspondent on competitive bid from Banks to strengthen the institutional outreach. However, keeping in view the limited institutional outreach of Banks and Post Offices as well as special circumstances prevailing in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts, Ministry of Rural Development has recently decided to allow the State Government to make MGNREGA wage payments through cash in IAP districts for one year subject to certain conditions.

Work provided under MGNREGS

763. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) beneficiaries who have received 100 days of work per year State-wise and year-wise since programme was implemented;

(b) the number of States which have enacted required legislation and made the requisite budgetary allocations to pay unemployment allowances to those who are not provided employment within 15 days under the MGNREGS;

(c) the number of days for which this unemployment allowance has been paid State-wise and year-wise since the programme has been implemented; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that those who don't receive employment within 15 days of seeking it, are provided the unemployment allowance as mandated under MGNREGA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of households which completed 100 days of employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) from the year 2006-07 onwards as reported by States/UTs are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Payment of unemployment allowance to entitled MGNREGA applicants is a legal requirement as per various provisions in the Act. As per Section 7(3) to 7(6) of the Act, liability for payment of unemployment allowance is on the concerned State Government and it is to be sanctioned and disbursed by the Programme Officer or such local authority as the State Governments may notify. Payment of unemployment allowance shall be made not later than 15 days from the date on which it becomes due and the procedure for payment of unemployment allowance is to be prescribed by the State Governments. Information regarding number of days for which unemployment allowance has been paid under MGNREGA by the States/UTs prior to 2010-11 is not available. From the year 2010-11 details of number of days for which unemployment allowance has been paid by the States/UTs as reported in the Management Information System (MIS) is given in Statement-II (See below).

The States/UTs have been advised from time to time to comply with the provisions in the Act regarding payment of unemployment allowance to entitled workers following the same pattern as the payment of wages.

Statement-I

Number of Households completed 100 days of employment

Sl.No	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 up to 16/02/12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57946	432357	483058	1395537	964713	604052
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2020	12788	276	602	0
3.	Assam	185160	239473	176778	130457	45490	9131
4.	Bihar	60310	52825	102597	282797	284063	46109
5.	Chhattisgarh	130302	256071	251674	160851	184497	75618
6.	Gujarat	12208	11416	49160	103752	67653	23310
7.	Haryana	5626	7402	9855	8837	9077	5793
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16815	13842	50193	48283	22052	14729
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11758	1673	7643	21360	60224	6586
10.	Jharkhand	51065	49836	95473	133296	131149	28763
11.	Karnataka	69789	23081	27009	445930	131575	19147
12.	Kerala	537	59443	14344	43596	67970	18267
13.	Madhya Pradesh	531556	922107	979026	678717	467119	100958
14.	Maharashtra	5341	8349	32510	22630	28240	59337
15.	Manipur	18568	0	137006	101	109339	113

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Meghalaya	575	6677	26323	13453	19576	6421
17.	Mizoram	5946	0	91758	7059	131970	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	34070	103436	190261	917
19.	Odisha	154118	37475	52459	82710	204229	20263
20.	Punjab	5327	2642	3970	7702	5243	1773
21.	Rajasthan	639219	911248	2631892	1514420	495830	120033
22.	Sikkim	222	2006	2863	12633	25695	2067
23.	Tamil Nadu	1824	77053	508122	760689	1102070	168729
24.	Tripura	19577	1772	56930	214218	81442	26200
25.	Uttar Pradesh	154953	436032	647525	796929	600559	147164
26.	Uttarakhand	3727	15658	12633	20664	25412	7802
27.	West Bengal	18817	31468	23050	72123	104967	17068
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			12	657	174	516
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			66	24	NR	NR
30.	Daman and Diu			NR	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa			0	121	413	85
32.	Lakshadweep			481	20	71	116
33.	Puducherry			0	385	137	73
34.	Chandigarh			NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL:		2161286	3601926	6521268	7083663	5561812	1531140

NR= Not Reported.

Statement-II*No. of days of Unemployment Allowance paid under MGNREGA (as per MIS)*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11 No. of Days of Unemployment Allowance Paid
1	Gujarat	12
2	Jammu and Kashmir	13
3	Punjab	54
4	Tamil Nadu	282
5	Tripura	6
6	Uttar Pradesh	147
TOTAL:		514

Amendment of Land Acquisition Act

764. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is amending Land Acquisition Act, 1894;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the views of the State Governments in this regard; and
- (d) the details of committees set up their recommendations received and implemented in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 is a new legislation and repeals the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The LARR Bill addresses various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement, comprehensively. The aforesaid Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011. The Bill has been referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination and report to the Parliament. The aforesaid Bill is available on the website of the Department *i.e. dolr.nic.in*.

(c) Suggestions by the States pertain to various provisions of the Bill, *i.e.*, applicability clause, public purpose, market value of the land, rehabilitation and resettlement benefits, urgency clause and social impact assessment etc.

(d) The LARR Bill, 2011 has been referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for examination and report to the Parliament. The recommendations of the committee are yet to be received.

PMGSY roads in Maharashtra

765. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for road construction in Maharashtra especially, in segments like Vidarbha and Marathwada out of Rs. 40,000 crore allocation under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) where the density of road network is very low;
- (b) whether alarming conditions like continued marginal farmers' suicides in backward district like Yavatmal in Vidarbha region have been kept in view while planning the rural road expansion programme;
- (c) whether the annual targets fixed during the Eleventh Plan period of PMGSY have been achieved during the first four years of the Plan *i.e.* April 2007-April 2011; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof region-wise, Vidarbha, Marathwada, Konkan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) targets are not set for a particular region of a State, however, targets and the achievements for the State of Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Leneth in km.	
	Target	Achievement
2007-08	2,745	2,942.19
2008-09	4,000	4,138.65
2009-10	2,950	3,111.50
2010-11	1,292	3,718.27
2011-12 (Till Jan.)	1,700	2,097.68

(b) The State has informed that in Yavatmal district funds worth Rs. 160 crore have been received in last 10 years for upgradation of 830 km. State has further informed that this has definitely resulted in upliftment of 343 rural habitations by getting better communication facilities by improving transportation of Agricultural produce to market centres, educational centres, health centres, which has definite impact on reducing farmers suicides in this district.

(c) and (d) State is taken as a Unit for implementation of projects under PMGSY and region-wise details are not monitored.

Measures for checking corruption in MGNREGS

766. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demand or a proposal to entrust the CBI and other agencies to check graft, corruption and pilferage of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in various States;

(b) the number of States where Government has done any intensive enquiries to locate the looting of MGNREGS funds and the general findings thereof;

(c) whether the CBI registered any cases into such corruption; and

(d) the details of the deterrent actions taken by Government when complaints were brought to its notice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. 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.

(c) and (d) At the instance of the Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (PIL) No. 645 of 2007. Centre for Environment and Food Security, on receipt of

consent of the State Government of Orissa in April 2011, the Union Government ordered an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into allegations of corruption and misappropriation of funds under MGNREGA in Orissa. CBI has already submitted its report to the Supreme Court in the matter. The Ministry of Rural Development has also requested for consent of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for enquiry by the CBI into irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh. In the mean while a Writ Petition No. 12802(M/B) of 2011 by Sachchidanand Gupta (Sachchey) has also been filed in the Lucknow Bench of Allahabad high court seeking directions for CBI enquiry into irregularities in implementation of MGNREGA in Uttar Pradesh. The matter is thus subjudice.

As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. In complaints and cases of graft, corruption etc. enquiries are conducted for fixing responsibility for lapses, if any and action is taken against persons found responsible by the concerned State Governments.

Centrally sponsored schemes in States

767. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, State-wise;
- (b) the loan taken from international agencies so far and the payment made so far and the involvement of private agencies in implementing each scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period and the role of States; and
- (c) the demands and proposals still pending with the Ministry from each State including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): The Ministry of Rural Development implements through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major schemes *viz*; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) /National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), in rural areas of the States/UTs.

(b) The External Assistance is taken under PMGSY and SGSY/NRLM only. Under PMGSY, loans have been taken from World Bank loan of US \$ 1.5 billion under Rural Road Programme (RRP II). The Programme is being undertaken in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. By Asian Development Bank, Rural Road Sector II Investment

Programme Project 2 (Loan no. 2414-IND) for US \$ 77.65 Million, Project 3 (Loan No. 2445-IND) for US \$ 130 Million, Project 4 (Loan No. 2535-IND) for US \$ 185 Million and Project 4 (Loan No. 2651) for US \$ 222.22 Million during 11th Five Year Plan period. Under National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM) the Ministry has signed an agreement with IDA/World bank for loan of an amount of Rs. US \$ 1 billion in July, 2011. During the financial year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 6001 lakh has been earmarked for Externally Aided Component.

(c) Proposals under various Rural Development Programmes submitted by the State Governments/UTs including Andhra Pradesh are received in the Ministry of Rural Development as per the programme guidelines. The proposals are examined in the concerned Programme Divisions with respect to the guidelines and if found complete in all respects are approved. No proposals received from the State Governments/UTs complete in all respects remain pending with the Ministry.

Creation of sanitation and other permanent assets under MGNREGS

768. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to emphasise creation of sanitation and other permanent assets under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in 2012-13;

(b) the details of the proposed changes in MGNREGS;

(c) in what way will poor people in villages benefit from creation of permanent assets; and

(d) the steps proposed to use some portion of such funds to enhance the drinking water, sanitation and water shed management in rural areas by proper use of MGNREGS funds in 2012-13 with strict time schedules?

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 up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. The focus of activities under MGNREGA has been listed in Schedule-I of the Act in the order of their priority. These include the following:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 or to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006;

- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including de-silting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access, and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

The following have been notified under this provision

- (a) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level.
- (b) Construction of playgrounds in districts as identified by the central Government for Integrated Action Plan.
- (c) Access to sanitation facilities in convergence with the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Amendments to para 1 of Schedule-I of MGNREG Act have been carried out from time to time to enlarge the scope of works and activities that can be taken up and this is a continuous process.

(c) and (d) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. 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. Watershed, sanitation and other water conservation works are already included as permissible works under MGNREGA in Schedule-I of the Act.

Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act.

Misuse of MGNREGS funds

769. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many panchayats are misusing the funds allotted for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) such as to buy high end SUVs instead of giving it to the actual beneficiaries; and

(b) what steps Government have taken so far against such mismanagement of funds by village panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. 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. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. In such complaints and cases of mismanagement of funds etc. enquiries are conducted for fixing responsibility for lapses, if any and action is taken against persons found responsible by the concerned State Governments.

Study on implementation of MGNREGS

770. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study on the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the major findings thereof; and

(c) the average and total number of days of employment provided and wages paid per year under the scheme during the last five years, State-wise; along with the proportion for male and female beneficiaries and SC and ST beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has engaged Institutions like Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Sample

Survey Organization (NSSO) and other professional institutions to conduct studies and surveys on the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Some major findings of such Studies are given below:

- (i) Increase in Agriculture Minimum *Wages and wage earned per day* due to impact of MGNREGA has given a bargaining power to the labour (*IIM Lucknow, NDUAT Faizabad*).
 - (ii) Reduction in distress migration: Studies report reduction in distress migration (Council for Social Development, Centre for Science and Environment, Indian Institute of Management, Shillong).
 - (iii) Creation of “Green Jobs”: nearly 70% works relate to water conservation, water-harvesting, restoration, renovation and desilting of water bodies, drought-proofing, plantation and afforestation (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and IIFM, Bhopal).
 - (iv) Improvement in ground water, improved agricultural productivity and cropping intensity, mono crop to two crops (Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI).
 - (v) Reduction in water vulnerability index, agriculture vulnerability, livelihood vulnerability index (Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore).
 - (vi) No gender differential in wage rates for MGNREG works (NSSO 64th Round).
- (c) The details of cumulative persondays generated, average days of employment per household, expenditure on wages, percentage of participation by female, SC and ST beneficiaries during the last five years under MGNREGA as reported by States/UTs are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Cummulative Persondays generated under MGNREGA

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative Persondays generated (in Lakhs)					Average persondays per Household					% of SC Persondays				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	678.8	2010.3	2735.5	4044.3	3351.6	31.0	42.0	48.0	66.0	54.0	29.8	27.7	26.1	24.7	24.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.5	2.8	35.0	17.0	31.1	27.0	62.0	43.0	25.0	23.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	572.9	487.6	751.1	733.0	470.5	72.0	35.0	40.0	34.0	26.0	8.7	7.6	10.4	12.1	11.0
4.	Bihar	596.9	843.0	991.8	1136.9	1602.6	35.0	22.0	26.0	28.0	34.0	47.1	45.7	50.1	45.3	45.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	700.2	1316.1	1243.2	1041.6	1110.4	56.0	58.0	55.0	51.0	45.0	12.0	14.9	16.4	15.3	14.6
6.	Gujarat	100.5	90.1	213.1	585.1	491.8	44.0	31.0	25.0	37.0	45.0	7.0	5.9	12.7	14.9	14.5
7.	Haryana	24.1	35.8	69.1	59.0	84.2	48.0	50.0	42.0	38.0	36.0	60.0	53.8	53.0	53.6	48.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29.9	97.5	205.3	284.9	219.5	47.0	36.0	46.0	57.0	49.0	30.4	32.3	33.5	33.4	32.6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.3	36.8	78.8	128.7	210.7	27.0	32.0	40.0	38.0	43.0	5.4	5.6	8.5	8.4	7.2
10.	Jharkhand	520.5	747.5	750.0	842.5	830.9	37.0	44.0	48.0	49.0	42.0	23.5	20.7	18.1	16.0	13.4
11.	Karnataka	222.0	197.8	287.6	2003.4	1097.9	41.0	36.0	32.0	57.0	49.0	33.0	30.2	27.8	16.7	16.2
12.	Kerala	20.5	60.8	153.7	339.7	480.3	21.0	33.0	22.0	36.0	41.0	20.1	16.9	19.5	16.8	16.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1971.8	2753.0	2947.0	2624.0	2198.2	69.0	63.0	57.0	56.0	50.0	15.9	17.9	17.8	18.5	19.3
14.	Maharashtra	159.3	184.9	419.9	274.4	200.0	45.0	39.0	46.0	46.0	44.0	16.2	18.4	16.5	25.6	22.0
15.	Manipur	18.6	48.3	285.6	306.2	295.6	100.0	43.0	75.0	73.0	68.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	27.5	2.6

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16. Meghalaya		24.2	41.3	86.3	148.5	199.8	25.0	39.0	38.0	49.0	58.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
17. Mizoram		7.9	31.5	125.8	170.3	166.0	15.0	35.0	73.0	95.0	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18. Nagaland		13.1	24.3	202.7	284.3	334.3	47.0	21.0	68.0	87.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19. Odisha		799.3	405.2	432.6	554.1	976.6	57.0	37.0	36.0	40.0	49.0	23.7	24.3	20.2	19.2	18.1
20. Punjab		15.6	19.2	39.9	77.2	75.4	49.0	39.0	27.0	28.0	27.0	69.4	76.3	74.3	78.9	78.3
21. Rajasthan		998.9	1678.4	4829.5	4498.1	3026.2	85.0	77.0	76.0	69.0	52.0	16.0	19.2	28.8	26.5	25.5
22. Sikkim		2.4	8.6	26.3	43.3	48.1	59.0	44.0	51.0	80.0	85.0	0.8	7.1	5.7	9.7	12.0
23. Tamil Nadu		182.8	645.3	1203.6	2390.8	2685.9	27.0	52.0	36.0	55.0	54.0	56.1	57.4	60.3	59.1	57.7
24. Tripura		50.1	181.1	351.1	460.2	374.5	67.0	43.0	64.0	80.0	67.0	15.9	20.8	23.5	18.0	17.9
25. Uttar Pradesh		822.9	1363.1	2272.2	3559.2	3349.0	32.0	33.0	52.0	65.0	52.0	56.9	53.8	53.6	56.4	54.0
26. Uttarakhand		40.6	80.3	104.3	182.4	230.2	30.0	42.0	35.0	35.0	42.0	26.7	27.3	27.2	26.0	26.4
27. West Bengal		440.1	968.8	786.6	1551.7	1553.1	14.0	25.0	26.0	45.0	31.0	36.1	36.3	37.4	36.9	36.9
28. Andaman and Nicobar	NA	NA	1.0	5.8	4.0	NA	NA	17.0	29.0	23.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	0.5	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	25.0	19.0	21.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30. Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR
31. Goa	NA	NA	NR	1.9	3.7	NA	NA	NR	28.0	27.0	NA	NA	NR	5.4	4.1	
32. Lakshadweep	NA	NA	1.8	1.4	1.3	NA	NA	60.0	27.0	30.0	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	
33. Pondicherry	NA	NA	1.6	9.1	11.3	NA	NA	13.0	22.0	30.0	NA	NA	49.5	46.2	32.8	
34. Chandigarh	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	
		9050.6	14359.2	21632.5	28359.5	25715.2	43.0	42.0	48.0	54.0	47.0	25.4	27.4	29.3	30.5	30.6

Sl. No.	State	% of ST Persondays					% of Women Personday					Expenditure on Wages (Rs. in Lakhs)				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.0	12.8	13.0	14.7	16.0	54.8	57.7	58.2	58.1	57.0	58422.5	166929.8	225796.5	371511.0	335056.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	66.3	81.1	97.8	90.3	30.0	29.7	26.1	17.2	33.3	218.9	187.3	2055.8	1166.2	2957.6
3.	Assam	46.3	39.1	34.5	31.0	27.3	31.7	30.9	27.2	27.7	26.5	38369.2	35749.4	57941.3	63735.8	50385.2
4.	Bihar	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1	17.4	27.7	30.0	30.0	28.5	41859.9	68323.6	84379.9	310872.8	162216.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	45.6	41.4	41.3	38.2	36.5	39.3	42.0	47.4	49.2	48.6	43156.5	90069.5	91005.6	85669.6	115934.3
6.	Gujarat	64.3	65.9	50.6	39.5	41.2	50.2	46.5	42.8	47.5	44.2	5583.0	5785.8	14437.3	52249.3	47886.1
7.	Haryana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	34.4	30.6	34.8	35.6	2329.8	4440.9	8269.4	8907.0	14225.7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22.4	11.0	7.8	8.7	8.2	12.2	30.1	39.0	46.1	48.3	2057.6	7355.5	20337.8	31213.6	27769.1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	23.2	26.1	27.4	26.1	25.1	4.5	0.8	5.8	6.7	7.5	2242.2	2639.4	5321.8	12005.7	23727.4
10.	Jharkhand	40.3	41.7	40.0	43.0	42.1	39.5	27.2	28.5	34.2	33.5	41286.4	61595.9	67843.6	82304.0	85807.1
11.	Karnataka	20.4	19.2	13.9	8.6	9.4	50.6	50.3	50.4	36.8	46.0	14774.2	14306.8	23295.9	172303.7	157562.9
12.	Kerala	12.4	16.9	9.3	5.3	3.1	65.6	71.4	85.0	88.2	90.4	2474.6	7139.5	18459.6	40954.2	63676.9
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48.6	48.8	46.8	45.3	43.4	43.2	41.7	43.3	44.2	44.4	117350.4	175006.4	215621.8	219623.8	214931.9
14.	Maharashtra	40.9	38.5	44.2	33.2	25.6	37.1	40.0	46.2	39.7	45.9	16517.9	16586.0	31377.0	25857.7	26886.9
15.	Manipur	100.0	99.4	72.9	42.8	70.6	50.9	32.8	45.9	48.0	35.1	1385.9	4184.7	22299.4	23780.0	27477.2
16.	Meghalaya	83.2	88.1	94.7	94.1	94.5	31.3	30.9	41.4	47.2	43.9	1767.5	3650.6	6052.8	11722.1	19925.7
17.	Mizoram	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	33.4	33.6	36.6	35.0	33.9	1375.6	4020.6	13712.3	17782.5	19239.9

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Unstarred Questions 247

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18.	Nagaland	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.0	29.1	36.7	43.5	35.0	863.6	1690.6	16372.3	29229.3	34396.7
19.	Odisha	49.3	39.6	35.8	36.3	35.6	35.6	36.4	37.6	36.2	39.4	42197.7	31228.3	39810.4	58671.6	93293.1
20.	Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	16.3	24.6	26.3	33.9	1464.0	1939.7	4412.4	9529.8	9765.3
21.	Rajasthan	64.4	46.4	23.2	22.5	23.3	67.1	69.0	67.1	66.9	68.3	50726.5	98424.2	426531.9	393048.4	227202.5
22.	Sikkim	97.9	42.6	44.1	42.5	39.9	24.7	36.7	37.7	51.2	46.7	211.2	808.3	2414.7	4129.4	4813.0
23.	Tamil Nadu	2.4	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.2	81.1	82.0	79.7	82.9	82.6	14628.2	49890.7	95899.8	171082.3	221453.1
24.	Tripura	62.2	41.9	45.2	41.0	43.4	75.0	44.5	51.0	41.1	38.5	3007.8	13134.3	30057.8	46279.8	38450.1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.1	16.6	14.5	18.1	21.7	21.4	46209.2	126279.0	225446.5	354123.1	351965.3
26.	Uttarakhand	1.4	4.3	5.1	4.0	4.2	30.5	42.8	36.9	40.3	40.3	2942.1	5930.1	8830.2	18046.0	23467.8
27.	West Bengal	18.6	13.8	14.8	14.4	13.4	18.3	17.0	26.5	33.4	33.7	30814.7	76549.7	61522.4	140193.0	165658.1
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	NA	NA	9.9	6.9	13.6	NA	NA	39.5	44.9	47.4	NA	NA	123.9	838.6	745.6
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	100.0	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	79.1	87.1	85.1	NA	NA	0.5	78.7	54.5
30.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	NA	NA	NR	27.0	24.3	NA	NA	NR	62.7	68.4	NA	NA	97.1	175.2	512.5
32.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	99.6	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	40.7	37.6	34.3	NA	NA	145.3	158.2	185.1
33.	Pondicherry	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.1	NA	NA	67.0	63.5	80.4	NA	NA	130.0	689.8	1024.0
34.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR	NA	NA	NR	NR	NR
		36.4	29.3	25.4	20.7	20.9	40.2	42.6	47.9	48.1	47.7	584236.9	1073846.7	1820003.1	2557932.3	2568652.9

NR=Not Reported

NA=Not Applicable

PPP model for development of adivasi belt

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

(a) whether Government is planning to undertake a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model, under which the Centre, States, NGOs and individuals will pool in resources and strategies to jointly take development programmes to adivasi belts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development implements Special Projects for Placement Linked Skill Development training in rural areas of the country, including adivasi belt. These projects are implemented through Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. 75% of the total cost of the project is borne by the Ministry and remaining 25% is borne either by the Implementing Agency (IA) or by the concerned State Government. The objective of the special project is to bring a specific number of rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) families above poverty line by providing regular wage employment to at least one member in the family. The programme is designed to equip the unemployed rural BPL youth between age group of 18-35 with marketable skills which would enable him to either secure employment in the industry or pursue sustainable self employment opportunities through micro enterprises. In addition, Ministry of Rural Development has held consultations with producers, buyers and exporters of Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in this area and Government Organizations to work out suitable mechanism to unlock the value of NTFP sector. NTFP being important source of economic activity in tribal areas, such an initiative would benefit the poor families in tribal areas.

**Utilisation of MGNREGS and PMGSY allocations
in Jammu and Kashmir**

772. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation and utilisation of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in each district of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years; and

(b) the details of allocation and utilisation of funds under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in each district of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand based. Funds to be released by the Centre under the scheme to the Districts/State in a financial year are based on the labour demand at

the field level projected by the concerned State Government. Details of Central funds released to the various districts of Jammu and Kashmir under MGNREGA during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to 15.2.2012) are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the State is taken as a unit and the funds are released by Ministry to the State Rural Road Development Agency (SRRDA) for further release to district Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). The release of funds to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and expenditure under PMGSY during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, are given below.

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Release	Expenditure
1.	2008-09	191.74	190.71
2.	2009-10	372.60	359.42
3.	2010-11	366.09	297.40

Statement*District-wise Release and Utilization Position of Jammu and Kashmir Under MGNREGA*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No	District	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Utilization*	Release	Utilization*	(As on 15.03.2012)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Doda	3400.92	2871.37	4356.85	5529.68	9249.94	1277.75
2.	Kupwara	1372.97	1086.14	1327.85	2403.83	4151.00	653.77
3.	Poonch	2206.96	2089.35	2370.05	3214.43	3127.81	449.93
4.	Anantnag	0.00	783.05	2029.33	1401.24	3087.16	1596.96
5.	Jammu	800.00	924.71	1307.79	1744.41	3777.52	631.75
6.	Badgam	523.82	615.75	28.75	1354.89	2745.10	1129.02
7.	Bandipora	0.00	226.03	885.38	536.47	1054.16	405.24
8.	Baramulla	128.00	135.56	690.04	2254.19	6346.50	2448.98
9.	Ganderwal	190.00	271.38	1873.73	1022.94	4991.65	1370.54
10.	Kargil	0.00	195.98	115.94	905.63	1007.02	0.00
11.	Kathua	290.00	684.51	801.43	1013.47	1884.92	667.40
12.	Kishtwar	2372.44	2587.43	1105.06	4669.31	4698.70	794.92
13.	Kulgam	344.50	710.92	1090.30	1549.02	4501.71	891.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Leh (Ladakh)	0.00	107.72	3271.11	150.12	520.58	0:00	
15. Pulwama	121.58	391.25	462.78	810.44	924.47	714.68	
16. Rajauri	1271.01	1247.16	1564.02	2629.34	2366.07	830.60	
17. Ramban	2391.57	1553.31	4334.72	2576.70	1795.54	940.39	
18. Reasi	844.18	645.51	377.98	984.60	2304.43	486.24	
19. Samba	362.59	453.90	744.56	619.40	1727.74	488.04	
20. Shopian	150.00	156.13	1396.63	664.85	1912.42	442.07	
21. Srinagar	200.00	48.24	615.34	131.12	23.52	63.72	
22. Udhampur	598.41	745.94	612.25	1610.62	2138.07	845.23	
TOTAL	17568.95	18531.34	31359.89	37776.70	64336.03	17128.67	

* As reported by the State Government

IAY houses in Odisha

†773. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses allocated under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) to Odisha during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any special request has been made by the State Government to provide more 'Indira Awas' this year;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the category of people especially for whom the houses have been sought under this housing scheme by the State Government; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the houses have been sought for people of Kansara, Kamdhenukot etc. villages of Dhenkanal district of the State who had been affected by fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A statement showing year-wise houses allocated under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) to the State Government of Odisha during the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of houses allocated
2008-09	1,11,422
2009-10	2,15,715
2010-11	1,49,100

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. A request for additional 1.00 lakh houses to Odisha has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been received to provide houses to those Below Poverty Line (BPL) houseless households who have been provided land under 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006.

(d) No proposal for seeking houses for people of Kansara, Kamdhenukot villages of Dhenkanal district of the State affected by fire has been received from State Government.

PMGSY roads in Andhra Pradesh

774. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads completed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that still many project proposals are pending for approval; and

(c) and if so, the details thereof and by when the pending proposals would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) State is taken as a unit for implementation of projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and district-wise details are not monitored. The length of roads completed in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise is as under:

Year	Length Completed (in km.)
2008-09	1,885
2009-10	3,092
2010-11	2,122

(b) and (c) Sanctioning of projects under PMGSY is an on-going process. The projects proposals, after scrutiny by National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) and on receiving satisfactory compliance from States of the issues raised, are placed before Empowered Committee, The project proposals for New Connectivity in two IAP districts *i.e.* Adilabad and Khammam for value of Rs. 204.12 crore for 94 roads measuring 335.85 km. of length have been received from Andhra Pradesh.

Construction of rubberised roads under PMGSY

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to construct rubberised (metallic) roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

12:00 NOON

(c) whether Government has conducted any study regarding the viability of rubberised roads in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Under PMGSY, mostly bituminous surface roads are being constructed using normal bitumen. Bituminous surfacing can also be done using Modified Bitumen consisting of a base binder (normal bitumen), to which natural rubber, crumb rubber or synthetic rubber can be added. Some proposals were received from States for the use of Natural Rubber Modified Bitumen (NRMB) and Crumb Rubber Modified Bitumen (CRMB) and were sanctioned under PMGSY.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER BY THE PRIME MINISTER

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Introduction of Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I wish to introduce to you and, through you, to this august House, my colleague, Shri Mukul Roy, who has been promoted in the Council of Ministers as Cabinet Minister for Railways.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, statement by Minister correcting answer to question. Shri Bandyopadhyay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 3016 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 20th December, 2011, regarding "Sale of Iodized Salt in Market."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I Report and Accounts (2010-11) of MCI, New Delhi and related papers.

II Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NIHFV, New Delhi and related papers.

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 of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6436, 15/12]

- II. (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (d) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No.L.T. 6437, 15/12]

Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the table, under Section 42 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on Trend and Progress of Housing in India, June, 2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6474, 15/12]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table-

1. 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, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 824 (E), dated the 18th November, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 24th February, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 937 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 293 (E), dated the 13th March, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 938 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 234 (E), dated the 24th March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 939 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 347 (E), dated the 11th May, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 940 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 294 (E), dated the 13th April, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (6) G.S.R. 941 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 1 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 93 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 16th January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 26 (E), dated the 16th January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 81 (E), dated the 9th February, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 16th March, 1995, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 83 (E), dated the 9th February, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 600 (E), dated the 10th September, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library for (1) to (11) See No. L.T. 64771/5/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 823 (E), dated the 18th November, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 850 (E), dated the 30th November, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 856 (E), dated the 1st December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 866 (E), dated the 5th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 92 (E), dated the 1st March 2006, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 867 (E), dated the 5th December, 2011 rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 8th August, 2006.
- (6) G.S.R. 888 (E), dated the 19th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (7) G.S.R. 894 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 590(E), dated the 13th August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 895 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 91 (E), dated 14th February 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 907 (E), dated the 28th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 560 (E), dated 31st August 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 909 (E), dated the 29th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 583 (E), dated 11th September 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 910 (E), dated the 29th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R., 153 (E), dated 1st March 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 911 (E), dated the 29th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 92 (E), dated the 1st March 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) G.S.R. 912 (E), dated the 29th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 9th July 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (15) G.S.R. 925 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 371 (E), dated the 30th May, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (16) G.S.R. 926 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 942 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 927 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 928 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29 July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) G.S.R. 929 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, exempting certain goods from customs duty leviable thereon under Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

- (20) G.S.R. 930 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R.875 (E), dated the 1st November, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) G.S.R. 931 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) G.S.R. 932 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) G.S.R. 933 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) G.S.R. 22 (E), dated the 16th January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) G.S.R. 23 (E), dated the 16th January, 2012, exempting certain goods when imported into India from customs duty leviable thereon under Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (26) G.S.R. 24 (E), dated the 16th January, 2012, exempting certain goods when imported into India by an eligible passenger from the whole of the additional duty leviable thereon under Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (27) G.S.R. 31 (E), dated the 17th January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 1st March, 2002, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) G.S.R. 70 (E), dated the 7th February, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (29) G.S.R. 82 (E), dated the 9th February, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (29) *See* No. L.T. 64791/5/12]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 905 (E), dated the 28th December, 2011, publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6475, 15/12]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 829 (E) dated the 23rd November, 2011, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on Opal Glassware, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, when imported into India.
- (2) G.S.R. 837 (E), dated the 25th November, 2011, seeking to impose definitive Anti Dumping Duty on the imports of hot rolled flat products of stainless steel of ASTM Grade 304 with all its variants.
- (3) G.S.R. 884 (E), dated the 15th December, 2011, seeking to provide provisional assessment to imports of ceramic glazed tiles other than vitrified tiles, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China by M/s. Gaoyo Marshal Ceramics Co. Ltd.
- (4) G.S.R. 855 (E), dated the 1st December, 2011, publishing the Custom Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of anti-dumping duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Second Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (5) G.S.R. 889 (E), dated the 20th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 870 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 890 (E), dated the 20th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 68 (E), dated the 5th February, 2008, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 934 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 919 (E), dated the 19th November, 2010, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 2(E), dated the 6th January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 550 (E), dated the 13th September, 2006, to add certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 12 (E), dated the 13th January, 2012, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty at specified rates on imports of Silk Fabrics, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China.
- (10) G.S.R. 13 (E), dated the 13th January, 2012, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Nylon Filament yarn per metre, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Thailand and the People's Republic of Korea.
- (11) G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 13th January, 2012, seeking to levy provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Phosphoric Acid of all grades and

- concentrations (excluding Agriculture/Fertiliser Grade), originating in or exported from, Israel and Taiwan into India.
- (12) G.S.R. 15 (E), dated the 13th January, 2012, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Cellophane Transparent Film (CTF), originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China for a further period of five years.
 - (13) G.S.R. 16 (E), dated the 13th January, 2012, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 873 (E), dated the 9th December, 2009.
 - (14) G.S.R. 17 (E), dated the 13th January, 2012, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Saccharin, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China.
 - (15) G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 16th January, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 553 (E), dated the 25th June, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (16) G.S.R. 29 (E), dated the 17th January, 2012, seeking to impose provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 10% *ad-valorem* on import of Phthalic anhydride into India, for a period of 180 days.
 - (17) G.S.R. 35 (E), dated the 19th January, 2012, publishing the Refund of anti-dumping duty (Paid in Excess of Actual Margin of Dumping) Rules, 2012.
 - (18) G.S.R. 36 (E), dated the 19th January, 2012, publishing the Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of anti-dumping duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Amendment Rules, 2012.
 - (19) G.S.R. 42 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 699 (E), dated the 20th September, 2011.
 - (20) G.S.R. 43 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Morpholine, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, European Union and United States of America and imported into India.
 - (21) G.S.R. 44 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Geostrips/Geostraps made of polyester or Glass fiber, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and imported into India.
 - (22) G.S.R. 77 (E), dated the 8th February, 2012, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Coumarin, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, in pursuance of the final findings of the designated authority.
 - (23) G.S.R. 101 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2012, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 525 (E), dated the 8th July, 2011.

[Placed in Library for (1) to (23) See L.T. 6478, 15/12]

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 942 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 151 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 152 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 944 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 945 (E), dated the 30th December, 2011, exempting certain taxable services received from an exporter of goods and used for export of goods from the whole of service tax.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6476, 15/12]

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, 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 Corporation.

[Placed in Library *See* No. L.T. 6488, 15/12]

II. Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NIUM, Bangalore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6493, 15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2010-11) of IIPS, Mumbai
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the international Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6511, 15/12]

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (RAJASTHAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-ninth Report** of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law & Justice on The Administrators-General (Amendment) Bill, 2011'.

** The Report was presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 2nd February, 2012 and forwarded to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same day.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of Statements by Ministers implimentation of recommendations
contained in the Twenty First Report of Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (15th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants 2011-12 of the Department of Land Resources,. Ministry of Rural Development.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Prime Minister to reply to the discussion on the President's Address.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to join all hon. Members of this august House in conveying our sincere thanks to the hon. President for her enlightened Address.

The debate on the President's Address has been very wide ranging. I thank all the hon. Members from all sides who have contributed to this debate.

Mr. Chairman, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, speaking on behalf of the NDA, mentioned that the President's Address does not lay out a roadmap. I do not agree with this finding of Shri Venkaiah Naidu and I draw his attention to Paragraph 10 of the President's Address and I quote.

I quote what the President has said, "My Government will work on five important challenges that our country faces today: (i) To strive for livelihood security for the vast majority of our population and continue to work for removal of poverty, hunger and illiteracy from our land; (ii) to achieve economic security through rapid and broad-based development and creation of productive jobs for our people; (iii) to ensure energy security for our rapid growth; (iv) to realize our developmental goals without jeopardizing our ecological and environmental security; and (v) to guarantee our internal and external security within the framework of a just, plural, secular and inclusive democracy."

Since the presentation of the Budget for the year 2012-13, the Finance Minister has elaborated, in his Budget Speech, on further challenges that our economy faces. The Economic Survey that has been presented to both the Houses of Parliament also deals with these issues and, therefore, I will be very brief when it comes to dealing with the state of economy.

The President, in paragraph 9, mentions, "The year 2012-13 will mark the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan that sets the goal of '*faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth*'. The Approach Paper sets the target growth rate of 9 per cent for the Twelfth Plan period with 4 per cent growth for the agricultural sector." The President's Address highlights the working of the existing programmes as well as some new initiatives that our Government proposes to take to bring about faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to mention that hon. Members will recognize that all the economies of the world are, today, in the midst of very uncertain times. The industrialized countries, in the wake of the financial crisis of 2008-09, have registered only a fragile recovery, in the year 2011, the growth rate of the industrialized countries was half the level that was achieved in 2010-11; and, we are all affected by this disturbing economic environment that faces us. One consequence of this is that there has been too much of liquidity in the world economy. It has put pressure on commodity prices of foodgrains, petroleum products and fertilizers, in particular, have gone up and, therefore, there has been pressure on our balance of payments, there has also been pressure on prices. These

are the circumstances in which our economy has to chart out a path. And, I would be the last one to say that we do not face difficulties. We do face difficulties and it is my honest assessment that the difficulties that we face are the balance of payments deficit on current account, which is now as high as 3.6 per cent, the deficit on fiscal balance account of 5.9 per cent is something that we cannot tolerate year after year. Therefore, I appeal to all the Members of this august House to recognize the pitfalls, the dangers that lie ahead if we do not rise to the occasion and help the Government to undertake remedial measures in time. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this uncertain environment, our own economic performance of about seven per cent growth, though slower than what we had hoped, must be regarded as commendable. Of course, we cannot view this as an acceptable outcome. We must strive to improve upon this in the next year, turn as quickly as possible to a higher growth path. We must do this while also ensuring that we make progress towards our objective of achieving the inclusive growth with reasonable price stability. For this, we need a broad-based national consensus, covering all sections of political opinion, represented in our Parliament, This is an occasion when we must eschew narrow partisan ends and stand united as a cohesive nation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we grew at nine per cent for the five years before 2008 and I do believe that we can get back to that kind of growth rate, provided we agree on a number of difficult decisions. If we succeed in that objective, we will ensure that India continues its rise as an economic power with the economic capability of reducing the age-old poverty from which we have suffered and fills in the gaps, which are all too evident, in critical areas such as health, education and skill development, provision of clean drinking water and sanitation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we need to focus, in particular, on the developmental gaps affecting the weaker sections of our population, such as the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the OBCs, the Minorities and other disadvantaged groups. I would like to assure the hon. Members that we will rise to the occasion. The Twelfth Five Year Plan, which we will present to the NDC some time in the middle of the year, will lay out a credible plan of action for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. I, therefore, do not propose to deal with the economic scene in greater detail. The Minister of Finance has touched upon these issues in his Budget Speech. In addition, there will be a debate on the General Budget. That will be an occasion for the hon. Members to express their views and for the Government to reply to their concerns.

Sir, I wish to deal only with one or two issues. One is with regard to the charge that our Government is destroying the fiscal structure of our country, which is described as 'federalism.' Sir, nothing could be farther from the truth. Let me assure the hon. House that our Government is committed, as ever before, to upholding the Constitutional imperatives in letter and spirit. Terrorism and Left-Wing Extremism are the two issues which I believe would unite the nation to work out a

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comprehensive and coordinated strategy to tackle the menace of terrorism as well as Left-Wing extremism. What happened in Odisha earlier this week, where two Italians were abducted by Left-Wing extremists, is a grim reminder to all of us that our national security can be in danger if we are not very careful or alert to tackle the problem, of Left-Wing extremism as well as terrorism.

Sir, our Government is committed to providing fully secured living conditions to its citizens, and it will take every possible step to deal with the menace of terrorism. In fact, setting up the NCTC is an important step in that direction.

Concerns have been raised that the Central Government is trying to encroach upon the jurisdiction of State Governments, and it has been suggested that they should be taken into confidence before this Centre becomes operational. The question of setting up the National Counter Terrorism Centre has been discussed at various fora since the report of the Group of Ministers, appointed by the previous Government, and the recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission, were submitted. The Multi-agency Centre that was established in 2001 was a precursor to the NCTC and the need for a single and effective point of coordination for counter terrorism has been discussed in meetings on Internal Security of Chief Ministers in the last couple of years.

As has been pointed out by some Members, a number of CMs have expressed their concern after the order was issued and I have replied to them that there will be consultations before the next steps are taken. The consultation was held on 12th March, 2012 with the Chief Secretaries and the DGPs from different State Governments. The meeting of the Chief Ministers on International Security has been called, which was originally scheduled for 15th February, but because of elections, it had to be postponed. It is now scheduled on 16th April. Therefore, adequate and full consultations will take place before the next steps are taken to operationalise the National Counter Terrorism Centre.

I think that the idea of an NCTC and the manner in which the NCTC will function are two separate issues. The idea of National Counter Terrorism Centre, you have all agreed, is unexceptional. On the manner in which the NCTC will function, there may be differences of opinion, but I am confident that through discussions and dialogues, these differences can be narrowed down and a broad-based consensus can be arrived at. That will be our effort, and, therefore, this House has the assurance that nothing will be done which will, in any way, infringe upon the federal imperatives of our constitutional set-up.

Sir, some other Members brought up the question of the problems of Sri Lankan Tamils, and I will, therefore, spend a few minutes in describing our broad approach in dealing with the problems of the Shri Lankan Tamil community.

Sir, some Members have raised concerns regarding the situation in Sri Lanka.

The Central Government fully shares the concerns and sentiments raised by hon. Members regarding the welfare of Sri Lankan Tamils. Since the end of conflict in Sri Lanka, our focus has been on the welfare and well-being of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. Their resettlement and rehabilitation has been one of the highest and most important priorities of our Government. The steps taken by the Central Government in this regard have been outlined in the *suo motu* statement made by the External Affairs Minister on 14th March, 2012.

As a result of our constructive engagement with the Government of Sri Lanka and our considerable assistance-programme, a modicum of normalcy is beginning to return to the Tamil areas in Sri Lanka. There has also been progress given the withdrawal of Emergency regulation by the Government of Sri Lanka and the conduct of elections to local bodies in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

Members have also raised the issue of human rights violations during the protracted conflict in Sri Lanka and on the US initiated Draft Resolution on promoting reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka, at the ongoing 19th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva. The Government of India has emphasized to the Government of Sri Lanka the importance of a genuine process of reconciliation to address the grievances of the Tamil community. In this connection, we have called for implementation of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commission appointed by the Sri Lankan Government, that has been tabled before the Sri Lankan Parliament. These include various constructive measures for healing the wounds of the conflict and fostering the process of lasting peace and reconciliation in Sri Lanka.

Sir, we have asked the Government of Sri Lanka to stand by its commitment towards pursuit of a political process through a broader dialogue with all parties, including the Tamil National Alliance, leading to the full implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution, so as to achieve meaningful devolution of powers and genuine national reconciliation. We hope that the Government of Sri Lanka, recognizing the critical importance of this issue, acts decisively and with vision in this regard. We will remain engaged with them through this process and encourage them to take forward the dialogue with the elected representatives of Sri Lankan Tamils.

As regards the issue of a draft Resolution initiated by the United States at the ongoing 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, we do not yet have the final text of their Resolution. However, I may assure the House that we are inclined to vote in favour of the Resolution. That, we hope, will advance our objectives, namely, the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.

Mr. Chairman, there are a number of other issues which have been raised. Several Members have expressed concern about the state of our agriculture. Concerns have been expressed about the suicides of farmers. Let me say that I share

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these concerns, and it has been the effort of our Government to revitalize and to put more vigour into the development processes for agriculture in the last seven-and-a-half years that we have been in office. Already, there are indications that the growth of agricultural production has gone up to about three to 3.5 per cent in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, as against less than two per cent in the preceding five years. But I am not a person who would say that we are satisfied. We will work studiously, and we will work with all the vigour that we are capable of, in imparting a new momentum of dynamism to our agriculture, and that is a commitment that we have undertaken. We will discharge our responsibilities in that direction.

Sir, concerns have also been expressed about various other matters, like back money. Now, the Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, has explained the Government's approach on how we propose to deal with the menace of black money. He has also promised the House that the Government will come forward with a White Paper.

I, therefore, hope that there will be ample opportunities in the rest of the Session to deal with these issues. Therefore, I will not take more time of this House.

With these words, I, once again, join all the Members in conveying our grateful regards and thanks to the hon. President, and I sincerely hope that we will pass the Motion of Thanks with acclamation.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): He mentioned that the draft is not available. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think the present draft is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you objecting to this draft? ... *(Interruptions)*... War crime cassette is there... *(Interruptions)*...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, don't show it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: His response has been evasive. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has been* the people of Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't show it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't show it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I will urge the Prime Minister please see this cassette. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I have war crime cassette. I urge the Chair to give it to all the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put Amendment Nos. 151 to 304 moved by Shri Moinul Hassan to vote. Shri Moinul Hassan, are you withdrawing the amendments or shall I put them to vote?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): I press Amendment No. 207 which is regarding NCTC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister has given a categorical assurance on the NCTC.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I know it. But I would like to press the motion regarding NCTC, that is, Amendment No. 207.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I have also moved an amendment. We are not satisfied with the response given by the hon. Prime Minister with regard to NCTC. Our fears are not allayed. We insist on voting.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you are asking for all the amendments, or, one by one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : One by one.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I have got an amendment on this and would like to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On your amendment, you can speak.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If it is not carried now, then it will not come. My amendment is on the same issue. On NCTC, I would like to make a submission. Sir, under the shadow of 26/11, we have passed two legislations. When the entire country was emotionally charged against the terrorist activities, we have passed NIA Bill and UAPA (Amendment) Bill. On the basis of that, on 23rd of July, India signed with the US Counter-terrorism Cooperation Initiative. And on 3rd of February, they have passed an order to constitute an NCTC. This NCTC is giving power to Intelligence-Department. NCTC shall have a core staff drawn from the personnel of IB or directly recruited ...(*Interruptions*)... The point is, it will be headed by Intelligence Bureau.

In our country, it is in the Union List, S. No. 8. But, there is no power of arrest for the Intelligence Bureau. Now, with this NCTC Order, we are giving that power. Without consulting the States, we are giving this power to the NCTC. My point is that in the USA and the United Kingdom, there are Oversight Parliamentary Committees to look into the activities of the Intelligence Bureau, which is not here in India. So, how are you going to give power to such an agency to arrest the people without the consent of the State? In the case of CBI, the State consent is required. But, without the consent of the State, how can you implement the NCTC? That is our demand and that is why, we have moved an amendment.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I want to make a procedural point...(*Interruptions*).

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखण्ड): उपसभापति जी, जो लोग पोटा लेकर आए थे, वे उस पर राजनीति कर रहे हैं...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my procedural point is...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he is raising some procedural point, Let me hear...(*Interruptions*).

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): पोटा हटाने की मांग किसने की थी? ...(*व्यवधान*)...इस देश में पोटा हटाने की मांग किसने की थी?...(*व्यवधान*)...पोटा किसने हटाया?...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear...(*Interruptions*). रूपाला जी, आप बैठिए...(*व्यवधान*)...येचुरी जी बोलिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there are more than 604...(*Interruptions*).

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इस देश में आपने बनाया था, वह सब ठीक था और यह जो एन.सी.टी.सी. बनाया जा रहा है, यह सब गलत है...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री उपसभापति: रूपाला जी, आप बैठिए...(*व्यवधान*)... Nothing will go on record. येचुरी जी बोलिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My procedural point is. ...(*Interruptions*).

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: *

श्री विजय कुमार रूपानी: *

श्री उपसभापति: यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आप बैठिए...(*व्यवधान*)...Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji... (*Interruptions*). What are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*). Nothing will go on record...(*Interruptions*).

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: *

श्री विजय कुमार रूपानी: *

श्री उपसभापति: यह आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आप बैठिए...(*व्यवधान*)...यह डिबेट टाडा पर और पोटा पर नहीं हो रही है...(*व्यवधान*)...आप बैठिए प्लीज...(*व्यवधान*)...आप क्या कर रहे हैं...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have a procedural point. There are more than 600 amendments that have been moved. Of these 600 amendments, I think, there is a general consensus in the House on one particular amendment... (*Interruptions*).

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, we want amendment on Sri Lanka also.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, let me finish. Sir, on this, I would suggest that instead of putting all these amendments one by one to vote, let there be a procedure that you can adopt. We can club all the amendments on NCTC that are there. For example, my amendment number is 550. Now, that is a particular amendment, on which, I would insist that there should be a voting. Likewise, he has another amendment. Likewise, Mr. Ahluwalia has mentioned. ...(*Interruptions*).. My

*Not recorded.

point is that this particular issue of NCTC, the hon. Prime Minister has given an assurance that nothing will be done without consulting the States, We would want the hon. Prime Minister to tell us if the Government would call a meeting of the State Chief Ministers and only with their agreement. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Only calling a meeting is not enough...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: ...only with their consent and agreement, any further step will betaken. If that agreement...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if that assurance is given, then we can withdraw our amendment.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if an assurance is given that only with the consent of the States, only with an agreement with the States, it will be done, then we can reconsider these amendments.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If there is a consensus in the Chief Ministers' meeting and the hon. Prime Minister gives an assurance to us, we can withdraw our amendments. There is a need for a consensus.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is a need for an agreement. Then, we can...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we want a categorical assurance from the hon. Prime Minister. Let the Prime Minister give an assurance. Let a consensus arrive on this...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let the ruling party also come up ...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री मौजूद हैं और हम भी चाहेंगे कि 16 अप्रैल को मुख्य मंत्रियों की जो बैठक बुलाई गई है, अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन देते हैं कि यदि उसमें इस पर सहमति नहीं बनती है तो इसको लागू नहीं किया जाएगा जो बात खत्म होती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा है कि हम फेडरलिज्म का आदर करते हैं, हम इससे टोटली असहमत हैं। हमारा यह मानना है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने कभी भी federalism का आदर नहीं किया और इसके दर्जनों उदाहरण...*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will not allow any further discussion. *(Interruptions)* Now, Mr. Yechury has raised a Procedural Point. *(Interruptions)*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, एक मिनट।

श्री उपसभापति: इसके ऊपर डिबेट नहीं हो रही है।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: अभी हमारे यहां दरभंगा में एक कथित आतंकवादी की गिरफ्तारी हुई...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उसके ऊपर मत जाइए। I am not going to allow a fresh debate on this issue. *(Interruptions)*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: और उसमें गृह मंत्री जी का कहना है कि 43(बी) के अनुसार गिरफ्तारी होगी...(व्यवधान)...थाने में पेश नहीं किया गया...(व्यवधान)...रिमांड नहीं लिया गया और अपहरण करके उसको...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have discussed it sufficiently. On the procedural matter, I am not going to take it individually. Amendments moved by each Member, for example, amendments numbers 151 to 304, I am taking up. So, it will not be. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. Please take all the NCTC amendments together. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do I know as to which amendments are related to NCTC?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Secretariat knows it. They will tell you in a minute. *(Interruptions)* You club it. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, it has been made very clear that nothing shall be done which undermines the federal structure. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Prime Minister say this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This is not how it is done. *(Interruptions)* Is the outcome of the meeting already known ? You want to dictate the outcome of the meeting, *(interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Prime Minister say this. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point that the Government will not do anything undermining the federalism...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, this is not appropriate. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you are speaking at a time. How can I listen to you? *(Interruptions)* Please. *(Interruptions)* आप बैठिए।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Prime Minister assure the House, *(Interruptions)* If the Prime Minister assures the House, we won't press the amendments. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN. KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, they are dictating the outcome of the meeting.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point that the Government will not do anything to undermine federalism, is what is sought to be concretized. *(Interruptions)* What we want to concretize is that without an agreement with the Chief Ministers, this matter will not be proceeded further. That is all. *(Interruptions)* We want the hon. Prime Minister to assure us.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, please listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the assurance come from the Prime Minister. We assure you that we will not press the amendments. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the amendment, which Mr. Moinul Hassan is referring to, reads, "but regret that the Address does not mention about the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre." This is the only amendment, Sir, and, the Prime Minister has given an assurance which is much more than required under this amendment. (*Interruptions*). What else have you said there? (*Interruptions*) You cannot go beyond the scope of your own amendment. Please read your amendment. (*Interruptions*)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह कहने में क्या दिक्कत है कि अगर मुख्य मंत्री राजी नहीं होंगे, तो इसको लागू नहीं किया जाएगा।...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Yes, I am reading it. (*Interruptions*) There is a word 'about'. Please give me one minute. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said is not right. The amendment says:--

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment number 207 is not that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That is exactly what we are saying to Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. (*interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, I have not come to your amendment as yet. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, if we approach this issue objectively, what Mr. Venkaiah Naidu says has two points. First is consultation. The Prime Minister said that he would consult, and, further, he will make all efforts to arrive at a consensus. You will not dictate the outcome of the meeting. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the Prime Minister say this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want a categorical assurance from the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has given an assurance. He is part of the Government.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Prime Minister is very much here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has made two points. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to him. (*Interruptions*)

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has spoken on the need for having a centre which we understand may be intelligence gathering, capacity building, technology upgradations with regard to the responsibility of the entire country in fighting terrorism. The concern of all of us and the States is law and order, public order is a State subject. Conventionally, in India, whenever in relation to law and order issues the Centre assumed some power, and it was only done under one legislation, that is, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act which constituted the CBI, there was a specific mention that you will do it with the consent of the State. So, it is only when a State made a recommendation, the Central agency would step in, and so far there have not been consultations between the Centre and the States with regard to investigation. There may be matters even in relation to terrorism which may have cross-border implications, which may have inter-State implications. The same level of cooperation can be achieved. You already have, in the shadow of 26/11, the NIA also elected. Now, today when you create an agency with regard to intelligence or capacity building, I don't think there is a serious objection. What the States and most of us fear is when does the law and order issue transgresses itself into a terrorism issue and you suddenly find a situation that the Central forces, without the knowledge of a State, enter the State and assume law and order powers. Therefore, the simple issue would be, these powers of investigation, these powers of arrest in relation to what is ostensibly a State subject, must necessarily take place with the involvement and the consent of the State. It can't be without the knowledge of the State. In the fight against terrorism, the whole country must be united. But federalism and the fight against terrorism, there is no conflict between the two. The two can co-exist. Therefore, what we expect the hon. Prime Minister is that since that fight can co-exist, we want an assurance, and that assurance would give comfort to the entire country, that with regard to investigation, arrests, searches, these are powers where Central forces, whichever are created under this, which is an intelligence agency – there is a misgiving also whether you can combine the two powers of intelligence and police powers with the same agency – when it enters the State, this must not happen without the knowledge or the consent of the State. In the past also, the CBI has entered States, but always with the consent of the State, never in defiance of that. That is the assurance we want.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ये तो किडनेप करवा रहे हैं...(व्यवधान) हमारे यहां बिहार में किडनेप हुआ है...(व्यवधान) लोकल थाने में बिना इन्फॉर्म किए गिरफ्तारी हुई है...(व्यवधान) किसी को कोई खबर ही नहीं थी...(व्यवधान) दरभंगा, बिहार में...(व्यवधान)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Even under TADA and POTA, which were Central legislations, the power of investigation was given to the State agencies. *..(Interruptions)..* It was never with the Central agency...*(interruptions)*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, amendment number 550 that I moved, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs please refer to that. That talks exactly of this point. Sir, our whole issue is, please understand, in this very House, when we established the NIA, we raised such legitimate doubts but all of us, all the interests of the States and the federal structure at that time were subsumed, and rightly so, under the need to strengthen the anti-terrorism apparatus and laws. We all agreed. Then, the Government assured that within six months they would re-visit that issue of the right of the States and come back to the House. That has, unfortunately, never happened. Now, this NCTC comes. All that we are asking is that the State Governments must be taken on board and only with the agreement of the Chief Ministers of the States, this can be proceeded further.

There cannot be anything unreasonable in this. There is nothing beyond the Constitution in this. The Constitution says exactly this. Clause number one of the Constitution with which we all begin states that India, that is, Bharat is a Union of States. Without the States, there is no India. Do not, therefore, create this misunderstanding, misgiving, undermining this federal structure, the very foundation of our Constitution. What is wrong in saying that you assure the Indian Parliament that we will take the Chief Ministers on board, and only with their agreement, we will further proceed further on this NCTC? Can there be anything more reasonable? *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has been *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no, they have not said that. *..(Interruptions)..* Only with the agreement with the Chief Ministers. *..(Interruptions)..* That is very important. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Consultation is there. *...(Interruptions)...* He has said that. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, consultation is different from agreement. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I have been reminded by Shri Yechury of the two points in his proposed amendments. *...(Interruptions)...* One is consultation and the other one is the federal structure. Both the points have been dealt with by the hon. Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* There will be consultation. *...(Interruptions)...* There will be no infringement on the federal structure. *...(Interruptions).*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Kindly refer to Amendment No.550. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Yes. I am referring to Amendment No.550. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It says 'have been constituted'.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Now the Government is saying that there will be consultation and the meeting has been fixed for 16th of April which the Prime Minister will take with the Chief Ministers of all the States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर...*(व्यवधान)*...अगर मुख्य मंत्रियों की मीटिंग में सहमति नहीं बनी तो ऐसी हालत में क्या होगा?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All we are saying is that just assure us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You want the outcome to be dictated here and now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: आप देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, आपको स्पष्ट करना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...आप यहां सदन में बैठे हैं। हमारा यह जो संदेह है, इसको आप दूर कीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, there is one very small point of logic. Sir, if the Prime Minister has already said that, then we are very happy. Repeat it. Repeat it that you will take the agreement of the Chief Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Consultations will be held with the Chief Ministers on 16th of April and nothing will be done to undermine the federal structure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: प्रधान मंत्री जी, यह सदन आपसे उम्मीद कर रहा है...*(व्यवधान)*...आप यहां बैठे हैं। आप इसको स्पष्ट कर दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have discussed it. I will proceed now ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं और इस भ्रम को दूर नहीं कर रहे हैं, स्पष्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...यह बहुत ही दुखद स्थिति है।...*(व्यवधान)*...यह तो एक अजीब स्थिति है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is not normally a tradition to vote on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Nobody is happy in breaking that precedent or the tradition. ...*(Interruptions)*... We do not want that situation. So, you just give us the assurance. ... *(Interruptions)*... All that is required is that you will take all the Chief Ministers on board. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): देश तो एक है, अलग-अलग थोड़े ही है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, Amendment No. 551 says, "but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach

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upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States.” It is very clear and categorical. Unless there is a specific assurance...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment Nos. 207, 374, 550 and 551 are on the same subjects.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you put Amendment No. 550 to vote. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take them all together...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, सब का एक साथ कर दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you take all these together. ...(Interruptions).... If the Government is so insensitive to our suggestion, then what else can one do? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is an assault on the federal structure of the Constitution. Let the Government clarify the situation.; Don't go to this unfortunate situation of going for a vote. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, winning or losing is not going to affect anything. But certainly it will give a message to the whole nation that the Government does not want the federal structure in the country. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The message that you are giving to the country is that in fighting terrorism you are all playing politics. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 207, 374, 550 and 551 to vote.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 81

Noes : 105

AYES-81

Achuthan, Shri M.P.	Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.	Bhunder, Shri Balwinder Singh
Ali, Shri Sabir	Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal
Apte, Shri Balvant <i>alias</i> Bal	Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Badnore, Shri V.P.	Chowdary, Shri Y.S.
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das	Das, Shri Kumar Deepak
Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad	Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Balaganga, Shri N.	Elavarasan, Shri A.
Balagopal, Shri K.N.	Goyal, Shri Piyush
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan	Gujral, Shri Naresh

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Ismail, Shri K.E.

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jethmalani, Shri Ram

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Lalhming Liana, Shri

Maireyan, Dr. V.

Mangala Kisan, Shri

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Mathur, Shri Om Prakash

Mishra, Shri Kalraj

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar

Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan

Moinul Hassan, Shri

Mukherji, Dr. Barun

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh

Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez

Patel, Shri Kanjibhai

Pathak, Shri Saman

Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum

Raja, Shri D.

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Raut, Shri Sanjay

Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai

Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Shanappa, Shri K.B.

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Shri Raghunandan

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

Singh, Shrimati Maya

Singh, Shri N.K.

Singh, Shri Shivapratap

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Uikay, Miss Anusuiya

Verma, Shri Vikram

Vyas, Shri Shreegopal

Yechury Shri Sitaram

NOES-105

Adeeb, Shri Mohammed

Adik, Shri Govindrao

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Ali, Shri Munquad	Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Alvi, Shri Raashid	Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Anand Sharma, Shri	Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Ansari, Shri Salim	Krishna, Shri S.M.
Antony, Shri A.K.	Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri	Kureel, Shri Pramod
Ashwani Kumar, Shri	Kurien, Shri P.J.
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi	Lachungpa, Shri Hishey
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh	Lad, Shri Anil H.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal	Madani, Shri Mahmood A.
Bora, Shri Pankaj	Mahendra Mohan, Shri
Budania, Shri Narendra	Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat	Mallya, Dr. Vijay
Dalwai, Shri Husain	Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Deora, Shri Murli	Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao	Mukut Mithi, Shri
Dua, Shri H.K.	Naik, Shri Shantaram
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan	Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Faruque, Shrimai Naznin	Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Ganga Charan, Shri	Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Gill, Dr. M.S.	Pande, Shri Avinash
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Hashmi, Shri Parvez	Patel, Shri Ahmed
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal	Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Jayashree, Shrimati B.	Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Jinnah, Shri A.A.	Rajaram, Shri
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar	Ram Prakash, Dr.
Kanimozhi, Shrimati	Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.
Kannan, Shri P.	Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Karan Singh, Dr.	Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh	Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar	Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Keishing, Shri Rishang	Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Khabri, Shri Brijlal	Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.

Ravi, Shri Vayalar	Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Rebello, Ms. Mabel	Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi	Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad	Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh	Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.
Sangama, Shri Thomas	Tariq Anwar, Shri
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu	Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.	Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Shaifi, Shri Mohammad	Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Sharma, Shri Satish	Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.
Shukla, Shri Rajeev	Vasan, Shri G.K.
Singh, Shri Birender	Vora, Shri Motilal
Singh, Shri Ishwar	Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Singh, Dr. Manmohan	Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Singh, Shri Veer	Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu	

Amendments (Nos. 207, 374, 550 and 551) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Moinul-Hassan, are you withdrawing the other Amendments (Nos. 151 to 206 and 208 to 304)?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, I am withdrawing the other Amendments (Nos. 151 to 206 and 208 to 304).

Amendments (Nos. 151 to 206 and 208 to 304) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 375 to 397) moved by Shri Raghunandan Sharma to vote. Mr. Raghunandan Sharma, are you withdrawing your amendments? (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, before you put them to vote, I want to say some thing. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking him whether he is withdrawing them. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Leader of the Opposition has mentioned about giving an assurance to this august House that the Chief Ministers will be taken on board. An overwhelming majority of political parties are requesting the Prime Minister to call a meeting of Chief Ministers and evolve a consensus. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all over.

SHRI M. VENKAIHA NAIDU: As the ruling party went on assaulting the federal structure of the Constitution, we are totally disappointed and we are walking out of the House. (*Interruptions*)...

(*At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.*)

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, in protest we are also walking out of the House. (*Interruptions*)...

(*At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.*)

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, since it is against federalism, we are also walking out. (*Interruptions*)...

(*At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.*)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in protest we are also walking out. (*Interruptions*)...

(*At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.*)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम सदन से वॉक आउट करते हैं...(व्यवधान)

(*At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.*)

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, in protest we are also walking out. (*Interruptions*)...

(*At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the Amendments (Nos. 375 to 397) moved by Shri Raghunandan Sharma to vote.

Amendments (Nos. 375 to 397) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.480) moved by Shri M. Rama Jois to vote. He is not present.

Amendment (No. 480) was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment (Nos. 481 to 549) by Shri Sitaram Yechury to vote.

Amendment (Nos. 481 to 549) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up amendment Nos. 562 to 567 by Shri D. Raja. Mr. Raja, are you pressing the amendments?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am pressing the amendments because the reply given by the Prime Minister is not assuring and convincing. Ideally speaking, India should have taken the lead and India should have moved a resolution in Geneva. But in the absence of India's resolution, there is some other resolution. Now India will have to take a proactive role in order to strengthen the Resolution. There, I suggest, India should really raise the issue of war crimes and human rights violations in the Final Text. The Prime Minister says, "The Government of India has not seen the Final Text." If the Final Text comes, India should really underline what happened in Sri Lanka; the war crimes and human rights violations. That is number one. Number two,

[Shri D. Raja]

India should demand a credible impartial investigation into war crimes and human rights violations. Number three, India should suggest a timeframe for action against those who were responsible for violation of human rights and war crimes, and who committed genocide against the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Number four, India should suggest a timeframe...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said that.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Prime Minister has not spoken on that. The Prime Minister says, "India is inclined to support the Resolution". But the Prime Minister has also said that the Government of India has not seen the Final Text. So there are 'ifs' and 'buts'. These 'ifs' and 'buts' are not straightforward. So India should spell out its position. India should hold its head high on the moral issue, on moral ethics. Sir, the Congress Party, the Government might have deviated from Nehruvian approach to international issues....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no debate, Mr. Raja, we are not at the stage of discussion.

SHRI D. RAJA: I want my country to hold its head high...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already said that. What you are saying has already been said by you.

SHRI D. RAJA: In the comity of nations, India should take a moral position. I am pressing my amendments...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, apart from the 'ifs' and 'buts' that my colleague has mentioned, it is the Prime Minister of the nation who has given an assurance on the floor of the House. His assurance is of paramount importance. We repose our confidence in the Prime Minister's assurance. We hope that India would take a positive decision of supporting the Resolution in Geneva. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since the Prime Minister has not said anything about the war crimes, we demand a division on these amendments.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, after the hon. Prime Minister's statement in Lok Sabha yesterday, I am happy.... *(Interruptions)*. I am happy to share with this House...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, all the political parties in Tamil Nadu have welcomed the Prime Minister's statement. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (Nos. 562 to 567) to vote.

The House divided

....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called for division. Now, nothing will go

on record...(Interruptions) Of course, it is evident. But a division has been called for...(Interruptions) Nothing will go on record... (Interruptions)

DR. V. MAITREYAN:*

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN:*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, this is a discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. This is not a piece of legislation...(Interruptions)

SHRI D. RAJA: Let the voting process take place...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now that the voting process is on, nothing will go on record...(Interruptions). We are on the voting process...(Interruptions) I cannot ask him to withdraw it...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I would request the AIADMK Members not to deviate from the issue and give a wrong message to the world.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: *

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 10

Noes : 92

AYES – 10

Achuthan, Shri M.P.	Kureel, Shri Pramod
Balaganga, Shri N.	Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi	Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez
Elavarasan, Shri A.	Raja, Shri D.
Ismail, Shri K.E.	Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

NOES – 92

Adik, Shri Govindrao	Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar	Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh
Ali, Shri Munquad	Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Alvi, Shri Raashid	Bora, Shri Pankaj
Anand Sharma, Shri	Budania, Shri Narendra
Ansari, Shri Salim	Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Antony, Shri A.K.	Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri	Deora, Shri Murli
Ashwani Kumar, Shri	Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao

*Not recorded.

Dua, Shri H.K.	Nathwani, Shri Parimal
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan	Pande, Shri Avinash
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Fernandes, Shri Oscar	Patel, Shri Ahmed
Ganga Charan, Shri	Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Gill, Dr. M.S.	Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Gnanadesikam, Shri B.S.	Rajaram, Shri
Hashmi, Shri Parvez	Ram Prakash, Dr.
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal	Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Jayashree, Shrimati B.	Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar	Rao, Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra
Kannan, Shri P.	Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Karan Singh, Dr.	Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh	Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar	Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Keishing, Shri Rishang	Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Khabri, Shri Brijlal	Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali	Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra	Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina	Sangma, Shri Thomas
Krishna, Shri S.M.	Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram	Sharma, Shri Satish
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Lachungpa, Shri Hishey	Singh, Shri Birender
Lad, Shri Anil H.	Singh, Shri Ishwar
Mahendra Mohan, Shri	Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Mallya, Dr. Vijay	Singh, Shri Veer
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra	Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Mohite-Patil, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh	Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Mukut Mithi, Shri	Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Naik, Shri Shantaram	Tariq Anwar, Shri
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri	Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi	Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana	Tiriya, Ms. Sushila

Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Vasan, Shri G.K.

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh

Amendments (Nos. 562 to 567) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put Amendments (Nos. 579 to 604) moved by Shri Meghraj Jain to vote. Shri Meghraj Jain not present.

Amendments (Nos. 579 to 604) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendments (Nos. 569 to 578) moved by Shri Tarun Vijay to vote. Shri Tarun Vijay not present.

Amendments (Nos. 569 to 578) were negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion to vote. The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms—
"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on March 12, 2012'."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

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

The House re-assembled after lunch at twenty-two minutes past two of the clock

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2012-13. Shri Balbir Punj.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2012-13

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सदन के समक्ष अपनी बात रखने के लिए, रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ।

पिछले बुद्धवार को तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने दूसरे सदन में रेल बजट पेश किया और उसके पैरा नम्बर 27 में उन्होंने दावा किया कि उनका यह बजट **unique** है, विशिष्ट है। रेल बजट में बहुत सारी भविष्यवाणियां की गई हैं, वायदे किए गए हैं, मैं नहीं जानता कि उनमें से कितने वायदे या भविष्यवाणियां समय की कसौटी पर खरी

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

उतरेंगी। परन्तु उनका दावा कि उनका बजट **unique** है, अनूठा है, अभी तक यह दावा बिल्कुल सही साबित हुआ है। उन्होंने बुद्धवार को बजट प्रस्तुत किया और बाद में जो घटनाक्रम हुआ, वह अपने आप में ऐतिहासिक है। उनके बजट की प्रशंसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने की, उनके बजट की प्रशंसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की, परन्तु अभी बजट समाप्त भी नहीं हुआ था कि रेडियो, टेलिविजन, संचार माध्यमों में बजट की चर्चा कम और रेल मंत्री रहेंगे या जायेंगे, उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दे दिया, नहीं दिया, कोलकाता से क्या संदेश आया, प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या कहा और इनका भविष्य क्या है, इस पर चर्चा शुरू हो गई, बजट पर चर्चा नहीं हो रही थी। अगर आपने रेल मंत्री जी को टेलिविजन पर बोलते हुए सुना हो, तो रेल मंत्री जी भी बजट पर चर्चा नहीं कर रहे थे, वह बार-बार यही कह रहे थे कि मैंने त्यागपत्र नहीं दिया, मैं अभी भी रेल मंत्री हूँ, मैं रेल मंत्री रहूँगा। इस तरह से पूरी की पूरी बात एक मजाक बन गई और रविवार के दिन दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने अपना त्यागपत्र सौंप दिया। कल दूसरे सदन में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि रेल बजट बहुत अच्छा था, बहुत उत्तम था। श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी का मंत्रिमंडल से जाना बहुत दुखद है और इसका मुझे बहुत दुख है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बड़ी अजीब स्थिति है। हैड मास्टर साहब कह रहे हैं कि विद्यार्थी ने परीक्षा में बड़ा अच्छा पेपर दिया, उनके अंक भी अच्छे हैं, उसकी **performance** भी बहुत अच्छी है, मुझे उसके ऊपर गर्व है। दूसरे ही दिन उस विद्यार्थी को कान पकड़ कर विद्यालय से **rusticate** कर देते हैं, निष्कासित कर देते हैं और साथ में यह भी कहते हैं कि मुझे इस निष्कासन का बहुत दुख है।

महोदय, हम उस हैड मास्टर के बारे में क्या राय रखेंगे? हम इस तरह के विद्यालय के बारे में क्या सोचेंगे, वह जिस विद्यार्थी को बहुत अच्छा बताता है, उसी विद्यार्थी को बिना कोई कारण बताए कान पकड़ कर **rusticate** कर देता है? यह बजट श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी का कोई निजी बजट नहीं था। यह बजट श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी ने एक कैबिनेट मंत्री होने के नाते भारत सरकार की ओर से प्रस्तुत किया था। अभी मैं बजट के **merit, demerit** पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ, परन्तु क्या यह सत्य नहीं कि इस बजट को वित्त मंत्री प्रणब दा की सहमति प्राप्त थी? क्या यह बात सही नहीं कि इस बजट को प्रधान मंत्री जी का आशीर्वाद प्राप्त था? अगर बजट खराब था, तो इसका दंड श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी को दिया, तो उस दोष से प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी मुक्त कैसे हो सकते हैं? यह तो वैसी ही बात हो गई, चढ़ जा बेटा सूली पे, भली करेंगे राम।

कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में कानून बताए और आज सवेरे श्री मुकुल राय ने नए रेल मंत्री के रूप में शपथ ग्रहण की। मुझे याद है पिछले वर्ष असम में एक रेल दुर्घटना हुई थी। उस समय श्री मुकुल राय रेलवे के राज्य मंत्री थे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तब उनसे कहा था कि आप कृपया दुर्घटनास्थल पर जाएं। मीडिया के लोगों ने जब श्री मुकुल राय से पूछा कि आपको माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दुर्घटनास्थल पर जाने निर्देश दिए हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि यह मेरा काम नहीं है, इस समय रेल मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं। यदि जाना होगा तो वे जाएंगे। इस तरह के सहयोगी के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी किस तरह से काम कर पाएंगे, यह मैं नहीं जानता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ कि आज मुकुल राय जी रेल मंत्री बने, परन्तु उनकी बोहनी अच्छी नहीं हुई क्योंकि आज ही के दिन एक रेल दुर्घटना हाथरस में हुई है। उस रेल दुर्घटना में 15 निर्दोष लोगों की जानें गई हैं। यदि वास्तव में देखा जाए, तो श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी का जो त्यागपत्र है, वह अपने आप में रहस्यों से भरा

हुआ है। महोदय, यह कहा जा रहा है कि किराया बढ़ाने की वजह से कुमारी ममता बनर्जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी पर दबाव डाला और उनको त्यागपत्र देने के लिए मजबूर किया। क्या कुमारी ममता बनर्जी को यह जानकारी नहीं थी कि रेलवे की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत खराब है और किराए बढ़ने वाले हैं। **Shri Dinesh Trivedi is on record having said that he had informed Mr. Gautam Sanyal, who is personal assistant to Ms. Banerjee in Kolkata.** जब कुमारी ममता बनर्जी रेल मंत्री थीं तब **Mr. Gautam Sanyal** उनके PA का काम करते थे। महोदय, 8 मार्च को होली थी। उस दिन जिन लोगों ने टेलीविजन देखा था, उन्हें याद होगा, मैंने भी देखा था, चैनल के नाम का मुझे सही ध्यान नहीं है। वह शायद **Time now** था, उसमें एक पैनल डिस्कशन थी। उसमें एक बहुत वरिष्ठ पत्रकार, जो कोलकाता से संबंध रखते हैं, परंतु दिल्ली में हैं, उन्होंने कहा था, भविष्यवाणी की थी कि रेल बजट के बाद श्री त्रिवेदी रेल मंत्री नहीं रहेंगे। स्वाभाविक रूप से दाल में कुछ काला है और कई बार तो लगता है कि पूरी दाल ही काली है। ऐसा कई लोगों को लगता है और सच में देखा जाए तो यह जो पूरा त्याग पत्र का प्रकरण है, यह पूरा रहस्य में लिपटा हुआ है। उन्होंने त्याग पत्र क्यों दिया, यह एक यक्ष प्रश्न के रूप में देश के सामने उपस्थित है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ, मैं सदन से भी अपील करता हूँ कि इसमें श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी का क्या पक्ष है, उसको सुना जाए। वे सदन में आकर बताएं कि क्या कारण थे कि उन्होंने त्याग पत्र दिया। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह एक संसदीय परिपाटी भी है कि जब कोई मंत्री अपना पद छोड़ता है तो वह संसद को विश्वास में लेता है। उसको अधिकार है कि वह सदन को, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों में जाकर बताए कि किन कारणों से उसने त्याग पत्र दिया है। अगर यह रहस्य रहस्य ही रहा तो प्रजातंत्र के ऊपर एक प्रश्नचिह्न लग जाएगा। पिछले चार दिनों में देश की राजनीति में जो भूकंप आया है, इसका एपिसेंटर कोलकाता में था। किराये को वापस लेने के ऊपर जो दबाव था, उसमें यहां के सांसदों का दबाव काम नहीं आया, बढ़ते हुए किराये के खिलाफ जनता में जो आक्रोश था, वह भी काम नहीं आया, यह कोलकाता के अंदर बैठा हुआ जो एक रिमोट था, एक रिमोट कंट्रोल था, उसने बटन दबाया और दिल्ली की राजनीति के अंदर भूकम्प आया। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रिमोट से फ्रिज चल सकते हैं, आप रिमोट से टी.वी. चला सकते हैं परंतु भारतीय रेल नहीं चला सकते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि सदन के दूसरी तरफ के लोग यह सोचते हैं कि रिमोट के साथ देश भी चल सकता है, परंतु देश रिमोट से नहीं चल सकता है। अगर आप रिमोट के साथ देश को चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो देश कभी भी ठीक से चल नहीं सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यू.पी.ए.-2 ने जो रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका आलोचक हूँ, परंतु उसके साथ ही साथ रेल मंत्री के नाते श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने सच बोलने का जो साहस, जो हिम्मत दिखाई है, मैं उसका प्रशंसक भी हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बात ठीक है कि किराये बढ़ाए गए और हम उसका विरोध करते हैं, क्योंकि हम मानते हैं कि जिस तरह से किराये बढ़ाए गए, उस हिसाब से रेलवे ने न तो कभी सुविधाएं दी हैं और न ही आगे दी जाएंगी, लेकिन लोग पहले से ही महंगाई की जो मार झेल रहे हैं वे इससे और दिक्कत में आएंगे। यदि सच में देखा जाए तो रेलवे की जितनी बड़ी समस्याएं हैं और जो धन इस बढ़े हुए किराये से प्राप्त होने वाला था, उससे कोई महत्वपूर्ण सुधार संभव नहीं था। शेक्सपीयर का एक नाटक है, **Much Ado About Nothing** अर्थात् शोर बहुत और उसमें से निकला कुछ नहीं। हिंदी में बोलचाल की भाषा में यह भी कहते हैं कि खाया-पीया कुछ नहीं और गिलास तोड़ा चार आना। यह बिल्कुल इसी तरह की स्थिति है। इस तरह से किराया बढ़ाया गया और जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया है कि

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

उस किराये से आप रेलवे की स्थिति नहीं सुधार सकते हैं, अगर फटा हुआ आसमान हो तो आप उसको सुई-धागे के साथ नहीं सिल सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले आठ साल में रेलवे के अंदर हालात बहुत खराब हुए हैं। एक काम यू.पी.ए.-2 की सरकार में बहुत हुआ है और वह यह है कि कोई न कोई कमेटी बनती रहती है। अपने रेल मंत्री, जिनका कार्यकाल केवल 8 महीने का था, उन्होंने भी अपने कार्यकाल में दो समितियाँ बनाई - डा. अनिल काकोडकर कमेटी और उसके साथ-साथ सैम पित्रोदा कमेटी। अनिल काकोडकर कमेटी, जिसकी रिपोर्ट पिछले महीने आई, मैं उसे कोट करता हूँ, "रेलवे की वित्तीय हालत दिवालिया होने के कगार पर है"। सच में देखा जाए, तो रेल की स्थिति में सुधार इतने छोटे-मोटे किराए बढ़ा कर करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उससे कुछ होना सम्भव नहीं है। रेल के यात्री किराए की बात ममता जी ने भी उठाई और बाकी लोगों ने भी उठाई, परन्तु देखा जाए, तो दिनेश त्रिवेदी एक मामले में छिपे रुस्तम निकले। एक हफ्ता पहले उन्होंने माल भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया। उन्होंने जो माल भाड़ा बढ़ाया, उससे कोयला, खाद, पेट्रोलियम, प्रोडक्ट्स, नमक और बहुत सारी अपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ने का scope हो गया, **cascading effect**, क्योंकि जब रेल का माल भाड़ा बढ़ता है, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से जो आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं, जिन्हें रेलवे से ढोया जाता है, उन सबकी कीमत अपने आप बढ़ जाती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है और आश्चर्य ममता जी पर भी होता है कि उन्होंने श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी के ऊपर इसलिए प्रहार किया कि उन्होंने यात्रियों के रेल किराए बढ़ा दिए। प्रणब दा ने अभी जो आम बजट प्रस्तुत किया, उसके अन्दर 12 प्रतिशत सर्विस टैक्स लगाया। उन्होंने जो सर्विस टैक्स लगाया है, उसमें रेल की टिकट भी शामिल है। यह ठीक है कि **tax abetment** के बाद वह 12 प्रतिशत, 3 या 4 प्रतिशत रह जाएगा, परन्तु रेल यात्रा को महंगा करने का काम अगर श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी ने किया, तो प्रणब मुखर्जी जी ने भी किया है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी का तो त्याग पत्र ले लिया जाता है, परन्तु सुश्री ममता बनर्जी प्रणब दा के मामले में चुप रहती हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी इस बात का उत्तर देना चाहिए कि अगर सुश्री ममता बनर्जी कल को जो किराए प्रणब दा के बजट प्रोजेक्ट की वजह से बढ़ते हैं, अगर वे उसका विरोध करेंगी, तो क्या वे ममता जी के दबाव में आकर किराए बढ़ाने के अपराध में प्रणब दा का भी त्याग पत्र मांगेंगे? इस प्रश्न का भी उत्तर मिलना चाहिए।

बार-बार समाचार पत्रों में भी लिखा जा रहा है और बाकी जगह भी कहा जा रहा है कि यह जो किराए बढ़ाए गए, यह जैसे कोई बहुत **reformist** काम था। सच में अगर मैं उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात समझाना चाहूँ, तो मान लीजिए कि कोई कैंसर पेशेंट है और उस कैंसर पेशेंट के पास केवल एक हजार रुपए हैं। आप उससे झटक कर 900 रुपए ले लें, परन्तु अगर कैंसर का इलाज 50 हजार रुपए में होना है, तो वह तो गरीब हो गया, उसके एक हजार रुपए तो जब से चले गए, परन्तु उससे उसका कैंसर भी ठीक होने वाला नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज जो आम आदमी है, अगर मैं उसका दर्द बहादुर शाह जफर के शब्दों में बयां करूँ, तो वह कुछ इस तरह से होगा:

"क्या कहूँ, तुमने मुझसे कैसी की-2
जी ही जाने है मेरा, जैसी की
न करे कोई दुश्मनी जालिम
दोस्ती तूने मुझसे ऐसी की"।

यह आम आदमी की भावना है यू.पी.ए.-2 की सरकार के खिलाफ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अर्थव्यवस्था और रेलवे का स्वास्थ्य, दोनों का चोली-दामन का साथ है। कोल इंडिया ने अभी पिछले दिनों कहा कि अगर वह 500 मिलियन टन कोयला पैदा भी कर दे, तो रेलवे की स्थिति नहीं है कि वह उसको ले जा सके, उसको ढो सके। और अभी जो रेलवे के पास माल ढुलाई का काम है, उसमें 45% हिस्सेदारी कोयले की है। कल को अगर सारे के सारे पावर प्लांट्स ऑपरेशनल हो जाते हैं, जैसी सरकार ने अगले पांच वर्षों के लिए योजना बनाई है, तो 770 मिलियन टन कोयले की ढुलाई की आवश्यकता होगी, जो रेलवे नहीं कर सकता। जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया कि रेलवे के स्वास्थ्य में और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में चोली और दामन का साथ है। आप कल्पना करिए, यदि रेलवे कोयला नहीं ढो सकता और पावर प्लांट्स को कोयला नहीं मिलता, तो उसका अर्थ क्या होगा? उसका अर्थ यह होगा कि वहां बिजली का उत्पादन कम होगा या रुक जाएगा। अगर बिजली का उत्पादन कम होता है तो जो उद्योग हैं, जो सेवाएं हैं, उनको आवश्यक बिजली नहीं मिल पाएगी। जब उद्योगों को, अलग-अलग सेवाओं को बिजली नहीं मिलेगी, तो उसका प्रभाव यह होगा कि उत्पादन कम होगा, लोगों को नौकरी के अवसर कम मिलेंगे और देश में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कमी हो जाएगी, जिससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी। इसलिए हमको यह मानकर चलना चाहिए कि जो रेलवे है, वह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ की हड्डी है, मेरुदंड है और जब वह कमजोर होती है तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कमजोर हो जाती है।

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में उफान आया, 2004 से 2008 के बीच में रेल यात्रियों की संख्या दुगुनी हो गई। ऐसा माना जाता है कि 2025 तक भारत के शहरों में रहने वाले लोग, यानी अर्बन पॉपुलेशन लगभग 50 करोड़ हो जाएगी। अगर पॉपुलेशन 50 करोड़ हो जाएगी, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या और भी बढ़ जाएगी और रेलवे की वर्तमान स्थिति का ढांचा बिल्कुल चरमरा जाएगा।

वास्तव में देखा जाए तो जिस तरह से मानव का ब्लड प्रेशर, टेम्परेचर, शुगर, कॉलेस्ट्रॉल इत्यादि देख कर व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य का पता लगता है, उसी तरह रेलवे के जो अलग-अलग पैरामीटर्स हैं, उनको देख कर पता लगता है कि देश का आर्थिक स्वास्थ्य कैसा है। **How is the economic health of the country when we look at all these parameters?** क्योंकि अगर देश में रेल की ढुलाई कम हो रही है, इसका मतलब है कि इंडस्ट्री कमजोर है और अगर पैसंजर ट्रैफिक बढ़ रहा है, इसका अर्थ यह है कि अर्थव्यवस्था तरक्की कर रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बात का जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि पिछले सप्ताह जो आम बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने दूसरे सदन में रखा, उन्होंने बार-बार कहा कि देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। मैं उनके बजट की स्पीच से कुछ लाइनें यहां उद्धृत करता हूँ। **Quote, "though we have been able to limit the adverse impact of this slowdown on our economy, this year's performance has been disappointing."** उन्होंने आगे कहा, **"For the better part of the past two years, we had to battle near double-digit headline inflation."** फिर आगे उन्होंने कहा, **"As a result, growth moderated and the fiscal balance deteriorated."**

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमने छः साल सरकार चलाई और 2004 में सत्ता यू.पी.ए. के पास आ गई। हमने इनको एक बहुत सुदृढ़ अर्थव्यवस्था सौंपी थी, कीमतों पर काबू था, हर क्षेत्र में विकास था, कृषि की दर ऊंची थी। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, हमारा जो कार्यकाल था, उसकी समीक्षा यू.पी.ए.-1 ने आ कर की, जब यू.पी.ए.-1 ने अपना पहला आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, अर्थात्

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

2003-04 का इकॉनॉमिक सर्वे रखा। कार्यकाल हमारा था, लेकिन आकलन इनका था। It was our tenure and the assessment was done by the UPA-I. And, I quote from the Economic Survey, 2003-04. "The economy appears to be in a resilient mode in terms of growth, inflation, balance of payments, a combination that offers large scope for consolidation of the growth momentum with continued macro-economic stability."

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आगे इन्होंने कहा- "Real Gross Domestic Product is estimated to have grown by 8.1 per cent in 2003-04, buoyed by a strong agricultural recovery of 9.1 per cent from the drought affected previous years." इस तरह की अर्थव्यवस्था हम लोग 2003-2004 में यू.पी.ए.-1 को देकर गए थे। अभी चार दिन पहले यू.पी.ए.-2 ने संसद के सामने 2011-2012 का जो आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें से मैं कोट करता हूँ। "With the exception of the year 2008-09 when the growth rate was 6.7 per cent – उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह ध्यान देने योग्य है - the growth in real GDP in 2011-12 has been the lowest in nine years." It has been the lowest in nine years. "The growth rate of investment in the Economy is estimated to have registered a significant decline during the current year." उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इसका जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ कि अगर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की हालत इतनी खराब है तो रेल की जो स्थिति है, यह अच्छी नहीं हो सकती और इसीलिए मैंने शुरू में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री, श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी को धन्यवाद दिया, उनको साधुवाद दिया, क्योंकि उन्होंने सच बताया कि रेलवे जो है, वह आई.सी.यू. में है और वह एअर. इंडिया के रास्ते पर जा रही है।

सर, मैं यहां इस बात की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता कि एअर इंडिया उस रास्ते पर क्यों जा रही है, जिस रास्ते पर हम सब चाहते हैं कि रेल मंत्रालय न जाए। पहली बार सेनाध्यक्ष और सरकार में तकरार क्यों हुई, यह भी आज की चर्चा का विषय नहीं है। 2जी स्कैम क्यों हुआ, इसकी भी चर्चा हम आज नहीं कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के आयोजन में इतना भ्रष्टाचार क्यों हुआ और हमारी भद्द क्यों पिटी, यह भी आज की चर्चा का विषय नहीं है। क्यों विदेश मंत्री संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जाकर किसी दूसरे मंत्री का भाषण पढ़ आते हैं या किसी दूसरे देश का भाषण पढ़ आते हैं, इसका भी जिक्र मैं अभी नहीं करना चाहता। क्यों प्रधान मंत्री बलुचिस्तान की अशांति के पीछे भारत का क्रोध शांत होने की हामी भर आते हैं, हम उस पर भी आज चर्चा करना नहीं चाहते। क्या कारण है कि दिल्ली के बाटला हाउस के अंदर जो एनकाउंटर हुआ, उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि वह एनकाउंटर ठीक था, परन्तु सत्ताधारी पार्टी के महासचिव बार-बार वोट बैंक की राजनीति के लिए यह कहते हैं कि वह एनकाउंटर फर्जी था, उसकी चर्चा में भी मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर संक्षेप में कहूँ तो इन सब दुखद घटनाओं के पीछे एक ही कारण है। इस सरकार में जिसके पास प्रधान मंत्री का पद है, उसके पास सत्ता नहीं है और जिसके हाथों में सत्ता केन्द्रित है, उसके ऊपर कोई जवाबदेही नहीं है। इसके कारण पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था में, पूरी व्यवस्था के अन्दर, दीमक लगी हुई है और वह चरमरा रही है। देश के अन्य क्षेत्र हैं, उनकी स्थिति भी दयनीय है। सर, यहां पर मैं ये तीन लाइनें कहना चाहता हूँ:

गजब किया, तेरे वादे पर एतबार किया।

तेरे हाथों में खजाने का भरोसा देकर,

हमने अपनी ही डकैती का इंतजाम किया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले निवेदन किया कि श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने सच बोला, परन्तु मुझे अफसोस है कि उन्होंने पूरा सच नहीं बोला। उन्होंने यह ठीक कहा कि भारतीय रेल जो है, वह आई.सी.यू. में है, परन्तु पूरा सच यह है कि न केवल भारतीय रेल बल्कि पूरी-की-पूरी सरकार ही आई.सी.यू. में है और इस सरकार की खोटी नीयत, दोषपूर्ण नीतियों और भ्रष्ट आचरण के कारण आज पूरा-का-पूरा देश आई.सी.यू. में पहुंच गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रेल मंत्री, दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी और डा. मनमोहन सिंह का नाम तो केवल एक बार ही लिया। मैंने पिछले कई वर्षों के रेल मंत्रियों के भाषण बड़े ध्यान से पढ़े और किसी भी रेल मंत्री ने अपने पूर्व के मंत्रियों का कभी भी अपने भाषण में ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं किया, लेकिन दिनेश त्रिवेदी पहले रेल मंत्री थे, जिन्होंने अपने भाषण में ममता जी का नाम सात बार लिया, सात बार उनका स्तुतिगान किया। यह बात अलग है कि यशोगान के बाद भी ममता जी के हृदय में दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी के लिए कोई ममता नहीं जागी, उनका गुस्सा भी टंडा नहीं हुआ और उन्होंने उनकी बलि ले ली।

*"ममता दीदी बार-बार मैंने तुम्हारा नाम लिया,
फिर भी तुम रहीं खफा, मेरा काम तमाम किया!"*

लगता है कि त्रिवेदी जी ने मुहूर्त देख कर कार्य भार नहीं संभाला था। 12 जुलाई, 2011 को वह रेल मंत्री बने और उसी दिन कानपुर के पास फतेहपुर मालवा में एक भयंकर रेल दुर्घटना हो गई। यह शायद भारतीय इतिहास में पहले रेल मंत्री थे, जिनके कार्यकाल का प्रथम दिन अपने कार्यालय से शुरू नहीं हुआ, बल्कि वह दुर्घटना स्थल के दौरे से शुरू हुआ। जब उन्होंने अपना बजट प्रस्तुत किया, तब से ही उनके त्याग पत्र की भूमिका बन गई। मुझे नहीं पता कि दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी के राजनीतिक जीवन में यह त्याग पत्र comma का काम करेगा या full stop का काम करेगा, परन्तु सच्ची बात तो यह है कि वह स्वाभाविक रूप से आज बहुत दुखी होंगे और उनके मन की जो भावना है, उसको मैं कुछ इस तरह से व्यक्त करता हूँ:

*"मेरे दिले तबाह का आलम न पूछिए,
इक फूल था, जो खिलते ही मुरझा के रह गया!"*

दूसरा इस प्रकार से है:

*"दुश्मनों से सितम का खौफ नहीं,
दोस्तों की वफा से डरते हैं!"*

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं साधारणतया संसद में बोलते हुए कविता या शेर नहीं कहता हूँ, न मैं कवि हूँ, न मैं शायर हूँ, परन्तु इस बार अपनी बात कविताओं में और शेर में कहने की जो प्रेरणा मिली, वह रेल मंत्री के अलग-अलग भाषण पढ़ने से मिली है। अपने दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी का जो भाषण था, उसमें आठ कविताएं थीं। मैंने देखा कि ममता जी भी कविता में बोलती थी, लालू जी भी कविता में बोलते थे, इसलिए मुझे लगा कि कुछ परंपरा है कि व्यक्ति को जब रेल मंत्रालय पर बोलना हो, तो कम से कम उसमें कविता को थोड़ा बहुत पुट होना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी राजनेता तो हैं ही, हमारे अच्छे मित्र भी हैं, कला प्रेमी हैं, पायलट हैं, क्लासिकल सिंगर हैं और मुझे लगता है कि जब वे बजट बना रहे थे, तब उन्हें अभी हाल में रिलीज हुई एक फिल्म से प्रेरणा मिली होगी। अभी हाल में एक फिल्म रिलीज हुई थी, उसका नाम है डर्टी पिक्चर। इस फिल्म में विद्या बालन हैं। उसमें एक

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

dialogue है और इस dialogue में विद्या बालन कहती है कि फिल्म का केवल एक ही अर्थ है, entertainment, entertainment, entertainment, और पूरे बजट भाषण में मैंने देखा कि दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी का एक ही मूल मंत्र था और उन्होंने भी उसी स्टाइल में तीन बार दोहराया जैसे कि विद्या बालन ने डर्टी पिक्चर में entertainment, entertainment, entertainment कहा था। उसी तरह दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने कहा कि रेलवे का अर्थ है, सेफ्टी, सेफ्टी, सेफ्टी। मुकुल जी यहां है। इन्होंने आज ही चार्ज लिया है और आज ही 15 लोग रेल दुर्घटना में मारे गये हैं। जब दिनेश जी ने चार्ज लिया था, उस दिन भी कानपुर के पास रेल दुर्घटना में लोग मारे गये थे। इसलिए यह केवल एक महज संयोग है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रेल में सेफ्टी मजाक का विषय नहीं हो सकता। पिछले साल 15 हजार लोग मारे गये। छः हजार लोग तो केवल मुम्बई में रेल की पटरियां पार करते हुए मारे जाते हैं। दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी कोई पहले रेल मंत्री नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने सेफ्टी की बात की हो। अगर आप पूर्ववर्ती रेल मंत्रियों के भाषण देखें, तो उनमें बार-बार सेफ्टी का गान गाया गया है। मैं लालू प्रसाद जी का वर्ष 2004-05 के भाषण में से कुछ अंश उद्धृत करता हूँ। "The biggest challenge that Indian Railways faces today is ensuring safe transit of passengers. I would like to assure the hon. Member that safety in rail operation would be accorded the highest priority".

उसके बाद ममता जी ने जो भाषण दिये, उनमें भी सेफ्टी की बात की गयी, परन्तु 2004-05 में जब लालू जी ने सेफ्टी के बारे में कहा था, अगर उस पर कोई ठोस उपाय किये गये होते, तो 2011-12 में हमको सेफ्टी का मंत्र नहीं पढ़ना पड़ता।...**(व्यवधान)**...इसका अर्थ यह है कि रेलवे के जो भाषण होते हैं, वे केवल रेल मंत्री के भाषण के पन्नों तक ही सीमित रहते हैं, जमीन पर ठोस रूप में कुछ नहीं किया जाता। अगर कुछ किया जाता, तो कोई कारण नहीं था कि 2012 में दिनेश त्रिवेदी वही बात दोहराते, जो 2004 और 2005 में लालू जी ने दोहरायी थी।

दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने जो दो कमिटियां बनाईं, उनकी रिपोर्ट भी आ गई। ममता जी ने एक Vision document 2020 निकाला था। रेलवे में कमिटियां बनाने और कमीशंस बनाने की एक परम्परा है। सच बात तो यह है कि सब लोग यह जानते हैं कि रेलवे में क्या अंतर्विरोध है, क्या समस्याएं हैं। उनके सम्भावित हल क्या हो सकते हैं, परन्तु कोई उनका हल नहीं निकालता।

हम न केवल एक सुदृढ़ अर्थव्यवस्था छोड़ कर गये थे, बल्कि हम रेल का एक अच्छा तंत्र भी छोड़ कर गये थे। अभी मेरे मित्र कुछ प्रश्न उठा रहे थे कि आपके कार्यकाल में क्या हुआ? लालू जी यू.पी.ए.-1 के पहले रेल मंत्री थे। उन्होंने रेल मंत्री के रूप में अपना जो पहला भाषण दिया, उसमें पिछले काल के बारे में उन्होंने जो कहा, उसे मैं क्वोट करता हूँ। "Despite the improved performance of the Railways, I would not like to remain contented." उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि वह improved performance थी। जब लालू जी रेल मंत्री थे, तो कहा जाता था कि यह रेल विभाग का स्वर्णिम काल है, golden era है, सब समस्याएं हल हो गईं। लालू जी को हार्वर्ड बुलाया जा रहा है, ऑक्सफोर्ड में बुलाया जा रहा है, उनके भाषण कराये जा रहे हैं। इतना प्रचार हुआ, मानो रेल मंत्रालय सब समस्याओं को पार करके एक golden era की तरफ चल पड़ा है। लालू जी ने 26 जनवरी

3.00 P.M.

2008 को जो भाषण दिया, उसमें उन्होंने कविता के रूप में कुछ पंक्तियां कहीं। ये उन्हीं की चार लाइनें हैं।

सब कह रहे हैं हमने गजब का काम किया,
करोड़ों का मुनाफा हर एक शाम दिया,
फल सालों अब ये देगा, पौधा जो हमने लगाया है,
सेवा का समर्पण का, हर फर्ज निभाया है।

मुझे याद है कि लालू जी ने अपनी चिर-परिचित शैली में इसका फिर अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद भी किया और उन्होंने कहा, "I have planted a fruit tree which will give fruits every year."

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 2008 में अगर रेलवे की हालत ऐसी थी, तो 2012 में ऐसी क्यों है? वे फल कहां चले गये? फल का वह पेड़ कहां चला गया? उन फलों को कौन खा गया? या तो फल थे ही नहीं या वे फल नकली थे!...(व्यवधान)...

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री अरुण जेटली): ममता जी का white paper पढ़िए!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: ममता जी जब रेल मंत्री बनीं, तो जैसा हमारे नेता विपक्ष, अरुण जी कह रहे हैं, उन्होंने एक श्वेत पत्र निकाला, जिसमें लालू जी के *। उन्होंने एक श्वेत पत्र निकाला और उसमें जो * और वे इसी सरकार के थे। परन्तु फिर ममता जी ने भी अपना चमत्कार दिखाया। 25 फरवरी, 2011 में सिर्फ एक साल पहले ममता जी ने कहा, यह उन्हीं के शब्द हैं, दो पंक्तियां हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उन्होंने कहा, "हमारा मुश्किल दौर गुजर चुका है, हम दिनों-दिन मजबूत हो जाएंगे।" मैं साधुवाद देता हूँ दिनेश भाई को, धन्यवाद करता हूँ और पूरे सदन को उनका अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए, जो उन्होंने रेल मंत्री बनने के बाद इस पूरे तन्त्र की बखिया बिखेर कर रख दी, इसकी पोल खोल दी और रेलवे का जो स्वास्थ्य है उसका एक्सरे श्री डॉइमेशनल चित्र, ई.सी.जी., एम.आर.आई. अल्ट्रा साउंड. एंजियोग्राम करके इसका अंदर से तन्त्र कितना खोखला हो चुका है, यह आई.सी.यू. के काबिल केस है, इसे उन्होंने पूरे देश के सामने ला दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, प्रश्न यह उत्पन्न होता है कि कौन असत्य बोल रहा है, कौन देश को गुमराह कर रहा था? रेल मंत्री बदलते गए, परन्तु यू.पी.ए. के प्रधान मंत्री वहीं के वहीं हैं। जब रेल मंत्री बजट प्रस्तुत करते हैं, तब उसके ऊपर वित्त मंत्री की मुहर लगती है और प्रधान मंत्री का आशीर्वाद होता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी को राष्ट्र को बतलाना चाहिए कि जो चित्र लालू जी ने खींचा था, जिसको गर्व से यू.पी.ए. अपनी उपलब्धि बतलाता था, क्या वह चित्र सही था? जो चित्र ममता जी ने खींचा, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हम सब मुश्किलों से निकल गए, उनके नेतृत्व में मजबूत हो गए, क्या वह चित्र ठीक था? या वह बजट जो तीन-चार दिन पहले आया, श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी ने रखा और बताया कि रेलवे आई.सी.यू. में है, इसका बचना कठिन है, क्या यह चित्र सही है? एक ही प्रधान मंत्री के काल में इस तरह के तीन चित्र सामने आए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उस पर भी चर्चा कीजिए जब आपके काल में रेलवे को बेचा जा रहा था!...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You proceed.

श्री बलबीर पुंज: ये बेचने और खरीदने में एक्सपर्ट लोग हैं, इसी भाषा में बात करते हैं।

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश को यह जानने का अधिकार है कि सच्चाई क्या है, क्योंकि जैसा मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया कि रेलवे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का मेरुदंड है। आप उसके साथ इस तरह से मजाक नहीं कर सकते, लोगों को इस तरह से गुमराह नहीं कर सकते। आपको सच बताना होगा और मैं आपसे अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि जब नए रेल मंत्री इस बहस का उत्तर देंगे तो बताएंगे कि इन तीनों में से सच कौन बोल रहा था। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल टेलीविजन में एक कार्यक्रम आ रहा है - "सच का सामना" - अगर रेल मंत्री जी सच बताने की हालत में नहीं हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी देश को सच नहीं बतलाते हैं तो इन तीनों लोगों को कम से कम "सच का सामना" कार्यक्रम में हाजिर होना चाहिए, जिससे देश को पता लग सके कि सच्चाई क्या है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने जैसे पहले निवेदन किया, बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनीं, मैं सारी योजनाओं में नहीं जाना चाहता। परन्तु जो कुछ हाल की योजनाएं बनीं, घोषणाएं हुईं, उनका अन्त क्या हुआ, वह मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पश्चिम बंगाल के आदरा, महाराष्ट्र के थारकुली, बिहार के नाबी नगर में तीन थर्मल पॉवर प्लांट स्थापित करने की घोषणा की गई थी। नाबी नगर में काम चल रहा है, बाकी दोनों जगह काम ठप्प है। फरवरी, 2007 में आर्थिक मामलों की मंत्रिमंडलीय समिति ने बिहार के मादेपुरा में बिजली लोकोमोटिव निर्माण यूनिट और मानओपेरा में डीजल लोकोमोटिव निर्माण संयंत्र लगाना स्वीकृत किया था। आज तक उसके लिए टेंडर तक नहीं बुलाए गए। यह 2007 की घोषणा है, अब 2012 है। घोषणा तब की और आज तक उसके टेंडर नहीं बुलाए गए। 2011 और 2012 में 132 नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाने की घोषणा हुई। इस साल फरवरी में 115 गाड़ियां चलीं और बाकी का कोई पता नहीं है। करीब 32 गाड़ियों का रुट **extend** होना था, उन में से 24 के बारे में तो खबर है, लेकिन बाकी 8 के बारे में खबर नहीं है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 160 बहुदेशीय परिसर बनाने की घोषणा की गयी थी, आज तक उन 160 में से एक का भी निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है। सब से बड़ा मजाक स्टेशनों के अंदर सुधार, उन के आधुनिकीकरण, उनमें सफायी व उन के **expansion** के बारे में है। कहा गया कि 584 विश्वस्तरीय **other** स्टेशंस विकसित किए जाएंगे। आज पूरे देश में कोई भी स्टेशन **world class** कहा जा सकता है? आप ने 584 ऐसे स्टेशंस का वायदा किया और हजार करोड़ रुपया इस के लिए रखा था जो बाद में घटकर 300 करोड़ रह गया और जब **Commonwealth Games** की बात हुई तो कहा गया कि सौ करोड़ रुपया नई दिल्ली स्टेशन को विश्व स्तरीय बनाने के लिए खर्च किया जाएगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो लोग भी नई दिल्ली स्टेशन से यात्रा करते हैं, वे अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर कह दें कि वह किसी तरह से भी **world-class station** है, तो मैं मान जाऊंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रेलवे में विकास के नाम पर 134 परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं, जिन में से 101 सुस्त हैं और उन की सुस्ती के कारण 56 हजार रुपए का **cost overrun** हुआ है जिस कारण बजट से 153 परसेंट ज्यादा उन पर खर्चा आएगा। इन में से 10 परियोजनाएं ऐसी हैं जो पांच साल से भी ज्यादा देरी से चल रही हैं। उस में एक योजना जो कि गुना-इटावा-नई दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन की थी, वह लक्ष्य से 17 साल पीछे चल रही है, **seventeen years delay in one railway line**.

महोदय, **Dedicated Frieght Corridor** की बहुत चर्चा की गयी। वर्ष 2006 में लालू प्रसाद जी ने इस परियोजना की घोषणा की थी - दिल्ली से मुंबई और दिल्ली से कोलकाता। आज तक सिर्फ यह कहा गया है कि उस के लिए जमीन **acquire** कर ली गयी है, परंतु उन दोनों कॉरीडोरस में जमीन के ऊपर कोई भी काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यू.पी.ए. 2 सरकार के कार्यकाल का एक स्थापित और काला सच यह है कि वह गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारों के खिलाफ भेदभाव करती है। अभी अन्य प्रदेशों के सांसद भी अपनी बात रखेंगे और अपने प्रदेशों की पीड़ा सदन के सामने रखेंगे। मैं ओडिशा से हूँ और ओडिशा के साथ किस तरह से यू.पी.ए. 2 की सरकार रेल के मामले में घोर अन्याय कर रही है, मैं उस की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। हम ने करीब 1800 करोड़ रुपए के प्रोजेक्ट मांगे थे। ओडिशा एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। वहाँ पर उद्योग नहीं है, प्रगति नहीं है। वहाँ आदिवासी क्षेत्र है। हम ने बहुत modest 1800 करोड़ रुपए के प्रोजेक्ट मांगे थे, लेकिन उस में से केवल 700 करोड़ रुपए के प्रोजेक्ट हम को दिए गए हैं। इसी तरह से हम ने वहाँ के लिए जो गाड़ियाँ मांगी थीं, उन में से बहुत कम गाड़ियाँ उपलब्ध करायी गई हैं। महोदय, रेल सस्ता और सुलभ यात्रा का एक उपाय है। यह गरीब व्यक्ति के लिए सुविधानक रहता है, परंतु ओडिशा जैसे प्रदेश के साथ भी political vendetta के अंतर्गत न्याय नहीं किया जाता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि मैंने पहले निवेदन किया श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी ने रेलवे के मामले में सच बोलने का साहस किया है। यह स्वागत योग्य है, परंतु उन के बजट में कोई नई बात नहीं है। पहले के रेल मंत्रियों के जो भाषण थे, यह केवल उन का दोहराव है। रेल मंत्री ने कहा था, उपसभापति जी मैं आप का ध्यान चाहूँगा। रेल मंत्री ने कहा था और मैं उसे उद्धृत करता हूँ, "There has been a shortage of resources for investment on railways, which needs to be enhanced substantially to take care of the priority areas, viz., safety, development and expansion of the system. Railways will continue to strive to effect improvements wherever needed." आगे ध्यान देने की बात है, "I have had deliberations with the Hon'ble Prime Minister and Hon'ble Finance Minister who have been kind enough to assure that requisite funds will be made available - On the course of this year for Railway safety."

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह सदन सोच रहा होगा कि मैंने जो quote किया, यह श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी के भाषण से quote किया होगा, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि यह लालू जी के 2004 के भाषण का हिस्सा है, यह 2012 का भाषण नहीं है। 2004 में वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तत्कालीन रेलवे मंत्री जी को पूरी की पूरी आर्थिक सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया था और रेल मंत्री जी ने यह बात सदन के सामने रखी थी। आप 2012 का भाषण देख लीजिए, उसमें भी बजट से पहले रेल मंत्री जी के बयान हैं कि मैं आज प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला, मैं आज वित्त मंत्री जी से मिला, मुझे इतने पैसे की आवश्यकता है, मुझे इतना धन चाहिए और उन्होंने उसे देने का आश्वासन दिया है। 2004-05 में लालू जी को जो आश्वासन दिया गया था, अगर उन्हें वह धन उपलब्ध करा दिया गया होता, तो आज 2012 में रेल मंत्री जी को उन वायदों को दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप घड़ी देख रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी हमारी पार्टी का समय बाकी है। एक फिल्म थी - यादों की बारात, शायद हम में से कुछ लोगों ने देखी होगी। जिस तरह से प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी हमारी रेलवे के साथ मजाक करते हैं, उसके बारे में मैंने उसकी 4 लाइनों का रूपांतर किया है-

"क्या हुआ तेरा वादा,
वो कसम वो इरादा।"

गिल साहब, अगली बात ध्यान से सुनिए -

"भूलोगे तुम, जिस दिन उन्हें
वो दिन तुम्हारी सरकार का आखिरी दिन होगा।"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I think, you are concluding.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Yes, Sir. I am concluding. I will take only ten minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made so many points. Please be brief.

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले निवेदन किया था कि रेलवे न केवल भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का मेरुदंड है, बल्कि यह सुरक्षा के लिए भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा में भी भारतीय रेल का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। इस बार रेल मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में इसका संज्ञान लिया है और मैं उनको quote करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि - "हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा से जुड़ी राष्ट्रीय चिंता का भी पूरा ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है। पड़ोसी देशों द्वारा सीमाओं पर आधुनिक सड़कों, रेलमार्गों का निर्माण किए जाने के कारण उत्पन्न भौगोलिक राजनीतिक स्थिति को देखते हुए हमें भी इसी तरह की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। रेलवे को आदमी ओर मशीनों को सीमा क्षेत्र तक पहुंचाने के लिए अपनी तैयारी पूरी रखनी चाहिए। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि ऐसी परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरा किया जाए और उनके लिए पर्याप्त सरकारी वित्तीय पोषण सुनिश्चित किया जाए। दूरवर्ती पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को सामाजिक दृष्टि से वांछनीय रेल संपर्क योजनाओं के जरिए जोड़ने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, ताकि उनका विकास हो सके।"

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सच में देखा जाए तो कश्मीर को छोड़कर देश के किसी भी सीमावर्ती प्रदेश में रेलवे का कोई बड़ा काम नहीं हुआ। मैं आपको कश्मीर के बारे में भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि 1892 में महाराजा प्रताप सिंह ने पहली बार कश्मीर को रावलपिंडी के रास्ते से देश के अन्य भागों से जोड़ने की एक योजना बनाई थी, लेकिन 1983 तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। 1983 में स्वतंत्र भारत में श्री जाफर शरीफ तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री थे और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं, तब उन्होंने इसका संज्ञान लिया और कश्मीर को भारत के साथ रेल द्वारा जोड़ने की एक योजना बनाई। उसके लिए 50 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन हुआ, लेकिन वास्तव में कुछ नहीं हुआ।

सन् 2002 में जब भारत के विकास पुरुष अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने कश्मीर को शेष भारत के साथ रेल से जोड़ने की योजना को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित किया था और यह भी घोषित किया था कि 15 अगस्त, 2007 अर्थात् पांच साल के अंदर श्रीनगर से दिल्ली तक सीधी 900 किलोमीटर तक की गाड़ी चलाई जाएगी। 2004 में एन.डी.ए. की सरकार चली गई। जिस तरह से नेशनल हाईवे प्रोग्राम के साथ बलात्कार किया, उसी तरह से इस योजना के साथ भी इन्होंने लापरवाही का व्यवहार किया। अब कहा जा रहा है कि वह योजना 2017 में पूरी होने की संभावना है। रेल मंत्री ने चर्चा तो की और सीमा के उस पार, खासकर चीन वाले क्षेत्र में, तिब्बत, जो 16-17 हजार फुट की ऊंचाई पर है, **which is called the Roof of the World**, उसके ऊपर ल्हासा से आगे तक चीन के लोग आज ट्रेन को ले आए हैं और अरुणाचल प्रदेश तक पहुंचने की बात कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, चीन के साथ हमारी प्रतिस्पर्धा स्वाभाविक है। हमें आज सामरिक दृष्टि से भी उसको देखना है। स्वाधीनता के समय भारत के पास विश्वस्तरीय रेल सेवा थी और उस समय हमारे पास 53 हजार किलोमीटर की रेल लाइनें थीं, जबकि चीन के पास 29 हजार किलोमीटर थी, अर्थात् लगभग आधी और आज स्थिति क्या है? पिछले साठ साल में हमने 10 हजार किलोमीटर और जोड़े, अब हम 63-64 हजार किलोमीटर के आसपास हैं और चीन में

1 लाख किलोमीटर से ज्यादा की रेल लाइन है। हमारी जो सबसे अच्छी गाड़ियां हैं, राजधानी और शताब्दी, उनकी अधिकतम गति 150 और 160 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है, जबकि चीन में जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं, वे 350 और 500 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा की रफ्तार से चलती हैं। महोदय, हमारे यहां दो प्रदेश तो ऐसे हैं - सिक्किम और मेघालय, जिनमें एक इंच भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है और कम से कम 6 प्रदेश, खासकर पहाड़ी प्रदेश ऐसे हैं, जहां रेलवे लाइन केवल नाममात्र की है। यह समस्या केवल पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की नहीं है, महोदय, समय कम है, इसलिए मैं थोड़ा संक्षेप में कहूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude it now.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: I will take only five minutes more, Sir.

महोदय, ममता जी ने जो विजन 2020 रखा मैंने उसकी चर्चा की थी। उसमें दो बातें कही गईं, एक तो यह कहा गया कि दस साल में 25 हजार किलोमीटर नई रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण होगा। उसका अर्थ हुआ ढाई हजार किलोमीटर प्रति वर्ष, तो पिछले साठ साल में 2009 तक हमने जो औसत रेलवे लाइन जोड़ी, वह 109 किलोमीटर है। दूसरा, रेलवे स्टेशनों को विश्वस्तरीय बनाने की बात कही गई। वहां पर फूड प्लाजा होंगे, वहां पर शॉपिंग मॉल्स होंगे, वहां पर एस्कलेटर्स होंगे, यह सब करने के लिए 14 लाख करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमें एक बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि उन दस वर्षों में से दो वर्ष निकल चुके हैं, बाकी आठ वर्ष बचे हैं। अगर 14 लाख करोड़ रुपया दस वर्ष में चाहिए, तो एक वर्ष में कितना चाहिए? 1.4 लाख करोड़ रुपया और चीन में भी जो रेल का विकास हुआ है, वह यात्री किराए से नहीं हुआ है। केंद्रीय सरकार ने वहां सहायता दी, इस कारण वह संभव हुआ। यहां पर जब यह विजन 2020 बनाया गया, तो उसमें कल्पना थी कि उस पैसे का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा केंद्रीय सरकार की तरफ से आएगा। इस बार रेल मंत्री ने वित्त मंत्री जी से, जनरल बजट से 45 हजार करोड़ रुपया मांगा था। महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने के लिए केवल दो मिनट और लूंगा, तो 45 हजार करोड़ रुपया मांगा था और इस बार बहुत दबाव के बाद 20 हजार करोड़ रुपया मिला है। अगर आप इस साल 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए एक साल में देंगे तो आगे आने वाले आठ वर्षों में आप 1 लाख 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए देंगे, जबकि आवश्यकता 14 लाख करोड़ की है और आप केवल 1 लाख 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से विजन 2020, अगले आठ साल तो क्या, अगर इस सरकार के लोग बैठे रहे तो अगले 80 साल तक केवल विजन ही रह जाएगा, वह सपना कभी साकार नहीं हो पाएगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**...सर, मैं बिल्कुल लास्ट पर आ रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे की समस्या क्या है? रेलवे की बड़ी समस्या यह है कि हर रेल मंत्री और हर सरकार, जो रेल का यात्री है, उसे रेल का यात्री न समझकर वोटर मानती है। वोटर तो वह है ही, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ वह उपभोक्ता भी है। यह जो वोट बैंक की पॉलिटिक्स है, वह जाति और मजहब को तो छूती ही है, वह रेलवे को एक पब्लिक यूटिलिटी न मानकर एक वोट बैंक मानती है। जब तक हमारी नीतियां ऐसी होंगी, जो रेलवे के यात्रियों को उपभोक्ता के रूप में नहीं देखेंगी तथा रेलवे, जो पब्लिक यूटिलिटी है, उसको पब्लिक यूटिलिटी के रूप में नहीं देखेंगी, तब तक इसकी समस्याएं खत्म होने वाली नहीं हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...**just give me two minutes.** सर, इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूं मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जी से अपेक्षा करता हूं कि वे बताएं कि दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी से पूर्व रेल मंत्री लालू प्रसाद और ममता बनर्जी, जो रेलवे के स्वर्णिम वर्तमान और भविष्य का दावा कर रहे थे, वे ठीक थे या वे देश को गुमराह कर रहे थे? मेरी प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि आप रेलवे को कृपा करके गठबंधन और सत्ता की राजनीति का मोहरा नहीं

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

बनाएं। 2जी का इतना बड़ा घोटाला हुआ, देश को 1,76,000 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ। उस वक्त आपने कहा था कि गठबंधन की राजनीति के कारण आप कुछ नहीं कर पाए। अभी आपने और वित्त मंत्री प्रणब मुखर्जी ने जिस रेल बजट की इतनी तारीफ की थी, गठबंधन के दबाव में रेल मंत्री का इस्तीफा ले लिया। महोदय, राजनीतिक जोड़-तोड़ करके और सी.बी.आई. का दुरुपयोग करके सरकार को जिंदा तो रखा जा सकता है पर इससे महंगाई कम नहीं की जा सकती, उससे देश नहीं बन सकता, रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकते, भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त नहीं हो सकता, इससे अराजकता बढ़ेगी और सीमाएं असुरक्षित होंगी। अंत में, मैं इन चार पंक्तियों में देश की चिंता को प्रकट करता हूँ:

थाने सजा रहे हैं, चोरी कराने वाले,
खंजर पैना कर रहे हैं, मरहम लगाने वाले,
खुद बाड़ खा रहे हैं, खेत के रखवाले,
पलड़े में बैठ गए हैं, तराजू उठाने वाले।।

इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि:

झूठे वादे झेलकर, जनता है परेशान,
मत घबराओ साथियों, ये चंद दिन के मेहमान,
ये चंद दिन के मेहमान।

भारत माता की जय। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में जो रेलवे बजट पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। माननीय मुकुल राय जी, जो नए रेलवे मिनिस्टर बने हैं, मैं उनका अभिनंदन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि रेलवे को आगे लाने में वे दक्षतापूर्वक काम करेंगे।

महोदय, दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ। अभी बलबीर पुंज जी ओडिशा के बारे में, रेलवे के बारे में बोल रहे थे। फर्क सिर्फ इतना है कि वे बी.जे.पी. की ओर से ओडिशा से एम.पी. हैं, लेकिन मैं ओडिशा का भूमि पुत्र, ओडिशा से एम.पी. हूँ। अभी रेलवे के बारे में, ओडिशा के बारे में भाषण देते हुए पुंज साहब बोल रहे थे। वह शायद यह भूल जाते हैं कि जिन *statistics* के बारे में वे बोले हैं, और यह बोले हैं कि रेलवे बजट में सेफ्टी को ज्यादा *importance* दी गई है, यह बात सही है कि *Railways being the third largest infrastructure in the whole world* और जिसमें *daily* लाखों-करोड़ों लोग यात्रा कर रहे हैं, उनकी सेफ्टी पर रेलवे को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके लिए चाहे कितनी भी तकलीफ सरकार को उठानी पड़े, उसके लिए पैसे का जुगाड़ होना चाहिए। आज सरकार कांग्रेस की है, यू.पी.ए. की है। सरकार बी.जे.पी. की भी थी, हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि *accident* के ऊपर हम कोई *compromise* करेंगे। चाहे रेल लाइन की पटरियों की रिप्लेसमेंट हो, *bridges* की *replacement* हो *mechanical accidents* को कम करने की बात हो, जो भी कदम *accidents* को कम करने के लिए उठाने होंगे, *those efforts should be made*. क्या यह सच है और जो बलबीर पुंज जी ने *accidents* के बारे में बोला है, क्या ये पहले कम थे और अब यू.पी.ए. सरकार के समय में बढ़ गए? सरकार उनकी भी थी, जब 1998-99 में एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, तो पटरी पर 26 *accidents* हुए थे, पटरी से उतरने के 300 *accidents* हुए थे और समपार पर 67 दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं, रेलवे लाइन्स के जोड़ के कारण 397 दुर्घटनाएं हुई थीं *and per million train*

kilometre के हिसाब से 717.7 हुई थीं और दुर्घटना प्रति मिलियन किलोमीटर के हिसाब से 0.65, जबकि 2010-11 में टक्कर के बगैर 5 accidents हुए और पटरी से उतरने के कारण 80 accidents हुए हैं और जोड़ के कारण 141 accidents हुए हैं और दुर्घटना प्रति मिलियन किलोमीटर के हिसाब से 0.15 है। So, it indicates that there is an effort to reduce the accidents and the number of accidents in the Railways is being reduced. Of course, accidents are happening. Railway lines are increasing; trains are increasing; railway lines and bridges are becoming old. And, we do not have sufficient money to replace the lines. So, accidents are happening. That is not an excuse, but the point is, if you speak politically on everything, then, things become difficult. I think, there should not be any compromise in safety. If you look, गाड़ी में आग से 1.42 परसेंट accident होते हैं और टक्कर के कारण 3.55 परसेंट accident होते हैं, पटरी से उतरने के कारण 56.70 परसेंट accident होते हैं, level crossing accidents 37.59 परसेंट होते हैं और सबसे ज्यादा accidents, derailment and level crossing के कारण होते हैं इसको रोकने के लिए safety fund create हुआ है। But, how to utilise this safety fund for reducing the accidents? We can also increase the Budgetary support for replacement of old railway lines and old bridges so that the number of accidents is reduced. Now, the point is, so far as compensation is concerned, compensation has been given but that is not enough. It is also not fair to sometimes give less compensation and sometimes more. My suggestion to the hon. Railway Minister, through this House, is if any death is caused in railway accident or a person is injured, the compensation should be uniform for every one. It should not be left to the Minister or the GM or the Chairman to increase the compensation. The compensation should be codified so that the eligible person gets one amount of compensation.

Secondly for those who die while crossing the unmanned level crossing, the compensation amount is less. It is Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000. It is a negligible compensation. That amount also should be increased.

Now, the question is about the money. If you look at the gross budgetary support, Railways is getting Rs. 24,000 crores. Then, for the railway safety fund they are getting Rs. 2,000. The internal resource generation is Rs. 8,050 crore. The external budgetary support is Rs. 16,050 crore. Now, the question is: the internal resource in the railway budget is also decreasing day by day. If you look at the generation of internal resources in 2007-08 it was Rs. 18,298 crores whereas in 2008-09 it was reduced to Rs. 11,506 crores. In 2009-10 it got further reduced to Rs. 5,508 crores. Now in 2010-11 it is only Rs. 10,833 crores. If you look at the Railway vision document submitted by the Pitroda panel, it recommended Rs. 50,000 crores per annum; and Rs. 25,000 crores as budgetary support. That is 50 per cent of the vision document. Whatever money has been provided, it is required. But the question is how to give it. Now, in the gross budgetary support when we get Rs. 2,50,000 crores for five years, internal generation is Rs. 1,805 crores. Then, borrowing is Rs. 1,100 crores. The dividend rebate is Rs. 2,400 crore and the railway safety fund is Rs. 16,840 crores. The total amount is Rs. 8,22,671 crores for five years. Now, the vision

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document is okay. But what is my point? If you look at the internal resource which the Railways is claiming to get in the vision document, I wonder whether it is achievable. I know that it is very difficult to achieve. We are not able to achieve that. If you look at the railway finance condition, what has been told to us is it will be worse than the present situation. We have been demanding recruitment of personnel. Now, around 1.5 lakh persons are going to be recruited in the Railways. If you look at the railway expenditure, the explanation given for reducing the dividend is the impact of the Pay Commission recommendations in 2008-09. It works out to Rs. 9,366 crores. In 2010-11 it worked out to Rs. 14,217 crores. The total impact was Rs. 41,330 crores. After increasing the DA, the total impact of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendation is Rs. 55,000 crores. Now the question is after the recruitment of 1.5 lakh persons, the impact will be much more on the Railways. When the impact is much more on the Railways, when we propose to spend much more on safety, then, wherefrom we will get the money?

Another question is that during discussions in many committees we came to know that the Railway Ministers were declaring, as per the demand of MPs, new railway lines, new trains, extension of railway lines and conversions. All over the country, many projects, including my State of Odisha, which were started 20 years ago have not yet been completed. I don't know whether these projects will be completed in future. It is estimated that it requires minimum Rs. 3 lakh crores to complete these projects. My point is that if we don't spend Rs. 3 lakh crores, whatever money, maybe, Rs. 2 lakh crores, that we spend phase-wise and year-wise becomes non-performing assets as in the case of banks. So, what do we do with that? We are reducing the non-performing assets of the banks. If we don't complete these projects, we can't reduce the non-performing assets. I am not talking about the interests of the State or the projects. It is a question of the interests of the country. The amount of Rs. 2 lakh crores which has already been spent is the money of the people of the country and we don't get any return on that. Now, the question is that if you don't spend Rs. 3 lakh crores, it can't perform. The Railway Board is saying that many projects, a majority of these projects, are not commercially viable. They are only extension services for the public which are not commercially viable. Now, this is a serious question which I put before the Railway Board as also the Parliament and the Railway Minister for discussing and finding out a way as to how we can complete all these projects, including the projects in my State of Odisha, so that the money is utilised by the Railways, it doesn't become non-performing assets and the Railways can get the dividend.

Another point is that the Railways has a separate Budget. What for? Why is there a separate Budget for Railways? Earlier a separate Budget was created for the Railways so that the Railways could generate income and it could supplement the General Budget. A separate Railway Budget is created to supplement and support

the General Budget. But, at present, it is not happening. Now the budgetary support for the Railways is increasing. There are two ways. One is to estimate the money required for completing the ongoing projects all over the country. Let us take a decision once and for all that the Government of India should undertake the responsibility of allocating the money either by the Government directly or by PPP model or by some other ways to complete all the ongoing projects by 2014. Whatever may be the situation, we have to complete all of them by 2014 and, as it is an infrastructure, the entire money should be given by the Government. If the Government thinks that there is no need for a separate Railway Budget, the total expenditure of the Railways under the Railway Budget should be taken over by the General Budget so that there is no confusion that it is doing everything and the money should be provided by the Railway Budget and no separate Railway Budget is required.

Another thing is, whether the Railways can also reduce the non-Plan expenditure. I know that in many places the expenditure can be reduced. Till today I have not lodged any complaint against any individual officer. But the general feeling is that the administrative and establishment expenditure of the General Manager and the DRM who are working in the Railways is much more than everything else. So, the non-Plan expenditure and the establishment expenditure should be reduced. If there is an accident, a train will go. What for? Now a communication network is there; mobile communication system is there. Anybody can go by the railways; anybody can go by car. So, we must try to reduce the non-Plan expenditure so that the money can be saved and utilised for some different work. This type of expenditure should be reduced.

Another point is about employment. Speaking in one way, we are not able to complete the recruitment of 1.5 lakh workers till today.

On the other hand every General Manager, before he retires or transferred, has the power to appoint any worker without any interview and without any recruitment procedure. Then after a few months, our unions will make a demand for regularizing these workers. This system, going on in the Railways, is totally illegal and unconstitutional. When we discussed it in the Committee, a circular was given by the Railway Board saying that the General Managers are authorized to recruit two per cent general workers and five per cent safety workers. I want to know whether they will be regularized. Will they get the salary? I also want to know whether the Parliament has appropriated salaries for them. The hon. Supreme Court has also said that the contract labour cannot be regularized; they cannot claim the same wages--even if they are doing the same work which the regular workers are getting, because they are not recruited by following the same procedure which is followed in the case of regular workers. I would like to know whether the salary of these two per cent workers who are being recruited or five per cent safety workers who are being recruited in the Railways, not only now but from the very beginning, is being

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appropriated by the Government. It is not being appropriated by the Parliament. Who has authorized them to appoint these workers? Which Government has authorized the Railway Board to do that?

Now I come to the issue of diverting the appropriated money to various projects. I have experienced it in the Railways. Sir, Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 700 crores which were given to Odisha for some project were diverted to some other project at the end of the year, without the approval of the Parliament. To my question in the Committee, the Railways had said that the GM has been given this power to change the project up to Rs. 1 crore. I am just giving an example. This is not the exact amount. The General Manager has the power to change the project upto some amount and the Railway Board has the power to divert the amount to some other project. My question to the hon. Railway Minister and the Government is: Has the General Manager got this power to divert the project money which has been appropriated by the Parliament? Has anybody got this power? These two pertinent questions must be answered. Nobody can be recruited in the public sector in our country without proper qualification and interview. Secondly, you cannot change the project which has been approved by the Parliament. If you want to change a particular project, it needs the revised budget and appropriation of the Parliament. The hon. Railway Minister, Shri Mukul Roy, might not be knowing it. Even the previous Railway Minister might not be knowing it. The Railway Minister might not be knowing many things which are happening. Well, these two things have to be addressed by the Railway Ministry.

Then, Sir, three per cent physically disabled persons have to be recruited as per the Act passed by the Parliament. I have been repeatedly asking this question and the reply given by the Ministry of Railways is, "The information is being collected". When we raised this issue in the Railway Convention Committee, they said, "The information is being collected". Are we not violating the Act of the Parliament? We are not recruiting three per cent physically disabled persons in the Railways. I know in Odisha, in the East Coast Railway, an interview was held in 2008. They were selected for medical test. But they have not been given appointment letters since last three years. The reason given by them is that there is a vigilance case. I told the GM, "if there is a vigilance case against anybody, keep these things away; we cannot deny employment to the physically handicapped people." Ultimately, we are recruiting other persons in their places. So this is not correct. I know the hon. Railway Minister, Shri Mukul Roy. He is a very dynamic person. He will definitely look into these matters.

Then, Sir, about the Railways, another issue comes up for discussion several times. The Government has stated that they give money to the States according to the population and the number of railways lines there. Now, with due apologies, I would say that in comparison with other States--I do not want to take the names--if

you look at States like Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, the North-East or Jammu and Kashmir, you will see only one major line. In Orissa, there was only one hot line. Maybe, it so happened that concerned Railway Ministers or some prominent Ministers did certain things for their States. But, what I observe is that while you are giving money to States, you allocate more money to States which are already having more railway lines. They may get a better share of the allocation, whereas others, who do not have more railway lines, get a lesser share. So is the case of Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and the North-Eastern States, including Assam. So, I do request the hon. Railway Minister, who has taken oath as the Railway Minister only today, to give a special consideration to my demand. He is our neighbour and he can understand about Orissa better. I would also say that Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are giving more revenues to our country because they have the mineral resources, and they are either coastal areas or have forest areas. So, instead of neglecting these States, they should be given a special consideration. Sir, in Railways, the main source is their freight earnings. I must thank the UPA Government that from 2004 till date, there has been no increase in passenger fares, and only now, fares have been increased. Now, Mr. Punj--his speech was more political--was more worried about the relationship between the Trinamool Congress, the Congress (I) and the UPA Government than the Railway Budget. Yes; it is the prerogative of the Trinamool Congress to take any decision. It is the prerogative of the Government to decide as to who should be made Ministers or who would not be the Ministers. Mr. Dinesh Trivedi was the Minister until yesterday. Today, Mr. Mukul Roy has become the Minister. Tomorrow, anybody can be the Minister. But it is the UPA Government, and I can tell them strongly that the term of the Congress (I), the Trinamool Congress and the UPA collectively will continue till the end and they will also do their best for the country, in spite of these criticisms. We have to also see what was the income generated by the Railways during 1998-2004 and what it was between 2004 and 2011 and up till now. If you look at the state of affairs in the Railways, there is development in each and every case. He was telling about stations in other places. He was telling about the new railway lines, giving the examples of China. But does he know that during the period, when the NDA was there, they were able to give only less number of new railway lines, or for that matter, less replacement of railway lines, in comparison to what the UPA Government has done? I do not want to say individually whether it was Laluji, Mamataji or Trivediji, but I would say that the Government has a joint responsibility. Whatever has been done by the Government, it is a joint responsibility. If anything wrong or bad has happened, that is also a joint responsibility. But I would like to ask them whether they consult their Members. We are also in many Committees. Once Reports are published in Parliament, I don't have any reservations to talk about it. I would like to mention here that in the Railway Convention Committee, in which I am a Member--I would again say that since the Report has already been placed in the House, I have no hesitation to talk about it--all the Members

[Shri Ram Chandra Khuntia]

unanimously resolved that taking into account the condition of the Railways, since for eight years there has been no increase in fares, we must think about not only giving a better service and better safety care, but also of increasing fares in some cases.

That is the discussion. Those are the minutes. That is the record. Now, Mukul Royji has come. He has a different view. Maybe, the Government and the hon. Minister will jointly consider something. I do not want to go into that. That is the prerogative of the Government and the hon. Minister. But the point is that merely criticising the Government, just for the sake of criticism, wouldn't achieve anything. The UPA Government has been doing a good work.

Hon. Railway Minister, I want to say a few things. Now, Railways haven't not done very well in transportation of iron ore. Freight earnings have not been very encouraging. There are other areas as well, such as, passenger amenities, which need to be looked into. Now, the Railway Ministry has drawn a very rosy picture, but everything else, except passenger amenities, has been mentioned. I am talking about the percentage of the total railway money that is being spent on passenger amenities.' It is important for the Railways to provide better services.' I would request the hon. Minister to look into passenger amenities, cleanliness and safety which is the need of the hour. There is need for improving security at railway stations. Even today, railway stations are not very clean; trains do not run on time; there are robberies and dacoities on trains. Many such things are happening. The Railway Ministry must try and take stringent measures. Sir, Railways is a great organization; there is no doubt about that. But we must try and reduce to the extent possible such incidents and I believe, the hon. Minister, Mr. Mukul Roy, who has taken the charge recently, would try to do that.

Sir, I want to say one more thing. There is also an assurance from the Government that they would open a railway medical college in Odisha. But that has not happened till today. Of course, I must thank the Government and the Railway Minister for having provided in this Budget for the opening up of a railway compartment factory in Ganjam Berhampur district. Then, there was another proposal for Kalahandi. I request that that should also be considered. But the railway medical college that had been assured by the hon. Railway Minister has not been opened till today. I do feel that should be given a serious consideration.

Now, there were many proposals in respect of the State of Odisha. The hon. Member here was mentioning that there were a total of about 2,300 proposals and the amount given is around seven thousand crores of rupees. I do feel strongly, Sir, that Odisha requires special attention. I demand that the hon. Minister should kindly reconsider it at the Supplementary Budget stage so that more money could be given,

especially, for infrastructure development because investment in Odisha is now more than five lakh crores of rupees and, so, infrastructure support is a must.

But I want to say this thing again to Mr. Punj because he does not know much about Odisha. He had only been sent from here to Odisha. Probably, he does not know this. He was saying that Odisha has been given less. I do admit that. I do agree with the Government of Odisha and demand of our Members that Odisha should get a greater share. If possible, Mukulji must consider that. But Sir, the question is, while demanding so, should we not go back and see what was the share of Odisha in 2001, 02, 03, 04. In 2002, it was only Rs. 178 crores, as per the State Government's records.

In 2003, it was Rs. 192 crores; in 2004, it was Rs. 306 crores; in 1999-2000, it was Rs. 239 crores; the last year, we are given Rs. 949 crores; in 2006-07, we got Rs. 653 crores; in 2008-09, we have got Rs. 949 crores; and in 2009-10, we have got Rs. 715.22 crores. I do not justify whatever money has been given is enough. But, I just want to remind the NDA constituents, whatever the UPA Government is giving is much more than what you have given to Odisha. That is what I am saying. I agree with the Odisha Government, with the hon. Members from Odisha, that Odisha deserves to get Rs. 2,300 crores for their Plans.

Many points have been made about the growth rate. Of course, what is said is not very much relevant to the Railway Budget. They have compared our growth rate with that of China, the growth rate with that of Europe and other countries. Hon. Member, Shri Punj, is very learned and I am not well in economics. As a trade union leader, I too have some international exposure. He is forgetting that we live in an era of an international economic slowdown. The developed countries like Japan, Europe, the U.S.A, and countries like Israel and others, have a negative growth. They have growth rates like 1.2 per cent or 1.4 per cent or 1.6 per cent. Even China too. We could sustain our growth to a greater extent because we do not depend on exports. China depends on exports. That is why we could maintain 8 per cent or 9 per cent growth rate even when there was an international economic slowdown. Yes, this year, the Finance Minister has admitted, the growth rate has come down. But, we have to live in a world where there is economic slowdown. The Indian economy does not depend on exports alone; since the Indian economy's 90 per cent control is with the public sector banks, we could sustain this growth. That is why, India, even in this bad situation, is able to maintain its 6 per cent growth.

But, instead of appreciating these facts, some times, the Opposition parties, because of political situations, are only criticizing. Even when there is a 6 per cent growth with the international economic slowdown, the Government's Budgetary support is increasing. I do agree that more Budgetary support by the Government should be given, phase-wise, to the Railways so that the infrastructural requirements of the Railways are met.

[Shri Ram Chandra Khuntia]

4.00 P.M.

Sir, before I conclude my speech within the limited time you have given to me, I would like to speak on Odisha. I once again say that Odisha is thankful to the Minister for proposing Angul-Kerejang project, Jajpur Bhamra project *via* Jajpur Keonjhar road, and Aradi-Jajpur-Keonjhar road, Mayurbhanj-Chakulia road. They are accepted for survey and also given some money for some of the projects.

As I have said, the money is not enough as per the requirement of the projects. In Odisha, there are various projects, as per the proposals which the Odisha Government has sent to the Railways Ministry, like Meramundali-Angul-Talcher-Chhendipada Dedicated Industrial Rail Corridor; Bhadrachalm road (Andhra Pradesh)--Malkangiri-Jeypore-Junagarh-Lanjigarh Road-Talcher-Bimlagarh; Talcher-Gopalpur road; Puri-Konark, 35 kms.; Rupsa-Bangriposi to Gorumahisani; Badampahad to Keonjhar; Berhampur to Phulbani; Khurda road to Rajatgarh bypassing Bhubaneswar; Rayagada-Gopalpur-*via*-Gunupur-Bhishmagiri and Digapahandi. Then, the missing links – Rupsa-Burhamara to Chakulia, Nuapada-Gunapur B.G. Rail Link to Theruvan, Banspani-Barbil Rail link, इस लिंक की भी जरूरत है और इसके साथ ही जो electrification work है, इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए जितना पैसा दिया गया है...Sir, the electrification work of Vizianagaram-Rayagada-Damanjodi, Rayagada-Titlagarh-Sambalpur BG rail link, Titlagh Raipur BG rail link, and the Haridaspur-Paradeep BG rail link should be completed.

Sir, I also suggest restructuring of the Eastern Railway Zones by having one headquarters at Rayagada, and also another headquarters at Jajpur Keonjhar Road, *i.e.*, DRM Office, so that the other areas which are now not in the East Zone could also be brought back to the East Zone.

Sir, in the year 2010-11, they have declared about 11 stations 'world class stations', which include Puri, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, but no action has been taken till date. Even though they want to do it under PPP model or any other model, the work has not yet started. I request the hon. Railway Minister that this work should be started immediately.

Sir, I request the hon. Minister to take into consideration these doubling projects, namely, Sambalpur-Talcher; Delang-Puri; Cuttack-Baranga; Bansapani-Tomka-Daitari; and Jharsuguda-Rengali.

Sir, some new trains have been given to Odisha Zone, but I think that is not enough. I demand introduction of Duranto Express Trains from Puri to Bombay; Puri-Jaipur/Jodhpur; Bhubaneswar Pune; Bhubaneswar-Bangalore and Bhubaneswar-Surat. I also demand introduction of Superfast train from Patna to Allahabad; Express train from Keonjhar to Howrah; Superfast Express between Rourkela and New Delhi; Janshatabdi Express between Bhubaneswar-Rourkela *via* Sambalpur;

Inter-city Express between Puri-Tata *via* Keonjhar; and Bhubaneswar/Puri-Manmad (Siridi) Express Train.

In addition, Sir, I also request for increasing the frequency of Bhubaneswar-Howrah Janashatabdi Express from six-days-a-week to daily; and Bhubaneswar Kurla Express from two days to four-days-a-week.

Sir, in Odisha State, development work and investments are coming, it is all the more necessary that these projects are completed on time. If these projects are not completed on time, then, I think, the development work would not move forward. The Government must find the ways and means to complete the on-going projects in various States. It is because we have already spent the money on these projects. These projects should be started, and the people should get benefit of these projects.

Sir, another thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is, there is no doctor posted in trains. In some superfast trains, probably, they have started posting a doctor. But, if in a superfast train wherein around 3000 to 4000 people travel, I think, if a passenger suffers from a heart-attack, high blood-pressure or any serious disease, there is no doctor to attend to him. I suggest that there should be a pilot project of having a doctor in the train. If something happens, the doctor can give preliminary treatment to the patient as it is happening in some trains.

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

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I am concluding. So, this is much more required there.

Sir, there are some other proposals for construction of railway over bridges at Raj Gangpur, Kelunga, Kukudagate and Bisra. These railway over bridges are much more required at these places. Sir, I once again request for doing something for the area which I belong to, *i.e.*, Jajpur Keonjhar Road, which is a very important station. Sir, I demand that a Division Railway Office should be opened there.

In the nearby area POSCO is coming, industrial steel plants are coming up; there are mines also at Kendujar, Dhenkand and Jajpur. These are very close to Jajpur Road. But unfortunately, in spite of my repeated demand till today Rajdhani Express is not having a halt at Jajpur Road. Jajpur Road is the only station where Rajdhani Express is not halting. The explanation given is that it is Rajdhani Express. But my point is that it is a Rajdhani Express from Orissa. If it is halting at Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Bhadrak and Baleswar, why is it leaving out Jajpur Road? So, I request the hon. Minister to pass order for halting of Rajdhani Express at Jajpur Road. Falaknuma Express and Coromandal Express should also have halts at Jajpur Road so that those who are coming for the development of that area with industries and investment they get a facility of better communication to other places.

[Shri Ram Chandra Khuntia]

With these words, I once again strongly support the Railway Budget and expect our new dynamic Railway Minister, Mr. Mukul Roy, to be able to lead the Railway Ministry for the betterment of the country and give a new dimension to the railway as a whole. Thank you.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आज रेल बजट पर गंभीर चर्चा हो रही है और खास तौर से जो चर्चा का विषय है सदन के अंदर और सदन के बाहर, वह है माननीय रेल मंत्री श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी का इस्तीफा। आज पूरे देश में यह चर्चा का विषय है कि रेल मंत्री ने क्यों इस्तीफा दिया और किन कारणों से दिया, उन्होंने बजट पेश किया और पास भी नहीं करा पाए, चर्चा भी नहीं करा पाए, बेचारे को अपना पद छोड़ना पड़ा। उनके बारे में मैं दो पंक्तियां सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

"बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था, तुझे यह जमाना,
तू ही हट गया दास्तां कहते-कहते।"

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम.सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

क्योंकि यह सरकार कॉएलेशन की है और यू.पी.ए. गवर्नमेंट में तृणमूल कांग्रेस एक घटक दल है। कुछ रेलवे का ही दुर्भाग्य है कि जब-जब यू.पी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट बनती है तो रेलवे घटक दल को ही मिलता है, मुख्य दल को नहीं मिलता है। जब यू.पी.ए.-1 बना तब रेल मंत्रालय माननीय लालू प्रसाद जी के पास था। जब यू.पी.ए.-2 की गवर्नमेंट बनी, रेल मंत्रालय का फिर दुर्भाग्य हुआ कि वह तृणमूल कांग्रेस के पास चला गया।

श्री राम कृपाल यावद: एन.डी.ए. की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: हां, मैं सब की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ। रेलवे का दुर्भाग्य है कि जब एन.डी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट थी, तब रेल मंत्रालय नीतीश कुमार जी के पास था। अभी बलबीर पुंज जी जो जिम्मे कर रहे थे कि माननीय दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी का भाग्य ठीक नहीं था, स्टार ठीक नहीं थे, मुझे लगता है कि रेल मंत्रालय के ही स्टार ठीक नहीं हैं। इस पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह एक ऐसा विभाग है जिस पर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था टिकी हुई है। इसके साथ ऐसा खिलवाड़ हो रहा है, इस विभाग के साथ ऐसी राजनीति हो रही है जिससे कि हमारा रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट पिछड़ता चला जा रहा है। इसकी सजा हमारे यात्री भुगत रहे हैं, एक्सिडेंट पर एक्सिडेंट हो रहे हैं। आज ही एक एक्सिडेंट हुआ है। इसकी सजा हमारा देश भुगत रहा है। एक तरफ हम चीन से मुकाबला कर रहे हैं, एक तरफ हम यूरोप से मुकाबला करने की बात कर रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था की जो रीढ़ है, जिस मंत्रालय के बगैर हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है, उस मंत्रालय के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है, यह चिंता का विषय है। मेरा सुझाव है कि भले ही साझे की गवर्नमेंट बने, लेकिन यह मंत्रालय हमेशा मुख्य दल के पास होना चाहिए जिस की जवाबदेही उसके ऊपर रहे। हमें कुछ देश के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। आखिर हम देश को कहां ले जाएंगे? महोदय, बगैर यातायात साधनों को सुलभ कराए, बगैर उनका **modernization** किए हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते। हालांकि सड़क यातायात में बहुत क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन हुआ है। इस देश में एन.डी.ए. की गवर्नमेंट के प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के कार्यकाल में पूरे देश को सड़क यातायात से जोड़ने के लिए स्वर्णिम कॉरीडोर योजना बनायी गयी जिसकी आज भी विश्व में तारीफ हो रही है। एन.एच.ए.आई. बनने से सड़क पर यातायात का बोझ कम हुआ है। क्या इस तरह की योजनाएं हम रेलवे में नहीं बना सकते थे?

महोदय, आज विकास दर 9 प्रतिशत से 7 प्रतिशत पर आ गयी है। सारे विश्व में मंदी का दौर था तब हमने उसका मुकाबला किया। हमने अपने को उस मंदी के दौर से बचाया। हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को फिर से 9 से 10 प्रतिशत पर पहुंचाने में रेलवे का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। महोदय, जहां सब से ज्यादा **employees** काम करते हों, जिस मंत्रालय का बजट सब से ज्यादा हो और जो स्वयं अपना बजट पेश करता हो, उस विभाग को हम इतनी अगंभीरता से ले रहे हैं कि उसके मंत्री को बजट पेश करने के दो-तीन दिन बाद बदल दिया जाता है। मैं ममता जी का बड़ा प्रशंसक हूँ। वे एक ईमानदार नेता हैं, लेकिन खाली ईमानदारी से काम नहीं चलेगा, हमें कुछ संसदीय परम्पराओं और देश हित का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। वे उन्हें बजट पास कराने के बाद भी बदल सकती थीं। मैं भी किराया वृद्धि का विरोधी हूँ। वह प्रधान मंत्री से बात कर के किराया वृद्धि के उनके प्रस्तावों को वापिस करा सकती थीं, लेकिन पूरे मंत्रालय के साथ खिलवाड़ करना मैं उचित नहीं मानता और मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के ज्यादातर सदस्य मेरी बात से सहमत होंगे।

सर, मैं उन गरीबों की बात पहले करना चाहता हूँ जोकि रेल से सफर करते हैं। सांसद लोग और बिजनेसमैन ए.सी. फर्स्ट, ए.सी. सैकंड व ए.सी. थर्ड में सफर करते हैं, लेकिन आम जनता स्लीपर क्लास और अनारक्षित बोगी में ही सफर करती है। हम अनारक्षित बोगियों में पैसेजर्स को भूसे की तरह ठूसा हुआ देखते हैं। महोदय, अनारक्षित बोगी की **capacity** सौ लोगों की होती है, लेकिन वहां पांच-पांच सौ लोग ठुंसे रहते हैं। इतनी धक्का-मुक्की में कभी बीवी बोगी के अंदर होती है और पति बाहर रह जाता है, तो कभी पति बोगी के अंदर होता है तो पत्नी बाहर रह जाती है और अगर पति-पत्नी अंदर होते हैं तो बच्चे बाहर छूट जाते हैं। कुली उनसे किसी तरह उन्हें व उन के सामान को बोगी के अंदर भूसे की तरह ठूंसने के लिए पैसे लेते हैं। महोदय, आज इस देश में गरीब के लिए यात्रा करना दूभर है, फिर भी हमारा ध्यान उन लोगों की तरफ क्यों नहीं जाता है?

माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक निर्देश दिया था कि नौकरियों में 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा आरक्षण नहीं होगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह नियम, यह **ruling** रेलवे में भी तो लागू हो सकती है कि आरक्षित बोगियों की संख्या 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। आरक्षित बोगियां 50 परसेंट होनी चाहिए और अनारक्षित बोगियां भी 50 परसेंट होनी चाहिए जिससे गरीब आदमी आसानी से यात्रा कर सके। आप उन महिलाओं के बारे में सोचिए, उन नौजवान गरीब लड़कियों के बारे में सोचिए, वे किस तरह से यात्रा करती होंगी? एक के ऊपर एक, फुटपाथ पर भी, छत पर भी सवारियां ही सवारियां। नौजवान तो ट्रेन की छत पर भी चढ़ जाते हैं, यानी वे अपनी जान जोखिम में डालकर यात्रा करते हैं। मैं बुंदेलखंड का रहने वाला हूँ। वहां बहुत गरीबी है। वहां का गरीब मजदूर नौकरी की तलाश में दिल्ली आता है, मुम्बई जाता है, पंजाब जाता है। मैं उन परिवारों के बच्चों को देखता हूँ, उन परिवारों के लड़के-लड़कियों को देखता हूँ कि जब वे अनारक्षित बोगी में यात्रा करते हैं, तो अपनी सारी जिंदगी को एक पोटली में समेटकर रख देते हैं। वे जब सामान रखते हैं, तो वह स्थिति बहुत दर्दनाक होती है। मुझे लगता है कि रेलवे में सीट रिजर्वेशन को समाप्त करने की जरूरत है क्योंकि कुछ लोग तो सोकर जा रहे हैं, पैर फैलाकर जा रहे हैं, ए.सी. क्लास में जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए सारी सुख-सुविधाएं हैं, चाय वाला भी है, समोसे वाला भी है, खाना देने वाला भी है और दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश की ऐसी जनता है, जिसको पानी तक नसीब नहीं हो रहा है, टॉयलेट जाने के लिए भी जगह नहीं है। क्या हमने कभी इस पर गौर किया है?

मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे गरीबों की पार्टी के

[श्री गंगा चरण]

नुमाइंदे हैं - तृणमूल पार्टी के नुमाइंदे हैं। तृण का अर्थ होता है - तिनका। जो सबसे कमजोर तबका है, वे उसके प्रतिनिधि हैं। मुकुल राय जी, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप सबसे कमजोर तबके की नुमाइंदगी करते हैं। आपकी नेता बहुत ईमानदार हैं, उनमें बहुत सादगी है, मैं आपसे विनम्रता से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उन गरीबों के लिए, जो देश की आबादी का 50 परसेंट हैं, आप उनकी सहज यात्रा के लिए अनारक्षित डिब्बों की संख्या कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत कीजिए और इनकी संख्या बढ़ाइए। मैं देखता हूँ कि पूरी गाड़ी आरक्षित है, सिर्फ एक या दो स्लीपर्स ही अनारक्षित हैं। जो लंबी दूरी पर चलने वाली गाड़ियाँ हैं, उनमें दो या तीन डिब्बे ही अनारक्षित होते हैं, जिनमें वे गरीब लोग भूसे की तरह भरे जाते हैं। हम लोग अपने लिए सारी सुख-सुविधाओं की मांग करते हैं, लेकिन हम इन गरीबों की ओर क्यों नहीं देखते? हम सांसद लोग भी यात्रा करते हैं, क्या हम लोगों की निगाहें इनकी ओर नहीं जाती हैं?

मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे किसानों के लिए ऐसी ट्रेन चलाएं जो उनके जागरण के लिए हो। इस समय खेती में फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग इतना अधिक हो रहा है जिससे जमीन का स्वास्थ्य बिगड़ रहा है और आदमी का स्वास्थ्य भी बिगड़ रहा है। लालू जी ने इसके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था की थी। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक ट्रेन चलाइए जिसमें कृषि वैज्ञानिक हों और वे जगह-जगह जाकर आर्गेनिक खेती के बारे में लोगों में जागरुकता पैदा करें जिससे किसानों को हमारी खेती के पुराने सिस्टम के बारे में जानकारी हासिल हो। पहले हम गाय पालते थे, बैल पालते थे और उनकी मदद से खेती करते थे। तब न तो हमको फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत होती थी, न कीटनाशक की जरूरत होती थी और न डीजल की जरूरत होती थी। आज किसान की खेती का लागत मूल्य जो बढ़ता जा रहा है, वह फर्टिलाइजर के कारण बढ़ रहा है। हमें किसानों के इस अवेर्नस प्रोग्राम के लिए एक नहीं, बल्कि कई ऐसी ट्रेनें चलानी चाहिए, जिससे कि किसानों में जागरुकता पैदा हो। दूसरा, यदि किसानों को दूसरे राज्यों में, जहां उन्नतिशील खेती होती है, वहां जाना पड़े, तो उनके लिए आप *subsidized rates* पर पास *issue* कीजिए, जिससे कि वे भ्रमण कर सकें और उसका लाभ उठा सकें।

महोदय, हमारे जो छात्र-छात्राएं *exam* देने के लिए जाते हैं, *competition* के लिए जाते हैं, उनके लिए रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने छूट दी है, लेकिन यदि आपको मालूम है कि यहां सेना की भरती हो रही है या रेलवे बोर्ड की भरती हो रही है, तो आप वहां स्पेशल ट्रेन चलाइए। आपने किराए में छूट दे दी है, लेकिन उन लड़कियों को रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिल पाता है। उनके ठहरने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है। आपको मालूम है कि रेलवे जब अपनी भरती खोलता है, तब लाखों की तादाद में लड़के-लड़कियां जाते हैं और सीटें तो उतनी ही होती हैं, तो उनके लिए आप स्पेशल ट्रेन चलाइए, जिससे कि जो लड़के-लड़कियां *exam* देने जा रहे हैं, वे सुरक्षित आ-जा सकें और उनके खाने-पीने की समुचित व्यवस्था हो।

सर, मैं कुछ मांगें बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के लिए रखना चाहता हूँ। खजुराहो बुंदेलखंड में स्थित है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य (असम): अभी भी बुंदेलखंड जिंदा है? बुंदेलखंड के लिए तो काफी *promise* किए गए थे, क्या कुछ नहीं हुआ?

श्री गंगा चरण: *Promise* तो बहुत होते हैं, लेकिन होता कुछ नहीं है। अब त्रिवेदी जी

रेल मंत्री नहीं रहे, उन्होंने मुझे पिछले विंटर सेशन में आश्वासन दिया था कि बुंदेलखंड के लिए नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाएगी। 1998 में जब नीतीश जी रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने सर्वे कराया था और अभी 2010 में भी सर्वे हुआ था। दो बार सर्वे हो चुका है, सर्वे रिपोर्ट आ गई है। तो विंटर सेशन में जब एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल आया था, उस समय त्रिवेदी जी ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि इस रेलवे लाइन को शामिल करेंगे, लेकिन आश्वासन के बावजूद भी महोबा से भिंड वाया राठ होते हुए जो रेलवे लाइन थी, उसे अभी तक शामिल नहीं किया गया है। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इसे शामिल नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं आश्वासन समिति में जाऊंगा। आप उसे रेलवे बोर्ड में दिखवाइए। जी.एम. के यहां से उसका प्रस्ताव रेलवे बोर्ड आ गया है। मैं रेलवे बोर्ड के मेम्बरों से मिला था। उन्होंने कहा था कि पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए यह जरूरी है। माननीय त्रिवेदी जी ने हाउस के बाहर भी और हाउस के अंदर भी मुझे आश्वासन दिया था। महोबा-भिंड वाया राठ, यह जो नई रेलवे लाइन है, इस लाइन के बनने से भिंड, जो डाकूग्रस्त और पिछड़ा इलाका है, वहां इंडस्ट्री आएगी और बुंदेलखंड को हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए डाकूओं की समस्या से निजात मिलेगी।...**(व्यवधान)**...वैश्य जी, आप समर्थन कीजिए। आप भी पिछड़े हैं, हम भी पिछड़े हैं, सारे पिछड़े एक होकर समर्थन करें।

महोदय, मेरी दूसरी मांग है कि महोबा से खजुराहो जो नई रेलवे लाइन बनकर तैयार हो गई थी, उसका उद्घाटन हो गया है, लेकिन उसमें ट्रेनों की कमी है। खजुराहो एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन केंद्र है और दिल्ली से वहां के लिए कोई भी सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन अभी तक नहीं चल रही है। पिछली बार भी कहा गया था कि इस बजट में दिल्ली से खजुराहो के लिए नई शताब्दी चलाई जाएगी। हजारों विदेशी पर्यटक **by road** खजुराहो जाते हैं। **Flights** में इतना **congestion** है कि उनको **flight** मिलती नहीं है, इसलिए उनको **by road** जाना पड़ता है, जिसमें उनको बहुत प्रॉब्लम होती है, इसलिए दिल्ली से खजुराहो के लिए एक नई शताब्दी चलाने की मैं मांग करता हूँ। इससे रेलवे विभाग की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी और जो हमारे विदेशी पर्यटक हैं, जो बड़ी संख्या में खजुराहो जाते हैं, उन्हें आने-जाने में सुगमता होगी।

महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कुछ मांग करना चाहता हूँ, कृपया उसको नोट कर लें क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश की इस बजट में बहुत उपेक्षा हुई है। लखनऊ से झांसी एक नयी इंटर सिटी दीजिए। छपरा-बरौनी एक्सप्रेस को, ग्वालियर तक आती है, दिल्ली तक बढ़ाया जाए। महुआ हिस्टोरिकल प्लेस है, आल्हा ऊदल का क्षेत्र है। महुआ से लखनऊ एक नयी इंटर सिटी ट्रेन चलाइए। आपने 75 ट्रेनें चलाई हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे कम ट्रेनें हैं। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। उत्तर प्रदेश से आपके राष्ट्रीय नेता, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी और राहुल गांधी जी, सब आते हैं। कम से कम इस प्रदेश का, जहां से 80 सांसद जीतकर आते हैं, थोड़ा विशेष ध्यान रखिए।

महोदय, अब मैं थोड़ा सा जिक्र आपकी रेल परियोजनाओं का करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, आप रेल के विकास की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम कितना पीछे हैं। 1932 में जापान में बुलेट ट्रेन शुरू हो गयी थी। दूसरी ओर 2012 में, आज भी हम इंडिया में बुलेट ट्रेन शुरू नहीं कर पाए हैं। आज दुनिया में जो ट्रेन की स्पीड है, वह एवरेज 250-300 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है। दूसरी तरफ अधिकतम हमारी जो गति सीमा है, जो स्पीड है, वह 120 से लेकर 140 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपकी रेल इतनी धीमी चलती है तो आप दुनिया से कैसे मुकाबला कर सकते हैं? एक तरफ दुनिया 300 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से भाग रही है, वहीं हम आज भी 120 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से दौड़

[श्री गंगा चरण]

रहे हैं। हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि हम जापान का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, चाइना का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं? चाइना ने अभी हाल में दस सालों में जो प्रगति की है, वह देखने लायक है। चाहे यातायात के साधन हों, ट्रेन हो, विकास दर हो, हम अपने पड़ोसी मुल्क से पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए आए दिन वह हमें घुड़की देता है। हमारे जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, प्रांत हैं, उन पर वह कब्जा करने का प्रयास करता है। आज हमारे लिए चीन एक बड़ी चुनौती है। यदि हम हर क्षेत्र में चीन का मुकाबला नहीं करेंगे तो हम उससे पीछे हो जाएंगे। महोदय, हम चीन से एक बार युद्ध लड़ चुके हैं, हम उससे पराजित भी हो चुके हैं, उसने हमारी तमाम जमीन पर कब्जा कर रखा है और अब भी उसकी निगाहें ठीक नहीं हैं। इसलिए भारतीय रेल को चीन से मुकाबला करना होगा। यदि चाइना बुलेट ट्रेन शुरू करता है तो हमें भी बुलेट ट्रेन शुरू करनी है, हमें भी रेल की स्पीड बढ़ानी है। इसके अतिरिक्त हमें सुरक्षा की ओर भी ध्यान देना होगा।

आज रेल की यात्रा सुरक्षित नहीं है। ऐक्सिडेंट्स को छोड़िए, आज ट्रेनों में बहुत अधिक अपराध हो रहे हैं। आज एसी क्लास में भी यात्रियों का सामान सुरक्षित नहीं है। जो आपके सुरक्षा कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी ही निष्ठा संदिग्ध रहती है कि वे अपराधियों से मिले रहते हैं। जब काटना, सामान उठाना, सामान गायब करना, यह सब ट्रेनों में आम बात हो गयी है। लोग जब ट्रेन में चलते हैं तो एसी में भी अपने सामान को लॉक लगाते हैं, जंजीर से बांधते हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी लोग जंजीर काट देते हैं, ताला तोड़ देते हैं!...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: नशाखोरी भी होती है।

श्री गंगा चरण: जी हां, नशाखोरी भी आम होती है। महोदय, त्रिवेदी जी ने जो बजट रखा, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि वे सेफ्टी को **priority** देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप यात्रियों की सेफ्टी किस तरह से करेंगे? आपके पास फोर्स है, सुरक्षा के लिए स्टेट्स की फोर्स है, आपकी जी.आर.पी. है, सी.आर.पी.एफ. है, इसको आप किस तरह से सुदृढ़ करेंगे, ताकि यात्री सुरक्षित यात्रा कर सकें, चैन की नींद सो सकें? आज इतना किराया देने के बावजूद भी यात्री चैन की नींद नहीं सो पाते। यहां तक कि जो लोग एसी फर्स्ट क्लास में यात्रा करते हैं, वे यात्री भी आज सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। आपने रेलवे बजट में कुछ चीजों पर प्रकाश डाला है। आपने कहा है कि हम सेफ्टी पर, कंसोलिडेशन पर, मार्टिनइजेशन पर ध्यान देंगे और 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतिम वर्ष में परिचालन अनुपात को 95 फीसदी से घटाकर 74 फीसदी करेंगे। आपने कहा कि काकोदकर समिति और सैम पित्रोदा समिति की सिफारिशों को हम लागू करेंगे, लेकिन इसमें समय-सीमा नहीं दर्शायी गई है कि आप इनको कब तक लागू करेंगे। आपकी तरफ से कुछ अच्छे प्रयास भी हुए हैं। आपने रेलवे बोर्ड में एक सेफ्टी मैम्बर और रिसर्च मैम्बर की नियुक्ति की है। दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी तक इतनी दुर्घटनाएं होती रहीं, फिर भी रेलवे बोर्ड में सेफ्टी मैम्बर नहीं था। अब आपने रेलवे बोर्ड में सेफ्टी मैम्बर बनाया है, यह अच्छी बात है। आपने रेलवे में **PPP** को लागू किया है, निजी भागीदारी योजना को आप लाए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है क्योंकि बिना निजी भागीदारी के हम रेलवे का विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं।

रेलवे स्टेशनों की सफाई पर ध्यान देने की विशेष जरूरत है। ममता जी ने जो पिछली घोषणाएं की थीं, वे तो एकदम कोरी साबित हुईं, कहीं पर कुछ नहीं हुआ, कहीं पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ, कहीं पर कोई उदघाटन ही नहीं हुआ, कोई योजना भी पूरी नहीं हुई। यह रेलवे बजट भी कहीं कोरी बकवास न रह जाए, इसलिए इस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

किसी को अपनी स्टेट चलानी है, किसी को अपनी राजनीति चलानी है, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि कोई रेलवे मंत्रालय को चलाने में इंटरेस्टिड है। माननीय रेल राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, मैं आपसे ही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि कम से कम आप तो कांग्रेस के हैं, आप ही इस पर ध्यान दें, क्योंकि रेलवे का बहुत बुरा हाल है। रेलवे की पटरियां जर्जर हालत में हैं, डिब्बे जर्जर हैं, कोई शिकायत करिए, कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। इस जर्जर हालत को सुधारने के लिए प्रयास करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए जो जवाबदेही होगी, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी की होगी, इसलिए आप जवाबदेही से नहीं बच सकते हैं, क्योंकि जो घर का मुखिया होता है, आप लीडर हैं, देश की जनता उसी से जवाब मांगती है, सहयोगी दलों की जवाबदेही नहीं है। वरिष्ठ मंत्री श्री जयराम रमेश जी बैठे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Ganga Charanji, half of the time allotted to your party is already over. There is another Member from your party.

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, हमारी पार्टी का 55 मिनट समय है, आप चिंता मत करिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There is another Member from your party.

श्री गंगा चरण: हमारी उनसे बात हो गई है।

सर, किराया बढ़ाने का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। वैसे त्रिवेदी जी ने बड़ी सफाई से इसको दर्शाया कि 2 पैसे प्रति किलामीटर, 15 पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर और 30 पैसे प्रति किलोमीटर किराया बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन इसका अनुपात बहुत अधिक है। मैं सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं खड़ा हूँ कि मुझे इस बजट का विरोध ही करना है, मैं इसकी अच्छी चीजों का समर्थन भी करता हूँ। आप किराया बढ़ाएं, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ आप रेलवे की दुदर्शा को भी सुधारने का प्रयत्न करें। लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी है। आपको शायद लखनऊ जाने का मौका नहीं मिला होगा, आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी लखनऊ जाते हैं, ये ट्रेन से भी यात्रा करते हैं। वहां के रेलवे स्टेशन पर बहुत बड़े-बड़े चूहे हैं। वहां पर घूस भी इतनी बड़ी है कि वे आदमी को भी उठा ले जाएं। वहां के रेलवे स्टेशन पर जानवर तो ऐसे घूमते हैं, जैसे वह चारागाह हो। मैंने कई बार **complaint** की कि यह राजधानी है, इसको थोड़ा सुधारिए। जब विदेशी लोग ट्रेन से यात्रा करते हैं, तो भारत की तस्वीर रेलवे स्टेशन तथा रेलवे स्टेशन के किनारों से प्रदर्शित होती है। वे लोग रेलवे स्टेशन पर गंदगी का अम्बार देखते हैं। वहां टॉयलेट यूज करने लायक नहीं होते हैं, वेटिंग रूम बैठने लायक नहीं होते हैं, प्लेटफार्म पर इतने गड्ढे हैं कि आप अगर जरा भी चूक जाएंगे, तो गिर पड़ेंगे। ट्रेन के अंदर की हालत तो और भी खराब है। ट्रेन के अंदर टॉयलेट व बाथरूम तो साफ ही नहीं होते हैं। ट्रेन में मच्छर कॉकरोच इतने ज्यादा हैं कि वे आपको आराम से बैठने नहीं देंगे। ट्रेन में जो कम्बल इत्यादि मिलते हैं, यदि आप उनको ओढ़ लेंगे तो आपको खुजली अवश्य हो जाएगी।...**(व्यवधान)**...वह मैं बता चुका हूँ और कुछ आपके लिए भी छोड़ देता हूँ।

सर, यह जो किराया बढ़ाया है, कहने के लिए दो पैसे, तीन पैसे, पांच पैसे और पन्द्रह पैसे बढ़ाए हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि कितने पैसे बढ़ाए हैं, दिल्ली से जम्मू तक **AC one** का किराया 1584 रुपए हैं, इलाहाबाद से नई दिल्ली तक 1697 रुपए हैं, मुम्बई से नागपुर के बीच 2036 से लेकर 2315 रुपए हैं, हावड़ा से नई दिल्ली तक 2798 रुपए से 3280 रुपए तक हैं, निजामुद्दीन से सिकन्दराबाद तक 3059 रुपए से 3615 रुपए तक हैं, भुवनेश्वर से नई दिल्ली तक 3146 रुपए से 3725 रुपए तक हैं, हावड़ा से यशवन्तपुर 3406

[श्री गंगा चरण]

से 4060 रुपए तक हैं, चेन्नई से निजामुद्दीन तक 3551 रुपए से 4280 रुपए तक हैं और लखनऊ से दिल्ली 1387 रुपए से लेकर 1555 रुपए तक हैं।

सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि यह किराया कोई साधारण किराया नहीं है। अब मैं AC से जनरल क्लास पर आता हूँ, स्लीपर क्लास पर आता हूँ। दिल्ली से जम्मू तक 252 रुपए से लेकर 285 रुपए हैं, इलाहाबाद से नई दिल्ली तक 270 रुपए से लेकर 310 रुपए हैं, मुम्बई से नागपुर तक 323 से लेकर 375 रुपए हैं, हावड़ा से नई दिल्ली तक 441 से लेकर 525 रुपए हैं, चेन्नई से निजामुद्दीन तक 559 से लेकर 685 रुपए हैं, नई दिल्ली से एर्नाकुलम तक 627 से लेकर 800 रुपए हैं। यह स्लीपर क्लास का **second class** का किराया है, यह कोई साधारण बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं है। रेल मंत्री जी ने बड़े सुन्दर व आसान ढंग से बता दिया दो पैसे पर किलोमीटर है, तो लोगों को लगा कि दो पैसे तो कुछ भी नहीं है। जब पूरा **calculation** जुड़ता है, तो मैंने बताया कि कितना अधिक होता है। हम इस किराये का विरोध करते हैं और कहते हैं कि जो स्लीपर क्लास का किराया है, जो जनरल क्लास का किराया है, जो पैसेन्जर क्लास का किराया है, सरकार उसको वापस ले।

सर, किराये में बढ़ोत्तरी 5.4 फीसदी हुई है और मालभाड़े में 5.7 फीसदी बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इस बढ़ोत्तरी का असर महंगाई पर भी पड़ेगा। वैसे ही इस देश की जनता की कमर महंगाई से टूट चुकी है और जो रेलवे का भाड़ा बढ़ेगा, उस पर भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने 12 **per cent service tax** लगा दिया है। अभी इस पर **service tax included** नहीं है। यदि हम पर **service tax** और जोड़ दिया जाए, तो इसकी राशि और अधिक हो जाएगी। सरकार को जो प्राप्तियां हो रही हैं, वे 27.6 और फीसदी बढ़ेंगी। इससे सरकार को जो आमदनी होगी वह 1,32,552 करोड़ होने की उम्मीद है। मंत्री जी ने आमदनी बढ़ाई है, सही है, लेकिन यह आमदनी दूसरे तरीके से भी बढ़ाई जा सकती थी। रेलवे में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको रोक कर भी आमदनी बढ़ाई है, सही है, लेकिन यह आमदनी दूसरे तरीके से भी बढ़ाई जा सकती थी। रेलवे में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसको रोक कर भी आमदनी बढ़ाई जा सकती थी, जिसको लालू प्रसाद जी ने करके दिखाया था। एक सर्वे हुआ था कि कौन सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्ट डिपार्टमेंट है, उसमें आया था कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट केंद्र का सबसे ज्यादा भ्रष्ट डिपार्टमेंट है। व्यापारी लोग सौ टन माल के लिए माल के लिए मालगाड़ी बुक कराते हैं, किराया देते हैं, लेकिन दौ सौ टन माल मालगाड़ी में लादकर वैगन की डिक्की में ले जाते हैं। यह भ्रष्टाचार है। रेलवे का लोहे का जो कबाड़ होता है, वह भी नंबर 2 से बिकता है और उसमें भी बड़ी मात्रा में भ्रष्टाचार है। सबसे बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार कंस्ट्रक्शन में, निर्माण में है। रेलवे का इतना घटिया निर्माण हो रहा है कि मुझे नहीं लगता है कि ऐसा किसी दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट का होगा। इसीलिए रेलवे स्टेशन्स बनते ही टूट रहे हैं, इसीलिए एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं। हम अपने यहां भी रेलवे स्टेशन्स देखते हैं, इतना घटिया निर्माण हुआ है कि रेलवे में इससे ज्यादा घटिया काम नहीं हो सकता है। यदि इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकें तो इससे भी रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

जो टिकट निरीक्षक होते हैं, टी.टी., उनको तो यदि भगवान भी मिल जाएं तो वे उसको भी छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। हम लोगों के लिए बर्थ नहीं है। कहेंगे, साहब, चार्ट देख लीजिए, सीटें भरी हुई हैं और जो सीटें खाली होती हैं, वे सीटें पैसे लेकर बेची जाती हैं। कई बार हमारे मीडिया बंधुओं ने भी दिखाया है, स्टार टी.वी. और तमम चैनलों ने दिखाया है कि किस तरह से बर्थों को बेचा जाता है।

मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह जो योजना शुरू

की है, अभी नियम है कि जिस दिन से गाड़ी चलेगी आप आरक्षण करना बंद कर देते हैं। एर्णाकुलम से, तमिलनाडु से गाड़ी चली, उसको दिल्ली आना है, लेकिन आपने दोनों तरफ से आरक्षण करना बंद कर दिया।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly restrict yourself. You have to protect your own party friend.

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, मैं एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बात कह रहा हूँ। आपकी गाड़ी एर्णाकुलम से चलती है और उसका रिजर्वेशन बंद हो जाता है। हम रिजर्वेशन करना चाहते हैं, हमको भोपाल से बैठना है पर सीट नहीं है, लेकिन बीच में जो सीटें खाली होती हैं, वे सभी टी.टी.ज. द्वारा बेची जाती हैं। तीन दिन पहले रिजर्वेशन कराएं, तब रिजर्वेशन मिलेगा, इससे यात्रियों को कितनी असुविधा होती है, इसके बारे में सोचिए। आप इसको खत्म कीजिए और जैसे कि पहले था कि जब तक वह ट्रेन चल रही है, जिस स्टेशन से आती है, एक दिन पहले, चौबीस घंटे पहले या बारह घंटे पहले उसका रिजर्वेशन कराने का प्रावधान रखें। इससे रेलवे को फायदा होगा और यात्रियों को भी सुविधा होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वैगन का जो सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है, वैगन इंडस्ट्री पर ज्यादा खर्च करने की जो जरूरत है, क्योंकि जिस तरह से देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है, हम दुनिया में चाहे कहीं आगे हों न हों, लेकिन अगले दस, बीस सालों में हम आबादी में सबसे आगे हो जाएंगे। इस आबादी पर कैसे नियंत्रण हो, इस बोझ को कौन ढोएगा? आज यह कंडीशन है कि आप एयरपोर्ट पर चले जाइए, जगह नहीं है, आप सड़क यातायात से जाइए जगह नहीं है। इतना ट्रैफिक है कि हर जगह ट्रैफिक जाम है। अब रेल है, यदि हम रेल को डेवलप नहीं करेंगे, यदि हम मालगाड़ी के लिए इसकी तीसरी एक और रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछाएंगे, रेलवे वैगन नहीं बनाएंगे, इंडस्ट्री को ग्रोथ नहीं देंगे, तो आने वाले दिनों में हमारे देश के सामने यातायात का एक बहुत बड़ा संकट खड़ा हो जाएगा। चूंकि जो माल ट्रक से आता है, वह रोड के माध्यम से आता है, लेकिन आज रोड पर इतना अधिक कंजेशन है कि वह सही समय पर नहीं आ पा रहा है, इसलिए हमें रेलवे को बहुत सुदृढ़ बनाना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जो टी-3 योजना है, इसको लागू करना है। यदि इसमें विदेशी पूंजी निवेश की जरूरत पड़े या और विदेशी पूंजी निवेश की जरूरत पड़े, इसको यदि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ले जाने की भी जरूरत पड़े, तो आप इसे कीजिए। जैसे रेलवे स्टेशनों का है, वहां सफाई का है, आप रेलवे स्टेशनों पर यह भी कर सकते हैं कि एक साल में इस रेलवे स्टेशन ने इतनी आमदनी दी है, माल भाड़े में इतनी आमदनी हुई है, पैसंजर भाड़े में इतनी आमदनी हुई है। आप रेलवे स्टेशन को प्राइवेट सेक्टर को ऑक्शन कर दीजिए कि जो इससे 20 प्रतिशत ज्यादा देगा, हम उसे देंगे। जब यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर आएगा, तो माल भाड़े में या पैसंजर भाड़े में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसे वह दूर करेगा। हमें इसमें प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी कुछ involve करना पड़ेगा।

मैं कई बार सजेशन दे चुका हूँ कि जो रेलवे की भूमि है, जो किनारे की जमीन है, हम उसका सदुपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। उस पर इनक्रोचमेंट हो रहा है, लोग आकर उस पर अपने झोंपड़े बना लेते हैं। वहां इतना गंदा सीन बनता है कि वह देखने लायक नहीं होता। हम रेलवे की उस जमीन को किसानों के लिए दे दें, हम रेलवे की उस जमीन को बागवानी के लिए दे दें, हम रेलवे की उस जमीन को फूलों की खेती के लिए दे दें, तो वह कितना सुंदर लगेगा, जब इसके किनारे जाएं, तो वहां हरे-भरे पेड़ हों, किनारे चलें, तो फूलों की खेती हो। जब विदेशी पर्यटक यहां आएंगे, तो देखेंगे कि भारत कितना सुंदर हो गया है, भारत

[श्री गंगा चरण]

कितना खूबसूरत हो गया है, यहां फूल खिले हैं, यहां फल लगे हुए हैं। इससे हमारी रेलवे की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी, रेलवे की जमीन सुरक्षित रहेगी, किसानों को भी लाभ होगा और जनता को भी लाभ होगा। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप रेलवे की जो जमीन है, उसका सदुपयोग करिए। दूसरा, रेलवे की जो जमीन शहरों के किनारे पड़ी है, आप उसमें रेस्तरां खोलिए, अच्छे काम्प्लेक्स, मॉल बनाइए। आपको कितना बड़ा मार्केट मिल रहा है। हजारों लोग, लाखों लोग प्रतिदिन रेलवे स्टेशन आते हैं। आप एक सुंदर सा शॉपिंग काम्प्लेक्स बना दीजिए, मॉल बना दीजिए। लोग वहां आते हैं, वे वहीं शॉपिंग भी कर सकते हैं। जिस तरह आपने निजामुद्दीन पर एक रेस्तरां खोला है, उससे वहां कितनी सुविधा हो गई है। आप इस तरह से रेलवे का मॉडर्नाइजेशन करिए, रेलवे को सुंदर बनाइए, रेलवे की सुरक्षा बढ़ाइए, रेलवे की गति बढ़ाइए और रेलवे की समय-सीमा निर्धारित करिए कि ट्रेन्स समय पर आए। ट्रेन्स 4-4, 6-6 घंटे लेट न हों, यह अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही बना दीजिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. You have got your own colleague. Therefore, try to manage the time.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Yes, I know. I will take 20-25 minutes and he will take the balance time.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Railway Minister is not here and it would have been better if we could hear the Railway Minister about the statement on how many persons have lost their lives in an accident at an unmanned level crossing. Only yesterday, two commuters lost their lives in crowded passenger suburban railway while falling from train in Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway.

Sir, in an unheard, unusual situation, we are discussing the Railway Budget placed by the former Railway Minister. The Budget was placed on the floor of this House on 14th March, and soon after, an important ally of UPA-II Government demanded either roll back of increased passenger fare or the resignation of the Minister of Railways, which he refused to oblige initially. The political tug of war went on till 18th March, when ultimately, the Minister of Railways succumbed to the demand of his resignation. The four-day long drama kept the entire country guessing, since nobody dreamt that a Union Minister would be directed to resign by his own party leadership and that too after placement of the Budget--with the approval of the Finance Minister and appreciation of the Prime Minister--but before getting it passed. However, the high-pitched drama ended and the Minister of Railways had to resign in unusual circumstances.

Sir, in the current year, the Government has hiked the fare in three stages. On 6th March, the Government hiked the freight charges; on 14th March, the Government proposed to hike passenger fare of all classes; and, on 18th March, the Government proposed to impose Service Tax on fare of all AC classes. Strangely, my

friends in UPA-II remained silent when the freight charges were hiked on 6th March leading to rise in prices of most of the commodities like coal, fertilizers, foodgrains, steel, cement and so on.

While justifying the increase in operating cost, the Minister of Railways said in his Budget speech and I quote, "Fuel prices have increased by more than 50 per cent during the last decade. The movement of Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index has followed similar pattern." Sir, may I ask the present Minister of Railways as to why he did not object to hike in fuel prices as well as rocket-high prices of all essential commodities?

I can well understand the reasons for their silence. My friends; are well aware of the fact that the hike in freight charges will further aggravate the problems of all sections of people who are already reeling under the pressure of skyrocketed price rise. But on political compulsions, they opposed the nationwide strike on 28th February, 2012, when millions of people protested against the fiscal policies of the UPA-II Government and its failure to check the price rise. So, how can they object to the hike in freight charges? So, silence is the only way out and tax burden imposed through General Budget can be termed as 'tolerable' as we heard.

Sir, the Government is imposing these burdens on the people in order to cover up its own inefficiencies, which has led to the bankruptcy of the Indian Railways. The Railway Budget making exercise has suffered from a steady erosion of credibility over the past few years, with budgetary targets going haywire in the course of the year. The Operating Ratio of the Railways, which is, how much is spent in order to earn 100 rupees, for 2011, was budgeted at 91.1 per cent last year, and, now, it has gone up to 95 per cent, exposing the colossal inefficiency of the Railways.

The glaring inefficiency of the Railways can be further seen from the fact that it has missed its freight loading target by 23 million tonnes this year. This under-achievement is a repeat of last year and is inexplicable at a time when the economy has been growing at 7 to 8 per cent. There is a shortfall of over Rs. 2,000 crore in gross traffic receipts from what was budgeted last year. For decades, the Railway used to contribute to the General Budget but, now, it is the Railway, which is asking for budgetary support from the General Budget.

The credibility of the Railway Budget-making exercise has further suffered under UPA-II Government because of the plethora of promises made in Budget one year, only to be forgotten next year. There are several examples since the 2010 Budget to prove it, and, these are, 50 world-class railway stations, 6 bottling plants for fresh water, 5 sports academies, 522 hospitals and diagnostic centres including 40 multi-speciality hospitals, 50 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 7 new coach and loco factories, 5 new wagon factories, rail axle factories, and, so on and so forth. For years together, many a promises were made from the Government side. We were told

[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

that the rail tickets will be sold from 5,000 post offices and automatic vending machines. We were also told about the coach factory at Kanchrapara, Thermal Power Project worth 12,000-MW capacity at Adra, Nursing College at Kolkata, Medical College at Kharagpur and Barasat, Dormitory for women in 16 hospitals of Railways, Dormitory for women at Howrah and Sealdah stations, World-class stations at Howrah, Sealdah, Kolkata, Majerhat and New Jalpaiguri, and, Escalators and Lifts for physically handicapped persons and so on. Will the hon. Minister let us know the present status of the assured projects?

The silence of the Government on these promises confirms that these Budget announcements made in 2010 and 2011 were all gimmicks. These false promises are now being utilized to go for large-scale privatization of the Railways through projects like Indian Railway Station Development Corporation, Logistics Corporation, etc. in the PPP mode.

In his Budget Speech, the Minister of Railways admitted that. He said, “The Railways have a large basket of pending projects. A total of 487 projects of new lines, gauge conversion, doubling and railway electrification with a throw forward liability of over Rs. one lakh crore have already been approved by this august House and are at various stages. With a grossly inadequate level of budgetary support, I can frankly and honestly admit that most of the projects cannot be completed in a time-bound manner.”

Sir, during the UPA-II regime, the Railways has not only become bankrupt but it is in total mess. For instance, Railways could not furnish information on the number of projects declared during 2009-10 and 2010-11, which is evident from the replies of Unstarred Question No. 1843 dated 11.3.2011. Similarly, Railways failed to reply to my Starred Question no. 195 dated 12.08.2011, when I wanted to know the number of foundation stone laying ceremonies observed during 2009-10 and 2010-11, and, also the expenditure incurred during the above period on foundation-stone laying.

An information received through RTI route says that the Eastern Railways has spent five crore of rupees in one year for laying foundation stones. Believe it or not, it is gathered that rupees 26 lakhs have been spent for inauguration of Maharaja Express. The list of the infructuous expenditures during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is almost non-ending. But, definitely, these have put the entire Railways in ICU, as commented by the previous Railway Minister, the list is non-ending. Even the CAG, in its Report No. 33 of 2010-11, has indicted the Railways on several counts such as unrealized earnings, wasteful expenditures, increasing trend of unsanctioned expenditure, closure of some projects and so on.

Sir, the Minister of Railways expressed his conviction and belief in the phrase

'Safety Never Sleeps' as emphasized by his predecessor. A report says that 2009-10 witnessed 80 derailments and nine collisions. In reply to Question No. 764 dated 5th August, 2011, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways said in Rajya Sabha that during 2010-11, 93 consequential train accidents took place in Indian Railways; 250 persons lost their lives, out of which 150 deaths took place in the derailment and collision of Jnaneswari Express on 28th May, 2010. In the Report No. 14 of 2011-12, the CAG observed increase in the incidents of sabotage, increase in crime against passengers to the extent of 15 per cent, lack of consciousness on the part of Railway administration, multiple entry and exit points even in security risk railway stations as major causes for security lapses.

On the other hand, the Railway Budget documents show a gradual reduction in the staff strength of the Railways from 13.66 lakh in March, 2010 to 13.62 lakh in March, 2011. The assertion made by the Railway Minister regarding fresh recruitment of 80,000 persons in 2011-12 cannot be verified in the absence of current employment figures in the Budget documents.

Sir, I am really concerned to note that according to Report No. 12 of the Standing Committee on Railways, there are 1,68,421 vacant posts in the Railways as on August, 2011, and out of it, as many as 1,26,304 are safety related posts, as estimated in the Kakodkar Committee Report. The present Budget proposal is directionless towards filling up the vacancies in safety-related posts on war footing.

Sir, on behalf of my Party, I found this Budget anti-people. The hike in freight charges is already taking the toll leading to further rise of prices of almost all commodities. Further hike in passenger fares will add fuel to fire.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sir, I strongly oppose the proposed hike in passenger fares as well as already imposed freight charges. Sir, I could suggest that even without taxing the passengers, the Government can easily take back the proposed amount of concessions granted to the corporate sector. You should realise that amount without hiking the passenger fares as proposed in the Budget.

Now, I would like to give two-three suggestions. Demand for a project for broad gauge conversion from metre gauge from Lumding to Badarpur junction and further to Silchar and to Agartala under NF Railways which will serve almost one crore people is continuously being raised by many Members of Parliament also. For a journey from Silchar to Guwahati, it will take ten hours in place of 22 hours. Our former Prime Minister inaugurated the project, but no care has been taken after that. The BG project was inaugurated in 1998. Agartala to Subroom new line has not yet started. It is a sanctioned project. It will establish a link with Chittagong Port also. This has not been taken care of.

[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

5.00 P.M.

Sir, in your speech, you have not mentioned anything about working hours of safety category staff for which you appointed a Committee. It is against the safety norms to keep drivers and the staff which man gates on a 12-hour duty. I want to know about this.

Lastly, doubling of main railway line connecting North-Eastern State from New Jalpaiguri to New Bongaigaon *via* New Coochbehar is very important. Last year, the Railways had taken up the project in some parts. But allotment of fund was not made from the Railway Fund. Only a meagre amount was given through borrowing. This year also, no sufficient fund is allotted for this doubling project. This should be taken care of.

In the N.F. Railway Zone, the new railway line project from New Mainaguri to Joghghopa should be given priority. The Railways should see that target time for completion of the project (2013-14) is not deferred again. This is also important for the North-Eastern State, North Bengal area.

With these few words, I again demand scrapping of all proposals of privatisation in the pretext of PPP mode. I strongly oppose the proposed hike in passenger fare. With this, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi is not there Dr. Janardhan Waghmare is not there.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, it is difficult for me to welcome the Railway Budget which has been presented. At the very outset, I must say that in this Budget, Odisha's allocation has been slashed from over Rs. 1,300 crore (last year) to Rs. 765 crore. I don't know what sins were committed by the Odisha Government or by the people of Odisha to deserve this kind of treatment from a Minister who, we thought, was sympathetic to Odisha, but who had also cautioned us during his visit that if we did not allow export of minerals, particularly iron ore, then there would be difficulties in allocation of funds in the Railway Budget. But one did not know if the export of mining ore would account for a reduction of around 47 per cent of the previous budget. Here we keep on talking about 'Vision 2020' or 'Vision 2050'. We keep on pretending about it. We keep on criticising each other. All of us here know that it is an 'Illusion 2020' or 'Delusion 2050'. In the morning, I was talking about the lack of commitment to federalism and called it a black day for democracy in another context. The context for the Railways is the same. It is how this arises out of a lack of commitment to federalism. When a pay commission is constituted by the Central Government, they don't care two hoots about the State Governments or the public sector undertakings or other organisations which are dependent on this kind of pay structure. They unilaterally,

thinking of their own central excise revenue, income tax revenue, corporate tax revenue, import duty revenue, and export-duty revenue, decide to become munificent, *Danvir* Harishchandra. What happens next? There is a process of erosion of revenue in almost all the sectors, including public sector, and in all the States. I don't want to go into figures. Everyone has gone into figures. How much of erosion of public revenue has taken place because of implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission?

Each Pay Commission has brought the Centre nearer to ruin and the States to total ruin. And now, it has brought the Railways to total ruin. We pretend. This is not done, that is not done, etc. Then, you say that you will raise fares by two paise, five paise, etc. Why are we also shying away from that? Because, again, there is another illusion. We can't face the voters. Why can't we be rational, saying that okay, it is for BPL categories, we will not allow any rise. In some cases, some graded things are there but, that will not take care of it. After you become munificent, you give tens of thousand of crores in terms of salaries to employees. Then, certainly, you can't say that you will recover it from the poor passengers. Middle class always hides behind the poor to get subsidies. Fare relating to sleeper class doesn't hit the poor. It is the lower, middle and upper middle classes which travel by sleeper class. Even in passenger class, second class, loads of lower middle class people travel. The other day, the ex-Railway Minister, the present Chief Minister, was mentioning that it will cost Rs.120 per month. She was perhaps talking of commuters in the suburbs of Kolkata. But, in the suburbs of Kolkata, not everyone travels 100 kilometres every day. Average is much less and they do not travel 30 days a month. So, if you calculate that, it will come down somewhere to Rs. 70 to Rs. 75. We are always exaggerating somehow or the other to justify the indefensible. So, let us have some sense. What is happening in the Railways? There are loads of on-going projects. My friend in the Treasury Benches said that it will take Rs. 2 lakh crores to complete the on-going projects if he wants to do it in three to five years. It may be more. I am not aware of the figures. It is somewhere around that. Every one of us demands that you take up more surveys and you sanction more projects. The Railway Minister is pressurised; the Railway Minister's partymen are pressurised; the poor Members of the Railway Board are pressurised into submission. So, some money is given, knowing fully well that a project may require, let us say, Rs. 100 crores. If a token amount of Rs. 1 crore is given, we are satisfied, saying that all right, the project is on. I am now talking about the ongoing projects in my own State. One is going on; one was conceived in British days. It was taken up more than two decades ago but, is going on and on. Earlier, it was stated that it will go from place X to place Y. Now, in this Budget, it is said that it will go from place X to place Z. So, instead of going up to that point, now, it is regressive. I am talking of Khurda-Bolangir. It is a very vital link. I am not going into it because Mr. Rama

[Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra]

Chandra Khuntia, somehow or the other, had the same list. After all, we are from the same State. He elaborated and gave the entire list. I concur with that list. I support that list, but, I would suggest something. Can we, as Parliamentarians, agree to a five-year moratorium on not starting any other project? Is it possible? Then only, in five years, we can complete the whole lot and carry on thereafter on the basis of surveys. Unfortunately, we are incapable of doing that kind of thing, of going beyond our petty individual interests, our constituency interests and our State interests. We will go on like this and we will not rise above that. So, nothing will get finished. It is like as happens in temples in Odisha. There are temples everywhere and everywhere these kinds of things happen. For example, a barber just shaves a little bit of head of people and there are 100 people lined up waiting for their heads to be shaved. That is what the Railways is doing to us because we want the Railways to do that to us. That is the crux of the problem.

Mr. Dinesh Trivedi, the former Railway Minister, is a good friend of mine. We used to sit next to each other in the back benches. He is a good man. He should have been castigated – he has been castigated for raising the railway fares--for raising freight by 20 per cent when the Railway Budget was supposed to be brought forward in a few days. It was unpardonable. It should not have been done. Heavens would not have fallen if he would have waited for ten more days for doing so. I don't know why his Party boss did not do what they did to him on that issue instead of bringing in the issue of fares and all that?

Then, I have one or two other things. We need integration between railway zones and the States. When somebody becomes the Railway Minister from a particular State, suddenly, we find that a zone is established there, whether it is needed or not needed. Most of the States in this country would need only one zone per State. Larger States, very large States or States having large commercial transactions or movements, industries, mines and that kind of movement may need more than one zone. In the past, my colleagues from Andhra Pradesh have been demanding that Visakhapatnam Division should be shifted from East Coast Railways located in Bhubaneswar and merged with South Central Zone. I support that demand. I support their demand because we would also want, for the sake of greater coordination between the State Government and the Railways, the zone should cover the entire State. We are today a little bit in the South Eastern Railways and a bit in the other zone. In fact, Mr. Khuntia mentioned, exactly those parts which ought to be brought under the East Coast Railways.

Then, I would like to emphasise something else. When a country is progressing, you talk about the rate of growth. Your rate of growth is determined by manufacturing sector, mining sector, energy sector, etc. These are the major sectors which drive growth. When a State has a growth of slightly above the national

average, which we have been having now for 3-4 years, and having industrialisation and large-scale mining potentialities, you are allotting plenty of coal blocks – on which we, of course, have some reservations – and power plants are coming up. There are as many as 27, movement of coal, movement of iron ore and movement of other goods need vital railway lines. These have slowed down.

The answer which I got was because iron-ore exports have gone down. Iron-ore export is only one source of income. What about coal? A colleague mentioned that the rate at which the coal production is increasing and the increased intake that is required by the energy sector, the Railway are not in a position to handle. I need not read out the names. The names have been given by Mr Khuntia. I will give you an example. Angul-Sukinda-Kalinganagar is a priority line. On the one side of Angul Sukinada there is a steel, plant are and on the other side coal mines are located. Why are Railways not connecting it? If they go by only political considerations, if they go by only munificence, the Railways will go. Then, we will land where we have landed Air India. Let us not forget what we have done to the Air India. Let this House take note that the Indian Railways should not be subjected to the cruelty that we have subjected Air India to got to save it, not by the talk of these jargons of safety. You talk of safety. Wherefrom safety will come? By appointing one lakh people? By giving one lakh people more on the basis of the Sixth Pay Commission's report? Can the Railways bear it? Can anybody certify that this can be borne by the Railways? There are problems in recruitment which Mr Khuntia has mentioned. I think the Ministry better takes note of it. Those have to be rectified. But not one lakh more jobs in the name of safety. Unless you change the wage structure, emoluments structure of the entire Government of India apparatus, all the States are consulted and their views are taken, it will not be in the interest of the country, or, for its own employees alone.

I have a number of proposals here. But I don't want to read out all these. I only refer to one or two problems in this connection. Odisha is bringing up a number of ports. Already 13 ports are on the drawing board. Four of them are in the pipeline. One is already operational. The Railways have this time in this Railway Budget tried to connect the operational port. I am thankful to the Railway Minister. But they are late. They have tried to link it. Port is already operational. But the railway line is not operational. It will take time. Who is going to lose? The economy.

In another place, Lanjigarh-Junagarh the plants are operational. But the railway line is not yet complete. Even you are showing in this year's railway budget "it is to be partly completed." Why partly? How long a manufacturer has to wait? How long a large company has to wait for you to put up the line, to complete the line? So, for heaven's sake take note of it in a coordinated manner and see that important activities in the economy are not affected because you have not given priority to those ports. Thank you.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Thanks a lot to you, hon. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Budget (Railways) 2012-13.

Sir, the freight charges were raised before presenting the Railway Budget. While inflation is very high, it is very unfortunate that the freight charges are raised again. People are facing huge problems due to the steep hike in the prices of essential commodities. As the freight charges have been increased by the Railways, the prices of essential commodities will go up again. It will put the general public to great hardships. It is very pathetic to see that the passenger ticket fare and even the cost of platform ticket are raised. It will create a huge problem for the passengers. The huge hike in the freight charges will affect the poor agriculturists.

Sir, the proposal to set up a specific commission to look into the future price rise questions is an open declaration of constant future fare rise. Sir, three years ago the Railway Ministry announced that it would provide modern facilities at the Chennai Central Railway Station with public-private partnership. Three years have passed and nothing has happened so far. The Government is speaking about the public-private partnership schemes in the present Railway Budget also. But we don't know how much time it will take.

Sir, unmanned level crossings are posing huge problems to the general public. A lot of accidents are occurring every year at unmanned level crossings. The Government should come forward to look into this serious problem and provide financial assistance for the construction of RGBs at unmanned level crossings.

Sir, there is not a single word about emergency services in the long-distance trains and providing immediate medical care to passengers during emergency times. For instance, two incidents happened in the last year at the railway stations in Delhi and in which some passengers had been severely injured and were not given medical assistance in time. Therefore, it is important to set up emergency medical centre with first-aid kits in all major railway stations. In view of this, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to give more importance to passenger safety so as to achieve the safety standards recommended by the Kakodkar Committee.

Sir, Tamil Nadu has already made a request for the introduction of 16 new trains, whereas only 10 new trains have been announced in the present Railway Budget. The Southern Railway contributes substantially to the Indian Railways. So, the hon. Railway Minister should come forward to provide more financial assistance for the railway projects concerning Tamil Nadu.

Sir, there is a long-pending demand from the public regarding the doubling of the railway line between Villupuram and Tiruchirapalli. But this project has not found any place in the present Railway Budget. The Railway Minister should come forward to take the necessary steps for favourable consideration of this project.

Sir, several railway projects which are already announced and implemented by

the Railway Department in the State of Tamil Nadu are moving very slowly due to meagre financial allocations. The Railways should come forward to allocate more funds for the early completion of the said projects in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, finally, in conclusion, the Railway Budget presented in this House is anti-people and a great disappointment to the nation. Thank you.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this Railway Budget, presented by the then hon. Railway Minister, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, has totally neglected the North Eastern Region. While preparing the Railway Budget the Minister has totally forgotten the North Eastern Region. On our Railway map, the Railway has always invested very small amount of money in the North Eastern Region. The present Railway Budget will increase regional imbalance on the Railway map. Before Independence, the Britishers constructed major railway tracks in Assam and the North Eastern Region. But the contribution of the Independent India is very less towards the development of railway in the North Eastern Region. In the last several years, the people of the North Eastern Region are crying for a double track rail line. Sir, the hon. Members will be surprised to know that there is not a single double track railway line in Assam and the North Eastern Region. Even after 66 years of Independence, there is not a single electrical rail line in the North Eastern Region and Assam. When anybody makes a speech in the House, he always says one thing that the North Eastern Region is an integral part of India and the North Eastern Region always gets our priority. But at the time of sanctioning a project or releasing money for a project, nobody sanctions any project for the North Eastern Region and nobody releases money for the North Eastern Region. The hon. Railway Minister very proudly announced that a 10-kilometre railway tunnel was completed in ten years in Jammu and Kashmir. That is very good. We welcome it. But can you imagine to complete three tunnels in Luming-Badarpur Silchar in such a short period?

Already, the Indian Railways has taken more than 14 years for this time project. How many more years it will take to complete it, is not known to anybody. The foundation stone of a bridge over the river Brahmaputra was laid at Bogibeel in the year 1996. In the last 14 years, the progress of this Bogibeel bridge is very pathetic. The Minister very proudly said that it took only ten years to complete the tunnel in Jammu and Kashmir. But a railway bridge could not be completed in 16 years in the North Eastern Region.

Sir, I would like to request each and every Member of this House to kindly look after the North Eastern Region. If this region is going to be neglected continuously, then it will not be good for the country. Today the new Railway Minister took oath. A few days back, Shri Dinesh Trivedi, was there as the Railway Minister. In the UPA regime, we have seen many Railway Ministers. It is a continuous process. All the Railway Ministers have announced and declared

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

different projects for the North Eastern Region, but this is just an announcement. In reality, nobody is doing anything for the North Eastern Region. I still remember the speech made by the then Railway Minister, Shri Laluji. In his speech, Laluji had spoken about the North Eastern Region. In his speech, Laluji had stated that the North Eastern Region was our priority sector and all the projects of the North Eastern Region would be treated as national projects.

But this was just an announcement, and he has not done anything. Again, in her Budget speech, the hon. Railway Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, also said, “Yes; I am going to complete all the projects of the North-Eastern Region. In consultation with the DONER Ministry, we will organize finance for the projects pertaining to the North-Eastern Region, and we will complete these projects.” But I am very sorry to say that when the Finance Minister, Pranabda, presented the General Budget, there is no reflection about the announcement of the then Railway Minister in the Budget. Sir, last year, Mamata Didi again presented the Railway Budget. In her Budget speech, she announced that there would be a public private partnership for the Rail wagon Factory in Guwahati. I am sure everybody remembers it, but nothing has been done. For a very long time, the people of the North-Eastern Region have been demanding for a coach factory there, and the Railway Ministry wanted people to come and invest money in the North-Eastern Region. And, finally, the then Railway Minister, Mamataji, announced and said, “We are going to award them the factory not at the cost of the Railway money but at the cost of the Public Private Partnership money.” But even though this project has been announced, yet nothing has been done so far. In her speech, Mamata Didi announced about the setting up of railway hospitals and upgradation of the Guwahati railway station. But nothing has happened in the last three years. Nothing has been done about the upgradation of the Guwahati railway station. And I do not know what the fate of the wagon factory at Guwahati is. Sir, with the hike in fares that has been announced in the Railway Budget, the worst affected will be the people of the North-Eastern Region. We will be the worst sufferers of the fare hike in the railways. I say this because this time the Railway Minister has fixed it on kilometer basis, not on ticket basis. If he had announced the increase in fares per class or per ticket basis, then, the burden would have been shifted on everybody. But due to this kilometer-basis fare hike, it will affect us badly because the distance from Delhi to the North-East is more than 2,000 kms., and it means that each and every passenger of the North-Eastern Region will have to pay an additional price of Rs. 200-700 per ticket for their railway journey. But, in return, when we look at the investment in the North-Eastern Region, nothing has been done. They have not given us anything. The Railway Minister announced a passenger train between Kamakhya to Tezpur. But I would like to inform the House that in the last 18 months, there is no train service in between Kamakhya and Tezpur via Ramgapara North. Due to the guage conversion work, the

Railway Authority has stopped the rail movement there and the work progress in very slow pace. It means that the Minister has announced the project without a railway line. Sir, this is what is happening to us. Please take care of us. We are very good Indians. When Sachin Tendulkar hit the century in Dhaka, like crores of Indians, we also expressed our congratulations and praised him for his wonderful achievement. And, when Sachin Tendulkar got out, we also, like crores of Indians, felt bad that he got out. This is our sentiment. Try to understand our sentiment. Don't always neglect us. Don't make false announcements. Don't make announcements just for the sake, of it. Take up the projects immediately. If you want proper development in the North-Eastern Region, you have to complete all the projects there. Sir, the hon. Railway Minister said, "Last year, they had appointed 80,000 people in the Railways." It is very good that they have appointed 80,000 people. But they forget about the North-Eastern Region. According to the Railway Minister himself, in reply to one of my questions in the House, he had stated that around 10,000 posts are vacant in the North East Frontier Railways in the Grade 'C' and 'D' posts.

But not a single candidate appointed was from the North-Eastern Region. Against an appointment of 80,000 people, not a single boy selected was from the North-Eastern Region.

Sir, when I had participated in the Budget debate last year, I had mentioned this. There was a railway recruitment without any advertisement, without any interview--not during Mamatadi's time, but--during Laluji's time. (*Time-bell rings*). They had made hundreds of appointments without any advertisement of posts and without any interviews and, surprisingly, Sir, not a single boy from the North-Eastern Region had been appointed in the Railways. If this has been going on, then, how can you say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, please give me a few more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. There are a number of speakers. Please understand that each one of you wants to take as much time as possible. But we have to conclude the debate by tomorrow.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I request you to allow me to say a few words more. People of the entire country should know what has been going on in my State and what has been going on in the entire North-Eastern Region.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, you conclude, I have given you more than what was allotted here.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, for the last several years we have been demanding a separate Railway Zone for the North-Eastern Region. But nothing

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has been done in this regard. According to a report of the World Health Organisation, the highest number of cancer patients in India come from the North-Eastern Region. It is not only in India, but according to that report, the highest number of cancer patients in Asia come from the North-Eastern Region. I am sure Dr. C.P. Thakur would know this. Sir, everyday, hundreds of cancer patients from Assam travel to Mumbai to get the treatment at the Tata Memorial Hospital because there is no good medical institution in Assam. Although the Ministry of Health has announced AIIMS-type hospitals in several parts of the country, they have forgotten to provide a similar one for the North-Eastern Region. Everyday, hundreds of cancer patients travel from Guwahati to Mumbai but there is no Superfast train running there. Sir, I would like to earnestly request the hon. Minister of Railways to introduce a Superfast train between Guwahati and Mumbai immediately, at least, on humanitarian grounds, in the interest of our cancer patients.

Sir, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika is known to everybody. We have demanded that the Ministry should run a special train in his name, in his honour. But, Sir, nothing has been done about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, I have given you more time than what you were entitled to. You were entitled to have eight minutes and I have already given you thirteen. Please conclude now.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: All right, Sir. So, this is the real situation in the North-Eastern Region. Let me say, Sir, in this Budget, the hon. Railway Minister has done nothing for the North-Eastern Region. Rather, he has created a still wider regional imbalance on the railway map of our country. I hope the new Minister who has assumed the charge today would take care of the North-Eastern Region. Sir, I will give one simple example and conclude.

There has been a tragic incident which I would like to mention here, Sir. Sir, whenever a railway accident occurs, everybody feels bad, everybody cries and the Railway Minister rushes to the accident spot. This is very good. But, shockingly, whenever there is a railway accident in the North-East, not a single Minister or a railway official visits the spot. This is how the railway authorities treat us, Sir. I hope the Railway Minister will kindly consider our requests. Kindly introduce double-track railway line in the State of Assam. Kindly introduce electric railway track in the State of Assam. Kindly complete the work relating to the wagon factory. Finally, Sir, all railway projects in the North-Eastern Region should be declared as national projects. They should not only be declared national projects, but the Government should allocate sufficient funds and complete all these projects on time. Thank you.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

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:

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 20th March, 2012, adopted the following motion:-

'That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one Member of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Janardan Dwivedi from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.'

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House."

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2012-13 (Contd.)

SHRI GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for providing me an opportunity to speak.

I start with an obituary to the fifteen persons who have been massacred in a train accident at an unmanned railway crossing. Fifteen of them have been massacred and five are lying in critical condition. The Railways is not meant to kill people. The Railway Ministers do not intend to kill people. But, there is something wrong with the system. There is an irony. In the Speech of the Railway Minister, he stood by a vow that his first priority was Strength safety, safety and safety, "The death on the railway tracks should not be tolerated, it is not accepted, and our target should be zero death." But, there is a great difference, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, between promise and performance. Something has to be done and something has to be thought of. The irony is that these 15 persons who have met with tragic death would not be paid any compensation because in rules the compensation is meant only for those who die as passengers of the Railways and not otherwise! And, the guilt will be on their head as to why they cross negligently at unmanned railway crossings. This matter needs a deeper thought. As far as statistics are concerned, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in total, there are 32,735 level -crossings in the country. Out of them, 14,896 are unmanned and they are virtually death traps. Death keeps on lurking there, 37.59 per cent accidents were at the level-crossings; 47 per cent of casualties were caused at unmanned level-crossing. Sir, accidents do not happen; they are caused. That is what has to be thought of by the Railway Minister. 41.73 per cent are due to failure of the railway staff; the staff has to be better oriented, has to be better trained, has to be made more vigilant to see to it that persons who

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travel in trains are not meant to be killed. 56.74 per cent deaths are because of derailment, which naturally lies in the sphere of maintenance of railway tracks. 3.55 per cent accidents are caused by collisions. Anti-collision devices are there; they are promising that they will be put in the trains. They must do that. Anti-fog devices are there; they have not equipped trains with them. 1.44 per cent was because of equipment failure. 1.42 per cent was because of fire in trains. These are all the reasons. But, the main reason is the human neglect and unmanned crossings. So, something must be done and yesterday night's tragic incident should give a kind of signal to the Railway Ministry that they must do something to save lives. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, one thing that is not taken care is deaths on railway tracks, near, railway lines. The Anil Kakodkar Committee has looked into it.

It has given such kind of statistics which make us tremble. They say, along the railway tracks, 15,000 people every year lose their lives. They are not accounted for, whether it was suicidal or homicidal or accidental. Was any FIR registered, what happened? Nobody cares for them. It is happening everywhere. It is something which will surprise this House, and, as such, 40 such deaths are there every day around the railway tracks. So, I think, the conscience of this House must rise to the occasion and do something about it. I have no intention to censure the Railway Minister. The Railway Minister does not cause the deaths, but the system must be strengthened, the system must be improved. I have no political agenda to put forward, but, with your permission, Sir, I will point out certain grey areas which need attention.

Sir, the primary need for a passenger is safety. He needs safety. It must be ensured that when he travels in a train, he is secure; nobody injures his person; there are no crimes; there are no dacoities; there are no robberies; there are no rapes in the trains. His safety must be ensured. Suraksha is number one. Number two is, security; security of the train. Number three is, proper service and amenities. Food at proper price, food of right quality, water of right quality, toilets, cleanliness, punctuality; courtesy which costs nothing but which counts very much. These are the points which need attention. If you look into them, you will find things are very badly lacking. Just now, I will give bouquets and accolades to Shri Dinesh Trivedi, who left his august office in four-day's bizarre drama. It was a tamasha; it was unsavoury that in such a situation, the Railway Minister who presented a Budget had to leave the post; another person came. It looked very odd to the people around. There may be political compulsions or reasons or philosophy, but people feel that it was something unsavoury. So, I have sympathy and accolades for his bravado or courage to bite the bullet. But, as far as increasing fares are concerned, I will make a submission. Kindly take care of the poorest of the poor, the common man by whom you vow, maa, mati and manush. He has also mentioned his mentor's

preference for these things. But there is no justification for fare rise, as far as second class is concerned, which euphemistically is called 'second class'; otherwise, it is a cattle class. These classes are meant for common man; common man for whom every pie counts, who finds very difficult to pay even ordinary fares also. So, these fares, fare rise pertaining to second class passenger, fare rise pertaining to second class mail and fare rise pertaining to sleeper, should be brought down. That should be the demand; that should be the care for the common man, the manush.

Another thing which I will submit is, the common man is not interested in your A.C. Garib Rath or Izzat Monthly Pass. His concern is, somehow, to get into the compartment, like a cattle, to get huddled together and reach the proper destination at lowest possible fare.

At times he has to travel on the roof. He is lucky if he reaches his destination safely and comfortably. He is fleeced by every one on the way, by the uniformed GRP man, RPF man, ticket checker and so on. He is illiterate, he is ignorant. Even he does not know how much he should pay for his ticket because he cannot read what is printed on it. He does not need a glorified adjective of Atithisri, he wants only one kind consideration of the hon. Railway Minister that there should be more passenger trains, there should be more unreserved compartments and he should be able to travel by paying least money. That is his demand. He can travel without food also; he can travel without water also. But at least, provide him travelling comfort and concession which is the first priority. The second priority is that corruption in railway should be removed, should be eliminated, and should be fought against. It will be surprising for the House to know that in 1952 a Committee headed by hon. J.B. Kriplani was constituted and the Committee was known as Committee to look into corruption in the Railways. The conclusion was that there is a popular feeling that if corruption is eliminated from the railways, then rails will ply on tracks made of gold and not of iron. It may be an exaggeration. But since, then so much water has flowed down the Ganges and corruption has risen manifolds. I have been, Sir, in CBI and as a Director, Vigilance, I have been the DIG of Railways also. My personal experience is that at every step money has to be paid, at the ticket vendor stage, at the ticket-checker stage. There is rampant corruption in construction works, bridges, sale and purchase of commodities. It is so much that common man cannot think of it. Scandals in the Recruitments Board are well known to everybody. You can hardly ensure in railways recruitment on merit. They will be recruiting one lakh persons now. I will beseech the hon. Railway Minister who is known for his integrity, if he somehow assures that these one lakh people are recruited without bribe, without paying money, on merit and on their own worth. I have got a newspaper cutting, "रेलवे अफसर ने 27 साल में कमाए 3.5 करोड़"। There are details in it. I am stationed at Jaipur. The General Manager of the Railway is being prosecuted just now by CBI for unaccounted money. Murgabaji is another

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6.00 P.M.

matter, where they carry free passengers. Leakage of revenue in railway has to be stopped at the point of carrying passengers' without ticket, at the point of construction of different kinds of bridges, laying down of lines, construction of wagons and locos. All these things have to be looked into. जहरखुरानी is also very common. As far as RPF is concerned, people call it by another very special name known as railway plunder force and not Railway Protection Force, CPWD is popularly known as capital plunder without damager and MES is known as money earning service.

I was just giving an example to you. RPF is that way. So, is GRP a uniformed man. He is a terror for common passengers. Under this RPF, a common passenger is also afraid of him. Khaki uniform, by itself, is a red rag for an illiterate and poor person who travels by train. Something has to be done about it. As far as punctuality is concerned, trains are hardly punctual. They say, once a train came at the exact right time. People were surprised and when they looked into it, they found that it was 24 hours late, it may be an exaggeration. But it is a common experience. So, punctuality must be ensured, and as far as health of the Railways is concerned you will be able to appreciate it only by one figure and that is pertaining to operational ratio. Operational ratio, at present, as given in the Statement of the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Pilania, you have spoken for almost 15 minutes. There are still six speakers from your side.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I won't continue for long with this. It was very nice of you for having permitted me to speak for so long, but I would like to point out that as far as operational ratio is concerned, it is 95. That means out of Rs. 100 earned by the Railways, 95 are spent on maintenance alone, not on any improvement, while operational ratio should not be more than 50 per cent or 60 per cent. There was a time when it was 74 per cent. Operational ratio is one single factor for telling how good health is of Railways. I will now stop simply by pointing out one thing to the hon. Railway Minister. It is a great honour to greet him that he is here. I will just like to remind him what Mahatma Gandhiji said about a common man, and I wish and pray, he and 14 lakh parivar of his follow that talisman, follow that advice of the Father of the Nation. Let me quote what he said. Mahatma Gandhiji said, "I will give you a talisman" He spoke of the poorest of the poor. He spoke of Daridranarayan, and he said, "I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he or she gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? In

other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions?" I know, the hon. Railway Minister is also wedded to this philosophy of life and I wish that it percolates from him to every Railway man in the country and that the poor man is rightly cared for. Thank you, Sir, for your kind indulgence.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS (Contd.)

**Accident at unmanned level crossing on North Eastern Railway
involving Mathura-Kasganj Passenger**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MUKUL ROY): Sir, I am pained to apprise the House regarding an unfortunate incident occurred today at an Unmanned Level Crossing wherein one Mini Van carrying 22 persons and a dead body dashed against Train No. 51976 Mathura-Kasganj Passenger at about 07.23 hours on 20.03.2012 between Hathras City and Mendu stations of Mathura-Kasganj section of Izzatnagar Division of North Eastern Railway. In this incident, 15 persons travelling in the Mini Van lost their lives and three persons suffered injuries, whereas four persons jumped out of the Van and saved themselves. This incident took place at a 'C' class unmanned level crossing with very low traffic density (1050 Train Vehicle Unit as per Census done in November, 2009). No passenger travelling in the train was injured or killed in this incident.

Medical relief was immediately dispatched through an Accident Relief Medical Train which departed Kasganj at 07.55 hrs. and reached the site of occurrence at 09.15 hours. However, local public and civil authorities had shifted the injured to a nearby hospital by the time the ARME reached the site. The injured were moved to a local hospital at Badhwa and those requiring special medical attention were sent to medical college at Aligarh. The General Manager, North-Eastern Railway and Divisional Railway Manager, Izzatnagar, have proceeded to the site of the accident.

As per preliminary information received, the incident occurred due to negligent driving by the driver of mini van. The driver did not stop his van at the stop board short of level crossing to check for approaching train as prescribed under Section 131 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

On humanitarian grounds, an *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 2 lakhs each to the next of kin of deceased, Rs. 50,000 to the grievously injured and Rs. 25,000 to persons who sustained simple injury has been announced.

On behalf of the Railways and on my own behalf, I express deep condolences to the bereaved families and also express sincere sympathies to the injured.

I trust the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to have clarifications right now? Or, can we...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, we know that even the hon. Railway Minister in his Budget said that 60-70 per cent of the total casualties are taking place at unmanned level crossings.

The only thing I want to know is, whether all the deceased are suitably compensated. The hon. Minister can assure this much that all the persons will be suitably, like the deceased, compensated.

SHRI MUKUL ROY; Sir, I have already announced the *ex-gratia*. At the time of reply, if anything is required, I will mention at that time.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Minister has given just Rs 50,000 and Rs. 25,000 as *ex-gratia*!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is only *ex-gratia*.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 21st March, 2012.