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1st Jyaistha,, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 22nd May, 2012/1st Jyaistha, 1934 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### RE : DEMAND TO SUSPEND QUESTION HOUR

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार): सभापति जी, एक बहुत ही आवश्यक विषय है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: रूडी जी, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सभापति जी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इस सम्बंध में हमने संस्पेंशन ऑफ क्वेश्चन ऑवर का नोटिस भी दिया है। यदि आप एक क्षण सुन लें, तो उसके बाद ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, there is no suspension of Question Hour.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सभापति जी, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर तो है, लेकिन यह राष्ट्र का विषय है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can't raise questions which are not listed here.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: एक समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है, जिसमें 1 लाख 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये के ...(व्यवधान)...आवंटन का समाचार प्राप्त हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...सभापति जी, यह अपने आप में ही एक बहुत गंभीर विषय है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: रूडी जी, सुनिए, You know the procedures of the House. The question are listed; we don't take questions outside these questions...(Inerruptions)... देखिए, This is not going on record...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record ...(Interruption)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: \*

श्री फग्गन सिंह कुलस्ते: \*

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\* No recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Reports are all tabled in the House, then, they are discussed ...(*Interruptions*)...

देखिए, You can't put all these on record. It is not there...(*Interruptions*)... Look, this is not going on record ...(*Interruptions*)... आपकी बात कौन सुन रहा है?...(*व्यवधान*)... Why are you wasting your breath? ...(*Interruptions*)... Will you please allow the Question Hour to proceed? ...(*Interruptions*)... It can't be taken up in this manner ... (*Interruption*)... You can't do this.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: \*

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): सभापति जी, रिपोर्ट टेबल कहाँ हुई है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... Where is the report?...(*Interruptions*)...Where is the report?...(*Interruptions*)... The report has not yet been tabled.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have lost about nearly five questions during Questions Hour which are of very important nature because of the obstruction tactics.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at eighteen minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 641. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, केवल दो मिनट दे दीजिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Question Hour. ...(*Interruption*)... Please allow the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Prakashji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, केवल दो मिनट दो दीजिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...1 लाख 80 हजार करोड़...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the Minister can respond to it. ...(*Interruptions*)... It has come in the newspapers. ...(*Interruptions*)... Every day some *ghotala* is coming. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are agreed procedures for taking up the issues in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, इनको अपनी बात कह लेने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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\* No recorded.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): 67 हजार करोड का घोटाला बिहार में हुआ है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, 20 आदमी बोलने के लिए खड़े हो जाएंगे, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: सर, घोटाला हुआ है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, बिहार में 67 हजार करोड का घोटाला हुआ है।  
...(व्यवधान)... उसकी चिन्ता नहीं हो रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are certain procedure. ...(Interruptions)... Please follow them. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka): Let the Question Hour go on. Let the business go on. You allow him after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, let them raise it after the Questions Hour. ...(Interruptions)... The Opposition can always raise the issue after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): इसलिए हम कह रहे हैं कि इनको दो मिनट बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: दो मिनट का सवाल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ऐसा पहले भी हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, बिहार में भी 67 हजार करोड का घोटाला हुआ है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Sir, the Opposition can always raise the issue after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, you allow us at 12 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't hold compass at the Chair and ask to give this time or that time. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद समय देने का आश्वासन दे दीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: तिवारी जी, आपको मालूम है कि जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस दिया जाता है,

नोटिस admit होता है, उसके बाद जीरो ऑवर में लोग बोलते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... He has not given a Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, सुबह 8 बजकर 45 मिनटर पर writing में नोटिस दिया गया है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपका नोटिस Suspension of Questions Hour का है। That has not been agreed to. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the responsibility of the Chair to convert from one to the other. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, आप दो मिनट सुन तो लीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: \*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rudyji, please don't bring up matters ...*(Interruptions)*..., None of this is going on record. Why are you unnecessarily interrupting the Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have given notice, it will be considered for zero hour. If you have not given notice, it will not be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hrs.

The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock

The House resumed at twelve of the clock

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Pre-mature infant deaths

\*641 SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest number of infant deaths due to premature births;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the 27 million babies born in India annually, 3.6 million are born prematurely, of which 3,03,600 babies do not survive due to complications;

(c) if so, whether Government has taken any step to prevent large number of infant deaths;

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\* No recorded.



(d) whether it is also a fact that India ranks 36th among 199 countries when it comes to pre-mature births; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per recent publication "Born too soon: The Global Action Report on Preterm Births":

(i) India has the highest number of preterm deaths.

(ii) Out of an estimated annual 2.7 crore live births in India, 35 lakh babies are born preterm, and

(iii) Out of these, 3.03 lakh babies die due to complication of preterm births.

(c) The following interventions are being implemented to reduce infant mortality. The release for Reproductive and child health programme under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) have been increased from Rs. 898.8 crores in 2005-06 to Rs. 4002.7 crores in 2011-12.

(1) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates.

(2) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn.

(3) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother during pregnancy and delivery.

- 4) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- 5) Management of Malnutrition: Emphasis is being laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality.
- 6) Universal Immunization program (UIP): Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs.
- 7) Mother and Child Tracking system: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of all pregnant women and newborn so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Preterm birth rate ranges from 5 to 18 percent across the world and India has preterm birth rate of 13 percent.

#### **Allocation of funds to Bihar**

\*642. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be please to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated and spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years and the current year, so far;
- (b) the details of purposes for which these funds were given and spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase allocation of these funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests release funds to the states /UTs its various Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The total amount so released during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12) and the current financial year 2012-13 so far, for the state of Bihar, amounted to Rs. 63.81 crore, against which the state has reported a utilization of Rs. 38.12 crore. In addition, an amount of Rs. 3.70 crore was released to the Bihar State Pollution Control Board under various programmes of the Ministry, and the Regional Office of the Zoological Survey of India, Patna during the period.

(b) The details of purposes for which these funds were given and spent are given in Table below:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme/programme	Release (Rs. crore)	Utilization (Rs. crore)
1.	National Ganga River Basin Authority NGRBA	35.97	17.60
2.	National Afforestation programme NAP	20.14	13.16
3.	Intensification of Forest Management IFMS	3.69	3.15
4.	Project Tiger PT	3.39	3.80
5.	Integrated Development of wildlife Habitats IDWLH	0.62	0.41
TOTAL (1-5)		63.81	38.12
6.	Bihar State Pollution Board		
(i)	Assistance for abatement of Pollution	0.50	-
(ii)	National Air Quality Monitoring programme	0.74	0.74
(iii)	National Water Quality Monitoring Programme	0.16	0.16
(iv)	Hazardous substances Management - Awareness workshops on Bio-medical waste & Municipal solid waste Management	0.46	0.46
7.	Zoological Survey of India Regional Office at Patna - Exploration, Survey, Identification inventORIZATION, & Monitoring of faunal diversity of Bihar.	1.84	1.84
TOTAL (6-7)		3.70	3.20

(c) Allocation of funds under these schemes/programmes of the Ministry is based on timely submission of project proposals by the states/UTs, as per their prescribed guidelines, and submission of progress reports and Utilization Certificates towards utilization of funds released in the past, given the overall allocation provided to the Ministry. The Ministry has also sought higher allocations for these schemes/programmes under its 12th Five year Plan.

#### **Remedial measures for countering measles deaths**

\*643 SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the Lancet stating that India accounted for 47 per cent of the total Global Measles death in 2010 at a time when the Global Measles mortality had decreased by 74 per cent in 2010;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) The reasons responsible for increased mortality due to Measles in India and the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Mortality due to measles has not increased. It has actually declined, though relatively slowly, during the period 2000 to 2010. reasons include (1) provision of only one dose of measles vaccine in the Universal Immunization Program (UIP) till September, 2010. (2) Inadequate coverage of children under Measles vaccination in many States.

Remedial measures that have been initiated include (1) Introduction of second dose of measles in UIP, (2) Increased focus on improving full immunization coverage under UIP, and (3) Focus on improving overall nutritional and health status of children.

#### **Impact of global economic slowdown and depreciating rupee on India Economy**

†\*644. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effect of declining value of rupee against dollar and global economic slowdown has started taking its toll on our economy;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of sectors so affected; and
- (c) the details of steps taken by Government to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Global slowdown due to unfolding of euro zone sovereign debt crisis has, *inter-alia* impacted the Indian economy through deceleration in exports, widening of trade current account deficit, decline in capital flows, fall in the value of India Rupee, stock market decline and lower economic growth, Export oriented industries and the capital investment are the most affected sectors.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to augment the supply of foreign exchange to stem Rupee decline and direct foreign investment for infrastructural development. These include liberalization of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) policy and portfolio investment norms; steps to improve access to corporate bond market through Infrastructure Debt Funds; and the Reserve Bank of India initiatives to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market, raising of NRI deposit interest rates; easing availability of export credit and stipulation that 50 per cent of balances in the Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency (EEFC) Account be converted into rupee balances. To lower the impact of gold imports on current account deficit (CAD) under balance of payment (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. In addition, Government has announced new National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of raising within a decade the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creation of 10 crore jobs and a Foreign Trade police to enhance exports to US\$ 500.0 billion by 2013-14, A number of legislative measures/amendments have also been take for fiscal consolidation / reforms and financial sector reforms.

#### **Approval for doc of gas discoveries in kg basin**

\*645 SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has not yet approved the Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of 8 satellite gas discoveries in the Krishna-Godavari (KG) Basin since 2007;
- (b) if so , the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are other proposals pending for approval with the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R. P. N SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Approval of Declaration of Commerciality (DOC) is not under the purview of Government of India (GOI). It falls under the review functions of Management Committee (MC) as per Article 10 and 21 of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC). The proposal of 8 satellite gas discoveries was reviewed by MC on 22.11.2007 and MC consented to the proposal of the contractor. Subsequently, Optimized Field Development Plan (OFDP) submitted by the contractor for four satellite discoveries was approved by MC on 03.01.2012.

(c) and (d) No, Sir No Proposal on DOC is pending with GOI as DOC is not under the purview of GOI as per PSC. However, contractor is proposing for a review of unanimous MC decision taken on 2.11.2011 not to consent to DOC of three discoveries namely D29, 30 and 31. Any such review is within the prescribed functions of MC as per PSC.

#### **Restructuring of NPAs of Nationalised Banks**

\*646 SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Non- Performing Assets (NPAs) accumulated by the nationalised banks as on 31 December, 2011 and the quantum of NPAs which has been written off during the period 2010-11;

(b) the number of borrowers declared as wilful defaulters as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during 2010-11; and

(c) the quantum of restructured loans in the nationalised banks during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Nationalised Banks as on 31st December, 2011 is Rs. 59,397 Crore and the quantum of NPAs written off by such banks during the period 2010-11 is Rs. 12,043.21 crore. (Source: Reserve Bank of India).

(b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) collects the information on Wilful Defaulters (non-suit filed accounts) of Rs. 25 lakh and above from Scheduled Commercial Banks and All India Notified Financial Institutions on quarterly basis. The number of wilful defaulters, as per guidelines issued by RBI, in respect of Nationalized Banks as on March 31, 2011 is 761.

(c) The loans amounting to Rs. 46,934.58 crore have been restructured in the Nationalized Banks during the year 2010-11 (as on 31.03.2011).

**Development of Nimhans, Banglore and cip, Ranchi**

\*647 SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been formulated for development of infrastructure and faculty and other academic activities of National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences (NIHMNANS), Bangalore and Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Ranchi;

(b) whether the existing strength of faculty and capacity of patient intake and other infrastructural facilities have not been revised since long; and

(c) the steps Government would take to restore the efficiency of these premier mental health institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) To Overcome the increased work load and meet the expectations of the patients and requirement of the country, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) Society has approved additional posts at the Institute. During the calendar year 2012, 9 faculty and administrative posts have been created at NIMHANS, Bangalore, In the 12th Five year Plan Proposal of NIMHANS, an outlay of Rs. 943.31 crores has been formulated to match the requirements of infrastructure and manpower at the Institute.

An EFC proposal with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores for redevelopment of central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi, had been approved by the Government of India during the 11th Five year Plan which included creation of 140 additional posts to fulfill mandatory requirements for existing PG courses to meet the MCI norms, mandatory requirements of Oversight Committee and posts for advanced departments, besides funds for construction works at the Institute and purchase of equipments.

The infrastructure and amenities for patients at these institutes have always been of a very high order and they are one of the model psychiatric and neurological centres in the country and are used as a benchmark for comparing other hospitals of similar nature in the country.

The Government of India has constantly supported the two Institutes in the past and more so during the past two years by increasing the allocation of funds to these institutes to facilitate initiation of a number of novel clinical and manpower

development activities. Further, Government is taking all possible steps to ensure speedy creation of faculty and non faculty posts to assist the Institutes in starting new course in mental health specialties and enhancing the intake of students in existing courses every year and ensuring smooth functioning of the institutes.

#### **Impact of retroactive tax provisions on FDI**

\*648 SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Government to bring foreign companies under retroactive tax liabilities and adoption manufacturing policies have been widely criticised by the foreign Governments;

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware that foreign companies and Governments are threatening of sharp decline in foreign investments, if retroactive tax provisions are enforced; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government on such comments of the foreign companies and Governments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Representations have been received from various persons, including some foreign Governments, regarding retrospective amendments to the Income Tax Act, 1961 proposed in the Finance Bill, 2012. However, amendments proposed in the Finance Bill, 2012 and approved by the parliament, relating to manufacturing policy are not retrospective.

(b) and (c) Clarificatory amendments proposed in the Finance Bill, 2012 and approved by the Parliament state the legislative intent of certain provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since the amendments just clarify what is already there in law to remove ambiguity and provide certainly, it is not expected to have any adverse impact on foreign investment flow into the country. This is more so because these clarifications under the Income-tax Act, 1961 will not override the provisions of Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements with 82 countries.

#### **Nin survey on vitamin a deficiency**

\*649 SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new study by the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) has revealed that Vitamin A deficiency continues to be a major nutritional problem and coverage of Vitamin A Supplementation has been poor;



(b) whether it is also a fact that as per the National Family Health Survey, only 28.7 per cent of children in the age group of 12-35 months received Vitamin A dose in the last six months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, has carried out micronutrient deficiency survey in 8 states during 2003-05. According to the above survey, Vitamin A deficiency is a major nutrition problem in the country, with the overall prevalence of Bitot's spots of 0.8 per cent, which was above the WHO criteria of 0.5 per cent, in all the states except in Kerala and Orissa. Findings from the study also showed that 58 per cent children had low serum Vitamin A levels indicating sub-clinical Vitamin A deficiency. The study also revealed that 25 per cent children had reportedly received two doses of vitamin A supplementation during last one year. Also as per National Family health survey -3 conducted in 2005-06 twenty five per cent children aged 12-35 months received Vitamin A supplementation in last six months.

Following interventions are being implemented in Reproductive and Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission to prevent and control Vitamin A Deficiency:

- All Children under age of five years are provided Vitamin A supplementation every six months starting at nine months of age. Funds are being provided to all States and UTs for Vitamin A supplementation Programme.
- Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices are being Promoted. Breast milk is an important source of Vitamin A in infant's diet in developing countries.
- Nutrition Education is being imparted in Village Health and Nutrition Days to promote dietary diversification with increased intake of Vitamin A rich food.

**Ombudsman for monitoring clinical trials of new drugs**

\*650 SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry to create a separate post of Ombudsman especially for monitoring clinical trials of new drugs;

(b) The action taken by the Ministry to provide sufficient compensation to the families of poor patients who died during clinical trials of new drugs, as it has been seen that drug companies are paying very meager compensation and the families of such poor patients cannot afford huge expenses involved in court cases; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking views of State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no proposal to create a separate post of Ombudsman for monitoring clinical trials of new drugs. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) headed by the Drugs Controller General (India), has the mandate to regulate and monitor such trials under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

(b) and (c) As per the Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines applicable to clinical trials, compensation in cases of injury or death caused due to clinical trial is required to be borne by the sponsor of the clinical trial. However, a Gazette Notification G.S.R. No. 821(E) dated the 18th November, 2011 has been published containing the draft amendments to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for making detailed provisions for payment of financial compensation in a time bound manner to the trial subjects in cases of trial related injury or death.

#### **CNG price hike**

\*651 SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of time the price of CNG was raised in the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of rise every time it was increased and by how much during the last 3 years and till date;

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of CNG has doubled during the last two years:

(d) how Government will justify these increases when, on the one hand, it is promoting this green fuel and, on the other hand, it has doubled its price in this last two years;

(e) whether it is also a fact that High court of Delhi had recently instructed Government not to increase the price of CNG any further; and

(f) if so, the reaction of the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (d) The price of CNG is determined by the City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities depending on various factors including *inter-alia*, the cost of natural gas from various supply sources including imported RLNG, trunk transportation tariff, local distribution charges, setting up of compressor stations and dispensers. Variation in any of these factors leads to appropriate changes in retail selling price of CNG. The different CGD entities have increased the price of CNG on multiple occasions, in different Geographical Areas, depending upon changes in the factors, outlined earlier. As per information available, the details of changes in selling price of CNG in respect of CGD entities are give in statement (*See below*)

(e) and (f) As per the information made available by indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL) no such direction has been issued by the Honourable High Court of Delhi.

**Statement**

*Change in selling prices of CNG*

**(A) Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL):**

**(i) IGL, Delhi:**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
20-Mar-10	15-May-10	21.70
16-May-10	16-June-10	21.90
17-June-10	30-Sep-10	27.50
1-Oct-10	1-Jan-11	27.75
2-Jan-11	2-Apr-11	29.00
3-Apr-11	4-Jun-11	29.30
5-Jun-11	15-Aug-11	29.80
16-Aug-11	30-Sep-11	30.00
1-Oct-11	30-Dec-11	32.00
31-Dec-11	5-Mar-12	33.75
6-Mar-12	Till date	35.45

**(ii) IGL, Noida/ Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
20-Mar-10	15-May-10	23.50
16-May-10	16-June-10	23.70
17-June-10	30-Sep-10	30.60
1-Oct-10	1-Jan-11	31.00
2-Jan-10	2-Apr-11	32.50
3-Apr-11	4-Jun-11	32.85
5-June-11	15-Aug-11	33.40
16-Aug-11	30-Sep-11	33.60
1-Oct-11	30-Dec-11	35.90
31-Dec-11	5-Mar-12	37.90
6-Mar-12	Till date	39.80

**(iii) IGL, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
1	2	3
20-Mar-10	15-May-10	25.50
16-May-10	16-June-10	25.70
17-June-10	30-Sep-10	30.60
1-Oct-10	1-Jan-11	31
2-Jan-11	2-Apr-11	32.50
3-Apr-11	4-Jun-11	32.85
5-Jun-11	15-Aug-11	33.40

1	2	3
16-Aug-11	30-Sep-11	33.60
1-Oct-11	30-Dec-11	35.90
31-Dec-11	5-Mar-12	37.90
6-Mar-12	Till date	39.80

**B) Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL)**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
18 July 09	16 June	24.65
17 June 10	17 Feb 2011	31.47
18 Feb 2012	Till Date	33.10

**C) GAIL Gas Ltd. (GGL):**

**(i) GGL, Dewas (Madhya Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
Apr-10	May-10	32.0
June-10		33.10
July-10	Sept.-10	34
Oct-10	March-11	36
Apr-11	Aug-11	38
Sept-11		39.20
Oct-11	Nov-11	42
Dec-11		44.40
Jan-12	Mar-12	45

**(ii) GGL, Sonipat (Haryana):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
Apr-10	June-10	33
July-10		33.50
Aug-10	Oct-10	33.70
Nov-10	Dec-10	31.70
Jan-11		33
Feb-11	May-11	34.20
June-11	Aug-11	34.70
Sept-11		37
Oct-11	Nov-11	39
Dec-11		40
Jan-12	Mar-12	42

**(iii) GGL, Kota (Rajasthan):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
Oct-11	Nov-11	41
Dec-11		41.70
Jan-12	Mar-12	44

**(iv) GGL, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
July-11	Sept-11	40
Oct-11	Nov-11	42
Dec-11		44.70
Jan-12		47
Feb-12	Mar-12	48.10

**(v) GGL, Vadodara (Gujarat):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
Apr-11		32.05
May-11	June-11	35.45
July-11	Oct-11	40
Nov-11	Mar-12	45

**D) Green Gas Limited:****(i) Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
01 April, 2012	16 June, 2010	31
17 June, 2010	31 March, 2012	39

**(ii) Agra (Uttar Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
01 April, 2010	16 June, 2010	35
17 June, 2010	07 December, 2011	39
08 December, 2011	31 March, 2012	44.34

**E) Bhagyanagar Gas Limited (BGL):****(i) BGL, Hyderabad (Andhra pradesh)**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
1	2	3
01 January, 2009	14 January, 2010	35

1	2	3
15 January 2010	07 June 2010	36
08 June 2010	30 November 2011	40
01 December 2011	Till date	42

**(ii) BGL, Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
01 January 2009	14 January 201	25
15 January 2010	07 June 2010	26
08 June 2010	30 November 2011	30
01 December 2011	Till date	36

**(iii) BGL, Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
08 June 2010	Till date	35

**F) Gujarat Gas Company Limited (Ankeleshwar and  
Bharuch in Gujarat):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
Dec-2009	Aug-2010	29.96
Sept-2010	Dec-2010	32.45
Jan-2011	Apr-2011	35.25
May-2011	June-2011	36.75



1	2	3
July-2011	Nov-2011	39.75
Dec-2011	Feb-2012	43.40
Mar-2012		44.95
Apr-2012		49.75

**G) Sabarmati Gas Limited, (Gandhi Nagar, Mehsana and Sabarkantha in Gujrat):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
01 June 2008	31 December 2009	28.62
01 January 2010	30 June 2010	30.62
01 July 2010	09 December 2010	31.60
10 December 2010	04 May 2011	34.45
05 May 2011	26 June 2011	37
27 June 2011	06 November 2011	40.25
07 November 2011	15 November 2011	43
16 November 2011	15 December 2011	45.25
16 December 2011	04 April 2012	47
05 April 2012	07 May 2012	50.20
08 May 2012	Till date	52

**(H) Central UP Gas Ltd. (Kanpur and Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
01 April 2009	31 March 2010	29
01 April 2010	17 June 2010	30.50
18 June 2010	31 March 2011	35
01 April 2011	30 November 2011	38
01 December 2011	Till date	39

**(I) Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd. (Asansol and Durgapur  
in West Bengali):**

From	To	Sale Price inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs/Kg)
01 April 2009	06 July 2009	31.50
07 July 2009	31 August 2009	32.50
01 September 2009	04 March 2010	35
05 March 2010	25 June 2010	36.50
26 June 2010	21 September 2010	38.50
22 September 2010	17 December 2010	39
18 December 2010	16 May 2011	41
17 May 2011	16 September 2011	44
17 September 2011	Till date	46

**Recommendations for discontinuation of subsidised LPG Cylinders**

†\*652 SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the standing parliamentary Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas in one of its Reports has recommended that the supply of subsidised LPG cylinders to families having monthly income more than rupees fifty thousand, should be discontinued;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the recommendations of the parliamentary Committee ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas in its 8th Report on Demands for Grants (2011-12) had recommended that the Government may consider to do away with providing subsidize domestic LPG Cylinders to rich and affluent section of population having

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

an income of more than of Rs 6 lakhs per annum, including those holding constitution post, public representatives like MPs, MLAs/MLCs.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Impact assessment of demwe lower HE project in Arunachal Pradesh**

\*653. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criterion followed by Government to issue environmental clearance to the Demwe Lower Hydro Electric (HE) Project on Lohit river in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether any assessment is being made of adverse impact on environment, ecology, wildlife as well as serious impact on the livelihood of people living upstream and downstream of demwe lower HE Project;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken in the regard;

(d) whether the impact assessment on Demwe Lower HE Project is null and void, which acquired environment clearance recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Environmental clearance to Demwe Lower Hydro Power Project on Lohit River in Arunachal Pradesh has been accorded as per the provisions and procedures laid down under the Environment Impact assessment Notification, 2006.

(b) and (c) The Impacts on environment, ecology, wildlife as well as social impact due to the project have been assessed in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) report and the mitigation measures for these impacts have been provided in the Environment Management plan (EMP) prepared for the project. Further as per the stipulation in Environmental Clearance, a Downstream Impact Assessment Study up to Dibrugarh Town which is more than 100 km downstream of the project has been awarded. A Cumulative Impact Assessment of Hydro Power Project proposed in Lohit Basin has also been conducted.

(d) and (e) No such order has been issued by the ministry for Impact Assessment study for Lower Demwe HEP.

**Implementation of recommendation of  
Mihir Shah Committee**

\*654. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the sixth Mahtama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) sammelan was held in the recent past;

(b) if so , the details of the issues discussed and the new ideas that came before the participants during the sammelan;

(c) whether the Mihir Shah Committee assigned to redraft rules and guidelines of MGNREGA has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the recommendations made therein; and

(e) the details of the action, so far, taken by Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) On the occasion of completion of six years of Mahtma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act ( MGNREGA), "MGNREGA Sammelan" was organized in New Delhi on 2nd February, 2012. In the sammelan, issues relating to quality of assets, inclusion of new works, staffing requirement, wage-material ratio etc. were discussed.

(c) Yes sir.

(d) A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission for suggesting revisions to MGNREGA Operational Guidelines. The major recommendations made by the Committee are as below:

(i) To anchor implementation of MGNREGA, National and State Employment Guarantee Missions and Management Team should be put in place at National and State level.

(ii) A network of Capacity Building Institutions should 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 should be set up at the State and district level.

(iii) 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.

- (iv) 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.
  - (v) Cash wage payment should be allowed in those Blocks/GPs where the outreach of the banks/Post offices is highly inadequate.
  - (vi) MIS should generate the pay order (automatically) for payment of unemployment allowance to such wage seekers whose demand for work is not met within 15 days.
  - (vii) A Social Audit Unit (Society or a Directorate Independent of the implementing departments/agencies) should be constituted. The C and AG of India, or any person appointed by C and AG, should have the right to conduct audit of the accounts of schemes at such intervals as deemed fit.
  - (viii) Three tier vigilance mechanism should be set up at State, District and Local Level to detect irregularities in the implementation of the Act.
  - (ix) State Governments and Panchayats should be given more flexibility to prioritize the works to be taken up under MGNREGA.
- (e) The copy of the Committee's Reports has been forwarded to all States/UTs and has also been placed in public domain for comments/suggestions. The recommendations of the committee on (iv) and (ix) above have already been partially accepted by the Government and vide notification dated 4.5.2012 necessary amendments to Schedule I and II of MGNREG Act have been carried out.

#### **Coast line mapping in Gujarat**

\*655 SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coast line mapping done by Government is restricted to the Port Development process in Gujarat as per its Draft Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ) Notification 2010:

(b) the Status of the same under CRZ Notification 2011; and

(c) whether Government is looking into it for any deviation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The coast line mapping done

by Government is not restricted to the port Development process in Gujarat alone but is applicable to all coastal States and Union Territories of Mainland coast of India. As per draft Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2010 the coastal stretches shall be classified as '*high eroding sites*', '*medium eroding sites*' and '*low or stable sites*'. Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) with State Authorities or Government Departments and scientific institutions shall identify the causes of such shoreline changes to take necessary measures to minimise such erosion. Till such time no port projects shall be permitted in the high eroding sites.

(b) Under CRZ Notification, 2011, the port and harbour projects in high eroding stretches are prohibited.

(c) No. Sir.

#### **Formation of Land Bank**

†\*656. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering the proposal of setting up of a Land Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the framework of the proposal;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of the total land area to be made available to this bank; and

(d) if so, the area of the land and its availability, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) To look into the issues related to land reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of minister of Rural Development vide Resolution Dated 9.1.2008. The Committee has submitted its report, and has made recommendations on Land Bank as under:

(i) A Land Bank comprising the Self Help Groups of landless workers may be constituted on pilot project basis and if found appropriate can be extended to the rest of the country.

(ii) The right to use in respect of the wastelands and other cultivable village lands will vest in the Land Bank

(iii) All unclaimed lands/abundant holdings should also vest in the Land Bank

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (iv) The Land Bank should be authorized to lease in land and get it cultivated by their members
- (v) The Land Bank will have first right of the purchase in respect of the land being sold in the village.
- (vi) The Land Bank can use Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) resources to purchase land or can get the same purchased in name of its members
- (vii) All transactions will be made in the name of women members
- (viii) The Land bank can lease in land from the absentee landlords or those not desirous of cultivating land
- (ix) The State may bring in legislation for operation of the Land Bank.

The Report of the Committee is available on the website of the Department. i.e. [www.dolr.nic.in](http://www.dolr.nic.in). The report of the Committee has been examined by an appropriate Committee of secretaries (CoS) and the recommendations on the said report have been submitted to the Prime Minister's Office for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". The decisions of the council on various land reforms issue will give a fresh impetus to the land reforms programmes in the States.

(c) Government has not made any assessment of the total land area to be made available to the land bank.

(d) In view of reply to (c), the question does not arise.

#### **Oil and gas sharing contracts**

\*657. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that oil and gas sharing contracts are favouring only private players;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to avoid such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) No preferential treatment is provided to the private companies in the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) signed between

the Government and the companies. The provisions of PSCs are uniformly applicable to all the companies irrespective whether it is private or foreign or National Oil Company, Even the award of exploration blocks in the country is totally transparent and through the international competitive bidding process under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) which provides a level playing field to private, foreign and national oil companies.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Siphoning off of oil from pipeline in Bihar**

†\*658 : SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the first week of March, 2012, some anti-social elements made a hole in the Haldia-Barauni oil pipeline, near channel No-380, between Basantpur and Aarpathar Laha village in Simurtala police station area in Bihar, due to which lakhs of liters of crude oil was siphoned away;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total quantity of crude oil lost;

(c) the extent of loss to agriculture due to spilling of crude oil and the names of villages which had to be vacated;

(d) the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future; and

(e) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has reported that there was leakage of crude oil from the Haldia-Barauni oil pipeline on 4.3.2012 near chainage 381 kilometer due to pilferage attempt by unknown miscreants. The incident was reported by local police of Simultala police station to IOCL's control room at Barauni on 4.3.2012. Immediately, IOCL carried out restoration work under protection of Police and Special Task Force. The pipeline operation was restored on 6.3.2012. Approximately 5 kilo liters of crude oil leaked out due to this failed pilferage attempt.

(c) No agricultural land or village was affected by the leakage of crude oil.

(d) The action taken by IOCL's Pipelines Division to check recurrence of such incidents are as follows:

- Daily foot patrolling by guards recruited through Directorate General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



- Continuous interaction with villagers by conducting village awareness programs along pipeline Right of Way (RoW) to sensitize them about the risks / hazards associated with pilferage attempts.
- Regular interaction with the guards to sensitize them to be more alert during patrolling.
- Regular meetings with police and local administration.
- Reward scheme for informers giving first hand information on pilferage attempts on pipelines.

(e) FIR No. 12/12 dated 4.3.2012 under section 379/512/427/34 of IPC and section 15 and 16 of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of Users in Land) Act, 1962 has been lodged with Simultala Police Station under Jamui district of Bihar.

#### **Contamination of drinking water in rural areas**

†\*659. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a possibility of occurrence of several kinds of diseases due to consumption of contaminated or fluoride containing water;

(b) whether in a number of rural areas of the country people are bound to drink contaminated drinking water;

(c) whether uncontaminated and clean drinking water is the primary need for people's life and health;

(d) if so, the policy formulated by Government for the solution of this problem and when it would be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Prolonged consumption of drinking water containing fluoride levels in excess of prescribed standards may lead to dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis. As reported by the States into the online Integrated Management Information System developed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, as on 1/04/2012, there are 17,400 rural habitations in the country having excess fluoride in drinking water sources that are yet to be provided with safe drinking water supply. In 2011-12, States have covered 6,112 fluoride affected habitations with safe drinking water.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) to (e) Uncontaminated and clean drinking water is a primary need for people's life and health. Though rural water supply is a State subject, the Central Government is assisting the States with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement their efforts in providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country. A budgetary provision of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made for NRDWP in 2012-13. Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 62% of funds released to them for providing safe drinking water facilities in water quality affected habitations. During Plan discussions held every year with the State Government officials, the Central Government has advised them to target water quality affected habitations giving priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations using NRDWP funds.

Further, 3% of NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQM and S) which *inter alia*, include testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, setting up of new district and sub-district water quality testing laboratories and upgrading existing laboratories for regular testing of drinking water sources to detect contamination.

#### **Rise in money locked in it disputes**

†\*660. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that along with the increase in the number of cases related to income tax disputes during 2011, there is a rise in money locked in these disputes;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this figure has touched Rs. 4,36,741 crore; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and out of the said amount, how much amount is involved with the disputes related to top 100 taxpayers.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) Yes, Sir. There is a rise in the number of cases and money locked in Direct Taxes disputes during F.Y. 2010-11 as compared to earlier year.

(b) The amount involved in the Direct Taxes disputes as on 31.12.2011 was Rs. 4,36,741 crores.

(c) The number of cases and amount involved in Direct Taxes disputes in last three years is a given below:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

As on	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)
31st March, 2009	2,28,385	2,16,632
31st March, 2010	2,41,237	3,11,235
31st March, 2011	2,59,378	4,05,952
31st December, 2011	2,59,523	4,36,741

As regards the amount involved with the disputes related to top 100 taxpayers, separate data is not maintained.

### WRITTEN ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION

#### Rural toilets in Karnataka

4961. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for construction of toilets in rural areas in Karnataka;

(b) whether the funds allocated for construction of rural toilets is sufficient to meet the challenge in a specified time;

(c) the names of five important Non Government Organisations (NGOs) working in this field and the co-operation extended by the Ministry; and

(d) by when Government is likely to meet the target of 100 per cent toilets in villages?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate State 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 districts not having sanitation facilities. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), assistance for construction of school toilet units, Anganwadi toilets and Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC). TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country including all the 29 districts of Karnataka.

(b) Every district project has an approved project outlay covering the total

requirements of sanitation facilities in the project areas based on the project proposal submitted by the districts in terms of TSC guidelines. As TSC is a demand driven programme, the time frame for completing project objectives is linked to the priority given to sanitation by the district implementing agency.

(c) NGOs have an important role in the implementation of TSC in the rural areas. They have to be actively involved in Information Education and Communication (IEC) (software) activities as well as in hardware activities. Their services are required to be utilized not only for bringing about awareness among the rural people for the need of rural sanitation but also ensuring that they actually make use of the sanitary latrines. Since the programme is implemented by States/district implementing agencies, engagement of NGOs is decided by them.

(d) One of the objectives set under TSC is to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to access toilet to all by the year 2017.

#### **Performance to Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in Jharkhand**

4962. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives set under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);
- (b) how far these objectives have been realized at the end of the Eleventh Five year Plan;
- (c) the details of the targets set under TSC, State-wise;
- (d) whether the performance of Jharkhand has been satisfactory; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The main objectives of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are as under:

- Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas.
- Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas so as to provide access to toilets to all by 2017.
- Motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.

- In rural areas, cover schools and Anganwadis by March 2013, with sanitation facilities and promote hygiene education and sanitary habits among students.
- Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.
- Develop community managed environmental sanitation systems focusing on solid and liquid waste management.

Out of the total project objectives of 12.57 crore Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), 13,75,234 school toilet units, 5,34,931 Anganwadi toilets and 33,684 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) identified under TSC for all the 607 rural district projects, 8.73 crore IHHLs, 12,28,199 school toilet units, 4,12,941 Anganwadi toilets and 24,239 CSCs have been completed as per information provided by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(c) As TSC is a demand driven programme, no targets are set under the programme. However, the cumulative project objectives set under TSC, State-wise, are given statement (*See below*)

(d) and (e) Out of the total project objectives of 37,29,495 crore IHHLs, 42,687 school toilet units, 11,472 Anganwadi toilets and 1,203 CSCs identified under TSC for all the 24 district projects in the State of Jharkhand, 15,90,131 IHHLs, 38,563 school toilet units, 6,805 Anganwadi toilets and 227 CSCs have been completed as per information provided by the State through online data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan.

#### *Statement*

##### *Cumulative Project Objectives under TSC*

Sl. No.	State Name	Individual Household latrine	Community Sanitary Complex	School Toilet Units	Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra pradesh	10265917	575	115908	14990
2.	Arunachal pradesh	133861	318	3944	1866
3.	Assam	3381037	211	34772	16819
4.	Bihar	11171314	2362	102268	16444
5.	Chhattisgarh	3392453	618	52338	10211

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	D and N Haveli	2480	12	0	0
7.	Goa	45323	150	731	547
8.	Gujarat	5378487	1671	40439	30516
9.	Haryana	2095434	1335	9160	759
10.	Himachal Pradesh	850750	1229	20738	10308
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1470803	1080	27277	1070
12.	Jharkand	3729495	1203	42687	11472
13.	Karnataka	5870915	1305	39267	26353
14.	Kerala	1073742	1090	3600	4957
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8467193	1602	137730	27595
16.	Maharashtra	9728343	8210	87452	60076
17.	Manipur	263254	386	3919	1201
18.	Meghalaya	301833	290	10331	1851
19.	Mizoram	108878	560	5905	1630
20.	Nagaland	211346	275	2972	1302
21.	Odisha	7056648	818	70663	25160
22.	Puducherry	18000	0	26	16
23.	Punjab	1167568	411	7464	3274
24.	Rajasthan	6984333	1544	85662	32269
25.	Sikkim	87014	789	1604	340
26.	Tamil Nadu	8667088	1438	53678	27970
27.	Tripura	623774	226	6833	6024
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20676487	2366	269860	107302
29.	Uttarakhand	886301	470	3925	1601
30.	West Bengal	11616656	1140	134081	84168
Total		125726727	33684	1375234	534931

**Wrong selection process of awardees of  
Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award**

4963. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of complaints received by Government, at present or in the past, regarding wrong selection of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) awardees;
- (b) the details of complaints received, year-wise for the last three years along with the action taken thereon;
- (c) whether the team of experts sent by Government for on the spot assessment of NGP applicant villages possess requisite knowledge and experience
- (d) if so, the reasons as such NGP has become such contentious award; and
- (e) the steps proposed by Government to improve the assessment process and whether the State Governments have consented to these steps?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A total of two complaints were received by Government in the past regarding wrong selection of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) awardees.

- (b) No complaints have been received during the last three years.
- (c) There is no provision for sending team of experts by Government for on the spot assessment of NGP applicant Gram Panchayat (GP) under the NGP guidelines, However, the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation gets detailed survey conducted in all the Gram Panchayat (GP) level applications received online forwarded by the State through various independent agencies of repute in terms of NGP guidelines.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) NGP guidelines are regularly examined and necessary changes are carried out to make the NGP selection procedure more comprehensive and transparent in light of experiences gained in the preceding years and in consultation with the States and other stakeholders keeping the broad criteria same.

**Shortage of drinking water in drought hit areas in Maharashtra**

4964. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of drinking water in Satara and other drought hit areas in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that emergent Central grants are required to provide drinking water in these areas of the State on priority basis; and

(d) if so, the action Government proposes to take to release the requisite funds and other assistance to save the water starved people of these areas of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, the Revenue and Forest Department of Government of Maharashtra had declared drought in 7753 villages in 15 districts namely Nasik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Osmanabad, Latur, Amravati, Buldana, Nagpur, Gondia, Gadchiroli.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has received a proposal from the State Government for assistance for providing drinking water in these areas. The Ministry of Agriculture has constituted a Central Team that visited the State and gave its recommendations regarding additional assistance to the State in this regard. The High Level Committee is to decide regarding release of Calamity funds for drinking water supply to the State.

#### **Supply of drinking water free of heavy metal**

4965. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) the names of the States which could not spend the amount allocated for safe drinking water till 31 March, 2012 and during 2011-12;

(b) whether Government has announced 25 per cent bonus amount to some States for provisioning of safe drinking water free of heavy metals during 2012-13;

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

(d) whether Government would announce a special package for those States where drinking water is contaminated with heavy metal like arsenic, fluoride, magnesium, aluminium etc, during the current financial year;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons there for?



THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A closing balances available with the states as on 31.3.2012 under the National Rural Drinking Water programme (NRDWP) is given in statement (*See below*)

(b) No Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Water is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme. NRDWP for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplements their efforts to provide safe and adequate drinking water to the rural areas. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 core has been provided for NRDWP in 2012-13. In October 2011 the Government amended the NRDWP guidelines to earmark 3 per cent of NRDWP allocation exclusively for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance to be provided to States on a 100 percent Central share basis. States have been requested to test all public drinking water sources on the identified parameters for chemical contamination once every year. In habitations where contamination is confirmed, remedial action to provide safe drinking water has to be taken. States can use upto 62 percent of NRDWP funds allocated to them to cover water quality affected habitations with safe water supply by installing water supply schemes from safe sources or setting up contamination removal units.

**Statement**

*Unspent balances as on 31.3.2012 under NRDWP*

S. No.	State	unspent Balance as on 31.3.2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.30
2.	Bihar	285.64
3.	Chattisgarh	80.07
4.	Goa	5.77
5.	Gujarat	166.19
6.	Haryana	43.98
7.	Himachal Pradesh	60.44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	246.56
9.	Jharkhand	70.16
10.	Karnataka	213.14

S. No.	State	unspent Balance as on 31.3.2012
11.	Kerala	14.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	75.53
13.	Maharashtra	312.62
14.	Odihsa	76.72
15.	Punjab	2.80
16.	Rajasthan	319.67
17.	Tamil Nadu	238.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	153.30
19.	Uttarakhand	141.74
20.	West Bengal	267.88
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.48
22.	Assam	119.78
23.	Manipur	9.29
24.	Meghalaya	36.56
25.	Mizoram	9.74
26.	Nagaland	1.08
27.	Sikkim	55.05
28.	Tripura	3.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.00
	TOTAL	3316.74

**Implementation of sanitation and drinking water  
programmes in Jharkhand**

4966. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sanitation and drinking water programmes have to be converged at all levels of implementation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how far these two programmes have been implemented in Jharkhand during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the details of targets fixed under the Twelfth Five Year Plan so far as Jharkhand is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The State Governments have to establish State Water and Sanitation Missions (SWSMs) for implementation of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in the States. In States where NRDWP and TSC are being executed by different line Departments, the Principal Secretaries of both the Departments are Members of the SWSM for proper coordination at State level. Panchayat Raj institutions, District Water and Sanitation Missions at district level, Block Resource Centres at block level and Village Water and Sanitation Committees are to be set up for convergence at these levels. Better convergence of both these programmes is proposed in 2012-13 by targeting Gram Panchayats that have full coverage of drinking water supply to become open defecation free Nirmal Grams and *vice-versa*.

(c) Against the total allocation of Rs. 752.24 crore made under NRDWP during Eleventh Five Year Plan, for Jharkhand State, an amount of Rs. 554.25 crore has been released and Rs. 520.20 crore utilized by the State Government. Out of a target of coverage of 2235 quality affected and 32175 slip back/ partially covered habitations by Jharkhand in the 11th Five Year Plan period, the State has achieved coverage of 2038 quality affected and 54771 partially covered habitations. Under TSC, out of the total project objectives of 37,29,495 Individual Household Latrine (IHHLs), 42, 687 school toilet units, 11,472 Anganwadi toilets and 1,203 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) identified for all the 24 district projects in the State of Jharkhand, 13,66,549 IHHLs, 30,627 school toilet units, 6,580 Anganwadi toilets and 205 CSCs are reported to be completed during the Eleventh Five year Plan, as per information provided by the State through online data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry.

(d) The 12th Five Year Plan has not been finalized. However, under NRDWP the target for 2012-13, so far as Jharkand is concerned, is coverage of 389 quality affected and 16157 partially covered habitations. TSC is a project based programme and hence no year-wise plan-wise targets are fixed under the programme. However, one of the objectives set under TSC is to accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve access to toilets to all by the year 2017 including Jharkhand.

**Pure and safe drinking water for every citizen**

‡4967. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are chances of occurrence of many types of diseases with the consumption of contaminated and fluoridated water;

(b) is so, the names of the disease likely to occur;

(c) the number of districts in Rajasthan which have problem of contaminated water;

(d) the scheme chalked out by Government to provide uncontaminated pure and safe water to the common people in every village;

(e) whether pure and safe drinking water is a fundamental right of every citizen;

(f) if so, whether Government plans to sort out this problem permanently by bringing a bill in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Prolonged consumption of drinking water containing fluoride levels in excess of prescribed standards may lead to dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis. Prolonged consumption of drinking water containing arsenic in excess of prescribed limits may lead to Arsenecosis disease.

(c) As on 1/04/2012, as reported by Rajasthan State Government, 27,849 rural habitations in 31 districts have some of the drinking water sources contaminated with excess Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity and Nitrate and are yet to be provided with safe drinking water supply.

(d) Though rural water supply is a State subject, the Central Government is assisting the States with technical and financial assistance under the centrally

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement their efforts in providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country. A budgetary provision of Rs. 10,500 crore has been made for NRDWP in 2012-13. Under NRDWP, States can utilize upto 62% of funds released to them for providing safe drinking water facilities in water quality affected habitations. During Plan discussions held every year with the State Government officials, the Central Government has advised them to target water quality affected habitations giving priority to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations using NRDWP funds.

(e) to (g) As per the NRDWP Guidelines every person has the right to demand drinking water. The Government is not contemplating any specific bill in this regard.

#### **Safe disposal of CFL bulbs**

4968. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is promoting the use of Compact Fluorescent Light (CFL) bulbs with a view to save the consumption of power;

(b) whether it is a fact that CFL bulbs contain mercury which is a hazardous element if disposed off carelessly;

(c) whether efforts are being made by Government to educate public about the appropriate disposal of CFL bulbs with a view to avoid the adverse impact of mercury in the environment; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard and the result of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Power, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is promoting the energy efficient lighting in household/domestic sector through "Bachat Lamp Yojana". Under this scheme, the Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) are provided to the residential consumers in exchange of an Incandescent Lamp and the CFL supplier is required to make arrangements for collection of fused CFLs through appropriate schemes and ensure their safe storage, transportation and disposal. The concentration of mercury in Compact Florescent Lamps (CFLs) may vary depending on the type of technology used in dosing of mercury. The Ministry of Environment and Forest 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 manufacturers'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.

**Display of environmental related information  
by petroleum companies**

‡4969, SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of Environment and Forests be pleased to state:

(a) whether petroleum companies operating in the country are not displaying the environmental clearance related information on their websites which is creating doubts in accessing this information;

(b) whether any action has been taken against any petroleum company regarding violation of conditions/rules of displaying of environmental clearance information on the website;

(c) whether conditions/rules also require that if companies do not display the information of environmental clearance on their websites, it gets cancelled automatically; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment and Forests have informed that some of the petroleum units operating in the country have not been displaying the environmental clearance related information on their respective websites.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests had taken a decision vide circular dated 24th March, 2009 to stipulate transparency conditions in the

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

environment clearance, which required the project proponent to upload the status of compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions including results of monitored data on their website and to update the same periodically.

Non compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions amounts to violation of the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 attracting action under the provisions thereof. The six Regional Offices of Ministry of Environment and Forests located at Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Lucknow and Shillong have been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions. Based on the reported non compliances by the Regional Offices, action is initiated against the defaulting units. During the last three years showcause notices have been issued to two petroleum units for non compliance of the stipulated environment clearance conditions.

**Reduction in prey base of Tiger at  
simlipal forest in Odisha**

4970. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether tribal ritual of mass hunting and presence of human habitats is resulting in an alarming reduction in the prey base for the tigers in Simlipal forest in Odisha; and

(b) whether there is tiger protection force in Simlipal for the protection of tiger?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported, the ritual of mass hunting and biotic pressure are, *interalia*, deleterious causative factors for low prey base in the Similipal Tiger Reserve.

(b) Funding assistance has been provided to the Similipal Tiger Reserve for deploying Tiger Protection Force involving ex-army personnel and local people for protection of the said reserve. Besides, central assistance amounting Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 240 lakhs have been provided during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 to the State for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force in the Similipal Tiger Reserve.

**Illegal planting of GMO by Monsanto**

4971. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) had evidence of illegal planting of an unapproved Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) by Monsanto in University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad and did not act on fixing liability; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the regulators not fixing liability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No Sir; The Ministry had received a representation from M/s Coalition for GM Free India informing that M/S Monsanto India Limited has violated the biosafety norms by planting herbicide tolerant maize (NK603) as a comparator without the approval of the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) during field trials with transgenic maize expressing stacked events, namely, MON89034 and NK603 at University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad in Karnataka. The matter was considered by the GEAC in the meeting held on 8.2.2012. On reviewing the facts of the case, the committee noted that the field trials with transgenic maize was conducted as per the experimental field design and protocol approved by the GEAC and Director, Directorate of Maize Research. Accordingly the Committee concluded that there has been no violation in the instant case.

**Death during recruitment of forest guards**

4972. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the physical criteria for recruitment for forest guard jobs resulted in the death of one person in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this physical criteria is as per Government guidelines for forest guard recruitment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the relief measures extended to those who suffered due to the long distance run?



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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A physical endurance test for the post of Forest Guard is prescribed comprising of walking test over 25 km distance for males and 16 km distance for females to be completed within 4 hours. The physical endurance test is competitive and eliminative type wherein the candidates who have covered the prescribed distance in minimum time shall be called for next round of recruitment process.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) For the candidates who suffered minor health problems due to exhaustion during physical endurance test timely medical aid was provided to them. During the course of the said test facilities of drinking water, electrol powder, glucose, ambulance etc, were made available to them. The ambulance and doctors stood on duty at the site of the test to attend the candidate undergoing the said test.

#### **Permits to wildlife researchers**

4973. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permits issued in Goa to wildlife researchers during the last three years ending February 29, 2012;

(b) the procedure for issuing such permits; and

(c) the circumstances under which the permits are refused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) (a) 19 permissions have been issued to Wildlife Researchers in Goa during three years ending February 29, 2012.

(b) Section 12 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 authorizes the Chief Wild Life Wardens, with the previous permission of the State Government, and in case of animals listed in Schedule I of the Act, with the previous permission of the Central Government, to grant permit to any person, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Rules framed under the Act, which shall entitle the holder of such permit to hunt, subject to such conditions as may be specified in such permit, any wild animal specified in such permit, *inter alia* for the purpose of scientific research.

Section 28 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 authorizes the Chief Wild Life Warden to grant to any person a permit to enter or reside in a Sanctuary or a National Park *inter alia* for the purpose of scientific research. Such a permit is issued on application, and subject to such conditions and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the Rules framed under the Act.

The permits for scientific research are, accordingly, granted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Rules framed under Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 for Goa, viz., the applicants need to apply in Form No. XII as prescribed under Goa, Daman and Diu Wild Life (Protection) Rules, 1977. The permit is issued by the competent authority after getting the proposal thoroughly examined and verifying the purpose form the field officers.

(c) The Chief Wild Life Warden, or the State or Central Government as the case may be, may refuse to issue a permit if such proposal does not meet the requirements prescribed under the Rules, or at their discretion, if they are not satisfied with the research proposal.

#### **UN Report on global warming**

4974. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the United Nations (UN) report on global warming wherein India is ranked amongst the top countries responsible for global warming;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Statistical Division of United Nations and the list of countries by carbon dioxide emissions prepared by the Centre for Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis (CDIAC), United States of America (USA), which provides information to United Nations, India's total carbon dioxide emission is 1742698.0 thousand Metric tonnes in 2008 and India is ranked third at global level. India does not have legally binding reduction commitments under Kyoto Protocol. However, Government of India is taking steps voluntarily to reduce Green House Gas emissions.

(c) A National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released on June 30, 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change.

The NAPCC includes eight Missions in specific area of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. The objectives of these Missions are to support India's policies for sustainable development, by way of promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including nuclear, hydro and renewable sources, energy pricing, pollution abatement, afforestation, mass transport, besides differentially higher growth rates of less energy intensive services sectors as compared to manufacturing, results in a relatively Greenhouse Gas benign growth path.

#### **Conservation of lakes in the country**

4975. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY. Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government at present for conservation of lakes in the country;
- (b) whether there is a separate criteria for conservation and renovation of lakes at tourist places;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry is implementing the scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) since June 2001, for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, through an integrated eco-system approach. The mandate of the NLCP Scheme is pollution prevention and conservation of perennial lakes.

(b) to (e) The criteria for consideration of lakes under the scheme including those at tourist places, cover hydrological and scientific aspects, prioritization of lakes by the States, conformity to NLCP guidelines, pollution status and availability of funds under the Plan.

#### **Tiger protection forces in project tiger**

4976. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of 'Project Tiger' under the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) along with the details thereof; and

(b) the number of these projects which have Tiger Protection Forces and the details of assistance given by NTCA to set them up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The details of tiger reserves as notified by States and supported under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger are given in Statement - I (*See* below). The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, constituted under enabling provisions of the Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation, as per powers and functions assigned to it under the said Act by retaining an oversight.

(b) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided to tiger reserves for management and protection, which, *inter alia*, includes assistance for deployment of tiger protection force involving ex-army personnel and local people. Further, under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, 100% central assistance is also provided to tiger States for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) in sensitive tiger reserves. The details of central assistance provided to States in this regard are given in Statement-II (see below) The overall funding support provided to tiger reserves during the XI Plan period are given in statement-III.

***Statement - I***

*List of tiger reserves in India*

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1.	Bandipur	Karnataka
2.	Corbett	Uttarakhand
3.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Manas	Assam
5.	Melghat	Maharashtra
6.	Palamau	Jharkhand
7.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan
8.	Similipal	Odisha
9.	Sunderbans	West Bengal
10.	Periyar	Kerala

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Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
11.	Sariska	Rajasthan
12.	Buxa	West Bengal
13.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh
14.	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu
18.	Valmiki	Bihar
19.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh
20.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra
21.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Dampa	Mizoram
24.	Bhadra	Karnataka
25.	Pench	Maharashtra
26.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh
27.	Nameri	Assam
28.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu
30.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh
31.	Satkosia	Odisha
32.	Kaziranga	Assam
33.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh
34.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka
35.	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh

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Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
36.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu
37.	Nagarahole	Karnataka
38.	Parambikulam	Kerala
39.	Sahyadri	Maharashtra
40.	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka
41.	Kawal	Andhra Pradesh

**Statement - II**

*Details of central assistance provided to States under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)*

Sl.No.	Name of the	State	Year	Amount of central assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Corbett	Uttarakhand	2008-09	93.00
2	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	93.00
3	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	2008-09	93.00
4	Similipal	Odisha	2010-11	30.00
			2011-12	240.00

**Statement - III**

*Details of funds released to states under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during XI plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12)*

Sl. No.	States	Release 2007-08	Release 2008-09	Release 2009-10	Release 2010-11	Release 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.9175	56.9830	138.2540	155.6450	154.4060
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.2542	246.1710	64.7100	226.7020	236.7857
3.	Assam	95.6140	1092.3790	194.2900	1509.4720	947.5088
4.	Bihar	98.3205	49.6730	8.8560	158.3550	172.1930
5.	Chhattisgarh	35.2250	169.8700	1383.5020	1813.7250	702.7260
6.	Jharkhand	45.1600	115.3770	117.1386	130.6160	156.3465
7.	Karnataka	1159.7149	689.8390	657.0620	1660.0500	1830.6500
8.	Kerala	153.2449	267.0900	311.4200	323.4600	429.7700
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2975.9411	6998.5420	2582.4762	3962.730	5352.710
10.	Maharashtra	295.7191	411.1250	373.5170	2789.0600	3622.3420

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1	3	3	4	5	6	7
11. Mizoram		82.9000	241.4500	2171.000	187.6900	225.2880
12. Odisha		43.2800	625.9900	221.7400	815.2900	555.0761
13. Rajasthan		410.6800	2708.9500	10694.1700	2368.925	67.210
14. Tamil Nadu		45.0000	690.8060	258.3540	520.9450	605.9640
15. Uttaranchal		202.0050	462.8500	246.2050	339.9450	399.7600
16. Uttar Pradesh		134.8900	417.5130	431.5170	407.4600	446.1258
17. West Bengal		308.6741	228.3940	298.7850	502.4800	157.6600
Total		6,270.5403	15,473.002	20,152.997	17,872.391	16,062.522



**Forest carbon partnership facility**

4977. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to sign an agreement with World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility;

(b) whether there has been any talk to participate in the United Nations Collaborative Initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) Programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal under consideration to sign any agreement with World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility or to participate in the United Nations Collaborative initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) Programme.

**Compensation for acquisition of forest land**

4978. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has acquired forest land from the States/Union-Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities;

(b) if so, the details of the forest land acquired during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) the compensation worked out and provided by Government to State Governments in lieu of the acquired forest land, State/UT-wise;

(d) the amount deposited in the ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), till date;

(e) whether State Governments have urged the Central Government to grant funds from CAMPA fund; and

(f) if so, the reaction Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) did not acquire forest land from the States/Union-Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities. However, as per the provision of the Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, use of forest land for non-forest purpose require prior approval of Central Government

State/UT-wise details of approvals accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes during the last three years (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2011) is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) and (d) As the MoEF did not acquire forest land from the States/Union-Territories (UTs) for building dam, mining and other non-forest activities no compensation in this regard has been provided by the MoEF to State/ Union Territories. However, approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the MoEF for use of forest land for non-forest purposes are subject to fulfillment of *inter-alia* the conditions that the concerned State/UT Government shall realize the Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land and the amount required for creation and maintenance of compensatory afforestation, afforestation and fencing of safety zone (for mining projects), implementation of Catchment Area Treatment Plan (for irrigation and dam projects), implementation of Regional and/or site specific Wildlife Conservation Plan etc. From the concerned user agencies and transfer the same to the ad-hoc CAMPA. As on 31.03.2012 an amount of Rs. 22,382 crores is available with the ad-hoc CAMPA.

(e) and (f) Funds are released to the State CAMPAs on the basis of the Annual Plans of Operation, and in terms of the Order dated 10th July, 2009 of the Supreme Court of India in IA No.2143 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.202/1995 in the matter of T. N. Godavarman Thirumulpad *versus* Union of India and others. During the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 amounts of Rs. 983 crores, Rs. 1,034 crores and Rs. 823 crores, respectively have been released to State CAMPAs.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise details of the approvals (Stage-I and Stage-II) accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during the period of last three years (i.e. with effect from 01.01.2009 to 31.12.2011)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Proposals	Area of forest land diverted (in hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	12,346.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	82	3,623.66

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1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	31	800.93
4.	Bihar	79	4,033.465.
5.	Chhattisgarh	81	9,939.85
6.	Goa	23	973.24
7.	Gujarat	346	6,567.97
8.	Haryana	794	1,132.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	403	9,819.44
10.	Jharkhand	128	2,667.38
11.	Karnataka	89	30.64
12.	Kerala	20	7,922.65
13.	Madhya Pradesh	173	6,494.18
14.	Maharashtra	197	6,494.18
15.	Manipur	5	915.29
16.	Meghalaya	7	126.33
17.	Mizoram	2	253.38
18.	Nagaland	0	0
19.	Orissa	75	10,304.6
20.	Punjab*	736	1,639.22
21.	Rajasthan	121	4,558.71
22.	Sikkim	60	1,262.09
23.	Tamil Nadu	54	505.92
24.	Tripura	48	81
25.	Uttarakhand	1,026	6,614.04

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1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	365	1,064.95
27.	West Bengal	28	279.63
28.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	4	0.42
29.	Chandigarh	5	0.31
30.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	16	4.89
31.	Daman and Diu	1	3.95
32.	Delhi	3	16.74
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		5,114	97,302.15

\*: Excluding 55,339.95 ha. area covered under cultivation and habitation which was closed under the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900. Stage-II approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for its delisting from the list of forest areas was accorded during 2009.

Note: The statement does not include information for Jammu and Kashmir as the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 do not extend to Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Provisioning of fire-works of forest guards**

4979. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) the number of poachers and smugglers arrested and punished as per the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended in 2006, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the forest guards are not provided with any fire arms and they are not daring enough to arrest the poachers who operates in big group and carry the most sophisticated fire arms with them; and

(c) whether Government will consider to engage armed forces or to supply fire arms to forest guards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The enforcement of the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 including detection of wildlife offences, and arrest and prosecution of wildlife offenders is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory Government. The details of poachers and smuggler arrested, prosecuted, and punished by the State Governments are not collated in the Ministry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The enforcement of law, including forest and wildlife laws, is the responsibility of the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. The Ministry provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' to undertake works as per the Annual Plans of Operation submitted by them. Purchase of arms and ammunition for the field staff, in addition to other items, is supported under the abovementioned schemes, as and when such demands are received from the State/Union Territory Governments. At present, there is no proposal with the Ministry to engage armed forces for this purpose.

#### **Environmental clearance for excavation of mines in Andhra Pradesh**

4980. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and current status of the request of Andhra Pradesh Government for diversion of 16.00 hectares of forest land at Gopavaram reserve forest in Kadapa Division for excavation of Pedda Polu Palli mines;

(b) the main hurdles in according forest related clearance; and

(c) by when the clearance shall be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) (a) to (c) In consideration of a proposal received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Ministry of Environment and Forests vide its letter dated 07.12.2010 has already accorded in-principle approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 16.00 hectares of forest land in Gopavaram Reserve Forest of Kadapa Division for excavation of Pedda Polu Palli distributary and minors.

#### **Bio-safety violations by Monsanto**

4981. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka and the Genetic Engineering

Approval Committee (GEAC) have investigated reports of bio-safety violations by Monsanto in its GM corn cultivation plots in Bijapur, as reported by a Kannada TV channel and an environment organisation;

(b) if so, the details of the investigation report and the action taken by the regulators; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, The Ministry had received a representation from M/s Greenpeace informing that M/s Monsanto India has violated the biosafety norms during GM corn experimental seed production in Bijapur District, Karnataka. To examine the above allegation, the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) had constituted a three-member Inspection Committee. The Inspection Committee jointly with the State Government has completed the inspection on 9th /10th March, 2012. The Committee on the basis of material evidence collected through direct interaction with farmers and the State Government officials; and examination of experimental seed production sites and other relevant documents has concluded that it was difficult to ascertain that any violation has taken place.

**Tiger zone in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh**

4982. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently notified the Forty-first Tiger Zone of the country in Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that nearly 60,000 adivasis are going to be displaced due to the above notification; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is going to help them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified the Kawal Tiger Reserve in April, 2012, which is the 41st Tiger Reserve in the country.

(c) and (d) Under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, enabling provisions exist

for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate only through voluntary relocation of people residing therein. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger has a provision for providing 100% central assistance to States in this regard with an enhanced package of Rs. 10 lakhs per family.

**Decrease in population of tigers in the country**

4983. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH

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

- (a) whether the population of tigers have registered a drastic fall in the last few years;
- (b) if so the reasons therefor and the population of tigers during each of the last three Census, State-wise;
- (c) the details of schemes launched for the protection of these animals;
- (d) whether these schemes have achieved their desired goals; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARJAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. The country level tiger population, estimated once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The landscape-wise details of tiger estimation in the country for the year 2006 and 2010 are given in statement - I (*See* below)

(c) 'Project Tiger' was launched in 1973 to conserve tigers in our country. This is ongoing as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for providing funding support and technical guidance to 17 tiger States for tiger conservation in notified tiger reserves.

(d) and (e) Project Tiger has put the endangered tiger on an assured path of recovery, as revealed in the country level assessment of tiger, co-predators, prey and habitat. The recent (2010) findings in this context indicate a poor status of tiger population in areas outside tiger reserves and protected areas. The tiger population, by and large, in tiger reserves and protected areas of such States are viable, while requiring ongoing conservation efforts. The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India to protect and foster tiger conservation are given in statement

**Statement - I***Details of tiger estimation for the years 2006 and 2010*

State	Tiger Population						Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	2006	2006		2010		2010	
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Statistical (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical UpperLimit	
<b>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</b>							
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124	Stable
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(-)***	(-)***	Stable
Shivalik	297	259	335	353	320	388	Stable
Gangetic landscape							
<b>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79	Decrease



Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be assessed compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable

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**Western Ghats Landscape Complex**

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Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	751	increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase

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Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
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**North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains**

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Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
Mizoram	6	4	8	5(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase

landscape							
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>1706</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>1909</b>	

\*\*\* Statistical lower / upper limits could not be ascertained owing to small size of the population.

**Statement - II**

*Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India to protect and foster tiger conservation*

**legal steps**

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions towards constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

**Administrative steps**

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel / home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication / wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *interalia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of five new tiger reserves, and the sites are:, Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Orissa) and Mukundara Hills (including Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan) and Satyamangalam (Tamil Nadu). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) for declaring as a Tiger Reserve. Besides, the States have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as

Tiger Reserves; (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Nagzira-Navegaon (Maharashtra), (iv) Guru Ghasidas National park (Chhattisgarh), (v) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa) and (vi) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel / Magamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries / Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu).

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/ family), rehabilitation/ resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are benchmarks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 33472.01 sq. km. has been notified by 16 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). The State of Bihar has Taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitat of Valmiki Tiger Reserve.

#### **Financial steps**

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz* Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

#### **International cooperation**

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.

12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range countries has been created for addressing International issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India Introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation with directions to parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats of body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES secretariat has issued a notification to parties to submit reports relating to compliance of decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

#### **Reintroduction of Tigers**

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.
16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

#### **Creation of special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)**

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, *inter alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a special Tiger Protection Force the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09 Since then the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest

personnel in place of Police as an option-II, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars. During the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 3 crores has been provided to the Similipal Tiger Reserve for raising, arming and deploying the STPF.

18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

#### **Recent initiatives**

1. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
2. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
3. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
4. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
5. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'M-STRIPLES' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
6. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
7. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
8. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserve.
9. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively.

10. The second round of independent assessment of Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves based on globally used framework.
11. Increase in the allocation for Project Tiger with additional components.
12. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
13. As an outcome of the fourth Trans-border Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint resolution has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity/tiger conservation.
14. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority sanctioned at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
15. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level monitoring.
16. A protocol on conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sundarban signed between India and Bangladesh in September, 2011.

**Environmental clearance to hydro-power projects in the Country**

4984. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of environmental clearance given to various projects particularly hydro-power projects including projects pending for clearance and already rejected in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of criterion fixed and practices being adopted by Government towards issuing environmental clearance particularly to a project, wherein impact assessment are made; and

(c) the details of policies being adopted by Government and criterion fixed for issuing the environmental clearance inspite of their impact on environment and resulting in Global Warming and Climate Change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A total of 1878 projects from various sectors including 18 projects from hydropower sector have been given environmental clearance by the Ministry of Environment and Forests during last three years from January, 2009 to December, 2011. A total of 417 projects are pending for environmental clearance and 20 projects have been rejected during the last 3



years. State-wise details are given in statement (see below)

(b) and (c) The environmental clearance to projects is issued under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment of 2009. Based on the spatial extent of potential impacts and potential impacts on human health and natural and manmade resources, the projects and activities requiring environmental clearance are listed in Schedule of the Notification and are broadly categorized in to two categories - Category A and Category B. The Category 'A' projects require prior environmental clearance from Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and matters falling under Category 'B' require at State or Union Territory level from the State or Union Territory level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA). After carrying out an Environmental Impact Assessment study and preparation of Environment Management Plan for suggesting the measures for mitigating the adverse impact due to the project and carrying out a public consultation, the project is environmentally appraised by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) at the Central Level and by the State level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) constituted under the Notification. After a through scrutiny and examination of the impact of the projects, strict conditions are stipulated while granting the environmental clearance.

#### Statement

*Details of the projects given Environment Clearances the projects pending for Environment clearance along with the projects rejected during the last 3 years*

#### **A: Environmental Clearance given to various projects during the last 3 years (2009-2011)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009	2010	2011	Total
1	A and N Islands	-	3	1	4
2	Andhra Pradesh	92	70	44	206
3	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3	7	10
4	Assam	16	9	18	43
5	Bihar	7	8	18	33
6	Chandigarh	-	1	-	1

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009	2010	2011	Total
7.	Chhattisgarh	59	33	34	126
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	1	6	7
9.	Daman and Diu	5	2	1	8
10.	Delhi	-	1	2	3
11.	Goa	30	7	-	37
12.	Gujarat	164	1	60	225
13.	Haryana	3	3	18	24
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6	6	21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	3	3	11
16.	Jharkhand	40	40	31	111
17.	Karnataka	49	22	24	95
18.	Kerala	6	29	18	53
19.	Lakshdeep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	45	19	25	89
21.	Maharashtra	119	44	46	209
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	4	4	3	11
24.	Mizoram	1	-	-	1
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	68	36	35	139
27.	Pondicherry	1	1	2	4
28.	Punjab	7	18	27	52
29.	Rajasthan	48	37	19	104
30.	Sikkim	1	1	1	3

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009	2010	2011	Total
31.	Tamil Nadu	29	30	36	95
32.	Tripura	1	-	-	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11	2	10	23
34.	Uttrakhand	13	4	16	33
35.	West Bengal	40	25	19	84
36.	Others	8	2	2	12
Total		881	465	532	1878

### B. Projects pending for environmental clearance

S. No	Name of the State	River Valley	Infras-structure	Thermal	Industry	Mining	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A and N Islands	-	1	-	-	-	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	5	1	23	7	36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	1
4.	Assam	-	14	-	11	-	25
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	4	5	14	23
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	2	-	2
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	1	-	1
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1	1
12.	Gujarat	-	13	5	27	5	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	-	1	-	5	1	7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	-	-	1	7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	1	2	3
16.	Jharkand	-	2	1	2	32	37
17.	Karnataka	2	1	-	6	8	17
18.	Kerala	-	2	-	-	-	3
19.	Lakshdeep	-	-	-	1	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	-	4	8	8	21
21.	Maharashtra	2	1	4	12	15	34
22.	Manipur	1	-	-	1	-	2
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	1	-	1
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1	-	1
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	1	-	1
26.	Odisha	-	1	1	10	29	41
27.	Pondicherry	-	1	-	-	-	1
28.	Punjab	-	3	-	8	-	11
29.	Rajasthan	-	2	3	8	40	53
30.	Sikkim	-	1	-	-	-	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	3	1	12	2	18
32.	Tripura	-	-	-	2	-	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	6	5	5	2	18
34.	Uttrakhand	2	14	1	2	7	26
35.	West Bengal	-	-	2	12	-	14
36.	Others	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>		14	72	32	168	131	4177

**C. Projects Rejected during the last 3 years (2009-2011)**

Sl. No	Name of the State	River Valley	Infras-structure	Thermal	Industry	Mining	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A and N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	1	1	-	-	-	2
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	1	-	-	-	1
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	3	3
13.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Himachal pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkand	-	-	-	-	1	1
17.	Karnataka	-	-	1	-	2	3
18.	Kerala	-	1	-	-	-	1
19.	Lakshdeep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	-	1	-	-	2	3
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	6	6
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	4	1	-	14	20

#### **Conservation of Dal-Nigeen Lake in Srinagar**

4985. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes a project for conservation and management of Dal-Nigeen Lake at Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said proposal;

(d) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on the said project;

(e) the time by when the project will be completed; and

(f) the extent to which tourism and families living in adjoining areas will be benefited from the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing the scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, through an integrated ecosystem approach.

The project on 'Conservation and Management Plan for Dal-Nigeen Lake' in Srinagar (J and K) was sanctioned by this Ministry in September, 2005 under NLCP, at a cost of Rs. 298.76 crore on 100% central funding. J and K Lakes and Waterways Development Authority, Government of J and K, is the implementing agency for the project.

Different components approved under the project include sewerage and sewage treatment works, solid waste management, hydraulic works, restoration and development works, catchment area management, infrastructure facilities, public awareness etc.

(d) to (f) An expenditure of Rs. 205.87 crore has been incurred till March, 2012 on implementation of the project. The project on completion in September, 2013, is envisaged to result in improved water quality and lake aesthetics, thereby benefitting tourism and other stakeholders including those in the lake catchment.

#### **Illegal planting of GM corn by Monsanto**

4986. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Monsanto has taken up illegal planting of its HT GM corn (NK 603) inside University of Agriculture Sciences - Dharwad, as per Genetic Engineering Approval Committee's (GEAC's) monitoring team report; and

(b) if so, the reasons for Government not blacklisting the company for violating the norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No Sir; The Ministry had received a representation from M/s Coalition for GM Free India informing that M/s Monsanto India Limited has violated the biosafety norms by planting herbicide tolerant maize (NK603) as a comparator without the approval of the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) during field trials with transgenic maize expressing stacked events, namely, MON89034 and NK603 at University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad in Karnataka. It was informed that the representation

is based on the Report of the Compliance Committee which advised the applicant "Before planting NK 603 event treatment in future, the permission from competent authority may be obtained". The matter was considered by the GEAC in the meeting held on 8.2.2012. On reviewing the facts of the case, the Committee noted that (i) the field trials with transgenic maize was conducted as per the experimental field design and protocol approved by the GEAC and Director, Directorate of Maize Research; and (ii) the recommendations of the Compliance Committee is on the basis of the recent policy decision taken by the GEAC not to allow unapproved events during field trials. Accordingly the Committee concluded that there has been no violation in the instant case.

#### **Measures for checking extinction of wildlife**

4987. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by Government to check the extinction of wildlife in the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the provisions of the Wildlife Act, 1972 have no teeth to check the poachers and wildlife parts smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Government has taken the following steps to check the extinction of wild life in the country:

- (i) A network of 668 Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserve has been created in the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to provide for in situ conservation of wildlife and its habitats.
- (ii) A network of Zoos has been created in the country, which are financially supported and statutorily regulated by the Central Zoo Authority, to ensure *ex situ* conservation of important species of wild animals, including undertaking conservation breeding programmes for such species.
- (iii) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' includes the component 'Recovery programmes for Saving Critically Endangered Species and Habitats' to provide for special measures to support such species. Presently, 16 species have been identified for support under this component which include Snow



Leopard, Bustards (including Floricans), Dolphin, Hangul, Nilgiri Tahr, Marine Turtles, Dugongs and coral reefs, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Asian Wild Buffalo, Nicobar Megapode, Manipur Brow-antlered Deer, Vultures, Malabar Civet, Indian Rhinoceros, Asiatic Lion, Swamp Deer and Jerdon's Courser.

- (iv) Legal protection has been provided to endangered species of wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
  - (v) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments in cases of offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence.
  - (vi) Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife.
  - (vii) The Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
  - (viii) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
  - (ix) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (b) No, Sir.

**Instruction of Enforcement Directorate to lodge FIR**

4988. SHRI MOHAMMAD ADEEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Enforcement Directorate (ED) has instructed to State Government to lodge FIR against some public representatives like Chairman Nagar Palika, MLA and others;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether FIR has been lodged;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether it is also a fact that ED has passed the order to lodge the FIR against the then Chairman Nagar Palika, Saharanpur Uttar Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

(f) No, Sir.

(g) In view of reply to part (f) above, does not arise.

#### **Fiscal Deficit**

4989. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government assessed the fiscal deficit during the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that it has gone beyond the targets set under the FRBM Act;

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

(e) the proposed steps to confine fiscal deficit below the target set under the FRBM Act?

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

(b) Fiscal Deficit during 2011-12 (Revised Estimates) was Rs. 5, 21,980 crore which is 5.9 per cent of GDP.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Due to un-precedented global financial crisis, the Government had to take fiscal expansionary measures to protect Indian economy from the adverse impact of global financial crisis. This resulted in increase in Fiscal Deficit from 4.6

percent of GDP in BE 2011-12 to 5.9 percent of GDP in RE 2011-12 Government is determined to bring the deficit down to a more sustainable level. To reinforce its commitment towards fiscal consolidation, government has bring out amendment in the FRBM Act, 2003, which has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 16.03.2012 as part of Finance Bill 2012-13.

(e) The government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in Fiscal Deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. With reprioritization of expenditure towards developmental side and curtailing the growth in non-developmental expenditure, total expenditure is estimated to decline as percentage of GDP. Gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP with additional resource mobilization measures is estimated to increase from 10.1 per cent in RE 2011-12 to 10.6 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13.

#### **Rising subsidy bill**

‡4990. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the estimated subsidy bill of Government is estimated to be Rs. 1,34,411 crore for the year 2011-12.

(b) if not, the quantum of actual amount and whether it is also a fact that the amount is almost double to that of year 2006-07; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the subsidy amount likely to be given to various sectors during 2011-12 separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Total subsidy payable in 2011-2012 was estimated to Rs. 2,16,297 crore in RE 2011-2012 against Rs. 57,125 crore incurred in 2006-2007, which was about 3.79 times of the expenditure incurred in 2006-2007.

(c) The details of expenditure on subsidy in 2006-2007 and 2011-2012 (RE) are as follows:

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Details of Subsidy	2006-2007 (Actuals)	2011-2012 (RE)
1.	Food Subsidy	24014	72823
2.	Fertilizer Subsidy	26222	67199
3.	Petroleum Subsidy	2699	68481
4.	Other Subsidies	4190	7794
TOTAL		57125	216297

**Indigenous production of currency note paper**

4991.SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in transactions involving counterfeit; Indian currency notes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken to curb the menace of counterfeit currency; and
- (d) the steps taken to indigenize production of currency note paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In terms information furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the quantum of fake Indian currency seized and recovered during the last three years as per the information available as on date is as follows:

Year	Total (no. of pieces)	Total Value (in rupees)
2009	6,17,979	23,24,83,717
2010	6,22,264	27,83,19,689
2011	5,54,631	25,70,24,986

- (c) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation

(CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/shares all available information/ intelligence and analysis on circulation/ smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also initiated several measures to curb the menace of counterfeit currency. These measures include augmenting the security features, running education campaigns for members of public and cash handlers to facilitate detection of counterfeits etc.

(d) The Government has taken steps for developing indigenous capacity in bank note paper. Action has already been initiated for a state of the art bank note paper mill at Mysore as a joint venture between Bhartiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran (P) Ltd. and Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. as also to augment the existing capacity of Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad.

#### **Education loans for engineering students**

4992. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided not to give education loans to the engineering students who get admission under 15 per cent management quota in India and also abroad from the next financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the justification of excluding the engineering students only from the loan scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) had circulated a Model Educational Loan Scheme for implementation to its member banks with broad operational guidelines. Banks may adopt the scheme with discretion to make changes as deemed fit.

The scheme is for all Indian Nationals who have secured admission to professional/technical courses in India or abroad through an entrance test/merit based selection process.

As per the scheme, the assessment of the educational loan is based on the employability and earning potential of the student upon completion of the course.

**Shilbhadra banerjee committee report**

4993. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Shibhadra Banerjee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made therein along with the details of action so far taken by Government on such recommendations;

(c) whether Government proposes to indigenize the production of bank note paper to meet the domestic requirements of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of domestic requirement of the country;

(e) whether Government proposes to set up Bank Note Paper line unit in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Major recommendations made by the Shilabhadra Banerjee Committee are regarding setting up of a Directorate of Currency; eight stage process for acquisition of security features for Indian bank notes; review of Procurement Manuals of BRBNMPL and SPMCIL; and indigenization including R and D set up in the country.

The action taken so far includes setting up of Directorate of Currency in the Ministry of Finance under the charge of Additional Secretary and Director General; initiation of the acquisition process following eight-stage process recommended by the Banerjee Committee; revision of Procurement Manual by SPMCIL and BRBNMPL. In addition, several initiatives/steps for augmenting the indigenous capacity of various products like banknote paper, security ink etc., in the country have been taken. Action has also been initiated to install three new banknote paper

production lines in the country. Similarly, modernization and augmentation of the Ink Factory at Dewas has also been taken up.

A nodal group namely FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) has also been set up to coordination/share available information/ intelligence and analysis on circulation/ smuggling of FICN in the world.

The review of demand and supply of currency notes is a continuous and dynamic process undertaken in coordination with relevant stakeholders including RBI and various security agencies.

**Community development and welfare programmes  
undertaken by PSBs in NER**

4994. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific community development as well as welfare programmes, taken- up by the nationalized banks in their operational area as a part of their social obligation in the North East region;

(b) whether the nationalised as well as rural banks are implementing any schemes for training for self-employment of youths, farmers as well as women in the North East region particularly Assam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by State Bank of India (SBI) and United Bank of India (UBI), Convenor banks for State level Bankers' Committee for North Eastern (NE) States, various community development programmes have been taken up by the Public Sector Banks in the NE States, which, *interalia*, include donation of ceiling fans, water purifiers, multiutility services vehicle, school buses, ambulances, hand pumps, wheel chairs and X-ray machines apart from organizing eye-checkups, blood donations and free medicine distribution camps.

In addition, United Bank of India has informed that they have set up a United Bank Socio Economic Foundation Trust in 2007 which has provided financial assistance to 45 proposals amounting to Rs. 89.24 lakhs for socio economic development in North Eastern Region (NER).

(b) and (c) To provide training for self-employment of youths, farmers and women, the Public Sector Banks and Regional Rural Banks have set up 20 Rural Self

Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in NER. Out of these 20 RSETIs, 14 are in Assam, 2 each in Meghalaya and Tripura and 1 each in Nagaland and Mizoram.

Besides, training programmes are organized by the banks for the beneficiaries of Central Government Sponsored Schemes like Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

#### **Consolidation of PSBs**

‡4995. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to run only seven public sector banks in the country.

(b) if, so the reasons therefor:

(c) the number and names of the large public sector banks at present;

(d) the number of the small banks in the country at present and the names of banks with whom they will be merged; and

(e) by when this merger will be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Government has no proposal to curtail the number of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country. PSBs are governed by their Board driven policies and as such the initiative for consolidation has to come from the management of the banks themselves. At present there are 26 Public Sector Banks in the country names of which are as under:-

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Allahabad Bank        | 8. Corporation Bank           |
| 2. Andhra Bank           | 9. Dena Bank                  |
| 3. Bank of Baroda        | 10. Indian Bank               |
| 4. Bank of India         | 11. Indian Overseas Bank      |
| 5. Bank of Maharashtra   | 12. Oriental Bank of Commerce |
| 6. Canara Bank           | 13. Punjab and Sind Bank      |
| 7. Central Bank of India | 14. Punjab National Bank      |

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



- |                                      |                              |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 15. Syndicate Bank                   | 21. State Bank of Hyderabad  |
| 16. UCO Bank                         | 22. State Bank of India      |
| 17. Union Bank of India              | 23. State Bank of Mysore     |
| 18. United Bank of India             | 24. State Bank of Patiala    |
| 19. Vijaya Bank                      | 25. State Bank of Travancore |
| 20. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 26. IDBI Bank Ltd.           |
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**Conditions for environmental clearance to Navi Mumbai airport**

4996.SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had given environmental clearance for the proposed Navi Mumbai airport, under some specified conditions;
- (b) the conditions under which the NOC has been given;
- (c) whether these conditions have been complied with by the relevant authorities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof: and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The proposal of Navi Mumbai International Airport at Maharashtra was accorded Environmental and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance on 22nd November, 2010 after following due procedure under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and CRZ Notification, 1991. Necessary conditions related to environmental safeguards were stipulated in the clearance letter. The major conditions include, mangrove plantation in an area of 615 ha. and its protection, re-coursing of tidally influenced water body outlets from Ulwe river, traffic management runoff management, regular monitoring of environmental parameters etc. As per information provided by the City and Industrial Development Corporation, Maharashtra, construction of the Airport is yet to start.

**Different movements of WPI and CPI data**

‡4997. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Wholesale Price Index (WPI) coming down, an increase was observed in Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there to and reasons for both above mentioned price indices growing in different directions; and

(c) whether the CPI has scaled up by 10 per cent to 15 per cent in the high populated States of the country and if so, names of the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Central Statistics, Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistic and Programme Implementation releases Consumer Price indices (CPIS) on base 2010=100 for all India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined with effect from January, 2011. Annual inflation rates on year-on-year basis for CPI new series as compared to WPI inflation from January to April, 2012 are given in table below:

	JAN-12	FEB-12	MAR-12	APR 12
WPI	6.89	7.36	6.89	7.23
CPI New Series (All India)	7.65	8.83	9.38	10.36
CPI New Series (Rural)	7.28	8.36	8.70	9.86
CPI New Series (Urban)	8.25	9.45	10.30	11.10

Note: The figures are provisional for April in case of all indices and for March in case of WPI.

(b) Differences between inflation rates measured in terms of Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) occur due to differences of weighting diagram, base year, commodity basket and coverage.

(c) Annual inflation rates (Provisional) for April, 2012 in respect of major States/UTs having population more than 50 lakhs (as per 2011 Population Census) are as under:

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

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Sl. No.	State/UT	Inflation rates for April 2012 (Provisional)
1.	Tamil Nadu	12.70
2.	Rajasthan	12.46
3.	Delhi	11.73
4.	Gujarat	11.67
5.	Uttarakhand	11.61
6.	Karnataka	11.31
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.98
8.	Andhra Pradesh	10.20
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10.18
10.	Uttar Pradesh	10.17
11.	West Bengal	10.12
12.	Assam	10.08
13.	Bihar	9.96
14.	Maharashtra	9.72
15.	Jharkhand	9.36
16.	Odisha	9.27
17.	Punjab	9.25
18.	Chattisgarh	8.82
19.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48
20.	Kerala	8.46
21.	Haryana	8.29
ALL INDIA		10.36

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**Adoption of Basel III norms**

4998. SHRI AVINAS PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been formulated to adopt the Basel III norms for financial regulation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether implementation of such an action plan has been initiated in a time bound manner; and

(d) if so, the details of the status of implementation with deadlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have formulated an action plan to adopt the Basel III norms and have issued final guidelines on Basel III *Capital Regulations* to all scheduled commercial banks on May 2, 2012 which is available at RBI website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in) RBI further informed that draft guidelines on Basel III - *Liquidity Regulations* have been issued on 21.02.2012 for public comments.

(b) to (d) Basel III - Capital Regulations will be implemented from 01.01.2013 in a phased manner. In order to allow banks to prepare and plan themselves and also to minimize any unintended consequences arising out of higher capital requirements, banks have been given a long phase-in period during which the Basel III guidelines would be implemented. Capital ratios and deductions from Common Equity will be full phased-in and implemented as on March 31, 2018. Thus the Basel III norms will be made fully applicable with effect from March 31, 2018.

**Refinancing of exports bills by banks**

4999. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Banks particularly Bank of India is insisting on higher collateral securities for refinancing foreign purchase bills of Small and Medium Scale Exporters;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government has instructed the Public Sector Banks to be liberal in refinancing exports bills backed by Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Policy of Government;

(c) the details of mechanism adopted by Government for violation of its guidelines by Public Sector Banks; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Public Sector Banks have informed that they are not insisting on higher collateral securities for refinancing of foreign purchase bills of Small and Medium Scale Exporters.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

#### **Amendment of DTAA**

5000. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Switzerland have signed an agreement for amending the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between the two countries;

(b) whether this agreement has come into force;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the recovery of "black money" so far after having received the names of Indians who have deposited unaccounted money in Swiss Banks?

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

(b) and (c) The Amending Protocol between India and Switzerland amending the existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) between the two countries came into force on 7th October, 2011.

(d) In 219 cases, undisclosed income of Rs.565 Crore has been detected and tax of Rs.181 Crore realized so far.

#### **Streamling of derivative trade**

5001. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is contemplating to issue new guidelines to improve performance of derivative contracts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether performance of derivative segments has not been satisfactory during last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of steps Government would take to streamline the irregularities going on in derivative trade in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The derivative segment in India was introduced in June, 2000. There are different categories of derivative contracts such as index options, index futures, stock options, Interest Rate Futures (IRF) and stock futures. In majority of them, India's performance is amongst the best in the worlds and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) today occupies the 5th position in terms of notional turnover and 2nd position in terms of total volume among the world derivative exchanges. However, with regard to the IRF, the progress has been less than expected mainly because of illiquid underlying Government Securities market.

Several steps have been taken by SEBI to revive the IRF market. For instance, in June, 2011, it issued guidelines for introducing liquidity enhancement schemes for illiquid securities in equity derivatives segment. This was followed by its Circular in December, 2011 giving new guidelines for Futures on 2-year and 5-year Government securities. In addition, RBI constituted a separate working group in December, 2011 for "Enhancing Liquidity in G-Sec and Interest Rate Derivatives Market".

(e) In the last decade or so, India has been able to establish a strong regulatory architecture. The regulatory contours, including those for the derivative markets is a dynamic one and are constantly reviewed. Regulators, from time to time, have been issuing necessary guidelines and circulars to regulate and develop the derivatives market in India. Regulators have prescribed comprehensive risk management measures for the market comprising of margin system, capital adequacy, exposure and turnover limits, on-line position monitoring and automatic disablement, etc.

#### **India's eligibility for soft loan**

5002. SHRI. M.P. ACHUTHAN Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has informed India that the country's middle income tag made it ineligible for soft loans;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that International Development Association (IDA) which funds many a projects in India had already made last such fundings;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether this development would lead further resource crunch for India; and
- (f) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) As per present norms of IDA, when a country's GNI per capita exceeds an operational cut off and remains above that for 2 years, the process for its graduation from IDA is triggered. The formal process of such graduation begins only in a Mid Term review of an IDA cycle. This formal process has not yet begun for India. Therefore, at this stage developments with regard to these issues cannot be predicted.

#### **Involvement of bank officials in fraud cases**

5003 : SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of officials of Public Sector Banks involved in various frauds and embezzlements prosecuted by courts in different parts of the country during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and UT-wise and bank-wise; and
- (b) what action Government proposed to ensure reduction in involvement of bank officials in fraud cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total number of officials of Public Sector Banks involved in various frauds and embezzlements prosecuted by courts in different parts of the country during the last three years, bank-wise and State-wise and UT-wise are given in Statement I and II respectively. (*See below*)

(b) RBI as a part to its supervisory process alerts the banks about common fraud prone areas, modus operandi of frauds and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce incidence of frauds in banks on an ongonig basis. During 2010-11,

the RBI took several measures for strengthening the frauds monitoring mechanism in banks. Based on the recommendations of a Working Group on Information Security, Electronic Banking Technology, Risk Management and Cyber Frauds, and the feedback received from stakeholders, RBI has issued detailed guidelines vide its circular dated 29.4.2011. These guidelines are aimed at enhancing the governance of IT information security measures, cyber frauds, independent assurance about the effectiveness of the IT controls and related issues.

Besides above, based on a study made across banks to ascertain the policy and operating framework in place for detection, reporting and monitoring of frauds, RBI has vide its circular dated 02.06.2011 advised the banks to suitably modify their policies and streamline the operating framework. In order to ensure close monitoring and tighter controls so as to thwart frauds especially in housing loans, export finance, loans agencies fixed deposit receipts etc., the banks have been advised to structure their operating framework on three tracks *viz.* (i) detection and reporting of frauds (ii) corrective action and (iii) preventive and punitive action.

**Statement-I**

*Bank-wise information on involvement of bank officials in fraud cases*

Sl.No.	Public Sector Banks	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12 (till March 31, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	4	4	5
2.	Andhra Bank	17	18	9
3.	Bank of Baroda	4	5	7
4.	Bank of India	4	-	2
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	8	1	1
6.	Canara Bank	20	14	3
7.	Central Bank of India	4	8	5
8.	Corporation Bank	-	3	1
9.	Dena Bank	-	-	-
10.	Indian Bank	1	4	2



1	2	3	4	5
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	12	6	7
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	1	3
13.	Punjab National Bank	20	13	10
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	-	4	-
15.	State Bank of India	9	13	20
16.	State Bank of Mysore	-	4	7
17.	State Bank of Patiala	1	2	3
18.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1	-	-
19.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2	1	2
20.	State Bank of Travancore	6	2	3
21.	Syndicate Bank	2	8	6
22.	Union Bank of India	6	10	15
23.	UCO Bank	7	4	11
24.	United Bank of India	2	3	2
25.	Vijaya Bank	4	10	2
26.	IDBI Bank	1	-	-
TOTAL		136	138	126

*Statement-II**State-wise information on involvement of Bank officials in fraud cases*

SI.No.	Name of the State	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12 (till March, 31, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman Nicobar	-	-	-

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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	28	15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
4.	Assam	3	1	2
5.	Bihar	5	2	1
6.	Chandigarh	6	1	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	12	13	8
11.	Goa	-	1	-
12.	Gujarat	3	2	3
13.	Haryana	2	3	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	1
16.	Jharkhand	1	4	1
17.	Karnataka	10	17	15
18.	Kerala	13	3	5
19.	Madhya Pradesh	8	2	6
20.	Maharashtra	18	13	18
21.	Manipur	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
23.	Mizoram	-	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	-	7	6

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1	2	3	4	5
26.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
27.	Punjab	2	3	4
28.	Rajasthan	2	-	-
29.	Sikkim	-	-	-
30.	Tamilnadu	13	14	19
31.	Tripura	-	-	-
32.	Uttar Pradesh	7	9	9
33.	Uttaranchal	2	8	3
34.	West Bengal	7	7	5
TOTAL		136	138	126

#### Cost based study of petroleum products

5004. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department of Expenditure had asked the Tariff Commission for a cost based study of petroleum products of National Oil Marketing Companies;
- (b) if so, the outline of term of reference of the study;
- (c) whether the study report has been received;
- (d) if so, the outline of the conclusion of the study; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The term of Reference of the cost based study of the petroleum products of National Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were as follows:

- (i) To suggest methodology for estimating quantum of under recoveries to public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of petrol, diesel, kerosene and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) at Government regulated prices;

(ii) To suggest appropriate reference price to be adopted for estimating under recoveries of public sector OMCs by examining;

(a) Cost structure of own refineries and marketing and distribution cost, and normative cost and sale prices;

(b) Import Parity/Trade parity prices;

(c) Cost of import;

(d) Cost of procurement from other sources etc.

(iii) Review and make recommendations on burden sharing mechanism for under recoveries with stake holders *i.e.* Oil Marketing Companies and upstream producers (ONGC, OIL and GAIL) and examine the same with reference to profitability and margins of stakeholders.

(c) Yes sir,

(d) *Inter alia*, the Cost Base Study has made recommendations on pricing policy to be followed for upstream Companies and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), consolidation of operations under various segments of the three OMCs, separation of refinery and marketing functions, necessity to create a mechanism for better coordination regarding capacity expansion, reduction of entitlements of Kerosene under PDS, tax reforms and need to encourage cleaner sources of energy.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Request for loan waiver from Punjab**

5005. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the total central loan due on Punjab as on the end of March, 2012;

(b) the loan taken by Punjab during the period of militancy to meet the situation;

(c) whether the State Government of Punjab has recently reiterated its request to write off loan taken with interest during militancy period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) As per latest Union Finance Account for 2010-11, total outstanding Central loan of Punjab on 31st March, 2011 is Rs.3297.42 crore. The

provisional figure of outstanding Central loan is Rs.3268.61 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012.

(b) to (d) Government of India extended Special Term Loans (STL) of Rs.5799.92 crore to the State of Punjab to fight militancy. Of these, State made payment of Rs.771.24 crore along with an interest of Rs.1923.4 crore till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2000. Balance STL of Rs.5028.69 crore along with interest amounting to Rs.4884.42 crore aggregating to Rs.9913.11 crore has been waived off by the Government of India between the years 1995-96 to 2007-08. Requests received recently from State Government of Punjab relate to waiver/moratorium on small savings loan outstanding as on 31-3-2012.

### Slowdown in GDP

5006. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GDP average was 8.5 per cent for the 2010-11 as a whole, but for the last quarter *i.e.* January to March, 2011 due to staggering industrial slowdown, GDP grew only by 7.8 per cent;

(b) if so, whether there is any particular sector like industry, service, manufacturing etc. where the slowdown has been substantial;

(c) the average growth of GDP in the first three quarters of 2011-12; and

(d) whether the periodical rise in interest rate by RBI will further lower the investments, thereby reducing below 8 per cent GDP growth which is being projected for 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Press note on "Revised Estimates of Annual National Income, 2010-11 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product (Q4), 2010-11" released on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2011 by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices for 2010-11 was 8.5 per cent and 7.8 per cent for the last quarter (January-March 2011). However, CSO revised their estimates in their Press Release on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2012, to 8.4 per cent. The slowdown in growth in GDP in the last quarter of the year 2010-11 owes mainly to lower in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels, transport and communication and community social and personal services.

(c) As per CSO data, the growth rates of GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices in Q1, Q2 and Q3 of 2011-12 are 7.7 per cent, 6.9 per cent and 6.1 per

cent respectively. The average growth rate for first three quarters of 2011-12, works out to be 6.9 per cent.

(d) Monetary tightening to control inflation and anchor inflationary expectations generally results in compression of demand that comprises investment and consumption. Tightening of monetary policy, in particular, raising the repo-rate in order to control inflation resulted in slowing down of investment and growth particularly in the industrial sector. The Economic Survey 2011-12, has forecast the growth rate of real GDP for 2012-13 to be 7.6 (+/-0.25) per cent.

#### **Economic growth rate**

5007. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact economic growth is likely to fall to a three year low of 6.9 per cent in the 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve the growth rate.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Advance Estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on February 7, 2012, growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at 2004-05 prices for the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is estimated at 8.4 per cent, 8.4 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively. The reduction in the growth rate in India in 2011-12 *vis-a-vis* last two years is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Some of the global factors that resulted in slowdown include, *inter-alia*, the crisis in the eurozone area and near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in many other industrialized countries, like the USA; stagnation in Japan; and hardening international prices of crude oil. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy, in order to control inflation resulted in slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector.

(c) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) proposes a faster, more inclusive and sustainable growth with a target of 9 per cent annual growth rate of GDP. The key requirements for achieving the goal are better performance in agriculture (at least 4 per cent growth), faster creation of jobs in manufacturing, development of appropriate infrastructural facilities, etc. Certain

specific measures taken by government, *inter alia*, include enhancing level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnership and a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector, etc.

#### **Functioning of private banks**

5008. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding some private sector banks for arbitrarily realizing interest and various types of hidden charges on various loans from the borrowers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this direction;

(c) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to monitor and control the functioning of private sector banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):(a) to (d) With effect from September, 1999, banks are being given freedom to fix reasonable charges for various services rendered by them. Based on the recommendations of a Working Group, RBI had advised all scheduled commercial banks to identify basic banking services on broad parameters and principles to be adopted and followed by banks for ensuring reasonableness in fixing charges for basic banking services. Besides, the Fair Practices Code for lenders evolved by the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) are also required to be framed by banks duly approved by their respective boards. Banks are also required to inform its customers charges and fees for processing as well as "all-in-cost" etc. to enable the customers to compare the charges with other sources of finance.

Under the Banking Ombudsman Scheme of RBI, complaints pertaining to deficiencies in banking service provided by private sector banks are resolved and penalties imposed on banks and compensation given to customers subject to limits stipulated. Under various provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and RBI Act, 1934, RBI monitors and supervises private sector banks through inspections, on site surveillance as well as post inspection follow-up of compliance.

**Launching of Infrastructure Debt Fund**

5009. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether four Banking and Financial services institutions have planned to launch Infrastructure Debt Fund as non-banking financial corporation;

(b) if so, whether this Debt Fund will be invested in PPP in Railways, Road and Port Projects etc; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) As per Reserve Bank of India Regulations, Infrastructure Debt Fund under Non Banking Finance Company structure can invest only in PPP and post commencement operations date (COD) infrastructure projects which have completed at least one year of satisfactory commercial operation and are party to Tripartite Agreement. The fund would normally cover road, railways, port, metro rail, airport projects, etc. that typically provide for a compulsory buy-out by the authority granting the concession.

**Opening of No Frills Account for rural customers**

5010. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the banking network in rural districts is poor;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide banking services in such areas;

(d) whether Government is considering any proposal to make it mandatory for banks to open No Frills Account for rural customers;

(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) to (c) There are 93,659 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) functioning in the country as on 31st March, 2012, out of which



34,671 branches are in rural areas and 24,133 are in semi-urban areas, which together constitute about 63% of the total bank branches.

As per the extant Branch Authorization Policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), general permission has been granted to domestic SCBs (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches in centres with a population up to 99,999 and in all centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim, subject to reporting. In order to further expand the banking network, RBI has advised that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan, the banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural centres with population upto 9999. Further, under the "Swabhimaan" financial inclusion campaign, banking facilities have been provided to over 74,000 villages having population over 2000.

(d) to (f) With a view to achieve the objective of greater financial inclusion, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks in November 2005, to make available a basic banking 'no-frills' account either with 'nil' or very low minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to vast sections of population. As per RBI, the number of no-frills accounts outstanding with Public Sector Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) and Private Sector Banks at end of March 2012, is 1032.06 lakhs.

#### **Economic reforms**

†5011. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the economic reforms are required to accelerate the growth of economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has not been able to take policy decisions on economic reforms;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Economic Advisor to Government has made a comment for non taking of decision on economic reforms by Government; and

(f) if so, the response of Government as regards the comment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Economic reforms which began in 1991 in the wake of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

a crisis in balance of payments was focused on macroeconomic stabilization and structural reforms. The macroeconomic outcome subsequent to economic reform in the form of high growth, relative stability and resilience owe in large measure to the reform process.

(c) and (d) Reforms are an ongoing process and a number of initiatives have been taken in the last three years. In fiscal policy, which seeks to resume mandated fiscal consolidation, to obviate the main risk of overshooting of subsidies, the Budget for 2012-13 has announced the endeavor to restrict expenditure thereon to under 2 per cent of GDP. This would be facilitated by the move towards nutrient based subsidy in fertilizers and the use of unique identity based 'Aadhaar' system for rationalizing subsidies. Steps have been taken for expediting the passage of Direct Tax. Code Bill and evolving a consensus among stake holders in implementation of goods and services tax. A National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of raising, within a decade, the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creation of 10 crore jobs has been announced. A number of legislative measures/amendments are being taken up in this session of Parliament as part of financial sector reforms. With a federal structure and vibrant multi-party democratic polity, reforms in India have been made possible through the process of dialogue and consensus with the different stakeholders. While some stake holders might be desirous of a fast paced reform process, reforms are possible only with broad based agreement after dialogue and discussions. Irrespective of political differences, the Central and State governments have worked together for furthering reforms. Thus while reforms in India may be gradual, it is sure and has larger democratic sanction.

(e) and (f) The Chief Economic Adviser had clarified that the reports attributed to him in this regard are not accurate through a separate press release issued by Press Information Bureau on April 20, 2012.

#### **Revenue turnover from sale of gold and silver**

5012. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is the largest consumer of gold and silver;

(b) if so, the details of revenue turnover from domestic sale of gold and silver during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there is a steep rise in the prices of these commodities in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India is among the largest consumers of gold and silver. As per World Gold Council, India is the largest consumer of gold in the world followed by China.

(b) The specific information regarding revenue turnover from domestic sale of gold and silver is not available. However, as per the National Accounts Statistics - 2011, the value of output of mining of gold was Rs. 302 crore in 2007-08, Rs 315 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 331 crore in 2009-10. As per the DGCI and S , the value of imports of gold and silver was US\$ 22.8 billion in 2008-09, US\$ 29.6 billion in 2009-10, US\$ 42.5 billion in 2010-11 and US\$ 61.5 billion in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) The spot and near month futures prices of gold and silver quoted on the MCX platform for last 4 years. (April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2012) are given below:

Date	Gold (Rs. Per 10gm)		Silver(R.s Per kg)	
	spot	Near Month Futures	spot	Near Month Futures
1-Apr-2008	11656.00	11482.00	22113.00	21961.00
30-Jun-2008	12936.00	12879.00	24545.00	24260.00
30-Sep-2008	13337.00	13192.00	20511.00	20109.00
31-Dec-2008	13445.00	13630.00	17847.00	18355.00
31-Mar-2009	15066.00	15132.00	21890.00	21855.00
30-Jun-2009	14558.00	14451.00	22357.00	21768.00
30-Sep-2009	15620.00	15703.00	26040.00	26486.00
31-Dec-2009	16705.00	16686.00	26870.00	26771.00
31-Mar-2010	16300.00	16295.00	26875.00	26935.00
30-Jun-2010	18805.00	18852.00	29575.00	29604.00
30-Sep-2010	19165.00	19035.00	33350.00	32962.00
31-Dec-2010	20575.00	20728.00	46065.00	46217.00
31-Mar-2011	20760.00	20693.00	55900.00	55970.00
30-Jun-2011	21942.00	21904.00	51820.00	50963.00
30-Sep-2011	25951.00	25989.00	51469.00	51111.00
31-Dec-2011	27170.00	27329.00	50010.00	51029.00
31-Mar-2012	28075.00	28030.00	55950.00	56790.00

As far as gold and silver are concerned, India is a net importer and the prices of these precious metals depend on international prices. The volatility in the prices of gold and silver in India is mainly due to the volatility in the prices of these commodities in the international markets.

**Reservation of women in promotion in banks**

5013. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD:

SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No.2226 given in Rajya Sabha on 13 December, 2011 and state:

(a) since when the said guidelines came into force and what were the guidelines earlier;

(b) when did female candidates were put under special category for promotion purposes;

(c) the reasons and justification for keeping female candidates under special category indicating the names of banks which are following these guidelines;

(d) whether the guidelines were formed unilaterally and understanding was not made with the majority unions/associations of the Banks before finalizing them; and

(e) whether Government proposes to review these guidelines which are in favour of female employee as far as promotions are concerned?

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

**Guidelines for educational loans**

5014. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have taken educational loan from different banks at present state-wise;

(b) the total amount taken from banks in the country as educational loan by students at present, state-wise;

(c) the guidelines given to banks for providing educational loans to students;

(d) whether any cases have been registered on the banks' reluctance in giving educational loans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) as per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, State-wise total outstanding educational loans by public and private sector banks as on last reporting Friday of March, 2011 are given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) Indian Banks' Association has circulated revised Model Educational Loan Scheme to its member banks. Banks can adopt the scheme with discretion to make changes as deemed fit. India Nationals who have secured admission to professional/technical courses in India or abroad through an entrance test/ merit based selection process are eligible for educational loan under the scheme.

(d) and (e) Complaints regarding non-sanction, non-disbursal, delay in sanction disbursal of education loans, demand for security for loans below Rs. 4 lakh by banks as and when received, are taken up with the concerned banks for immediate corrective measures.

**Statement**

*Sate-wise Total loans for education (outstanding) of Public and Private Sector Banks*

(Amount in Rs lakhs) (No. Of A/Cs in actual)

State/Union Territories	Public Sector Banks		Privates Sector Banks	
	No. of Accounts	BalanceO/S	No. of Accounts	BalanceO/S
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>	17875	43147.88	66	189.25
Assam	12941	30382.11	56	158.19
Meghaiaya	1257	2951.43	4	2.90
Mizoram	585	2121.91	0	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	372	828.98	0	0.00
Nagaland	336	853.62	4	11.81
Manipur	1164	3527.73	2	16.35
Tripura	1220	2482.10	0	0.00

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>	239414	506418.99	1034	2811.62
Bihar	62597	138068.55	49	146.64
Jharkhand	38088	92745.36	126	294.72
West Bengal	72617	137353.61	716	2009.62
Orissa	65289	136394.061	139	337.66
Sikkim	338	852.55	3	16.69
Andaman and Nicobar	485	1004.86	1	6.29
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>	240483	486377.36	1393	3329.26
Uttar Pradesh	126071	279071.89	685	1824.09
Uttarakhand	22795	50206.14	427	896.36
Madhay Pradesh	76968	128916.38	248	517.47
Chattisgarh	14649	28182.95	33	91.34
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>	174427	423992.19	9473	21387.85
Delhi	36445	109619.54	2316	7866.59
Punjab	32700	83134.66	237	682.09
Haryana	33815	76941.12	346	1121.19
Chandigarh	5905	18280.89	152	463.46
Jammu and Kashmir	3672	9326.17	5778	9751.09



Himachal Pradesh	12282	24880.80	11	19.65
Rajasthan	49608	101809.01	633	1483.78
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>	186269	432596.66	5331	44670.53
Gujarat	43780	110843.18	813	2217.76
Maharashtra	138197	312221.03	4479	42343.96
Daman and Diu	245	411.34	6	30.83
Goa	3481	8430.96	25	58.73
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	566	690.15	8	19.25
<b><u>SOUTHERN REGION</u></b>	1353076	2241650.46	59001	92708.81
Andhra Pradesh	218054	500810.40	2724	8369.12
Karnataka	167291	310370.98	5492	11253.83
Lakshadweep	15	23.34	0	0.00
Tamilnadu	689094	923419.98	28167	34808.00
Kerala	267703	490362.12	22295	37848.10
Pondicherry	10919	16663.64	323	429.76
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	2211544	4134183.54	76298	165097.32

Source: RBI

**NANO branches of public sector banks**

5015. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bank of Baroda a Public Sector Bank, has launched a programme of setting up NANO branches in remote areas uncovered by banking facilities in the States of Gujarat Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the other public sector banks have also taken up such programmes to cover other states;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry has prepared any list for areas in other State and banks under which the NANO branches would start functioning; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural hinterland, banks (including Bank of Baroda) were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012 under "Swabhimaan" campaign. These services are to be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. As per reports received from State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convener Banks out of 74,398 such villages identified, 74,194 villages have been covered by March, 2012. The State-wise details is given in Statement (see below)

Further the banks have been advised to set up Uttar Small Branches in villages covered under Business Correspondent model where the officer designated by the bank would be available with a lap top on predetermined day and time in a week. While the cash services would be offered by the Business Correspondent Agent, the bank officer would offer other services to be offered by the bank, undertake field verification and follow up the banking transactions.

**Statement***State-wise coverage of village under Financial Inclusion Plan as on 31.3.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of Villages allotted	No. of villages Village covered	No. of village yet to be covered to be coverd
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	9	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6640	6639	1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	0
4.	Assam	2319	2319	0
5.	Bihar	9213	9177	36
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1050	1050	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	30	0
9.	Daman and diu	6	6	0
10.	Delhi	110	107	3
11.	Goa	41	41	0
12.	Gujarat	3502	3502	0
13.	Haryana	1838	1838	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48	48	0
15.	Jammu and kashmir	795	726	69
16.	Jharkhand	1541	1541	0
17.	Karnataka	3395	3395	0
18.	Kerala	120	120	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhay pradesh	2736	2736	0

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	4292	4292	0
22.	Manipur	186	186	0
23.	Meghalaya	39	39	0
24.	Mizoram	14	14	0
25.	Nagaland	196	196	0
26.	Odisha	1877	1875	2
27.	Puducherry	42	42	0
28.	Punjab	1576	1576	0
29.	Rajasthan	3883	3879	4
30.	Sikkim	43	43	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	4445	4445	0
32.	Tripura	419	419	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16270	16269	1
34.	Uttarakhand	226	226	0
35.	West Bengal	7486	7398	88
GRAND TOTAL		74398	74194	204

*Source* : SLBC Converers

#### **Expenses of CBDT**

5016. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 37.000 crore over the last five years:

(b) whether the CBDT has taken approval from Parliament before spending such a huge amount; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The C and AG in their report no. 1 of 2011-12 {Union Government-Accounts of Union Government (Civil)} has aggregated the outgo towards interest on refunds (from F.Y.2006-07 to F.Y. 2010-11); which has been paid to the assessee as per the statutory provisions of section 244A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) and has classified it as an expenditure.

The Act stipulates that refund to a taxpayer shall include interest on excess collection of taxes, as under:

modus operandi of drugging criminals.

- i) In case of processing of the return of income: From 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of processing of return, and
- ii) In case of giving effect to appellate orders etc: From the date/s of payment of excess tax to the date of giving effect to the appellate order.

Thus, such statutory outgo towards payment of interest has been in accordance with the mandate given by the Parliament since inception of the Act till now, and it does not require separate approval of the Parliament. Moreover the said outgo, being a statutory obligation cast by the Parliament and having no correlation whatsoever with the earning of revenue or cost of collection is not an operational expenditure. As tax collection for an year is made in advance (in the form of advance tax and TDS) much before the timelines of ascertainment of the final taxable income by an assessee, excess collection from certain taxpayers is inevitable. Further recovered dues may become refundable on account of relief granted by appellate authorities. Thus payment of such interest is embedded in the mechanism of taxation.

The routing of such interest outgo through budgetary mechanism will not only be cumbersome but also inevitably cause administrative quagmire adversely affecting early processing of refund returns / delay in grant of appeal effects, increasing the outgo for interest payable, causing poor taxpayer services and harassment of the taxpayers thereby giving rise to the taxpayer grievances.

Accordingly, historically outgo towards interest on refunds is treated as "reduction from gross tax collections" and is an integral part of "Deduct Refund".

#### **Menace of fake Indian currency**

5017. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps the Ministry has taken to fight the menace of fake

India currency notes;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted a survey of how other countries deal with this menace; and

(c) whether any other country has accepted to share the scanning technology to check the flow of bulk cash?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and State, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc. are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinate/ shares all available information/ intelligence and analysis on circulation/ smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to Investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also initiated several measures to curb the menace of counterfeit currency. These measures include augmenting the security features, running education campaigns for members of public and cash handlers to facilitate detection of counterfeits etc.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

#### **Increase in current account deficit**

†5018 SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHADRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite continuous growth in export the deficit in current account is increasing;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that at present this amount has gone up to

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

4 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country;

(c) if so Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether it has become mandatory to take policy decision to reduce the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Current Account Deficit (CAD) increased to 4.0 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 (upto December 2011) as compared to 3.3 percent during the same period of 2010-11 due to widening of trade deficit on account of higher imports of POL and gold and silver.

(c) and (d) To lower the impact of gold imports on CAD under balance of payment (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.

Further, the Reserve Bank of India has taken certain prudential measures in respect of Non-Banking Financing Companies (NBFCs) predominantly engaged in lending against collateral of gold jewellery, to restrict the loans against gold.

#### **Investigation in cases against SKNL and RTIL**

5019: SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is investigating cases against M/s S. Kumar Nationwide Ltd. (SKNL) for misrepresentation in corporate reporting, issue of NCDs without approval of shareholders, and doubtful sale of land "slum-sale basis and machinery to Reid and Taylor International Ltd. (RTIL);

(b) if so, the details of investigations;

(c) whether Income-tax department and Directorate of Enforcement are also investigating cases of evasion of income tax and money laundering by SKNL and RTIL; and

(d) is so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) and (d) Under the direct tax laws, Information regarding taxpayers cannot ordinarily be made public Disclosure of such information regarding taxpayers is prohibited under section 138 of the Income Tax Act 1961 and its unauthorized disclosure is punishable under section 280 of the said Act. Further, Publication of the names of assesseees and any particulars relating to any proceedings in respect of such assesseees is governed by section 287 of the said Act.

As regards Enforcement Directorate is concerned it has been reported by them that they are not investigating any matter relating to money laundering by SKNL and RTIL.

#### **New health insurance strategies for senior citizen**

5020. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the senior citizens were worst affected with upward revision of health insurance product in the year 2010 by the insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has finalized health insurance strategy for senior citizens in the country to provide them adequate health insurance cover and treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Among the Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs), National Insurance Company Ltd. The New India Assurance Company Ltd and The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. have not revised the premium of their health insurance product since 2007. United India Insurance Company Ltd. had revised the premium for health Insurance Policies for Mediclaim in 2011. Revision in prices was effected with the approval of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), based on claim experience, age-band wise, As the claims experience of Health Insurance has been extremely adverse in the higher age bands especially above 60 years, the percentage of increase in premium warranted in these age band was also high. However United India has ensured that the increase in premium in respect of the elderly is proportionately lower than warranted.



(c) and (d) PSGICs have specially designed policies for senior citizens at the entry level in the age bracket of 60 to 80 years namely "Varitha Bima Yojana" by National Insurance Company Ltd. " Health of Privileged Elderly (HOPE)" by the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. and " Senior Citizens Mediclaim Policy" by The new India Assurance Company Ltd. and United India Insurance Company Ltd. As in the case of regular Mediclaim Insurance Policies, there is no age limit for renewals of these policies and can be continued throughout the life-time of the insured.

#### Use of toxic chemicals in food items

5021. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the use of highly toxic and dangerous chemicals and preservatives in food items including fruits and vegetables in the country;

(b) if so, the measures adopted to ensure safe food the community; and

(c) the number of cases registered in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the information received from the States/U.Ts. Some food items were found not conforming to prescribed standards. Commodity wise data for the year 2010, as received from States/UTs is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) The implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act/ Rules/ Regulations rests with States/UT Governments. To ensure availability of food free of adulteration, pollution and contamination, random samples of various food articles are drawn regularly by the Food Safety Officers of all State/UT Government. These samples are tested and penal action is taken against the offenders in cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulations, 2011 Framed thereunder.

(c) The number of cases registered annually in the three years are as under:

Year	No. of Prosecutions launched
2008	6506
2009	11061
2010	7064

**Statement**

*A- Information on working of the FSS Act, 2006 in the Country for the year 2010 (Commodity wise)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Beverages			Spices & Condiments			Sweetening Agents			Tea, Coffee, Cocoa and Chicory		
		Alcoholic/Non-alcoholic	Examined	Adulte-rated	Percentage	Examined	Adulte-rated	Percentage	Examined	Adulte-rated	Percentage	Examined	Adulte-rated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394	89	22.6	2485	54	2.17	400	14	3.5	1553	22	1.42
2.	A and N Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	2	13.3	43	2	4.65	14	2	14.3	13	0	0.00
4.	Assam	61	3	4.92	81	18	22.22	145	5	3.45	30	0	0.00
5.	Bihar	82	4	4.88	281	63	22.42	278	57	20.5	122	2	1.64
6.	Chandigarh	2	0	0	2	2	100.00	34	5	14.7	1	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	15	8	53.3	7	3	42.86	2	1	50	8	0	0.00
8.	Dadra and N.H.	0	0	0	4	0	0.00	2	0	0	1	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	2	0	0.00	6	0	0	0	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	193	14	7.25	626	10	1.60	464	20	4.31	147	0	0.00

11.	Goa	21	1	4.76	43	0	0.00	223	1	0.45	23	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	236	43	18.2	1681	42	2.50	1100	35	3.18	266	2	0.75
13.	Haryana	289	49	17	250	35	14.00	408	39	9.56	146	1	0.68
14.	Himachal Pradesh	37	6	16.2	70	4	5.71	90	11	12.2	44	4	9.09
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	103	8	7.77	93	9	9.68	37	5	13.5	60	0	0.00
16.	Jharkand	12	1	8.33	12	5	41.67	52	3	5.77	4	0	0.00
17.	Karnataka	164	11	6.71	568	46	8.10	436	3	0.69	523	33	6.31
18.	Kerala	1050	3	0.29	1656	53	3.20	505	2	0.4	964	27	2.80
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	489	34	6.95	416	65	15.63	761	93	12.2	450	5	1.11
21.	Maharashtra	396	76	19.2	3069	170	5.54	1154	55	4.77	610	44	7.21
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagaland	11	0	0	19	3	15.79	0	0	0	12	1	8.33
26.	Odisha	25	8	32	16	1	6.25	12	0	0	10	0	0.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Puducherry	2	0	0	14	0	0.00	11	0	0	32	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	359	34	9.47	526	109	20.72	1219	149	12.2	312	2	0.64
29.	Rajasthan	412	83	20.1	568	206	36.27	962	140	14.6	290	36	12.41
30.	Sikkim	5	2	40	9	1	11.11	4	1	25	2	0	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	366	117	32	1053	149	14.15	501	48	9.58	915	76	8.31
32.	Tripura	9	0	0	25	0	0.00	3	2	66.7	2	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	416	69	16.6	1665	326	19.58	252	33	13.1	215	10	4.65
34.	Uttarakhand	43	1	2.33	16	5	31.25	26	15	57.7	11	2	18.18
35.	West Bengal	12	0	0	50	29	58.00	25	0	0	3	0	0.00
TOTAL		5221	666	12.8	15350	1410	9.19	9126	739	8.1	6769	267	3.94

Indication:

\* = Not made available by the States/U.Ts.

0 = Nil

**B- Information on working of the FSS Act, 2006 in the Country for the year 2010 (Commodity wise)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Milk			Butter, Ghee, Ice-cream and other milk products			Edible Oils, Fast and Vanspati			Cereals, Cereal products and Pules		
		Exami- ned	Adulte- rated	Percen- tage	Exami- ned	Adulte- rated	Percen- tage	Exami- ned	Adulte- rated	Percen- tage	Exami- ned	Adulte- rated	Percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	16	17.778	418	44	10.53	1125	36	3.2	2875	93	3.23
2.	A and N Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Nil	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	1	5.26	3	0	0.00	22	2	9.09	45	3	6.67
4.	Assam	36	10	27.78	57	9	15.79	184	20	10.9	259	28	10.81
5.	Bihar	8	0	0.00	79	19	24.05	269	43	16	678	107	15.78
6.	Chandigarh	3	2	66.67	36	9	25	21	2	9.5	20	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	3	50	68	35	51.47	22	11	50	36	12	33.33
8.	Dadra and N.H.	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	163	14	8.589	617	39	6.32	576	3	0.52	380	8	2.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Goa	28	0	0	25	0	0.00	83	0	0	68	0	0
12.	Gujarat	353	31	8.7819	1219	162	13.29	1310	61	4.66	1011	28	2.77
13.	Haryana	143	65	45.455	560	142	25.36	334	39	11.7	274	29	10.58
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27	11	40.741	151	35	23.18	93	10	10.8	54	14	25.93
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	72	11	15.278	96	15	15.63	160	16	10	79	2	2.532
16.	Jharkand	8	1	12.5	25	10	40	10	0	0	36	4	11.11
17.	Karnataka	83	10	12.048	152	41	26.97	549	12	2.19	1931	57	2.95
18.	Kerala	260	12	4.62	551	22	3.99	1463	22	1.5	2347	55	2.34
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	374	103	27.54	1141	238	20.86	623	94	15.1	764	90	11.78
21.	Maharashtra	1513	412	27.231	1034	179	17.31	3559	298	8.37	2194	110	5.014
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
24.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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Unstarred Questions

25.	Nagaland	2	0	0	9	2	22.22	9	1	11.1	23	4	17.39
26.	Odisha	8	0	0	10	4	40	38	1	2.63	68	16	23.53
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	7	0	0	33	0	0	100	0	0
28.	Punjab	1109	312	28.133	870	213	24.48	560	52	9.29	1398	82	5.87
29.	Rajasthan	672	194	28.869	1898	538	28.35	874	177	20.3	482	40	8.30
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	5	1	20
31.	Tamil Nadu	247	85	34.413	177	49	27.68	1053	72	6.84	2442	123	5.037
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	87	4	4.60
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3419	1555	45.481	4344	1232	28.36	2640	579	21.9	1728	393	22.74
34.	Uttarakhand	20	14	70	58	23	39.66	17	5	29.4	3	2	66.67
35.	West Bengal	2	1	50	2	1	50	185	17	9.19	79	7	8.86
Total		8668	2863	33.03	13630	3061	22.46	15870	1573	9.91	19471	1312	6.738

Written Answers to

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**C- Information on working of the FSS Act, 2006 in the Country for the year 2010 (Commodity wise)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Fruit Product			Infant food			Other Miscellaneous Food Products			Total		
		Exami- ned	Adulte- rated	Percen- tage	Exami- ned	Adulte- rated	Percen- tage	Exami- ned	Adulte- rated	Percen- tage	Exami- ned	Adulte- rated	Percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	234	26	11.11	2	2	100	1767	69	3.9	11343	465	4.10
2.	A and N Island	0		0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	0.00	0	0	0	92	4	4.35	270	16	5.93
4.	Assam	70	17	24.29	6	0	0	133	12	9.02	1062	122	11.49
5.	Bihar	53	8	15.09	20	1	5	299	62	20.7	2169	366	16.87
6.	Chandigarh	5	2	40.00	0	0	0	67	10	14.9	191	32	16.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	2	18.18	1	0	0	28	6	21.4	204	81	39.71
8.	Dadra and N.H.	2	0	0.00	0	0	0	3	0	0	17	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	15	0	0	28	0	0.00



10.	Delhi	137	4	2.92	2	0	0	363	31	8.54	3668	143	3.90
11.	Goa	66	0	0.00	3	0	0	133	7	5.26	716	9	1.26
12.	Gujarat	356	65	18.26	40	0	0	2175	194	8.92	9747	663	6.80
13.	Haryana	169	21	12.43	0	0	0	542	37	6.83	3115	457	14.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	43	15	34.88	10	0	0	107	35	32.7	726	145	19.97
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	1	3.03	1	0	0	267	34	12.7	1001	101	10.09
16.	Jharkand	11	4	36.36	8	0	0	22	8	36.4	200	36	18.00
17.	Karnataka	253	1	0.40	48	0	0	884	49	5.54	5591	263	4.70
18.	Kerala	458	4	0.87	111	2	1.802	1295	80	6.18	10660	282	2.65
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	163	24	14.72	30	2	60.667	1284	191	14.9	6495	939	14.46
21.	Maharashtra	370	37	10.00	54	1	1.852	3441	435	12.6	17394	1817	10.45
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	3	0	0.00	3	0	0	3	0	0	32	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	24	6	25	109	17	15.60

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Odisha	2	0	0.00	1	0	0	58	6	10.3	248	36	14.52
27.	Puducherry	16	0	0.00	0	0	0	27	0	0	242	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	541	143	26.43	97	4	4.124	1278	103	8.06	8269	1203	14.55
29.	Rajasthan	314	36	11.46	10	3	30	1270	285	22.4	7752	1738	22.42
30.	Sikkim	5	1	0.00	5	0	0	12	0	0	51	6	11.76
31.	Tamil Nadu	160	24	15.00	24	1	4.167	1318	208	15.8	8256	952	11.53
32.	Tripura	19	0	0.00	3	0	0	79	4	5.06	281	10	3.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	61	11	18.03	13	1	7.692	1811	537	29.7	16564	4746	28.65
34.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0.00	1	0	0	53	17	32.1	250	84	33.60
35.	West Bengal	9	7	77.78	0	0	0	18	15	83.3	385	77	20.00
TOTAL		3570	453	12.69	493	17	3.448	18868	2445	13	117062	14806	12.65

**Expansion of health services in the country**

5022. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health services in the country have undergone an all-round expansion during the last decade;

(b) if so, the percentage of growth recorded in the said services in the country in 2011-12 *vis-a-vis* 2001-02;

(c) the contribution of public and private sectors in the said growth, separately;

(d) whether the constant decline in contribution of public sector has resulted in rapid commercialization of the said sector; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health" being a State subject it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to ensure adequate, affordable and accessible health care to its citizens. However, to improve access to primary and secondary health delivery service, Government of India provides financial assistance to State Government for up-gradation of health infrastructure development as per need. For enabling affordable/reliable tertiary health care services and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the country, Central Government launched the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha yojana (PMSSY). The scheme envisages construction of AIIMS like institutions and improving health infrastructure through *inter-alia* construction of super specialty blocks/trauma centres.

The percentage of growth recorded in the number of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, during 2001 and 2009 is given below:

Sl.No.	Description	Year		%Change in 2011 with reference to 2001
		2001	2011	
1.	SubCentre(SC)	137311	148124	7.9
2.	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	22842	23887	4.6
3.	Community Health Centre (CHC)	3043	4809	58.0

Data on growth of health services in private sector is not available from official statistics.

(d) and (e): The public health services in India are perceived to be inadequate. This has led to the emergence of a large private sector in Health that contributes towards commercialization of the health sector. Government of India launched National Rural Health Mission in 2005 to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective quality healthcare services especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The major thrust of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to build the public health system by way of strengthening the health infrastructure, augmentation of human resources, flexible financing and encouraging involvement of community to improve service delivery. The Mission covers the entire country with special focus on 18 identified States with weak public health indicators and weak health infrastructure. These include the hilly and North Eastern States amongst others.

The other steps taken to improve the public health system in the country *inter-alia* include:

- Increased public allocation for health programmes
- Implementation of programmes for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Mainstreaming of India system of Medicine and Homeopathy.
- Making available specialized health care services through strengthening of hospitals.

#### **Letters received from MPs**

5023. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament (MPs) by the Minister of Health and Family welfare during 2011 and 2012 till date;

(b) how many of those letters have been replied and the reasons for not replying the remaining letters;

(c) whether copies of letters replied would be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Procurement of neonatal care equipments under NRHM**

5024. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is providing funds to State Governments under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to procure material and neonatal care equipments at facilities to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are no standards for such equipments and no regulation barring entry of unsafe, non-standard equipment into the market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government for installation of effective neonatal care equipments in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Funds are released under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to all State/UTs as per approved Annual Programme Implementation Plan.

(b) and (c) No. The maternal and neonatal care equipments are procured by the States and UTs as per State Procurement plans. However, as per Facility Based Newborn Care Operation guidelines of Government of India (MOHFW, 2011), conduct of power audit is recommend for installation of equipment and a list of essential and desirable newborn care equipments has been provided therein.

**Prevention of female foeticide**

5025. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the fourth most dangerous country for women, female foeticide being the key reasons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to avoid such occurrences in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is no such assessment by any UN or Inter-governmental agency. However, as per the Thomas Reuters Foundation Survey, India is ranked 4th, based on the overall perception of 213 gender experts from 5

continents on six key risks—sexual violence, non-sexual violence, cultural or religious factors, discrimination and lack of access to resources and trafficking.

The steps taken to avoid such occurrences include the following:

- I. The National Charter for Children was adopted in 2004 as a reiteration of the Government's commitment to children's rights to survival, development and protection. It specifically refers to the obligation of the State and Community to undertake all appropriate measures to address the problems of infanticide and foeticide and other issues relating to the survival of the girl child.
- II. The National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 has identified twelve key areas that require utmost attention, including abolition of female foeticide, infanticide and child marriage and ensuring survival, development and protection of the girl child.
- III. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been established under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The NCPCR is mandated to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country, to enquire into violation of child rights and to recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases.
- IV. 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 prevents the misuse of medical diagnostic techniques for the purpose of sex determination.
- V. Government of India has intensified the drive against sex determination through effective implementation of the PC and PNDT Act as per details mentioned below:
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - Government of India has notified important amendment 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.
- 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 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2011, followed by several review meetings.
- 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.
- 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 and PNDT Act.

#### **Treatment for in-vitro fertilization under CGHS**

5026. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that all the treatment for in-vitro fertilization by women will now be borne by Government under CGHS scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether under this project women are eligible for 3 such cycles;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether, in addition to the above, certain other incentives area also proposed to be given to such women opting for the treatment; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Central Government health Scheme (CGHS) has introduced IVF (in-vitro fertilization) facility for the childless (CGHS beneficiaries to have a child through this modern technique. Under this initiative a maximum of Rs. 65,000/- per cycle is allowed for three fresh cycles of IVF procedure to be undertaken by the couple.

- (e) and (f) No.

**Regional disparity in availability of doctors**

† 5027. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to states;

(a) whether it is a fact that due to establishment of large number of medical colleges in the Southern State there is huge disparity in the availability of doctors in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of the required number of doctors in each State of the country; and

(d) if so, the required number of doctors in each State and their shortages in each State?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) the Central Government is aware that there is imbalance in establishment of medical colleges and shortage of available of doctors in the country particularly in rural areas. The State-wise requirement of doctors has not been assessed by the Central Government. However, as per assessment made by the Board of Governors, Medical Council of India the country would require 15.4 lakh doctors to achieve a target of doctor population ratio of 1:1000 by 2030.

**Checking adulteration of food items**

5028. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism has been established to test milk for harmful bacteria like E. coli staphaureus and listeria monocytogenes, and checking started from February, 2012 as has been made mandatory by the Food Safety Standards Authority of India (FSSAI);

(b) if so, whether FSSAI has issued any detailed guidelines to ensure that all eatables are put to similar tests to eliminate adulteration of food items; and

(c) whether the Ministry has introduced any periodic or random checking with the operation of this new methodology either on its own or in co-ordination with State Governments as such manufacturer bases are spread deep in rural, semi-urban and urban areas?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Section 2.4.2. (7) of Food Safety and Standards Rural, 2011 describes the mechanism and methods for testing the harmful bacteria like. Coli in milk.

(b) Microbiological standards of eatables including milk have been introduced in the Appendix B of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011.

(c) Implementation of Food Safety and Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder, rests with the State/UT Governments. To ensure availability go food free of adulteration and contamination random samples of various food articles are drawn regularly by the Food Safety Officers of all State/UT Government. These samples are tasted as per standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rural/Regulation, 2011 framed there under and penal action is taken against the offenders in cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards.

#### **Medical store facilities at AIIMS, Delhi**

†5029. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical store facility is available in the complex of AIIMS hospital in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of medical stores in AIIMS complex;

(c) whether these are Government-run stores or private stores:

(d) whether essential medicines for BPL patients are available at Government controlled rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) One medical store is functioning at AIIMS which provides medicines and surgical consumable items to the patients at 50% discount on Maximum Retail Price (MRP).

(c) It is a private store which has been awarded contracts after open tender process.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) and (e) All Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients admitted in AIIMS Hospital are provided all medicines and surgical consumables items from the hospital and no poor BPL patient is asked to buy anything from the medical stores outside.

**Shortage of medical personnel under NRHM**

5030. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the progress of the crucial programme of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is very unsatisfactory;

(b) whether as per the data released by the Ministry, there are shocking shortfalls of doctors, nurses, health assistants, radiographer, pharmacists and other personnel in the rural health delivery structures;

(c) whether ' 10,000 crores allocated for rural medical care is lying unspent;

(d) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to overcome the situation by providing necessary infrastructures since there is no dearth of required money and number of medical personnel in various sectors in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government had launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 in the entire country to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare service to rural population particularly the vulnerable and the marginalized sections. Under NRHM, substantial progress has been made in terms of health systems strengthening.

There has been impressive augmentation of physical infrastructure, human resources for public health and supplies and logistics. Functionality of public health facilities ha registered improvement and there are improved outcomes.

Achievement on key indicators under NRHM is as under:-

- (1) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has reduced from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 47 per 1000 live birth in 2010.
- (2) Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has reduced from 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live births in 2007-09.
- (3) Total Fertility Rate (TRF) has reduced from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.5 in 2010.
- (4) Malaria Mortality has reduced by 72%.

(5) Tuberculosis cure rate achieved is 88%

(b) As per the Rural Health Statistics-2011 Shortfall of key health functionaries as compared to requirement is as follows:

Functionary	%Shortfall
ANM	3.8%
LHV/Health Assistant (Female)	38.0%
Health Assistant( Male)	41.6%
Doctors at PHC	12%
Radiographers at CHCs	54%
Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs	22.4%
Nurses at PHCs and CHCs	23%

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise

**Setting up of NCHRH for improving quality of  
medical education and research**

5031. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far by Government to bring in reforms in the regulatory framework of medical education and research in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up National Council for Human Resource in Health (NCHRH);

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the manner in which implementation of the proposal is likely to help in improving the quality and standards of medical education and research in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government, in consultation with the Medical Council of India (MCI), keeps reviewing the regulations framed under IMC Act, 1956 and

notifying need based amendments in furtherance of the Government's efforts to bring reforms in the field of medical education.

Apart from this, the Central Government has constituted a Board of Governors superseding the MCI through the India Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 on 15th May, 2010 *inter-alia* empowering the Board to grant permission for establishment of medical colleges, opening higher course of study etc. without the prior approval of the Central Government.

(b) to (d) Yes. It is proposed to set up the National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as an overarching regulatory body for medical education and allied health sciences with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector.

The proposed NCHRH would also constitute a National Board for Health Education (NBHE) and a National Evaluation and Assessment Committee (NEAC) with a mandate to prescribe minimum standards for health education and developing and maintaining system of accreditation of health educational institutes respectively. Apart from this, National Councils for medical and other allied health professionals have also been proposed to be set up under NCHRH for regulation of the profession.

The NCHRH bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2011, which has referred the bill to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

#### **Pictorial Warnings on tobacco products**

5032. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the size of the pictorial health warnings on tobacco products from the current 40 per cent on the front panel to 50 per cent of the principal display area as recommended by Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC);

(b) whether Government is aware that plain packaging of tobacco products will be helpful in clearly communication the health warnings on tobacco products and prevent tobacco initiation among youth and to promote tobacco cessation among tobacco users;

(c) whether Government plans to introduce plain packaging of tobacco product to promote tobacco cessation among tobacco users; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no proposal.

(b) Government is not aware of any study on this issue.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal.

**Diabetes research through novel pathways**

5033. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please to state:

(a) whether Government, in view of mounting cases of diabetes across the country, has decided to conduct research through novel pathways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since ascertained the factors responsible for increase in the diabetic patients across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to control the increase in number of diabetic patients across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is supporting Research for development of low cost diabetes diagnostic tools through Ad-Hoc research program, low glycemc diet, prevalence healthy life style strategies, and studies on camel milk effect on Type-1 Diabetes. Apart from advance research center for Diabetes research at Madras Diabetes Research Foundation, Chennai, ICMR has also started collecting information on prevalence and risk factor assessment through multicenter Task force studies.

The Indian Council of Medical Research has completed the Phase 1 of Task project entitled' ICMR- India Diabetes (INDIAB) study- Phase I" in the rural and urban settings in four States and one union territory viz Tamilnadu, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Chandigarh have been included. The overall weighted prevalence of diabetes in Tamil Nadu was 10.4% Jharkhand 5.3% Chandigarh 13.6% and Maharashtra 8.4%. The prevalence of prediabetes was 8.3%, 8.1%, 14.6% and 12.8% respectively.

(c) and (d) The increase in prevalence is due to various factors including low birth weight turning in to well fed when grow unhealthy diets obesity and sedentary lifestyle, population ageing, better availability of diagnostic facilities, environmental degradation and its impact on endocrine system etc.

(e) The Government of India has initiated the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during the 11th Five Year Plan in 100 selected districts in 21 States with the aim to prevent and control the NCDs including diabetes through opportunistic screening of all persons above 30 years of age and all pregnant women. The screening is carried out by strip method in various healthcare delivery setups viz, District Hospitals, Community Health Centres Sub-Centres, etc. The suspected diabetic cases screened at SCs and CHCs are further referred to CHCs and District Hospitals respectively for confirmation and their treatment.

#### **Expenditure on health sector**

5034. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the expenditure on health sector by Central Government *vis-a-vis* private sector, in figures and as percentage of GDP;
- (b) the data in this regard for neighboring and advanced countries;
- (c) whether as per World Health Statistics (2011) brought out by WHO, the per capita expenditure on health by Government was US \$ 15 in 2008;
- (d) the statistics in this regard for other countries; and
- (e) whether expenditure being incurred on health sector by Government is abysmally low, thereby adversely affecting health services to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Public health expenditure comprises of expenditure by State and Central Government. Expenditure on health by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during 2011-12 stood at Rs. 27205.53 crore (provisional) which is 0.31 percent of GDP. As per National Health Accounts 2004-05, health expenditure by private provider of health services was Rs. 102656.74 crore in 2004-05 This is estimated to be 3.17 percent of GDP.

(b) A Statement showing Public *vis-a-vis* Private Expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on Health in 2008, in respect of some selected neighbouring/advanced countries is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) Yes.

(d) As per World Health Statistics 2011 brought out by World Health Organisation (WHO), per capita Government expenditure in 2008, on health at

average exchange rate (US\$) was US\$ 3523 for Germany, US\$ 3768 for France, US\$ 3116 for United Kingdom; US\$ 69 for China, US\$ 7 for Pakistan, US\$ 36 for Sri Lanka, US\$ 5 for Bangladesh and US\$ 9 for Nepal.

(e) The expenditure incurred by the General Government on health sector has increased over the years from 1.22 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2007-08 to 1.30 percent of GDP in 2011-12 (BE). The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission in 2005, with a view to provide accessible, affordable, accountable and effective primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population.

#### Statement

*Details of Public viz-a-viz Private Expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on Health in respect of some select neighbouring and advanced countries.*

Sl. No.	Countries	Public Expenditure on health as percentage of GDP 2008	Private Expenditure on health as percentage of GDP-2008
1.	India	1.36	2.84
2.	Germany	7.83	2.31
3.	Italy	6.64	2.06
4.	UK	7.19	1.51
5.	China	2.03	2.27
6.	Pakistan	0.84	1.76
7.	Sri Lanka	1.79	2.31
8.	Bangladesh	1.04	2.26
9.	Nepal	2.26	3.74

*Source:* Based on World Health Statistics (2011) brought out by World Health Organization

#### High salt contents in eatables

5035. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey company has reported high salt contents in the branded chips, burgers and noodles;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government will take against these companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi has conducted a very limited study consisting of 23 samples on "Nutritional analysis of junk food". The result revealed high levels of sugar, salt and fats ranging from 14.4 gm to 71.6 gm, 0.2 gm to 4.2 and 7.1 gm to 35.9 gm per 100 gm of sample respectively.

(c) Implementation of the Food Safety Act, 2006 and Rules / Regulations made thereunder rests with State/UT Governments who take action in cases where tested samples are not found to be in conformity with the prescribed standards.

#### **Inadequate facilities in government hospitals**

‡5036. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the existing facilities available in Government hospitals for the poor, destitutes and pregnant women are not adequate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether pregnant women, poor and helpless patients are facing lot of problems in getting admission and proper treatment in these hospitals;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received in this regard since the last three years, till date; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate facilities in Government hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide adequate healthcare facilities to all the people including poor, destitute and pregnant women. The Central Government only supplements the efforts of the States in this regard.

In so far as the three Central Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and its associated Hospitals are concerned, adequate facilities exist in these hospitals and there is no problem for pregnant women, poor and helpless patients to avail these services/facilities.

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



**Robotic cardiothoracic surgery facility for CGHS beneficiaries**

5037. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a state-of-the-art robotic cardiothoracic surgery i.e. a minimally invasive procedure for treatment of serious heart ailment is available in leading hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether this procedure is safe and requires minimum period of hospitalisation;

(c) whether it is permissible for the beneficiaries of CGHS/ECHS to avail the facility;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government is considering to provide this facility of treatment to the beneficiaries in near future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) empanel private hospitals for specific specialties and not for any particular procedure. CGHS does not maintain information regarding availability of a particular procedure in a particular hospital. CGHS package rates are fixed for common treatment procedures undertaken in hospitals. Whenever a request for treatment under a new procedure is received, the same is examined by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on a case to case basis in consultation with experts in the field, regarding justification, safety and other issues pertaining to the procedure. So far as Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) is concerned, it follows the CGHS rates.

**Grim situation of mental healthcare system in country**

5038. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's mental healthcare system is in a shamble, and there is an urgent need to innovative this to effect improvement therein;

(b) if so, the gravity of this menace, especially in the rural sector;

(c) whether there is a huge shortage of doctors, dispensaries, social workers, and village clinics in the country to address this grim issue; and

(d) if so, the action plan of Government to address this issue on a war footing?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) "Health" is a State subject. The Central Government on its part is implementing the National Mental Health Programme with an objective to provide sustainable and easily available mental health care to mentally ill persons. However, there is considerable room for reform and improvement in the mental health services.

(c) There is a huge shortage in the present requirement of mental health professionals like Psychiatrists, Clinical Psychiatric Psychiatrists Social Workers and Psychiatric Nurses *vis-a-vis* the requirement.

(d) 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 11th Five year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

1. Manpower Development Scheme:
  - (i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence
  - (ii) Scheme for establishment of PG Departments in Mental Health Specialties.
2. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counseling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc.
3. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College.
4. 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.

#### **Doctors response to patients at safdarjang hospital**

5039. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether patients are not being offered due and considered opinion/treatment by the doctors in Safdarjang Hospital;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to ensure that the patients receive due and considered treatment;

(c) whether the number of patients visiting the Safdarjang Hospital is many times more than the sanctioned strength of doctors in all the departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the number of doctors to ensure due attention to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. Due and considered opinion/treatment are offered by the doctors in spite of heavy patient load in Safdarjung Hospital.

The creation of posts for doctors and other staff is a continuous process and is taken up in accordance with requirement and available resources from time to time. In this regard various steps have been taken which include filling of vacancies arising from time to time due to retirement, resignation, etc. through UPSC; allowing hospital to fill up the vacant posts on contract basis till such time the posts are filled on a regular basis, etc.

#### **Impact of high cost of medical expenditure on family income**

† 5040. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the families going for medical treatment are slipping below poverty line because of the high expenditure and escalating prices of medical facilities;

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

(c) the annual percentage of families slipping into the category of below poverty line as per Government estimates?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Report of the Working Group on National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has made reference to an article published in Lancet, which states that health expenditures account for more than half of Indian households falling into poverty, with about 39 million Indian people (30.6 million in rural areas and 8.4 million in urban areas) being pushed into poverty every year due to health costs.

(b) The Government has taken several steps to provide accessible, affordable and accountable health care facilities to all sections of the people that, *inter-alia* include :

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- 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.
- Increased public allocation for health programmes

(c) As per Press Note of Planning Commission issued on 19th March 2012 on Poverty Estimates, 2009-2010, the all-India Head Count Ratio (HCR) has declined by 7.3 percentage points from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-2010.

**Case of anaemia and underweight amongst Indian teens**

5041. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indian teens who are anaemic and underweight;
- (b) the details thereof and the country's ranking globally in this regard;
- (c) the steps Government is taking to improve the health of teens;
- (d) the result of the steps taken by Government thereon;
- (e) whether food adulteration is one of the causes; and
- (f) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Adolescent Anemia has been a long standing problem in India and the country has a high prevalence. However, no data for number of teens suffering from anemia and on underweight children is available for the 13 - 19 year age-group. However, according to NFHS-III (2005-06) data, over 55 % of adolescent boys and girls in the age group of 15-19 years are anaemic. As per the same survey report, in the age-group of 15-19 years, 46.8% females and 58.1% males are underweight.

There is no country - wise ranking for adolescent anemia. However, according to WHO - SEARO Report, "Adolescent Nutrition: A Review of the Situation in Selected South-East Asian Countries" India has the highest prevalence of adolescent anemia in the South East Asia Region.

- (c) The Government has decided to implement the Weekly Iron and Folic

Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Program for adolescents. The program will be implanted in both rural and urban areas and will cover school going adolescent girls and boys from 6th to 12th class enrolled in Government/Government aided/municipal schools and out of school adolescent girls.

- WIFS will provide free of cost weekly dose of Iron and Folic Acid, bi-annual deworming tablet along with regular testing and counseling services.
- School Health Programme (SHP) is a public sector programme specifically focused on school age children to provide preventive, promotive and curative services to diagnose deficiency, disease and deformity in school going children.
- The Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual hygiene has been launched in 152 districts in the country to provide sanitary napkins at subsidized rates to adolescent girls.

(d) The result of the steps taken by the Govt would address the problem of anaemia and decrease the number of underweight teens.

(e) There is no study to prove food adulteration is one of the causes of anaemia. However, the mandate of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) established thereunder, is laying down science based standards for articles of food and also to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. FSS Act/FSSAI do not prescribe the kind or quantity of food to be consumed by the individual.

(f) To ensure availability of food free of adulteration, pollution and contamination, random samples of various food articles are drawn regularly by the Food Safety Officers of all State/UT Governments. These samples are tested and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulations 2011 framed thereunder.

#### **Special law to curb food adulteration**

5042. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry in consultation with State Governments contemplates to frame special law or amending existing law / rules for severe

punishment for culprits involved in adulteration of food especially milk as there are steep rise in such cases and it is adversely impacting precious human life; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A new comprehensive legislation which consolidates the laws relating to food was enacted by the Parliament. This new Act, namely, "Food Safety and Standards act, 2006 (FSSA 2006). Thereafter, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has been established for laying down science based standards for food articles and to regulate their manufacture, shortage, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The Rules and Regulations under the new Act have come into force w.e.f. 05.08.2011. The FSSA2006 has provisions for punishment for those Food Business Operator whose products are found not enforcing to prescribed standards.

#### **Assistance for tackling swine flu**

† 5043. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people died of Swine Flu and other fatal diseases in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the assistance provided by Government to tackle Swine Flu and other fatal diseases during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the details of the assistance sought to tackle serious diseases, State-Wise;

(d) the details of the proposals submitted during the last two years, State-wise;

(e) the number of proposals pending for approval, State-wise, along with the reasons therefor; and

(f) by when these proposals will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of people died of Swine Flu in the last two years, State-wise, is given in statement (*See below*) Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever was the only other new fatal disease which affected the State of Gujarat in January, 2011. Two people died of this disease. There has been no human case or deaths due to Avian Influenza.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) to (f) The Influenza pandemic (Swine Flu) being a new disease, no State was prepared. Hence assistance was provided to all the States. The assistance provided included Community surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. 45 laboratories (26 in Govt. Sector and 19 in Private Sector) were networked with all States to test the clinical samples. All States were provided Oseltamivir, the antiviral drug, H1N1 vaccine (to vaccinate health care workers), personal protective equipments and masks. Training of district level teams was supported by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Awareness was created through print and visual media. All such information were made available on the website: <http://mohfw-hlnl.nic.in>

For Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever Community based Surveillance was put in place. Laboratory tests were carried out at National Institute of Virology, Pune. Treatment protocol and public health guidelines were provided to the State Government of Gujarat.

For Avian Influenza, Central Rapid Response Teams were deputed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to evolve location specific micro-plan, event based active surveillance, laboratory diagnosis at National Institute of Virology, Pune and National Centre for Disease Control, Delhi. The State Governments were provided with Oseltamivir and Personal Protective Equipments.

No proposals are pending with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

#### Statement

*State/UT - wise number of deaths of Influenza A H1N1: 2010 and 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Jan, 2010-Dec, 2010	Jan, 2011-Dec, 2011
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	1
3.	Assam	1	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0

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S. No.	State/UT	Jan,2010-Dec,2010	Jan,2011-Dec,2011
7.	Chhattisgarh	12	0
8.	D and N Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	77	2
11.	Goa	1	0
12.	Gujarat	363	4
13.	Haryana	16	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1
16.	Jharkhand	0	0
17.	Karnataka	116	12
18.	Kerala	89	10
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	110	4
21.	Maharashtra	669	5
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	29	0
27.	Puducherry	6	0
28.	Punjab	14	14
29.	Rajasthan	153	11
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	13	4
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	7	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	29	0
35.	West Bengal	4	0
COMULATIVE TOTAL		1763	75

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**Promotional avenues for CGHS employees**

5044. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the names of the posts (excluding medical posts), number of posts, pay scale offered to those posts (Pre-revised and raised pay-scales) granted/permissible under Assured Career progression (ACP)/Modified ACP and their promotional avenues in respect of employees working under CGHS, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The requisite information regarding names of the posts (excluding medical posts), number of the posts, their pay scales etc. of the paramedical and other staff of CGHS are given in statement (*See below*)

They are granted promotion, ACP, MACP etc. in accordance with their Recruitment Rules pertaining to the respective cadres and the Govt. instructions issued from time to time.

*Statement*

*Details of posts, scales and number of the paramedical and other staff of CGHS*

**Group-B Officers**

Name of Posts		Pre-revised scale before 6th Cental Pay Commission Grace Pay (GP)	Revised Pay Scale after 6th central pay Commission with	Sanc tioned Strength
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Liaison Officer	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	01
2.	Senior Refractionist	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs.4200	02
3.	Dietician	6500-200-10500	9300-34800+GP Rs.4600	01
4.	Store Keeper	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs.4200	02

**Group-C Officers**

1.	Family Welfare Extension Educator	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs.4200	01
2.	Family Planning Welfare Worker	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	01
3.	Family Planning Field Worker	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	07

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Unstarred Questions

4.	Laboratory Mech.	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	01
5.	Medical Social Worker	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+ GP Rs. 4200	04
6.	Orthoptist	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	02
7.	Projectionist-cum-Mechanic	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	01
8.	Public-Health Nurse	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	02
9.	Asst. Nursing Superintendent	6500-200-10500	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4600	01
10.	Accountant (Sr.)	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	03
11.	Accountant (Jr.)	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	02
12.	Asstt. Office supdt.,	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	01
13.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (Sr.)	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	09
14.	Asstt. Liaison Officer	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	01
15.	Carpenter Gr. I	3050-7504590	5200-20200+GP Rs. 1900	01
16.	Driver Gr. I	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	06

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1	2	3	4	5
17.	Dark Room Assistant	3200-85-4900	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	03
18.	Duplicating Machine Operator	3050-75-4590	5200-20200+GP Rs. 1900	03
19.	ECG Tech. (Sr.)	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	01
20.	Head Clerk	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	02
21.	Hindi Translator (Senior)	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	01
22.	Hindi Translator	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	06
23.	Laboratory Asst.	3200-85-4900	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2000	05
24.	Lady Health Visitor	4500-125-7000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 2800	19
25.	Medical Record Technician	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	03
26.	Office Supdt.,	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	08
27.	Panchkarma Asstt.	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	06
28.	Store Supdt.	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	03

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29.	Sister Incharge (Ayurvedic)	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	02
30.	Sister Incharge (Allopathic)	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	30
31.	Stenographer (Senior)	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	06
32.	U.D.C.	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	62
33.	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (Jr.)	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	18
34.	Dental Technician	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	07
35.	Dental Hygienist	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	02
36.	Driver	3050-75-4590	5200-20200+GP Rs. 1900	26
37.	E.C.G. Tech.	4000-100-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	07
38.	L.D.C.	3050-75-4590	5200-20200+GP Rs. 1900	272
39.	Laboratory Tech.	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	60
40.	Nurse Midwife	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	39
41.	Pharmacist-Cum-Clerk (Unani)	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	07

1	2	3	4	5
42.	Pharmacist-cum-Clerk (Ayurvedic)	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	34
43.	Pharmacist-Cum-Clerk (Siddha)	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	01
44.	Pharmacist-Cum-Clerk (Homoe)	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	21
45.	Pharmacist Gr.I (Allopathic)	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	376
46.	Refractionist	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	02
47.	Radiographer/X-Ray Tech.	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	02
48.	Staff Nurse (Ayurvedic)	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	05
49.	Staff Nurse (Allopathic)	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	174
50.	Stenographer	4000-1000-6000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2400	05

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51.	Operation Theatre (Technician)	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	04
52.	Operation Theatre Assistant	3050-75-3950-80-4590	5200-20200+GP Rs. 1900	08
53.	Yoga Instructor	4500-125-7000	5200-20200+GP Rs. 2800	04
54.	Nursing Assistant (Sr.) /Technician	5500-175-9000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	08
55.	Nursing Assistant	5000-150-8000	9300-34800+GP Rs. 4200	36

**Group- D Officials**

Name of Posts	Pre-revised scale before 6th Central Pay Commission	Revised Pay Scale after 6th Central Pay Commission (With Grade Pay-GP)	Sauctioned Strength
1. Ayah	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	28
2. Carpenter Gr.II	2650-65-3300-70-4000	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	02
3. Cook	2610-60-3150-65-3540	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	04
4. Chowkidar	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP+ Rs.1800	135

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1	2	3	4	
5.	Cleaner	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	05
6.	labourer	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	04
7.	Mali	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	02
8.	Midwife	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	07
9.	Mate-cum-Masalchi	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	04
10.	Safaiwala	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	248
11.	Stretcher Bearer	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	02
12.	Ward Boy	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	06
13.	Depot Hand	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	01
14.	Dhobi	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	04
15.	Panchkarmka Attendant	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	04
16.	Dresser	2650-65-3300-70-4000	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	179
17.	Daftry	2610-60-3150-65-3540	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	07
18.	Female Attendant	2650-65-3300-70-4000	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	177
19.	Laboratory Attendant	2650-65-3300-70-4000	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	45
20.	Nursing Attendant	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	181
21.	Packer	2650-65-3300-70-4000	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	22
22.	Peon	2550-55-2660-60-3200	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	161
23.	Sirkar	2610-6-3150-65-3540	5200-20200+GP Rs.1800	01



**Targets set for reducing malnourished children**

5045. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets fixed by Government to reduce the number of malnourished children in the country till 2011-12;
- (b) whether the targets have been achieved;
- (c) if so, the reasons for underperformance, if any;
- (d) the details of funds allocated, Statewise; and
- (e) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012), The Government fixed the target to reduce malnutrition in children to half by 2012.

(b) and (c) The National Family health Survey-3 is the last national level survey and since then no new national level survey for assessment of nutritional status of children has been carried out. However, in 2011, HUNGaMA survey was carried out by non Governmental organisation with UNICEF in 100 low performing rural districts of six states. It showed that prevalence of underweight amongst children 0-3 years has come down, while wasting has declined significantly.

(d) the Ministry of Women and Child Development is the Nodal Ministry for management of malnutrition.

(e) The Government has accorded high priority to address malnutrition and is implementing several schemes through different Ministries /departments. These include the National Rural Health Mission, Integrated Child Development Scheme, Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana as direct interventions.

Under National Rural Health Mission, funds are provided each year to the States / UTs for carrying out following set of activities:

- Promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breast feeding and exclusive breast feeding till 6 months of age.
- Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in

Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) training.

- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
- Specific program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for children 6 to 60 months.
- Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Programme for adolescents.
- Nutrition Education through Village Health and nutrition Days to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices.

#### **Review of functioning of MCI and DCI**

† 5046. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether clear guidelines have been formulated for granting recognition or cancellation of recognition given to an medical college or dental college by Medical Council of India (MCI) or Dental Council of India (DCI);

(b) if so, whether these guidelines are adhered to totally;

(c) whether Government reviews the functioning of both the councils;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The medical and dental colleges in India are recognized/derecognized in accordance with the procedure given in Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Dentist Act 1948 respectively. The provisions of the respective Acts and regulations made thereunder are strictly adhered to.

(c) to (e) The Central Government, if necessary, reviews the policy decisions and recommendations of both the Councils as per the provisions of the respective acts by seeking additional information from the concerned institution/State

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Government. Besides, various policy decisions have been taken including setting up of an overarching regulatory body namely National Council of Human Resource in Health (NCHRH) which will coordinate all aspects of medical, dental, nursing, pharmacy and paramedical education.

**Plan for detection of diabetes**

5047. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is launching an ambitious plan to test people for diabetes in 100 districts before the end of the current Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far, State-wise, including districts in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the funds earmarked and spent so far in Andhra Pradesh; and
- (d) the objectives thereof, and involvement of NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government of India has initiated the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) during the 11th Five Year Plan in 100 selected districts in 21 States with the aim to prevent and control the NCDs including diabetes through opportunistic screening of all persons above 30 years of age and all pregnant women. So far, 62,19,822 people have been screened out of which 4,19,212 people are suspected to be diabetes. A statement showing State-wise details pertaining to screening of diabetics and hypertension is placed in Statement-I (*See* below) In Andhra Pradesh 5,62,759 people have been screened out of which 39,796 people are suspected to be diabetic. A statement showing District-wise details of screening of diabetes in Andhra Pradesh is placed in Statement - II (*See* below)

(c) During 2010-11, funds to the tune of Rs.218.45 lakh has been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh for initiating the programme in two District namely Vijayanagaram and Nellore. During 2011-12 funds to the tune of Rs.803.42 lakh has been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh for continuing the programme in the two old districts and launching the programme in 6 new districts namely Srikakulam, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Krishna, Kurnool and Prakasham.

- (d) The objectives of the programme are:

- Prevent and Control common NCDs through behaviour and life style changes.
- Provide early diagnosis and management of common NCDs.
- Build capacity at various levels of health care facilities for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of common NCDs.
- Train human resource within the public health setup to cope with the increasing burden of NCDs.
- Establish and develop capacity for palliative and rehabilitative care.

There is no provision for involvement of NGOs at the Central Level. However, under the provision of community involvement for change of behaviour/ habits, the services of NGOs can be availed/utilised at the State level by the concerned State Governments.

**Statement-I**

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, diabetes CVD and stroke (NPCDCS) screening for diabetes and Hypertension*

States	No of persons Screened	Suspected for Diabetes (>140)	% of Diabetes Suspected
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	5,62,759	39,796	7.07
Assam	1,08,889	7,262	6.67
Bihar***	1,68,353	9,170	5.45
Chhattisgarh	78,365	1,887	2.41
Gujarat	3,32,539	22,374	6.73
Haryana	3,35,464	10,877	3.24
Himachal Pradesh	81,719	4,940	6.05
Jammu & Jammu	46,335	3,040	6.56
Kashmir Kashmir	1,55,636	9,293	5.97
Jharkhand	98,689	6,629	6.72
Karnataka	4,84,273	53,671	11.08

1	2	3	4
Kerala**	4,57,160	42,865	9.38
Madhya Pradesh	2,39,331	5,254	2.20
Maharashtra	7,65,837	15,025	1.96
Sikkim*	2,92,606	15,990	5.46
Odisha	2,83,378	29,348	10.36
Punjab	4,23,898	31,851	7.51
Rajasthan	1,58,012	12,686	8.03
Uttarakhand***	1,77,857	10,191	5.73
Tamil Nadu	2,11,387	23,866	11.29
Uttar Pradesh	3,63,426	21,483	5.91
West Bengal	3,93,969	41,714	10.59
Grand Total	62,19,882	4,19,212	6.74

**Statement - II**

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

**Screening for Diabetes and Hypertension****State :** Andhra Pradesh

as on: 18.05.2012

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of persons Screened	Suspected for Diabetes (>140)	% of Diabetes suspected
1	Srikakulam	74,686	2,721	3.64
2	Vijyanagaram	2,04,530	6,960	3.40
3	Chittoor	32,320	2,130	6.59
4	Cuddapah	24,077	1,851	7.69
5	Nellore	1,12,770	12,225	10.84
6	Krishna	77,967	9,124	11.70
7	Kurnool	32,714	4,289	13.11
8	Prakasham	3,695	496	13.42
	Total	5,62,759	39,796	7.07

**Findings of RGI on Neonatal Deaths**

5048. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the findings of a study conducted by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and published in Lancet on 6 November, 2010 regarding alarming scenario of neonatal deaths in India;

(b) how does India compare with neighbouring/advanced countries regarding neonatal deaths, MMR, IMR etc.; and

(c) the Government's reaction to the observation contained in the study-Social preference for boy probably affects survival for girls.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Registrar General of India surveyed all deaths occurring during 2001-03 in 1.1. million nationally representative homes. As per the report, neonatal mortality rate was 36.9 per one thousand live births with prematurity and low birth weight, neonatal infections and birth asphyxia accounting for 78% of all neonatal deaths.

(b) Details are given in Statement. (see below)

(c) Various steps have been taken by Government of India to curb sex determination through effective implementation of the PC and PNDT Act (Preconception and Prenatal diagnostic test). Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNDT Act has been reconstituted. Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee have been scaled up. Government of India has also 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 service offered by mobile genetic clinics.

**Statement**

*Comparison of India with Neighboring/Advanced countries regarding neonatal deaths, MMR IMR*

Country	Neonatal	Infant	Under-five	Maternal Mortality
	Mortality Rate	Mortality rate	Mortality rate	Rate
	Per 1000 live births, 2009			Per 1 lakh
				(2003-08)*
Chad	41	124	209	1100
Afghanistan	45	134	199	1600
Nigeria	40	86	138	-
Uganda	26	79	128	440
Sudan	35	69	108	1100
Senegal	27	51	93	400
Pakistan	41	70	87	280
<b>India</b>	32	50	64	250
South Africa	18	43	62	170
Bangladesh	27	41	52	350
Nepal	28	39	48	280
Indonesia	17	30	39	230
Brazil	12	17	21	75
Egypt	9	18	21	84
China	11	17	19	37
Mexico	7	15	17	56
Sri Lanka	10	13	16	44
Thailand	8	12	13	12
United State of America	4	7	8	8
Australia	3	4	5	-
United Kingdom	3	5	5	7
Japan	1	2	3	8
San Marino	1	1	2	-

Source: \*State of the World Children 2011, UNICEF Report and level and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2011, Estimates developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation.

**Creation of Social Awareness on Organ Donation**

5049. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered within the last three years where families of brain dead persons came forward to donate human organs to needy persons as it may provide another lifeline, and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has issued or is in the process of issuing any advisory to all State Government to create social awareness for donation of human organs of brain dead persons as there is lack of enough seriousness and awareness in our society; and

(c) whether the Ministry considers to provide funds in the coming Five Year Plan to State Governments to establish human organ banks?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally.

(b) To create awareness for organ donation among the general public, the 6th world and first India Organ Donation Day was celebrated in November, 2010. The 2nd India Organ Donation day was organized at AIIMS, New Delhi, on 28th November, 2011, to emphasize and spread the message of Organ Donation among the public. On both these occasions, various activities were organized by Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare along with other partners having stakes in organ transplantation to promote donation of human organs of brain dead persons.

In addition regional "Organ Donation Awareness" functions were organized in 2011-12 at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Puducherry, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh and Trivendrum through Regional office of health and Family Welfare, to create social awareness for donation of human organs of brain dead persons.

(c): At present, there is no scheme under which funds can be provided to State Governments for setting up Human Organs Banks.



**Use of Trans-Fats in Fast Foods**

5050. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARAYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), the ingredients used by Mcdonald's, Pepsico, KFC, Haldiram, Domino's Pizza etc. are trans-fats which leads to early onset of diseases amongst the young;

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

(c) whether Government would appoint a High- powered Committee to look into the findings of the CSE and recommend stern action against multi-nationals to prevent ill-health amongst children; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Several epidemiological studies documented that high intake of trans fatty acids increase the risk of coronary heart disease. The recent CSE report on trans fatty acid content of the processed food documented that some of the food items such as French fries (KFC), Aloo Bhujia (Haldiram) and Lays potato chips (pepsico) contain high levels of trans fatty acids. Regular consumption of these food items will exceed the upper limit of trans fatty acid intake recommended by WHO (2gm/day). However one of the limitations of the study is small sample size and the CSE study was not on health impacts of trans fats. Further studies are necessary to determine the amount of total dietary intake that come from fast foods and total trans fatty acid intake amount by Indians as well as its potential effects on human health.

(c) and (d) In Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulation, 2011, every pre-packed food shall contain on the label a list of ingredients in descending order and nutrition information, calorie in Kcal, carbohydrate, protein and fat in gm/100 gm or ml/100 ml. The food in which hydrogenated vegetable fat or bakery shortening is used shall declare on the label that hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening used contains trans-fat.

**Parking Facility Outside Orthopaedic OPD in Safdarjang Hospital**

5051. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no parking facility for the orthopaedic patients in Safdarjang Hospital;

(b) if so, the steps taken to make suitable parking space available outside the orthopaedic OPD as the vehicles in which the orthopaedic patients are brought to the OPD cannot be parked in the parking lots located at a far away place; and

(c) the reasons for not shifting the orthopaedic OPD from its present location to the main OPD building or nearby?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) there is parking facility available for the Orthopedic Patients in front of the existing Orthopedic OPD at Safdarjung Hospital.

(c) The space available for the Orthopedic OPD in the new OPD block is not sufficient. Moreover, the present location of the Orthopedic OPD is convenient as it is housed on the ground floor. In addition the plaster room, OTs and Ortho wards are located in the close vicinity. Separate special physiotherapy for ortho patients is also arranged in nearby area for comprehensive care.

**Death of Children Due To Measles**

5052. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in its recent report WHO has claimed that India has the highest percentage of deaths of children due to measles in comparison to other countries of the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take on the report of WHO and to reduce deaths of children due to measles, substantially, in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As per report of World Health Organization India

accounted for 47% of estimated global measles mortality in 2010, During the period 2000 to 2010, mortality due to measles has not increased and in fact it has actually declined, through relatively slowly. Reasons include (1) provision of only one dose of measles vaccine in the Universal Immunization Program (UIP) till September, 2010 (2) Inadequate coverage of children under measles vaccination in many states.

(c) Various measures to reduce deaths due to measles have been initiated which include (1) Introduction of second dose of measles in UIP (2) increased focus on improving full immunization coverage under UIP (3) focus on improving overall nutritional and health status of children.

#### **Implementation of WHO Framework on Tobacco Control**

5053. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to implement the WHO framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC);

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government to implement Article 5.3 of the FCTC and its guidelines;

(c) how public health policy is protected from commercial and other vested interests especially from the tobacco industry;

(d) whether Government is considering to bring a legislation based on FCTC Article 5.3 for its inclusion in the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Government of India has ratified the WHO-Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) in 2004, and is obligated to take systematic steps for reduction in demand and supply of tobacco and tobacco products.

(b) and (c) The public health policies with regard to Tobacco Control are guided by " Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act,

(COTPA) 2003" and the Rules framed thereunder. The Act is very comprehensive and covers over 10 tobacco products (both smoking as well as smokeless) mentioned in the schedule.

Aligned to the principles of Article 5.3 of WHO FCTC, the process of formation of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder are completely insulated from any industry interference and only Inter-Ministerial consultations with Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting etc. Are held for framing and implementation of the policies related to tobacco control.

(d) to (f) At present there is no such proposal.

#### **Exodus of Indian Medical Professionals**

5054. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many doctors from premier Government medical institutes like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have quit their jobs to go abroad;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action to prevent the exodus of professionals from Indian medical institutes to abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As far as All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and other central government hospitals are concerned no information is being maintained regarding whereabouts of doctors after they take duly approved voluntary retirement/resignation.

(b) and (c) Following incentives are give to the faculty members:

- (i) Pay Scale of faculty at AIIMS, Delhi post Graduate institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, Jawahar Lal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Pondicherry, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science (NIMHANS), Bangalore, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Instititute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong are enhanced with effect from 1st January 2006
- (ii) Learning research allowance and financial support for participation in conferences has been enhanced.
- (iii) Assessment promotion scheme has been restructured.

In addition, Faculty at NEIGRIHMS is entitled to draw special Duty Allowance (SDA) @ 12.5%.

### Checks On Fat Food Items

†5055. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government regularly checks the food items prepared by the multinational fast food companies along with the ingredients used therein;
- (b) whether according to a report, the food items sold in the country by multinational fast food companies contain higher quantity of trans-fats, salt and sugar which are adversely affecting the health of children and other individuals;
- (c) whether Government is going to take any steps to check this practice so that the new generation of the country could be saved from diseases, and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Implementation of food Safety and Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder, rests with the State/UT Governments. To ensure availability of food free of adulteration and contamination, random samples of various food articles including those manufactured indigenously or by multinational companies, are drawn regularly by the Food Safety Officers of all state/UT Governments. These samples are tested, as per standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulations, 2011 Framed thereunder, and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the prescribed standards.

The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) has prescribed Science based standar for various ingredients of food items. As per Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labeling) Regulation, 2011, every pre-packaged food is required to contain on the label, a list of ingredients in the descending order and nutrition information, calorie in Kcal, carbohydrate, protein and fat in gm/100gm or ml/100 ml. The food in which hydrogenated vegetable fat or bakery shortening is used is required to declare on the label that hydrogenated vegetable fats or bakery shortening used contains trans fat.

FSSAI also issues advisories to all States/U.Ts based on specific issues relating to food safety from time to time. FSSAI is also generating awareness about healthy food through both print and electronic media.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Curb On Dealing of Spurious Drugs**

5056. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of manufacturing/marketing/prevalence of spurious drugs in the country, state-wise;
- (b) the administrative/penal action taken against wholesalers and retailers, culprits, during last five years, State-wise;
- (c) whether monitoring mechanism has failed in drug sector; and
- (d) if so, the plan of Government to curb dealing of spurious drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The manufacture and sale of spurious drugs are clandestine activities generally indulged in by anti-social elements which exploit the confidence enjoyed by certain fast selling drugs by making their imitations in various parts of the country. Isolated cases are detected by the State Drugs Control Departments through continuous surveillance and drawing samples for test. Such cases are detected through constant surveillance and drawing up of samples of drugs for testing done in drug testing laboratories of the Central/State /UT Governments. There are, however, no reports of large scale availability of the spurious drug in the market. A survey to assess the extent of spurious drugs in the country was conducted in the year 2009 by the Ministry of Health, through Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in the basis of statistical principles provided by Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Hyderabad. The survey has revealed that the extent of drugs founds spurious was only 0.046%.

A Statement giving the details of number of samples drawn for testing, number of samples declared spurious, number of persons arrested and prosecutions launched during the last five years, as per information provided by the State Drugs Control Departments is given in statement (see below)

The Government has taken following steps to check the problem of spurious/sub-standard Drugs:-

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended by the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 Whereby Stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

2. The Whistle Blower policy has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities. The details of policy are available at the website of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)(www.cdsco.nic.in)
3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation. The guidelines are available on the web site of CDSCO(www.cdsco.nic.in)
4. The inspectorate staff have been instructed to keet vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
5. The States /UTs have been requested to set up special courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for Speedy disposal of cases. 14 States/UTs have already set up designated special Courts for trial of cases related to spurious and substandard drugs.

*Statement*

*Number of samples tested and Enforcement Action taken by state drug-  
Controllers from 2007-08 to 2011-12*

**A. Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State  
Drugs 2007-08**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drug sample declared not of standard quality	No. of drug sample declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earliar column) decided	No. of persons arrested
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3962	82	5	1	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Arunachal Pradesh	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
3. Assam	237	21	nil	nil	nil	nil
4. Bihar	1471	36	nil	nil	nil	nil
5. Goa	164	32	nil	nil	nil	nil
6. Gujarat	1984	269	4	5	nil	nil
7. Haryana	1913	108	1	27	43	2
8. Himachal Pradesh	623	4	nil	nil	nil	nil
9. Jammu and Kashmir	696	39	nil	9	nil	nil
10. Karnataka	3094	224	01(vet)	24	nil	nil
11. Kerala	4228	222	nil	nil	nil	nil
12. Madhya Pradesh	1848	59	nil	1	nil	nil
13. Maharashtra	7038	633	20	nil	nil	37
14. Manipur	...	...	nil	nil	nil	nil
15. Meghalaya	276	4	nil	nil	nil	nil
16. Mizoram	4	nil	nil	nil	4	nil
17. Nagaland	46	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
18. Odisha	1133	77	7	6	nil	4
19. Punjab	914	30	6	4	1	nil
20. Rajasthan	1805	126	2	2	nil	nil
21. Sikkim	20	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
22. Tamilnadu	1988	260	2	nil	nil	nil
23. Tripura	381	14	nil	nil	nil	nil
24. Uttar Pradesh	3548	74	16	28	4	64
25. West Bengal	855	66	7	11	nil	7



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Pondicherry	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar Island	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
28. Chandigarh	90	2	nil	nil	1	nil
29. Delhi	52	4	2	2	nil	8
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
31. Daman and Diu	41	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
32. Lakshadweep	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
33. Chattisgarh	283	31	2	nil	nil	nil
34. Jharkhand	131	9	4	...	...	...
35. Uttaranchal	273	1	nil	nil	nil	nil

**B. Number of samples and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controllers during 2008-09**

Sl No.	States/UTs	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drug sample declared not of standard quality	No. of drug sample declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of person arrested
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4839	145	6	21	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	277	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	4372	53	40(22spurious)	69	Nil	33
5.	Goa	434	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Gujarat	1837	296	8	3	Nil	Nil
7. Haryana	2517	159	7	11	Nil	1
8. Himachal Pradesh	717	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Jammu and Kashmir	921	33	1	19	Nil	Nil
10. Karnataka	3311	240	Nil	6	Nil	1
11. Kerala	4866	40	40	44	5	Nil
12. Madhya Pradesh	2183	69	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Maharashtra	7060	583	16	9	Nil	13
14. Manipur	26	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Meghalaya	42	3	Nil		Nil	Nil
16. Mizoram	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17. Nagaland	147	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Odisha	1969	47	2	1	Nil	Nil
19. Punjab	922	71	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Rajasthan	1622	113	7	1	...	7
21. Sikkim	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. Tamil Nadu	2543	423	Nil	6	1	Nil
23. Tripura	497	8	4	1	Nil	Nil
24. Uttar Pradesh	1489	133	17	9	...	67
25. West Bengal	899	62	3	8	Nil	5
26. Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh	67	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29. Delhi	588	28	3	10	5	6
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Daman and Diu	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Lakshadweep	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Chattisgarh	67	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. Jharkhand	383	38	1	2	Nil	Nil
35. Uttaranchal	120	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**C. Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2009-10**

Sl No.	States/UTs	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drug sample declared not of standard quality	No. of drug sample declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of person arrested
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4647	97	1	1	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil (report on 32 samples awaited)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	549	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	2955	48	27	41	Nil	26
5.	Goa	656	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	373	56	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	1517	36	8	10	Nil	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	953	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1245	36	1	5	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	3100	156	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. Kerala	4506	169	Nil	27(3 spurious, 24 NSQ)	6	Nil
12. Madhya pradesh	477	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Maharashtra	5877	378	9	9	Nil	9
14. Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Meghalaya	1	1	Nil	Prosecution initiated	Nil	Nil
16. Mizoram	75	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17. Nagaland	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Odisha	1657	25	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
19. Punjab	1968	112	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Rajasthan	1194	87	17	Nil	Nil	7
21. Sikkim	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. Tamil Nadu	3770	419	3	2	Nil	8
23. Tripura	352	20	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Uttar Pradesh	1403	88	27	57	Nil	109
25. West Bengal	1040	61	11	9	Nil	8
26. Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh	113	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29. Delhi	539	22	6	2	Nil	5
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	investigation is in progress under the D and C Rules, meanwhile the manufacturing license has been supended	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. Daman and Diu	51	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Chhattisgarh	26	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. Jharkand	186	36	2	1	Nil	Nil
35. Uttaranchal	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**D. Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2010-11**

Sl No.	States/UTs	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drug sample declared not of standard quality	No. of drug sample declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of person arrested
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4052	52	1	1	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	760	63	1	1	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	2359	58	8	39	Nil	24
5.	Goa	642	26	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	5037	317	6	17	6	Nil
7.	Haryana	2348	67	1	4	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1125	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1480	27	4	3	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	3740	136	5	2	Nil	4
11.	Kerala	3485	128	Nil	36	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1936	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Maharashtra	6494	449	31	3	Nil	2
14. Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Meghalaya	157	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
16. Mizoram	86	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17. Nagaland	63	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18. Odisha	3166	111	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
19. Punjab	2864	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20. Rajasthan	2315	133	4	4	Nil	2
21. Sikkim	24	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. Tamil Nadu	3632	284	3	6	Nil	38
23. Tripura	518	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Uttar Pradesh	1247	179	30	38	2	1
25. West Bengal	917	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26. Pondicherry	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar Island	11	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh	33	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29. Delhi	651	24	Nil	1	Nil	1
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
31. Daman and Diu	49	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Lakshadweep	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Chhattisgarh	182	67	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. Jharkhand	195	16	Nil	7	Nil	Nil
35. Uttaranchal	102	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil

**E. Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2011-12**

Sl No.	States/UTs	No. of drug samples tested	No. of drug sample declared not of standard quality	No. of drug sample declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of person arrested
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4758	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	315	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	711	8	Nil	24	Nil	32
5.	Goa	765	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2874	186	64	6	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	1669	32	12	3	Nil	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1470	32	0	1	6	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1940	133	5	1	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	5268	159	2	3	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	3904	202	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2617	104	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6928	521	19	7	6	Nil
14.	Manipur*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	68	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	71	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	2910	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	3031	41	1	2	2	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1605	128	Nil	13	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Sikkim	26	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. Tamil Nadu	4110	298	4	4	Nil	Nil
23. Tripura	185	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24. Uttar Pradesh	1328	152	11	136	2	91
25. West Bengal	687	18	3	5	Nil	5
26. Pondicherry	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27. Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28. Chandigarh	79	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29. Delhi	283	13	9	5	Nil	11
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31. Daman and Diu	89	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32. Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33. Chattisgarh	36	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34. Jharkhand	20	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
35. Uttaranchal	180	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

\* Data is till Oct 2011, latest data not provided

#### **Mixing of poisonous substances in toothpastes**

‡5057. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the report of Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Research (DIPSAR) according to which big companies are mixing high amount of poisonous substances like Nicotine, Uginol, Tar and Kotinin in the toothpastes manufactured by them which is injurious to health;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the toothpastes in which the said harmful substances have been found;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



- (c) the action taken by Government against the guilty companies; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Delhi Institute of Pharmaceuticals Science and Research (DIPSAR) had conducted a study on the presence of fluoride and nicotine in certain brands of tooth pastes in the country. As toothpastes and the other cosmetic products fall within the licensing jurisdiction of State Drugs Control Departments, the extracts of the report were forwarded to the concerned State Drugs Control Authorities for necessary investigation and action in cases of violation of provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945. The manufacture and sale of all cosmetic licensed as tooth pastes / tooth powder containing tobacco are already prohibited by the Central Government through a Gazette notification G.S.R. 444(E) dated 30.04.1992.

(b) As per the information made available by the State Drug Control Departments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the samples of tooth pastes tested by them did not show the presence of nicotine.

- (c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Private ward facility at Safdarjang Hospital**

5058. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no private ward facility available in Safdarjang Hospital while the same is available in RML Hospital.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide ward facility in Safdarjang Hospital; and

(c) since when modernization of Safdarjang Hospital is going on and by when the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no private ward facility available in Safdarjung Hospital as is available in RML Hospital. The upgradation of existing facilities and creation of new facilities in a hospital is continuous process and taken up in accordance with requirement and availability of funds. A preliminary Proposal for creation of Super Specialty Block, Paid ward etc. at Safdarjang Hospital has been prepared. However, no time frame can be given at this stage as the proposal is at planning stage.

**Law for regulating clinical trials on Humans**

5059. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring any law to regulate clinical trials on humans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is emerging a safe haven for drug trails on humans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Clinical trials are necessary to establish the safety and efficacy of any new drug before approving its introduction into the market for human use. These trials are already regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 made there under.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Compliance of Tobacco Control Laws**

5060. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any violation of the provisions have been observed, recorded or received by the Steering Committes, which were formed at the National, State and District levels for this purpose under the Law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) This Ministry has written to Ministry of Information and

Broadcasting, for issuing further direction to their subordinate offices for taking appropriate action for implementation of the Rules. In addition, this Ministry has also written to Chairman and CEO of Central Board for Film Certification (CBFC); and Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) for implementation and monitoring of the said Rules.

(c) and (d) Earlier, in November, 2011 the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, had advised the CBFC and its Regional Board to maintain status quo as it existed before notification of these Rules, citing practical difficulties in implementation. These Rules are at present being followed only to a limited extent. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is pursuing the matter with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for minimizing practical difficulties with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the Rules.

#### **WHO Warning on cell phone radiation**

5061. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the WHO has warned that radiation from cell phones is possibly cancerous; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to face such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government is aware about the fact that the World Health Organization (WHO) has classified radio frequency electromagnetic field as possible carcinogenic to humans.

(b) Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated a multi-centric study in Delhi/NCR to address this issue. Under this study efforts are going on to examine whether use of cell phone create risk of neurological, cardiological, cancer, ENT and reproductive disorders. The efforts are also going on the measure specific absorption rate, power density wave length and frequency of Radio Frequency Radiation emitted from various types of cell phones and cell phone towers under this study.

To develop necessary guidelines fixing safe exposure limits of Radios Frequency Radiation along with other necessary measurement and recommendations on this topic in the country, the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India, appointed an

Inter-Ministerial Committee where a senior Scientist from the ICMR participated as the member of the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The report of the Inter-Ministerial committee has been accepted by the Ministry of Communication and IT. On the basis of recommendations of Inter-Ministerial Committee, norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) has been reduced to 1/10th of existing limits prescribed by International Commission on Non Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Specific Absorption Rates (SAR) level for Mobile Handset has been revised from 2 watt per kg to 1.6 Watt per kg. Directions in this regard have been issued to Mobile Handset Manufacturers/mobile operators which shall be effective from 01.09.2012.

#### **Availability of Hospital beds in the Country**

5062. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has 0.7 beds per 1000 patients as compared to global figure of 2.5 beds per 1000;

(b) if so, the States where the average availability of hospital beds per 1000 is more than 1.5 beds;

(c) the number of registered private and Government hospitals in the country as on 31 December, 2011; and

(d) whether private hospitals, which were allotted lands on nominal prices on condition of keeping percentage of beds for free treatment to economically backward patients, are actually meeting this obligation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per population, as compared to 2.9 hospital beds per 1000 population globally. As per the information compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), under this Ministry, State/U.T. of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep have availability of more than 1.5 beds per thousands population.

(c) Since Health is a State subject, the information in respect of registered private hospitals in the country is not maintained centrally. However, as per the National Health Profile 2010, compiled by CBHI, there are 12760 Government hospitals in India from CHC level and above.

(d) As informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, only 03 hospitals,

which were allotted land on concessional rate, were not providing free treatment to the eligible patients of EWS category as their matter was subjudice in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. On 30.04.2012, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in its order disposed off WP (C) 2866/2002 and in pursuance of the said order, letters have been sent to the above stated private hospitals to immediately start providing free treatment to EWS patients to the extent of 10% IPD beds and 25% to total OPD completely free of cost.

#### **Beneficiaries of Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme**

5063. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any list of beneficiaries in the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof in respect of Karnataka for the last three years, year-wise?

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

(b) Under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) financial assistance to Below Poverty Line patients suffering from major life threatening diseases is granted as under:

- (i) Financial assistance above Rs. 1.5 lakh in individual cases is released at the Ministry level. However, no case for financial assistance was received from the State of Karnataka in this category during the last three years.
- (ii) Matching grant upto 50% of the State Governments contribution (subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 crore) is released to the State Illness Fund and the State Governments sanctions the grant upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs in individual cases. List of such beneficiaries is maintained by the State Government concerned.
- (iii) Revolving Funds have been set up at Central Hospital/Institutes including Regional Cancer Centres in a bid to speed up the financial assistance to the needy patients, which are replenished from time to time. List of such beneficiaries are maintained at Hospitals/Institutes level. Details of beneficiaries granted financial assistance during the last

three years from the Revolving Funds set up at NIMHANS, Bangalore and Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore are given below:

Year	Number of beneficiaries
2009-10	212
2010-11	362
2011-12	502

#### **Schemes for eradication of malnutrition**

‡5064. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and number of cases of malnutrition reported there from during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the names of the schemes being implemented by Government for eradication of malnutrition;

(c) whether State Governments have demanded any assistance or given any suggestions to the Central Government by proposing an action plan to check malnutrition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which Government would take action on the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) National Family Health Survey Conducted in 29 States in the year 2005-06 revealed 42.5% children under age five years are underweight. Further, 35.6% women and 34.2% men in the age group 15-49 years are having chronic energy deficiency (BMI below 18.5). State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) Details of the schemes to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country are given in statement - II (*See below*)

(c) and (d) State Government have been consulted from time to time about the implementation and achievement of various central schemes/programme and accordingly appropriate changes are made to prevent and control malnutrition in the country.

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement - I***State-wise details regarding cases of malnutrition*

Sl. No.	State	Under Nutrition children (6-59 months)%	Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED)	
			Women (15-49 yrs BMI below 18.5)%	Men (15-49 yrs BMI below 18.5)%
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	33.5	30.8
2.	Assam	36.4	36.5	35.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	16.4	15.2
4.	Bihar	55.9	45.1	35.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	43.4	38.5
6.	Delhi	26.1	14.8	15.7
7.	Goa	25.0	27.9	24.6
8.	Gujarat	44.6	36.3	36.1
9.	Haryana	39.6	31.3	30.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	29.9	29.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	24.6	28.0
12.	Jharkhand	56.5	43.0	38.6
13.	Karnataka	37.6	35.5	33.9
14.	Kerala	22.9	18.0	21.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	41.7	41.6
16.	Maharashtra	37.0	36.2	33.5
17.	Manipur	22.1	14.8	16.3
18.	Maghalaya	48.8	14.6	14.1
19.	Mizoram	19.9	14.4	9.2
20.	Nagaland	25.2	17.4	14.2

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	40.7	41.4	35.7
22.	Punjab	24.9	18.9	20.6
23.	Rajasthan	39.9	36.7	40.5
24.	Sikkim	19.7	11.2	12.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	28.4	27.1
26.	Tripura	39.6	36.9	41.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	36.0	38.3
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0	30.0	28.4
29.	West Bengal	38.7	39.1	35.2
	India	42.5	35.6	34.2

#### **Statement - II**

##### *Details of the schemes to improve the health and nutritional status*

The Government have been implementing the following schemes to improve health and Nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country:

1. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition challenges was set up in October, 2008 for policy direction, review and effective coordination between Ministries which all will have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of Nutrition.
2. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government.
3. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:
  - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote maternal health and institutional deliveries for better birth outcomes.
  - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
  - Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.



- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK).
  - Promotion of ORS with zinc supplementation for a period of two weeks during the diarrhoea management.
  - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
  - Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron & Folic Acid, Vitamin A supplementation for children from 9 months to till the age of 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and adolescents.
4. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of adequately iodated salt consumption at household level.
5. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:
- Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
  - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- (SABLA)
  - Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
  - National programme of Nutritional Support to primary education (Mid Day Meal Programme).
  - Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
  - Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution system.
6. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is being encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

**Regulatory body for Ayush Medicines**

5065. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the absence of quality Indian herbal medicines, India is not able to corner much of the US \$ 62 billion world herbal market;

(b) the reasons for the fact that inspite of India being rich in medicinal plants and herbs, yet the country is not able to compete with China which is ruling the roost;

(c) whether it is also that the Ministry is planning to set up a regulatory body for AYUSH on the lines of Drugs Controller General of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Indian herbal and AYUSH products by and large meet the quality standards. It is evident from the growing export and the fact that these products are exported to USA and other major countries, which have highly regulated market.

(b) According to data compiled by Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council from UN Comtrade (the official agency for such data), the export of India and China in 2010 was US Dollars 790.56 million and 1329.72 million respectively out of total global export of US Dollar 7592.08 million for 165 countries. These data pertain to export of medicinal plants, herbs and the value added products like extracts including essential oils, gums and resins (excluding finished dosage forms). In this segment India is at second position next to China.

(c) and (d) Yes, to ensure the quality and standards of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) medicines and effective enforcement of the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Drugs Consultative Committee (ASUDCC) chaired by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) recommended creation of separate Central Drug Controller for AYUSH drugs. The Expenditure Finance Committee has approved the creation of infrastructure of Central Drug Controller for AYUSH.

**Linking of public health initiatives with NRHM**

5066. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is going to link public health initiatives such as a separate public health cadre and a public health Act for the disbursement of funds under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

- (b) if so, the details thereof including the pros and cons of this initiative;
- (c) the role of the State Governments in this;
- (c) whether the State Governments had agreed to Government's proposal;
- and
- (e) if not, the reaction of the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no such initiative under consideration at the moment.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

#### **Scheduled caste special plan (SCSP) and tribal sub-plan**

5067. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much amount has been earmarked to the Ministry for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan for the past three years;
- (b) the actual amount spent under these plans, separately, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of the beneficiaries and achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The amount allotted and expenditure incurred during last three years under Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is given in statement (*See* below). The funds under the Schemes/Programmes are released to States/Uts in proportion to the SC/ST population in each State/UT so that entire SC/ST population of that State/UT is benefitted.

#### **Statement**

*Amount allocated and spent under SCSP and TSP during last three years.*

	(Rs. In crores)					
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Amount allocated (BE)	Actual Expdt.	Amount allocated (BE)	Actual Expdt.	Amount allocated (BE)	Actual Expdt. (Provisional)
SCSP	1844.27	2016.28	2398.35	2083.40	3885.40	3490.31
TSP	956.00	1020.57	1222.19	1132.81	2089.40	2008.04

**PSUs in North Eastern States**

5068. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be please to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any public sector undertaking (PSUs)/ heavy industry in North Eastern States during the last three years, including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of profit/loss incurred by Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) functioning in these States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Surveys which were laid in the Parliament in the last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09, only one Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE), namely, Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd. has been set up in the State of Manipur.

(d) The details of net profit/loss for the last three years in respect of CPSEs having Registered Offices in the North Eastern States is shown below:

CPSEs	Net Profit / Loss (Rs. in lakh)		
	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.	19	7	26
Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Ltd.	(-) 59	(-) 118	40
Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	(-) 8509	(-) 2786	(-) 21504
North Eastern Regional Agrl. Mkt. Corpn. Ltd.	147	112	14
Numaligarh Refinery Ltd	27926	23208	23564
Oil India Ltd.	288773	261044	216168

CPSEs	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	(-) 174	(-) 182	(-) 201
North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	26357	28938	29697
Nagaland Pulp and Paper company Ltd	(-) 1344	(-) 1438	(-) 1810
Loktak Downstream Hydroelectric Corporation Ltd.	*-	-	-
Brahamaputra Crackers and Polymer Ltd.	*-	-	-

\* CPSEs under construction.

#### **Cheap funds for Chinese manufacturers in power sector**

5069. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has raised concerns that the availability of cheaper Chinese funds for power project could adversely impact the State-run company's business;

(b) whether the BHEL has also informed that if Chinese competitors continue to have access to cheaper financing, it would result in loss to BHEL; and

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

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Cheaper finance would make Chinese equipments cheaper by the differential cost of interest. This would shift business form domestic manufacturers to the Chinese manufacturers.

A Committee was constituted to suggest modalities to take care of the

disadvantages suffered by the domestic industry relating to power sector. The Committee suggested some measures including imposition of duty on import of power equipments. The recommendations are under consideration in the Ministry of Power. Government has also announced National Manufacturing Policy with an objective to promote and give strength to the domestic manufacturing sector, including Heavy Electrical Equipments Industry.

#### **Acquisition of raw materials by PSUs**

5070. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a Committee to finalize a policy for acquisition of raw material assets abroad by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the terms and reference of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The Government has already finalized and approved the 'Policy for Acquisition of Raw Material Assets abroad by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in October 2011.

#### **Non-payment of salaries to employees of PSUs**

5071. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of Public sector Undertaking (PSUs) under the Ministry where employees have not been paid salaries during the last year;
- (b) whether any corrective measures are being undertaken to address this issue;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Employees of Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) viz. Tungabhadra Steel products Limits (TSPL), Triveni Structural Limited (TSL), Nepa Limited (Nepa), HMT (Watches) Ltd., HMT (Chinar Watches) Ltd. and HMT (Bearings) Ltd, Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) and Scooters India Limited (SIL) have not been paid salaries since October, 2011. In Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL), salaries have not been paid since September, 2011.

Government of India have been periodically providing financial assistance as Non-Plan loan to sick/loss making CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industry, which have not been able to pay salary to their employees. A proposal for release of funds for salaries/wages for six months period up to 31.3.2012 is under early consideration.

### **Selling Prices of CBM**

†5072. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) is undergoing both in public and private sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and annual average production in both public and private sectors;

(c) whether selling price of this product is also different; and

(d) if so, the selling prices set by various companies of both the sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Commercial production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) has commenced from Raniganj South block in West Bengal since July, 2007, operated by M/s Great Eastern Energy Corporation Limited (GEECL), a private company. Further, incidentally produced CBM is also being sold in small quantities from Jharia block in Jharkhand, operated by M/s Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), a Public Sector Undertaking and Raniganj East block in West Bengal, operated by M/s Essar Oil Limited (EOL), a Private Company, Details of CBM production from these blocks during the last three years are given in statement (see below)

(c) and (d). Selling prices of CBM approved by the Government are as under:

- Raniganj South (GEECL): US\$ 6.79/mmbtu\*
- Raniganj East (EOL) : US\$ 6.25/mmbtu  
(Test Gas)
- Jharia (ONGC): 5.10 US\$/mmbtu

(Test Gas

\*mmbtu-Million British Thermal Units

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement**  
*Details of CBM production*

Sl.No	Operator	Field	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
					(in MMSCM)
1.	Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd.	Raniganj South	38.402	41.362	70.040
2.	Essari Oil Ltd.	RG(E)-CBM-2001/1	-	-	9.066
3.	ONGC	Jharia	-	-	3.559
Total			38.402	41.362	82.665
MMSCM-Million Standard Cubic Meter					

**Prices of crude oil in International market**

‡5073. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to absence of an effective controlling mechanism the prices of crude oil in international market are increasing unabatedly;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government there to;
- (c) whether crude oil prices could be controlled by exploring the alternative of bio-fuel; and
- (d) is so, the reaction of Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) India imports about 83% of its requirements of crude oil. Price of crude oil in international market is determined by the interplay of market forces and India being a minor producer of crude oil has little impact in deciding the international crude prices. However, several measures have been taken to accelerate hydrocarbons exploration and production activities to meet the increasing demand of fuel, 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.

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



- (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.

(a) and (d) Under the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, 5% of Ethanol is aimed to be blended with Petrol. At this level of blending in India and continuous growth in demand of petroleum products, it is not expected to have any impact on import and demand of crude oil in the International market.

#### **LPG Connections for BPL families**

5074. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will in the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to provide an incentive to the BPL population in rural areas to shift to LPG usage, the Ministry implements the schemes of 15 per cent for release of one time grant of Rs. 1400 to a BPL household for release of a new LPG connection and 5 per cent for provision of Common LPG Kitchen facilities in villages;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the funds released under the scheme; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by each company, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate affordable access of BPL population in rural areas to LPG, Government had advised six major oil companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Gail India Limited (GAIL) to utilize 20% of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for two schemes i.e. (i) 15% for release of one time grant of Rs. 1400 to a BPL household for release of a new LPG connection and (ii) 5% for provision of Common LPG Kitchen facilities in villages.

Under this scheme, the BPL card holder can register his request with the distributor for release of new LPG connections. The distributor prepares a list of BPL

card holders who have registered for the release of security deposit free connections under the CSR scheme and sends it to the local administration for authentication. Intimation letters are dispatched to the list of beneficiaries by the distributor only after receipt of authenticated list of beneficiaries.

Community kitchen scheme was evolved to enable people from lower income groups who can not afford individual connections to use LPG. Under this scheme, OMCs provide LPG cylinders and burners at a place identified in consultation with the local community head/Panchayat. The scheme was not continued beyond 2009-10 due to poor response.

(c) and (d) As on 01.04.2012, IOCL, BPCL and HPCL have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 13,71,33,907 towards the schemes. The State-wise details are given in statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise/UT-wise Details of expenditure incurred for community kitchen scheme and scheme for release of LPG connections to BPL families.*

Sl.	States/UTs	Name of the scheme and expenditure (Expenditure in Rs.)	Scheme for release of LPG connection to BPL families Expenditure in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000317	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13818	0
3.	Assam	700682	0
4.	Bihar	470722	473200
5.	Chhattisgarh	1200352	82600
6.	Delhi	188241	0
7.	Goa	109114	0
8.	Gujarat	169423	0
9.	Haryana	269477	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	604960	0

1	2	3	4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	447594	0
12.	Jharkand	55561	12600
13.	Karnataka	756635	0
14.	Kerala	321538	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2019344	9038400
16.	Maharashtra	3800017	4529000
17.	Meghalaya	144998	0
18.	Nagaland	137582	0
19.	Odisha	1131417	0
20.	Punjab	880184	0
21.	Rajasthan	2205540	14862400
22.	Tamil Nadu	672032	837200
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2437272	84557050
24.	Uttarakhand	208474	0
25.	West Bengal	2276349	0
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1.	Chandigarh	18950	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,27,40,647</b>	<b>11,43,92,450</b>
Grand Total			13,71,33,097

#### **Reservation Policy in Petrol Pumps and LPG Distributorships**

5075. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to provide 27 percent reservation in petrol pumps and LPG distributorship agencies to OBCs;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal:

(c) whether there is any reservation for women in allotment of the above fuel

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is 33% reservation for women in allotment of Retail Outlets (ROs).

For LPG distributorships / Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak (RGGLV), in case of selection of an individual, spouse will have to be made co-owner. In case the applicant is unmarried / divorced / widow / widower, an undertaking would require to be given that after marriage / re-marriage, spouse will be made co-owner i.e. 50% partner. Therefore, there is no separate reservation for women for LPG distributorships / RGGLV.

#### **Reduction of kerosene quota for SC/ST SKO Dealers**

5076. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Ministers of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to states:

(a) whether Government policy of giving Impetus to higher LPG penetration in urban and rural markets has led to reduction in allocation of kerosene quota under PDS in different States and has adversely impacted Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) dealers particularly belonging to the SC/ST communities especially in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction there to along with the details of kerosene quota released for SKO dealers belonging to SC/ST communities in the country during each of the last three years and current year indicating percentage decrease in kerosene quota to such dealers during the same period, state-wise including NCT of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) Allocation of Public Distribution system (PDS) kerosene to States/Union Territories (UTs) is made by the Government of India for cooking and lighting purposes. Expansion of LPG is just one of the factors taken into account while considering the allocation of PDS kerosene to the States/ UTs. The detail of allocation of PDS Kerosene made by the Government to the States/UTs during the last three years and 1st Quarter of the current year is given in statement (see below)

**Statement***PDS Kerosene Allocation to States/UTs in MTs*

States/UTs	2012-13 (First Quarter)	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1401	5640	5640	5659
2. Andhra Pradesh	90658	413080	463658	517102
3. Arunachal Pradesh	2251	9049	9133	9170
4. Assam	63838	257360	257725	257893
5. Bihar	158988	638381	641837	643786
6. Chandigarh	738	5706	7135	7181
7. Chattisgarh	36233	145214	145504	145822
8. D and N Haveli	439	1933	2363	2785
9. Daman and Diu	168	1569	1812	2073
10. Delhi	10496	47767	108093	135235
11. Goa	1018	15390	17650	19209
12. Gujarat	131047	524190	716386	742668
13. Haryana	17757	122381	134344	144830
14. Himachal Pradesh	4800	25270	31331	45466
15. Jammu and Kashmir	14017	73994	73994	75326
16. Jharkhand	52529	210332	210780	210964
17. Karnataka	101725	419879	437986	461340
18. Kerala	23384	153404	175172	216310
19. Lakshadweep	784	794	794	795
20. Madhya Pradesh	121784	487480	487480	487845

1	2	3	4	5
21. Maharashtra	176629	979620	1217258	1276588
22. Manipur	4931	19723	19732	19743
23. Meghalaya	5043	20283	20339	20359
24. Mizoram	1522	6098	6163	6181
25. Nagaland	3325	13307	13307	13318
26. Odisha	77771	312019	313728	314334
27. Puducherry	868	8125	12243	12249
28. Punjab	19405	212106	222098	234700
29. Rajasthan	99409	397980	398167	398431
30. Sikkim	1233	5127	5136	5566
31. Tamil Nadu	92052	429068	493111	558428
32. Tripura	7620	30556	30584	30740
33. Uttar Pradesh	309759	1239455	1240286	1240789
34. Uttranchal	7088	83673	86428	89845
35. West Bengal	187639	750761	751275	751536
Total allocation	1828349	8066713	8758660	9104266

Note: Allocation of Jammu and Kashmir include 3600 MT (4626 KL) KL for Laddakh Region allocated on yearly basis

Effective 2011-12 - Allocation for Lakshadweep is for full year

#### **Demand for price hike by oil companies**

†5077. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government-owned oil companies have suggested Central Government to increase the prices of petrol products.

(b) whether oil companies have warned Government that if the prices are not increased, they will stop the oil supply; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) if so, the action taken by Government so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have intimated that in case the prevailing under-recoveries are not adequately compensated, it may adversely impact the supply-demand balance of petroleum product.

(c) In view of the alarming situation arising out of projected under-recoveries of the OMCs and to reduce the burden of the rise in international oil prices on the consumers, Government took the following decision on 24th June, 2011:-

(a) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

The above measures have resulted in annual revenue loss of around Rs. 49,000 crore to the Central Government.

Even after the duty reductions and the increase in retail selling prices effective 25.06.2011, the OMCs have incurred under-recovery of Rs. 1,38,541 crore during the year 2011-12. This under-recovery is being shared by the Government and Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies under the Burden Sharing Mechanism. The detail of the under-recovery shared by the Government during 2011-12 is as follows:

(Rs. crore)		
Year	Total Under-recovery	Burden Sharing by government
2011-12	1,38,541	83,500

#### **Acute shortage of LPG Cylinder Refills**

5078. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of LPG cylinder refills in various parts of the country, including the National Capital Region (NCR):

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether it is also a fact that dharnas, demonstrations and other agitations are being undertaken by the affected people ; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

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) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported a backlog in LPG supplies in the country including some parts of National Capital Region due to a combination of factors. The backlog as on 17.05.2012 in the country is of the order of 60,400 Metric Tonnes (MT).

(c) Yes, Sir. The LPG backlog is caused by various reasons such as unplanned shutdown at GAIL plant, reduced production at some refineries, flash strike by Bulk LPG Transporters and workers of All India Federation of public sector and oil industry, unplanned shutdown of LPG jetty, non-materialisation of imports due to light availability in the International market, complete withdrawal of 4 wheeler wagons etc. Some instances of dharnas, demonstrations, protests and agitations by LPG customers have come to the notice of the Government in some markets of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Assam.

(d) Efforts are being made to clear the backlog by the OMCs by augmenting bulk LPG supplies, setting up of new refineries, augmenting the existing refineries, positioning of bulk at the plants through alternate routes and operating the bottling plants on holidays and during extended hours and arranging additional imports.

#### **Delays in LPG delivery by HPCL gas agencies**

5079. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days HPCL gas agencies take to supply LPG refills to consumers after booking, particularly in Ghaziabad and NCR;

(b) whether complaints are being received for the past one year regarding long delays in supplying refills, underweight refills and harassment to consumers, against Sen Gas Agency, Ghaziabad ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action Government proposes to take against Sen Gas Agency?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Delivery of refills is supplied on first in first out basis under normal circumstances. However, exact time gap between refill booking and delivery depends upon various factors such as pending booking and availability of filled cylinders with distributors etc.

(b) and (c) Action was taken in one established case of delay in refill supply against the Sen Gas Agency, Ghaziabad under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines, during June, 2010.

**Amount earmarked for Scheduled Caste  
Special Plan and Tribal Sub Plan**

5080. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount earmarked for Scheduled Caste Special Plan and Tribal Sub plan to the Ministry for past three years;
- (b) the actual amount spent under these plans, separately year-wise; and
- (c) the details of beneficiaries and achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has made specific provisions in the guidelines of the programmes to ensure adequate flow of resources for the benefits of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry of Rural Development has been earmarking funds under Scheduled Caste special plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) from the plan budget of the year 2011-12. The earmarking of funds under SCSP and TSP made for Aajeevika and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) where specific provisions of 50% allocation under Aajeevika and 60% under IAY are provided for SC/ST beneficiaries. Year-wise details of earmarking of funds under SCSP and TSP are given below:

Year	Name of the programme	SCSP	TSP
2011-12	Aajeevika	845.06	611.94
	Indira Awaas Yojana	3530.00	2470.00
2012-13	Aajeevika	1033.76	723.74
	Indira Awaas Yojana	3908.37	2736.63

Year-wise details of fund utilized and number of houses sanctioned under these programmes as under:

**Aajeevika**

Year	Central Funds released to (Rs. in crore)		No. of SC Beneficiaries	No. of SC Beneficiaries
	SC	ST		
2009-10	--	--	753640	322142
2010-11	--	--	734775	361891
2011-12(P)	713.64	536.91	537667	251337

**Indira Awaas Yojana**

Year	Central Funds released to (Rs. in crore)		No. of houses sanctioned to SC Beneficiaries	No. of houses sanctioned to ST Beneficiaries
	SC	ST		
2009-10	--	--	1642789	770929
2010-11	--	--	1243012	559550
2011-12(P)	3530.00	2470.00	1051106	532243

P-Provisional

**Recommendation of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee  
on Ethanol pricing**

5081. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the formula on ethanol pricing policy recommended by Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee was placed before the Bio-fuel Steering Committee;

(b) if so, how many meetings have so far been held since submission of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee report in March, 2011;

(c) whether the Bio-fuel Steering Committee accepted the recommendations of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Two meeting of National Bio-fuel Steering Committee (NBSC) have been held since the submission of Dr. Saumitra Chaudhuri Committee Report.

(c) to (e) The pricing formula suggested by the Expert Committee on Pricing of Ethanol has been accepted by National Bio-fuel Steering Committee (NBSC) in its meeting held on 20.01.2012.

The Committee has recommended a price band of Rs. 23/- to Rs. 31/- per litre of Ethanol for EBP Programme. In the event of any future breach in the 15% price band around the mid-point for a period of time, the issue could be revisited by an Inter-Ministerial Group to be constituted by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

The recommendations of NBSC have been submitted to National Bio-fuel Coordination (NBCC) headed by Hon'ble Prime Minister for a decision.

#### **Pricing of natural Gas imported from Oman**

5082. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that Oman Oil Company was supplying natural gas to Oman India Fertilizer Company which has KRIBHCO and IFFCO as partners at a price of 0.77 dollar/mmbtu from 2005, till date;

(b) whether the same is being increased by 0.5 dollar/mmbtu every year upto 3 dollar/mmbtu maximum;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same being priced in the range of 4 to 5 dollars/mmbtu by domestic oil producers in India;

(d) whether any efforts are being made to assess/standardise actual cost of production in Indian oil/gas fields; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Department of Fertilizers has stated that Oman Oil Company was supplying natural gas to Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO) at a price of 0.77 dollar/mmbtu and it has agreed for revision in

the import prices of Urea being supplied by OMIFCO to the Govt. Of India as a consequence of the increase in the prices of gas as proposed by Oman Oil Company for supply to OMIFCO.

(c) At present, there are broadly two pricing regimes for gas in the country gas prices 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.

(d) and (e) No Sir, Average cost of crude oil and natural gas production varies from company to company depending upon size/type of the reservoir, location of reservoir, operating cost, financing cost, depreciation, depletion and amortization applicable and accounting policy followed by various Exploration and Production (E and P) companies as well as taxes and duties levied by the Government.

#### **Expansion plan of Oil India Limited**

5083. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil India Limited plans to expand its operation abroad in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

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

(c) the funds invested so far during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Oil India Limited (OIL) plans to expand its overseas operation during the Twelfth Plan period as under:-

(i) Acquisition/firming-in of overseas producing/discovered acreages either solely or in consortium with other Exploration and Production (E and P) partners.

(ii) Acquisition/firming-in of Exploration assets with consortium partners.

In this regard, OIL is continuously scouting for such opportunities either solely or jointly with other E and P partner pursuing due-diligence in respect of a few assets abroad at present. The production is expected from OIL's existing overseas assets in Venezuela, Gabon and Yemen, which are at various stages of exploration and development.

(c) The details of funds invested so far by OIL during the Eleventh Five Year Plan country-wise are given below:

Country	Project/Block	Amount spent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Provisional in Rs. Lakhs)
Venezuela	Project Carabobo	17802.75
Libya	Area 86	8787.42
Libya	Area102/4	4433.94
Libya	Area95/96	4750.54
Gabon	Block Shakti	8836.8
Iran	Block FARSI	1613.82
Nigeria	OML 142	3332.4
Yemen	Block 82	1104.69
Yemen	Block 83	1379.38
Egypt Block 3	Block 3	528.32
Egypt Block 4	Block 4	478.81
East Timore	E and P Block	9588.5
Cote D'Ivoire	E and P Block	4.61
Sudan	Pipeline	229.78
TOTAL		62871.76

#### Gas discoveries under NELP I-VIII

5084. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed 235 Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) with several players under NELP-I to NELP-VIII;

(b) if so, the number of discoveries which have been made in these blocks so far, and by whom and the number of discoveries so far put into production;

(c) the quantity of oil and gas being produced from these blocks and by whom; and

(d) the number of operators yet to develop discoveries and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) So far, 108 hydrocarbon discoveries (38 oil and 70 gas) have been made in 36 New Exploration Licensing policy (NELP) blocks. Out of 108 discoveries made, 6 discoveries have so far been put into commercial production in the following three blocks:

KG-DWN-98/3 (RIL): 3 discoveries (1 oil and 2 gas)

CB-ONN-2000/2 (NIKO Resources) :2 discoveries (gas)

CB-ONN-2000/1 GSPCL: 1 discovery (oil)

Company-wise details of discoveries and oil and natural gas produced from 6 discoveries during 2011-12 are given in statement (see below)

(d) The discoveries made in the NELP blocks, if found to be commercial, are required to be developed by the Contractors within the timeliness specified in the NELP Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs). In case of non adherence, the Contractor is required to relinquish its right to develop such discovery and the area relating to such discovery should be excluded from the contract area.

In respect of the two blocks, operated by Reliance Industries Limited (RIL), the following action has been taken:-

- (i) KG-OSN-2001/1: Three gas discoveries were notified. However, DoC was not submitted within PSC timeline and hence the Contractor was directed to relinquish the block, which has since been relinquished.
- (ii) KG-OSN-2001/2 : Two oil discoveries were notified. However, DoC was not submitted within PSC timeline and hence it has been recommended for relinquishment of the block.

**Statement***Company-wise details of discoveries*

Operator	No. of discoveries Made		
	Oil	Gas	Total
RIL	13	35	48
ONGC	5	20	25
GSPCL	13	9	22
Cairn Energy	4	1	5
NIKO Resources	-	2	2
Jubilant Energy	2	3	5
NAFTOGAZ	1	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>108</b>

**Details of crude oil and natural gas produced from 6 discoveries  
in the year 2011-12**

Block	Operator	Crude Oil (000 tones)	Gas (MMSCM)
KG-DWN-98/3	RIL	681.347	15,611.41
CB-ONN-2000/2	NIKO Resources	0.00	32.32
CB-ONN-2000/1	GSPCL	45.33	30.85
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>726.69</b>	<b>15,644.58</b>

MMSCM-Million Standard Cubic Meter

**Exploration of oil and gas in border areas of NE States**

5085. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey for exploration of oil and gas has been undertaken in the border areas in North Eastern (NE) States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some places have been identified for exploration of oil and gas in these areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Three blocks fall within more than one state boundary. Block AAP-ON-94/1 share the state boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Block AA-ON-7 share the state boundary between Assam and Nagaland and Block AA-ONJ-2 share the state boundary among Assam, Manipur and Mizoram. The details of exploration works/survey carried out in these blocks as on 31.3.2012 is as below:

Sl. No.	Block	Exploration works/survey
1.	AAP-ON-94/1	2D Seismic Survey:185 Line Kilometer (LKM) 3D Seismic survey: 165 Square Kilometer (SKM) Exploratory/Appraisal Well: 4 Discovery: 1 (Gas)
2.	AA-ON-7	2D Seismic Survey:591.5 LKM Exploratory Well:3
3.	AA-ONJ-2	2D Seismic Survey:121LKM

(c) and (d) Recently, Government of India offered 3 exploration blocks in NE states (1 in Tripura and 2 in Assam) under IXth round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP). Out of these both the blocks (AA-ONN-2010/2 and AA-ONN-2010/3) in Assam have been awarded.

As far as ONGC is concerned, it has plans to drill exploratory wells in Tripura at Bishalgarh, Baramura, Sundulbari and Tulamura in West Tripura District and Gojalia in South Tripura District.

ONGC also has plan to drill exploratory wells in Assam state at Balichara and Pathimara in Cachar District; Khoraghat and Kasomarigaon in Golaghat District and Charali, Banamali, Geleki, Lakwa and Safrai in Sivasagar District.



Besides, ONGC also has plans to acquire 2D seismic in Cachar District of Assam and 3D seismic in Khubal area of Dhalai District of Tripura state and in Rudrasagar, Demulgaon, Charali, Geleki and Teok area of Sivasagar District of Assam.

Oil India Ltd. (OIL) will identify/prioritise area for future exploration of oil and gas based on the results of interpretation of the acquired seismic data.

**Accumulation of disproportionate assets by officers of BPCL**

5086. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of officers of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) whose assets are disproportionate to their known sources of income; and

(b) what action has been taken in the matter, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has informed that they have not detected any case of disproportionate assets.

(b) Does not arise.

**National Ganga River Basin Authority**

†5087. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that water requirements of nearly 40 per cent population of the country is fulfilled from the Ganga river basin;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that for the proper development and expansion of this river basin, the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was set up in the year 2009;

(c) If so, whether it is also a fact that till April, 2012 only three meetings of the Authority have been held; and

(d) If so, the facts in this regard and the details of decisions taken in each meeting and the current status of implementation of each decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Ganga Basin is the largest

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

river basin of the country with catchment lying in 11 States covering about 26% of the Indian landmass and 43% of the irrigable area with a population of nearly 500 million.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has constituted the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) in February 2009 as an empowered body to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. So far three meetings of Authority have been convened on 9th October 2009, 1st November 2010 and 17th April, 2012 respectively.

(d) The Authority in its first meeting decided that under Mission Clean Ganga it will be ensured that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. Projects amounting to nearly Rs. 2600 crore have been sanctioned so far under the NGRBA for development of sewer networks, sewage treatment plants, electric crematoria, community toilets, development of river fronts, etc in the States of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. Out of 55 sanctioned projects, 7 project have been completed and remaining projects are in various stages of implementation. Further, based on the decisions of NGRBA in the first meeting, the Central Government has set up a Standing Committee under NGRBA to monitor implementation and an Empowered Steering Committee to approve pollution abatement projects on fast track basis; declared Gangetic Dolphin as the national aquatic animal.

Based on the decision in the second meeting, it has been decided to share costs towards operation and maintenance of the assets created under NGRBA between Centre and the States in the ratio of 70:30 and discontinued three hydro-electric power projects of Lohari Nagpala, Bhaironghati and Pala Maneri on Bhagirathi River.

In the third meeting it was decided that with respect to the proposed hydro-electric projects in the upper reaches of river Ganga, a multi-disciplinary group including the concerned State Governments would examine the reports prepared by the Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee and Wild Life Institute of India for drawing up a roadmap for further action.

#### **ONGC'S UD-1 Gas field in kg basin**

5088. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ONGC's ultra -deepwater (UD-1) gas field in the kg. basin has been assessed to be economically viable at the current market price of 4.2 dollar per unit;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it was earlier estimated that the block would be commercially viable at a price of 7 dollar per unit; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by ONGC to make necessary investment to achieve a peak output in the gas field during the Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) ONGC has reported that Declaration of Commerciality (DOC) for the UD-1 discovery made in the block KG-DWN-98/2 was submitted to Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) on 21.12.2010 for review in terms of the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) of the block.

As per the DOC, the UD-1 Main and its extension towards northwest was assessed to be viable at a price of US \$ 5.2 / Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) and above.

Development technology at such a water depth (<2800m) is still emerging and the cost estimates are only indicative. The techno-economic analysis including sensitivity analysis on critical parameters like gas price and CAPEX would be carried out by ONGC at the time of submission of FDP to arrive at a gas price which would provide economic viability. ONGC would strive to bring the field on production further appraisal, FDP submission/approval and development of the field would be governed by PSC stipulation. Further, ONGC would be submitting revised DOC after drilling two additional wells in the Southern Discovery Area and FDP would be submitted considering an appropriate ultra deepwater production technology.

#### **Late delivery of LPG cylinders**

5089. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that South India is facing acute shortage of LPG;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the distributors of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are not delivering the LPG to consumers even after one month of booking; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing

Companies (OMCs) namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported a backlog in LPG supplies in Southern States. As on 17.05.2012, the LPG backlog in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu was of the order of 34,743 Metric Tonnes (MT).

(c) and (d) On account of strike by Southern Region Bulk LPG Transporters and workers of All India Federation of public sector and oil industry, unplanned shutdown of LPG jetty taken by New Mangalore Port Trust, outage of pumps at Vizag import terminal, non-materialisation of imports primarily due to tight availability in the International market, reduced discharge rate of LPG vessels at Managalore LPG Import Facility, shutdown of MRPL Refinery, delay in commissioning of Ennore LPG terminal and reduced loading of LPG rakes due to complete withdrawal of 4 wheeler wagons etc., there is backlog in LPG supplies due to which LPG refills to the customers are sometimes delayed.

#### **Operationalization of ONGC's gas fields in KG basin**

5090. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that ONGC has discovered gas in some wells in KG Basin but not exploring in view of non-viability;
- (b) if so, the details of such wells identified by ONGC in KG Basin;
- (c) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that many small and medium industries have come up in districts like Krishna, East and West Godavaries and supplying of gas to these units from the closed wells has become viable;
- (d) if so, whether the ONGC would consider opening these wells and producing gas for supplying the units located in the above districts; 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 KG Basin, ONGC has made following discoveries:

Block/nomination fields	Number of gas discoveries	Number of gas discoveries commercially explored
NELP Block - KG-DWN-98/2	6	Nil
NELP Block -KG-OSN-2004/1	2	Nil
Nomination fields	40	17

ONGC is not able to commercially exploit for the following reasons:

NELP Block- KG-BWN-98/2	Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of UD-1 gas discovery could not be reviewed by MC as the Operator requested for more time to drill additional wells, carry out reservoirs characterization/other studies and re-estimate the gas reserves etc. Operating Committee (OC) approved DOC in respect of 5 gas discoveries are yet to be submitted by ONGC.
NELP Block- KG-OSN-2004/1	Two (2) Discoveries are under evaluation by ONGC.
Nomination fields	ONGC has reported that seventeen (17) fields are not on production due to various reasons like identification of some of the fields for development through service contract and/or fields are under delineation and further assessment.

(c) to (e) ONGC has reported that majority of the gas produced by ONGC from KG basin after meeting its internal requirements, is handed over to GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) in bulk quantity for further transportation and distribution to various consumers. A small quantity of gas is also supplied directly by ONGC to small and medium enterprises in Andhra Pradesh, directly by ONGC under direct marketing as per approval/allocation of gas made by this Ministry.

Based on the new policy guidelines for allocation of gas for small and isolated fields issued by this Ministry on 16.01.2012, ONGC has initiated tendering process for offering gas from small/isolated fields/low pressure wells to the

interested direct marketing consumers in accordance with the guiding principles of sectoral prioritization of gas as per the said policy.

**Gas supply for APGENCO power project**

5091. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requesting for the last four years for allocating gas to 2100 MW of gas-based power project of APGENCO in Karimnagar district;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal sent by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and requests made thereafter;

(c) the action the Ministry has taken on the above requests;

(d) whether it is also a fact that recently gas has been allotted to a private project in Delhi ignoring the demand for allocating gas to above project in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N.SINGH): (a) to (c) A proposal for allocation of 9.72 mmscmd of gas for a new gas based power project (3x700 MW) at Nedunoor village of Karimnagar Distt. of Andhra Pradesh was forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. However, due to limited availability of domestic gas, Ministry of Power (MoP) recommended for allocation of 2.8 mmscmd of gas for first unit of 700 MW of Karimnagar Power Project. The Empowered Group of Ministers in its meeting on 24.2.2012 noted the requirement of the project. However, no direction was issued in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**LPG shortage in the country**

5092. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of LPG in the country, particularly in the South Indian States:

(b) if so, the details of the total consumption of LPG the indigenous

production, quantity imported to meet the shortage and the remaining shortage, state-wise for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the availability of LPG to meet the growth in demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, the indigenous production of LPG is inadequate to meet domestic requirements. The shortfall in availability is met through imports. The details of indigenous production, imports and demand/actual sales in the country (including Southern States) during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

Figures in Thousand Metric Tonnes (TMT)				
Year	Indigenous production	Imports	Total availability	Sales
2010-11	9487	4624	14111	13970
2011-12	9437	5482	14919	15047

The State-wise backlog, as on 17.05.2012 was 60662 MTs. The details are given in statement (See below)

(c) Efforts are being made to clear the backlog by the OMCs by augmenting bulk LPG supplies, setting up of new reineries, augmenting the existing refineries, positioning of bulk at the plants through alternate routes, operating the bottling plants on holidays and during extended hours and arranging additional imports.

**Statement**

*State-wise/UT-wise details of backlog as on 17.05.2012*

Sl No.	States/UTs	Backlog in (MT)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2292
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	335
3.	Assam	6095
4.	Bihar	2046
5.	Himachal Pradesh	75

1	2	3
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	62
7.	Jharkand	340
8.	Karnataka	7056
9.	Kerala	13189
10.	Maharashtra	3573
11.	Manipur	170
12.	Meghalaya	560
13.	Mizoram	620
14.	Nagaland	525
15.	Odisha	200
16.	Punjab	2873
17.	Tamil Nadu	12670
18.	Tripura	810
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6074
20.	Uttarakhand	338
21.	West Bengal	627
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Chandigarh	132
Total		60662

#### Scheme for development of desert areas

† 5093. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under desert along with the percentage of population density therein in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether any special scheme has been included/proposed in the coming Five Year Plan for development of desert land;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A High level Technical Committee set up in 1994 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Hanumantha Rao identified 45,7949m. ha desert areas in 235 blocks of 40 districts in 7 States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan. No information is available about the percentage of population density in such area.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. However, the Department of Land Resources has been implementing an area development programme viz. Desert Development Programme on a project mode on watershed approach with effect from 1.04.1995. The basic objective of the programme is to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification and adverse climatic conditions through rejuvenation of the natural resource base of identified desert areas. Since 1995-96 to 2006-07, 15746 projects covering an area of 78.73 lakh hectare have been sanctioned and Rs. 3127.67 crore has been released upto 2011-12 to implement these projects.

The Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development's Desert Development Programme has since been consolidated along with other area development programmes namely, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) into a single modified programme called 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. Due priority to desert areas is being given while selecting the projects under IWMP. The IWMP is being implemented under Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008.

#### **Appraisal of Indian basins sedimentary basins**

5094. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India Hydrocarbon Vision (IHV) 2025 document envisages appraisal of the Indian sedimentary basins to the extent of 25 percent by 2005, 50 percent by 2010, 75 percent by 2015 and 100 percent by 2025;
- (b) if so, to what extent these targets have been achieved so far;
- (c) the total areas awarded for exploration; and

(d) the details of future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of the total sedimentary area of about 3.14 Million Sq. km in the country, so far area awarded for exploration on nomination basis as well as through various rounds of pre-NELP and NELP bidding is about 2.217 Million Sq. Km (i.e. about 70.6% of the total sedimentary area), which is in line with the India Hydrocarbon Vision (IHV)-2025 document.

(d) Sedimentary area of about 0.396 Million Sq. Km is expected to be offered for exploration during the 12th Plan Period, which will bring exploration coverage to about 83% of the total sedimentary area by the year 2016-17.

#### **Funds allocation under NRLM**

5095. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds to States under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) Aajeevika programme for support to livelihood projects.

(b) whether it is a fact that at present, in absence of specific rational principles, grant is being allocated randomly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Ministry has any planning for making it more rational by linking to percentage of number of poor out of the total population of state?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) follows a demand driven strategy. Under NRLM, the States have the flexibility to develop their livelihoods-based perspective plans and annual action plans for poverty reduction. Before the commencement of the financial year, each State would get an indicative allocation based on the inter-se incidence of poverty among the States/UTs to enable the states to prepare their annual action plans. The annual action plans would be appraised and approved by the NRLM/ Empowered Committee, and the approved outlay would not exceed the indicative allocation for the State.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(d) Under NRLM, the allocation of funds to the State / UTs is linked to the incidence of poverty among them.

**Road connectivity under PMGSY in Karnataka**

5096. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of road projects undertaken the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Karnataka so far, district-wise;

(b) the number of road projects completed, so far, and whether any timeframe has been prescribed for other projects;

(c) whether any targets for rural connectivity under the PMGSY for the State have been fixed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State is taken as a unit for sanction of projects and district-wise details are not monitored. In the State of Karnataka, 3,220 road works have been sanctioned, out of which 3,151 road works have been completed upto March, 2012. 'Rural road' is a State subject and the responsibility of execution of works under PMGSY is that of the State Governments through their executing agencies. As such the responsibility of timely completion of these roads lies with the State Governments. As per the prescribed criteria for completion of works under PMGSY, projects sanctioned under the scheme are required to be completed within the stipulated period.

(c) and (d) State-wise targets have not been fixed for Twelfth Five year Plan under PMGSY.

**Allocation of PMGSY and IAY funds to MP**

†5097. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for allocation of Central funds to various States under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY);

(b) the details of the funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh till now under these schemes during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans and the funds allocated in the country during this period, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh have been spent for stipulated purposes; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) the details of action taken by Government with regard to the complaints received about the misuse of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons (as per 2001 census) and above in plain areas, 250 persons and above in Hill States, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) and in Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in 9 States under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission. Up-gradation of selected rural roads to provide full farm to market connectivity is also an objective of the scheme, though not central to it. The projects in the States are sanctioned as per proposals sent by the States and as per PMGSY guidelines. The funds for these sanctioned projects are allocated/ released as per PMGSY Guidelines keeping in view the pace of implementation, level of spending and the unspent balance available with the States.

Funds under IAY are allocated to States/UTs on the basis of pre-determined criteria giving 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% weightage to poverty ratio.

(b) A statement showing the year-wise total funds released under PMGY and IAY programme and the funds released to Madhya Pradesh, during the 10th Five year Plan and 11th Five Year Plan, is given in statement (see below)

(c) and (d) The responsibility for implementation of both the PMGSY and IAY schemes and ensuring proper use of funds lies with the States/UTs. The funds are utilized as per the guidelines of respective scheme. However, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities in the implementation of the schemes is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is taken up with the concerned State Government/UT for remedial measures. In respect of PMGSY, National Quality Monitors are also deputed in some cases to investigate into the complaints and their reports are shared with the state for taking corrective measures.

**Statement**

*The year-wise total funds released under PMGSY and IAY programme and the funds released to Madhya Pradesh during the 10th Five Year Plan and 11th Five year Plan*

Year	PMGSY		IAY	
	Funds released under PMGSY (Rs. in crore)	Funds released to Madhya Pradesh (Rs. in crore)	Funds released under IAY (Rs. in crore)	Funds released to Madhya Pradesh (Rs. in crore)
2002-03	2,469	450	1,629	70
2003-04	2,288	293	1,871	83
2004-05	2,386	261	2,883	106
2005-06	4,135	376	2,783	96
2006-07	6,165	1,165	2,908	80
2007-08	10,823	1,615	3,882	112
2008-09	14,621	1,895	8,796	234
2009-10	16,724	2,136	8,636	241
2010-11	20,181	1,966	10,139	442
2011-12	15,685	1,138	9,865	436

**Addition of new works under MGNREGA**

5098. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has made the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee Act (MGNREGA) farmer-friendly from 1 April, 2012;

(b) if so, the details of each of thirty new works that have been added under MGNREGA; and

(c) how the above additions held to boost the farm sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (c) 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. Para 1B of Schedule I of Act as amended from time to time lists the category of works that any scheme formulated by the States under Section 4 of the Act of give effect to the provisions of the Act, shall focus upon. A large number of activities/works having significant impact on agriculture and farm sector were included in para 1B of Schedule I of the Act. Vide notification dated 4.5.2012, para 1B of Schedule I has been substantially expanded to include a large number of additional activities related to water and irrigation, land development, plantation, environmental protection and conservation, horticulture, livestock, etc. to broaden the scope of works under MGNREGA and make it more farmer friendly.

(b) The details of new works included in schedule I of MGNREG Act vide notification dated 4.5.2012 are given in statement.

**Statement**

***List of new works included in Schedule-I of MGNREGA vide Govt. of India notification dated 4th May, 2012.***

(a) Water-conservation and water harvesting including contour trenches, contour bunds, boulder checks, gabion structures, underground dykes, earthen dams, dugout farm ponds, stop dams, springshed development

(b) Provision of dug out farm pond, farm bunding on land owned by specified individual households.

(c) Flood control and protection related works including drainage in water logged areas including deepening and repair of flood channels, chaur renovation, construction of storm water drains for costal protection.

(d) Agriculture related works, such as NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures.

(e) Livestock related works, such as poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;

(f) Fisheries related works such as fisheries in seasonal water bodies on public land.

- (g) Works in coastal areas such as fish drying yards, belt vegetation
- (h) Rural drinking water related works such as soak pits, recharge pits.
- (i) Rural sanitation related works such as individual household latrines, school toilet units, anganwadi toilets, solid and liquid waste management.

**Connectivity of villages in Rajasthan under PMGSY**

‡ 5099. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and the details of villages in Rajasthan which are proposed to be linked by the roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the year 2012-13; and
- (b) the details of work completed in this regard till date and by when the remaining work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN ): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Schemes with the objective to provide All-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by the Ministry of home Affairs/Planning Commission. Sanctioning of projects under PMGSY is an on-going process. Habitations are cleared out of the eligible unconnected habitations on the basis of proposals sent by the States. Under PMGSY, 11,926 Habitations have been sanctioned out of which 10,438 habitations have been connected upto March, 2012 in Rajasthan. 'Rural road' is a State subject and the State Governments are responsible for execution of works under PMGSY through their executing agencies. As such, the responsibility of timely completion of these roads lies with the State Governments. As per the prescribed criteria for completion of works under PMGSY, projects sanctioned under the scheme are required to be completed within the stipulated period.

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Irregularities in construction of PMGSY roads in Assam**

5100. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken into notice the irregularities in construction of rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Assam, which remains incomplete years after the completion of the financial year when it was sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of criterion fixed for timely completion or works under PMGSY and their maintenance;

(d) the details of the action taken thereon towards non-completion of construction work under PMGSY within the prescribed time period; and

(e) the details of amount sanctioned, amount released, utilization and achievement made under the PMGSY in Assam since 2007 till March, 2011 road-wise

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) lies with the States. As per PMGSY guidelines projects sanctioned under the scheme are required to be completed within a period of nine working months from the date of issue of the work order. The guidelines further provide that in case the period for execution is likely to be adversely affected by monsoon and other seasonal factors, the time period for execution may be suitably determined, while approving the work programme, which shall not exceed 12 calendar months in any case. Whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities in the implementation of the scheme is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is taken up with the concerned State Government for taking remedial measures. All PMGSY roads are covered by 5-years maintenance contract, to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, as per the Standard Bidding Document. Thereafter, the responsibility to maintain PMGSY roads lies with the concerned State Government.

(e) Funds under PMGSY are released taking the State as a unit and road-wise record is not maintained centrally. The details of the value of projects sanctioned, funds released, utilization and achievement made under the PMGSY in Assam since the financial year April, 2007 till March, 2011 is as under:

(i) Value of projects sanctioned: Rs. 4648.52 crore



- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| (ii) Amount released:       | Rs. 4670.54 crore |
| (iii) Expenditure incurred: | Rs. 4329.50 crore |
| (iv) Road length completed: | 7279 km.          |

**Laying of approach road under PMGSY in Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand**

†5101.SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents, elderly persons and pregnant women in particular of Gram Sabha Bapta Patti Bangarasyu under the Bironkhal block of Thailisain tehsil Puari Garhwal, Uttarakhand, have to face a great deal of hardship in approaching the main road due to lack of a motorable road:

(b) whether Government propose to link this Gram Sabha to the main road under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); and

(c) if so, the details thereof, the sanctioned amount in this regard and by when this work would be completed;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide All-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. Habitations are cleared out of the eligible unconnected habitations on the basis of proposals sent by the States. As reported by the State Government of Uttarakhand, Bapta (population 166 persons -Census 2001) is not eligible as per PMGSY guidelines.

**Laying of roads in Naxal affected areas**

5102.SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to lay road in the rural areas affected with naxals with ADB loan;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to undertake all roads development in 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) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being implemented in rural areas of the country and envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission. Funds are released taking the State as a unit. Financial assistance has been obtained, inter alia, from the Asian Development Bank for construction of rural roads in some States including Left Wing affected States of Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

#### **Proposal for additional working days under MGNREGS**

5103. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been submitted by the State Government of Odisha to allow the provision of funds from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to create additional ten more working days for backyard plantation of the beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) over and above the 100 days guaranteed employment; and

(b) the stage of consideration of the proposal and the time-frame by which the decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Enhancement in assistance under IAY**

5104. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has defined the dwelling unit built under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) suitable for a healthy living in consultation with the Ministry of Health;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the enhanced amount of assistance under the scheme is too low as per the existing cost of materials/construction;
- (d) if so, the steps taken to enhance the assistance amount under the IAY; and
- (e) the number of persons provided assistance under the IAY and those still awaiting assistance under IAY and by when the remaining persons will be provided assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The IAY guidelines provide that the plinth area of the IAY houses should not be less than 20 sq.mts. The layout, size and type design of IAY dwelling units depend on the local conditions and the preference of the beneficiary. The houses are to be designed in accordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary latrine facilities, smokeless chulhas etc. Although Ministry of Health has not been consulted in the matter, a Task Force set up in the Ministry in July, 2009 for examining various issues related to construction of houses under IAY, had recommended, inter alia, that efforts should be made to ensure that the house is a pucca one with permanent walls and permanent roofing, the permanent nature of walls and roofing to be determined in a manner that the house is:

- (i) able to withstand the weather conditions of the place throughout the year;
- (ii) It should have minimum level of disaster resistance technology to be able to withstand minor earthquakes, cyclone, flood etc. and
- (iii) the walls are plastered at least externally.

It is also desirable that the house should have adequate space for pursuing livelihood activities, a verandah, a stair case to go to the top of the house and a rain water harvesting system. The recommendations of the Task force was forwarded to all the State Governments.

(c) and (d) The grant provided under IAY is the unit assistance and not the actual unit cost, the beneficiary is expected to put his own labour for construction of the house. However, the issue of enhancement of unit assistance under IAY was placed before the Working Group on Rural Housing set up by the Planning

Commission for formulation of 12th Five Year Plan. The working Group has recommended enhanced unit assistance of Rs. 75,000/- for construction of an IAY house in rural areas in its report submitted to the Planning Commission on 13/10/2011. In addition, it has been recommended that unit assistance may be enhance incrementally each year to absorb escalation in cost of materials and labour.

(e) As per the estimates made by the Office of Registrar General of India (RGI) based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas of the country was 148.25 lakh houses. Against this, 211.10 lakh houses have been constructed from 2001 to till date. Targets under IAY are fixed on year to year basis depending upon the availability of funds. However, all efforts are being made by the Government to end shelterlessness in rural areas of the country as quickly as possible.

#### **BPL Census in states**

5105. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether BPL census 2011 for the rural areas have been started in select States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development, with the approval of the Union Cabinet, launched a combined Census namely "Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011" on 29.06.2011 to generate a large number of social and economic indicators relating to households across the country for their ranking. The Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011) is being carried out by the respective State Governments/UT Administration in a phased manner taking into consideration their preparedness and other relevant considerations with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development. The state-wise position of the ongoing SECC 2011 as on 14th May, 2012 including that of Andhra Pradesh is given in statement.

## Statement

*SECC 2011 Status as on 14 May 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of States / Unit Territories	Total Enumeration Blocks	Enumerated Enumeration Blocks till date	% of EI completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A and N Islands	1159	1159	100.00%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	191140	185387	96.99%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6788	5888	86.74%
4.	Assam	64380	50878	79.03%
5.	Bihar	205899	299	0.15%
6.	Chandigarh	2067	2067	100.00%
7.	Chhattisgarh	49169	48917	99.49%
8.	Dadra and N H	691	691	100.00%
9.	Delhi	33167	24475	73.79%
10.	Di Diu and Daman	475	444	93.47%
11.	Goa	3166	2749	86.83%
12.	Gujarat	113293	112689	99.47%
13.	Haryana	49261	49261	100.00%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	25036	25036	100.00%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25184	24102	95.70%
16.	Jharkand	71719	10597	14.78%
17.	Karnataka	126936	120995	95.32%
18.	Kerala	68304	18657	27.31%
19.	Lakshadweep	117	117	100.00%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	156172	136939	87.68%

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	220478	116407	52.80%
22.	Manipur	6006	513	8.54%
23.	Meghalaya	9116	7175	78.71%
24.	Mizoram	2259	1474	65.25%
25.	Nagaland	4078	4078	100.00%
26.	Odisha	96426	25328	26.27%
27.	Puducherry	2310	2310	100.00%
28.	Punjab	52243	50681	97.01%
29.	Rajasthan	137734	137186	99.60%
30.	Sikkim	1415	1415	100.00%
31.	Tamilnadu	137186	3886	2.83%
32.	Tripura	7316	7316	100.00%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	380989	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	27795	26740	96.20%
35.	West Bengal	179554	44925	25.02%

**Funding of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras at  
village and block levels**

5106. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras as per prescribed design of the Ministry cost approximately Rs. 16.00 lakhs at village level and Rs. 31.00 lakhs at Block level; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is willing to provide full funding for Gram Panchayat and Block level Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The construction cost of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi

Seva Kendra (BNRGSK) under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), as per indicative design prescribed in the guidelines varies from place to place. However, it was estimated to be around Rs. 10 lakh for BNRGSK at Gram Panchayat level and around Rs. 25 lakh at Block level.

(b) Expenditure up to the above estimated cost can be funded under MGNREGA as per norms for sharing of costs between Centre and State. Expenditure above the estimated amount has to be met from other schemes/programmes of the State Governments.

**Frequency in meeting of Vigilance and  
Monitoring Committees in M.P.**

5107. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role envisaged for public representatives, in implementation of various rural development programmes and schemes;

(b) the periodicity of holding regular meetings of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and district levels for reviewing various rural development programmes;

(c) whether the meeting of these Committees are being held regularly in every State and district of the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of meetings of such Committees held during the last three years and the current year in each State including Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the corrective action proposed to be taken by Government to ensure holding of such meetings as per the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through State Governments and Union Territory Administration a number of rural development schemes. Under the programme Guidelines of these schemes, public representatives have been given specific roles with regard to selection of targets and beneficiaries, planning, implementation and monitoring etc. depending upon the scheme requirements.

(b) The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) are constituted at

State and district levels to function as an important instrument for effective monitoring of implementation of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Guidelines stipulate that the Meetings are to be held at least once in every quarter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The details, including number of meetings of the State level Committees and district level Committees held during the years 2009-10 to 2012-13, as reported by States/districts, are given in the Statements I and II (*See* below).

(e) The Member Secretaries of the State and district level VMCs have been made personally responsible to ensure holding of such meetings in accordance with the guidelines. In case the Chairman does not indicate any date for convening meeting, the Member Secretary, in consultation with Co-Chairman, may convene the Meeting within 15 days of end of each quarter. The State and district authorities are reminded from time to time to hold the meetings at prescribed intervals.



**Statement-I**

**Details of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings during 2009-10 to 2012-13**

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of V and MC District	No. of Districts where meet- ings held	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
				No of Meetings held	No. of Districts where meet- ings held	No of Meetings held	No. of Districts where meet- ings held	No of Meetings held	No. of Districts where meet- ings held		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	20	23	19	28	9	15			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	11	12	13	23	11	13			
3.	Assam	27	25	38	23	33	20	30			
4.	Bihar	38	32	41	13	19	14	22			
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	9	10	14	26	6	12			
6.	Goa	2			1	1	2	2			
7.	Gujarat	26	40	39	26	54	20	40			
8.	Haryana	21	19	21	19	34	15	26			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	5	6	9	11	8	12			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	1	1	3	4	1	1			

Written Answers to

[22 MAY 2012]

Unstarred Questions 237

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Jharkhand	24	10	16	18	27	18	35	1	1
12	Karnataka	30	25	31	29	53	27	46	1	1
13	Kerala	14	13	19	14	26	14	29		
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	33	39	42	89	39	80	1	1
15	Maharashtra	33	20	23	28	49	25	47	1	1
16	Manipur	9	9	9	8	11	2	4		
17	Meghalaya	7	7	11	7	14	6	10		
18	Mizoram	8	8	12	8	22	8	19		
19	Nagaland	11	2	2	2	2				
20	Odisha	30	29	37	28	52	26	36		
21	Punjab	20	16	17	18	37	11	15	1	1
22	Rajasthan	33	13	18	28	56	31	59		
23	Sikkim	4	3	3	2	2	3	3		
24	Tamil Nadu	31	25	29	26	41	17	21	1	1

25	Tripura	4	4	9	4	8	4	9		
26	Uttarakhand	13	10	10	11	16	6	6		
27	Uttar Pradesh	72	36	43	60	88	37	48		
28	West Bengal	19	8	8	10	17	8	18		
29	Andaman and Nicobar	2			2	2	2	5		
30	Daman and Diu	1	1	1			1	1		
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2	1	1						
32	Lakshadweep	1			1	1	1	1		
33	Puducherry	1								
TOTAL		621	435	529	486	846	392	663	6	6

\* Reports received upto 17th May, 2012.

***Statement-II******Details of State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings during  
2009-10 to 2012-13***

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of meetings held			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1		
3	Assam	1	2		
4	Bihar			1	
5	Chhattisgarh		1	2	
6	Goa				
7	Gujarat			2	
8	Haryana		1	1	
9	Himachal Pradesh			1	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1		
11	Jharkhand			2	
12	Karnataka	1	3	2	
13	Kerala		1		
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	
15	Maharashtra	1	2	2	
16	Manipur			1	
17	Meghalaya		2	1	
18	Mizoram	1	1	1	
19	Nagaland	1	1		
20	Odisha	1	1		

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Punjab				
22	Rajasthan		2		
23	Sikkim	1	2	2	
24	Tamil Nadu	1	2		
25	Tripura		2	1	
26	Uttarakhand	1	1	1	
27	Uttar Pradesh		2		
28	West Bengal		3	3	
29	Andaman and Nicobar		1	2	
30	Daman and Diu	1	1		
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli				
32	Lakshadweep				
33	Puducherry				
TOTAL		14	35	27	0

\* Reports received upto 17th May, 2012

#### Meetings of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

5108. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meetings of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are being held at the district levels regularly at the prescribed intervals;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has received reports/complaints regarding any gross violations in implementation of various Centrally sponsored schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Only in some districts the meetings of district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) are held at the prescribed intervals.

(b) The reasons for not holding meetings at prescribed intervals, as reported by the districts, include delays on the part of Chairman in indicating the date for the meeting, postponement due to inability of the Chairman to attend the meeting, elections, preoccupation of Member Secretary, etc.

(c) and (d) No gross violation of guidelines have been reported to the Ministry of Rural Development by any Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. However, complaints are received in this Ministry from other sources. These include delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA, irregularities in selection of beneficiaries, delay in completion of projects, financial irregularities, violation of provisions in the guidelines, etc.

(e) The Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented by the State Governments and UT administrations. The Ministry of Rural Development has recently framed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for grievance redressal. National Level Monitors (NLMs) are deputed to enquire into complaints regarding gross violations in implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry. The Reports of NLMs are referred to the concerned State Government/UT administration for taking appropriate action.

#### **Allocation of funds for rural development schemes in NER**

5109. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allocates the programme funds for MGNREGS, IAY, SGSY, DRDA directly to the District Panchayats for Nagaland and North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of allocations made during the last three years;

(c) whether these schemes have weakened the role of the State Government making it difficult to regulate State share of expenditure as a part of each scheme and also results in poor quality of output;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to revise this procedure and transfer the funds to the respective State Governments; and

(f) if so, where Government proposes to make amendments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) District-wise allocation and releases of central share is made to all the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and implementing agencies including North Eastern States under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) as per Programme Guidelines.

(b) Central allocations made under SGSY, IAY to North Eastern States, including Nagaland during last three years (*i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) was Rs. 3480.50 crore. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand driven and state-wise allocation is not done. The funds released to North-Eastern States under MGNREGA was Rs. 9088.88 crore during the same period.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Rural Development has no proposal to revise the existing procedure at present.

#### **Irregularities in construction of PMGSY roads in Chhattisgarh**

†5110. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds provided under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by the Central Government to the State Government of Chhattisgarh from April, 2004 to December, 2011;

(b) whether during the inspection of the road under construction in Chhattisgarh carried out by National Quality Monitor, it was found that 61.52 per cent of roads did not meet quality norms and 29.81 per cent of roads were in very bad shape;

(c) whether the State Government had given 12,595 lakh rupees as advance to contractors from the year 2005 to March, 2011;

(d) whether several contractors did not do any kind of construction work even after taking advance; and

(e) if so, the action taken against such contractors?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Central Government has provided Rs. 4,974.92 crore to the State of Chhatisgarh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the period from April, 2004 to December, 2011.

(b) Ensuring quality of road works is the responsibility of the State Governments which are implementing the Programme. Accordingly, State Governments set up Quality Control Units and the State Quality Monitors (SQMs) engaged by these units carry out periodic inspections. In addition, National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are also engaged for inspection of some of the road works on random basis. If quality of the work is graded as 'Unsatisfactory' the concerned State Government shall ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be). During the year 2011-12, a total of 114 roads under construction were inspected by NQMs out of which 17% of roads were found 'Unsatisfactory'.

(c) to (e) As per conditions of Standard Bidding Document of PMGSY, there is provision of 5% amount of contract cost as mobilization advance and machinery advance of 90% cost of new machinery brought at site upto the extent of 10% of the contract cost by submission of bank guarantee of equal amount by the contractor. The advance payment shall be repaid by deducting proportionate amounts from payments otherwise due to the Contractor for the construction work, following the schedule of completed percentages of the Works on a payment basis. As informed by the State, the State has given Rs. 9,686 lakhs as mobilization advance and Rs. 2,908 lakhs as machinery advance to the contractors during year, 2005 to March, 2011.

#### **Allocation of funds under MGNREGS in Assam**

5111. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated by Government under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Assam during 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under MGNREGS in the State, District-wise; and

(c) the funds likely to be advanced to the State Government during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme under which Central funds are released to States/UTs/districts on the basis of labour demand projections, performance in the implementation of the programme and utilization of available funds. During 2009-10 and 2010-11, Rs. 778.88 crore and Rs. 609.29 crore, respectively have been released to Assam under MGNREGA.

(b) The details of number of households provided employment under MGNREGA in Assam during 2009-10 and 2010-11, as reported by the State Government is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) During 2011-12 a total amount of Rs. 426.86 crore was released to Assam. During 2012-13 (as on 18.5.2012) Rs. 98.97 crore has been released to 8 districts of Assam.

**Statement**

*The details of households provided employment under MGNREGA*

Sl.No.	State	Total Number of households Provided Employment	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Bongaigaon	87801	48616
2.	Dhemaji	77387	82912
3.	Goalpara	79196	83363
4.	Karbi Anglong	135756	117622
5.	Kokrajhar	170570	153604
6.	Lakhimpur	96227	64148
7.	North Cachar Hills	NR	13323
8.	Barpeta	100295	62112
9.	Cachar	83395	47613
10.	Darrang	81246	87116

1	2	3	4
11.	Hailakandi	87305	71541
12.	Marigaon	65864	77099
13.	Nalbari	69073	50379
14.	Baksa	92700	58505
15.	Chirang	79250	50164
16.	Dhubri	78049	71697
17.	Dibrugarh	44156	48723
18.	Golaghat	89659	76296
19.	Jorhat	68426	45893
20.	Kamrup	98510	67257
21.	Kamrup Metro	18017	11964
22.	Karimganj	37306	43174
23.	Nagaon	140193	125208
24.	Sibsagar	31720	37960
25.	Sonitpur	87009	84750
26.	Tinsukia	39442	36316
27.	Udalguri	98718	81017
TOTAL		2137270	1798372

NR=Not Reported

**Job card holders under MGNREGS**

5112. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of job card holders seeking job under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is going down significantly in various States;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government had conducted any survey to find out the causes behind the decline;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of steps taken by Government to remove the causes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The details of households holding job cards which demanded employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2010-11 and 2011-12 as reported by States/UTs are given in Statement (*See below*). The data reported by States/UTs in Management Information System (MIS) for 2011-12 is till 27.4.2012 with data from some States yet to be fully uploaded. There has been a decline in total number of households which demanded employment under MGNREGA in 2011-12 compared to 2010-11. Demand for employment under MGNREGA varies from State to State and has shown increase in several States like Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, etc. in 2011-12. However reported data for 2011-12 is still provisional.

(c) to (e) MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for up to 100 days of wage employment to every rural household in a financial year for doing unskilled manual work, on demand to be made following a prescribed process. Demand for employment under MGNREGA is dependent upon several external factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities.

**Statement**

*Details of households holding job card under MGNREGA*

Sl.No.	State	Number of Households which demanded employment under MGNREGA	
		2010-11	2011-12 reported till 27/04/12@
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	6200423	4899350
2	Arunachal Pradesh	151574	12894

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1	2	3	4
3	Assam	1807788	1352721
4	Bihar	4763659	1607825
5	Chhattisgarh	2485581	2730268
6	Gujarat	1097483	835197
7	Haryana	237480	277820
8	Himachal Pradesh	447064	531643
9	Jammu and Kashmir	497617	359954
10	Jharkhand	1989083	1562210
11	Karnataka	2414441	1664068
12	Kerala	1186356	1418051
13	Madhya Pradesh	4445781	3698769
14	Maharashtra	453941	1392619
15	Manipur	437228	358662
16	Meghalaya	357523	328940
17	Mizoram	170894	176301
18	Nagaland	350815	318215
19	Odisha	2030029	1391481
20	Punjab	278567	245547
21	Rajasthan	6156667	4702329
22	Sikkim	56401	55727
23	Tamil Nadu	4969140	6347725
24	Tripura	557413	567114
25	Uttar Pradesh	6581786	7323876
26	Uttarakhand	542391	455909
27	West Bengal	5011657	5393646

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1	2	3	4
28	Andman and Nicobar	17937	19189
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2290	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
31	Goa	13997	11174
32	Lakshdweep	4507	3749
33	Puducherry	38574	42553
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR
TOTAL		55756087	50085526

NR=Not Reported

@ Data from the States of Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland yet to be fully updated and uploaded

#### **Implementation of MGNREGS in Assam**

5113. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts where work under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is going on in Assam;

(b) the total amount allocated under this scheme in Assam, year-wise and State-wise during last three years;

(c) the number of complaints of irregularities under this scheme received in the State; and

(d) the number of employees under the MGNREGS in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) 27 districts of Assam are covered for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

(b) The MGNREGA is a demand-driven wage employment programme and no State-wise allocation is made. On the basis of agreed to anticipated labour demand, Central releases are made to States/districts. For implementation of MGNREGA in Assam, total amount of Rs. 778.88 crore during 2009-10, Rs. 609.29 crore during 2010-11 and Rs. 426.86 crore was released by the Central Government.

(c) 33 complaints about irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA in Assam have been received by the Ministry as on 30.4.2012.

(d) As per the information submitted by the State Government of Assam, among others, seven senior/middle level officers at the State level, three senior officers each at district level, a Programme Officer each at Block level and one Gram Rozgar Sahayak and an accredited engineer each at Gram Panchayat level are supervising/implementing MGNREGA in Assam.

#### **Reduction in Grants-in-aid**

‡5114. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major part of Ministry's planned expenditure is spent in providing grants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has recently submitted any report in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether Ministry is going to take a policy measure to reduce the grant under planned expenditure;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Bulk of the Plan funds under various Rural Development Programmes are released as grants-in-aid to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads and Implementing Agencies as per the Programme Guidelines.

(c) and (d) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has highlighted this issue in their Report No. 1 for the year 2011-12. Accounts of the Union Government Tabled in Parliament on 24.4.2012 which states that during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-2011, the grants-in-aid released to the Implementing Agencies were 92.72%, 99.74% and 99.71% respectively of the total Plan Expenditure of the Department of Rural Development.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Does not arise.

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(g) Funds are released under centrally sponsored schemes in the form of grants-in-aid as per provisions of the General Financial Rules.

**Employment generating schemes in rural areas**

†5115. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: .

(a) the details of the employment generating schemes being implemented by Government in rural areas of the country;

(b) whether these schemes have been able to achieve the target for providing jobs to the unemployed rural youths;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the positive steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major employment generating schemes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for wage and self-employment respectively for people living in rural areas.

(b) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is demand driven scheme which provide 100 days guarantee of employment to any adult members of rural household in a financial year who is willing to do unskilled and no physical target is fixed under MGNREGA. Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) state-wise total physical target of beneficiaries to be assisted are fixed and separate target for unemployed youth are not earmarked.

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**SHORT NOTICE AND QUESTION**

**Kerosene quota for Kerala**

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

(a) whether the Government has reduced the Kerosene quota for Kerala;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) if so the details thereof;
- (c) Whether fishermen is getting adequate quota for their fishing vessels;  
and
- (d) if so, the number of fishermen getting kerosene quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Yes Sir, PDS Kerosene quota for Kerala has been rationalized based on LPG coverage and per capita ceiling for non-LPG population. It has been reduced by 76,932 KL in Financial Year 2012-13 over the previous year.

(c) and (d) No separate allocation of PDS Kerosene is made by Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for fishermen. Under the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order 1993. PDS Kerosene is to be used only for cooking and illumination purpose. Any Separate SKO allocation for the fisheries sector within the state is to be adjusted/given by the concerned State Government within its overall SKO allocation.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, in Kerala, earlier, the subsidized PDS kerosene was given to nearly 50 lakh families. Now, because of the Total Electrification Programme, this number has come down to around 9 lakhs. Also, kerosene quota has been reduced, and a very meagre amount of kerosene is being given to the State. Now gas is also not available easily. I would like to know whether the Government will consider increasing the kerosene supply to families so that all families would get, at least, two or three litres of kerosene, which was being given earlier.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, PDS kerosene is used for cooking and illumination. The question that is being raised by the hon. Member is about fishermen. I can assure the hon. Member that if Kerala wants extra kerosene, we can supply them non-PDS kerosene. Whatever quantity of non-PDS kerosene they want for fishermen, we can supply. Like, Tamil Nadu who had also required non-PDS kerosene for their fishermen, and they reduced the sales tax on that so that it would be helpful to the fishermen.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I asked about quota for families because, earlier, the fishermen quota was allotted from the PDS quota for the households. Now, because of the Total Electrification Programme which we have implemented, our quota was reduced compared to other States. Secondly, I want to know whether



fisheries come under agriculture. Is any State getting the subsidized quota of kerosene for agriculture? And, since fisheries, including deep-sea fisheries, come under agricultural activity, I would like to know whether subsidized kerosene can be given to fishermen.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, we are not supplying PDS kerosene for any agricultural purposes. As I have mentioned earlier, PDS kerosene is only for cooking and illumination purpose. We are supplying PDS kerosene quota for these two primary purposes. The hon. Member had asked as to why the quantity of kerosene to Kerala is being reduced. We have rationalized the quantities of kerosene being supplied to all the States, and that is, by a three-step procedure which the Government has introduced. The first are the States/UT who had not lifted kerosene during the first two quarters of 2011-12 signifying excess supply over demand, the allocation has accordingly been reduced by the un-lifted SKO quantity of kerosene. In Kerala, it was nil. So, we have not reduced it according to this category. In the second category, with the increase in LPG coverage across the country, it is natural that the requirement of cooking fuel, PDS kerosene, would reduce, and that the allocation of kerosene to States need to be modified accordingly. Thereafter, it is to be seen whether the LPG coverage is beyond the national average. The national average is 59 per cent, while, in Kerala, the LPG coverage was to the extent of 97 per cent. Since the LPG coverage is over the national average, the allocation has been reduced by limiting SKO for new SBC connections at 24 litre/annum and nil for the new DBC connection. The actual reduction has been made of only 75 per cent of the actual LPG spread to allow for errors such as multiple connections. Wherever it has been found to be more than 90 per cent, we have rationalised it to just ten per cent of the total population of the State/UTs allocated kerosene accordingly. Under this procedure, the cut in Kerala has been about 28,370 kilolitres, and I can assure the hon. Member, if any dubious connections or any wrong, duplicate connections of LPG are found and cancelled by the Government of any State, we will supply the equivalent amount of PDS SKO to the state at the rate of 36 litres. There is a large variation in the scales of kerosene allocation adopted by different States across the country, and, therefore, the allocation process has been standardised to 36 litres per capita per year to non-LPG population. Accordingly, the cut in Kerala has been 48,562 kilolitres, and in the same way, this has been introduced in all the States of India, which leads to about 39 per cent reduction in Kerala, while J and K, North-East States and the Islands have been left out of these schemes.

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर: सर, जो केरल का मामला है, वही गुजरात का भी मामला है। गुजरात में भी मिट्टी के तेल की आपूर्ति में 32 परसेंट की कटौती की गई है। हमारे यहां भी 1600 किलोमीटर कोस्टल एरिया है और वहां जो मछुवारे हैं, वे भी अपनी नौकाओं के लिए मिट्टी के तेल का उपयोग करते हैं। मेरी मंत्री जी से दरखास्त है कि अभी-अभी जो जनगणना

हुई है, उसमें गुजरात की जनसंख्या में 20 परसेंट का इजाफा हुआ है और आपने वहां मिट्टी के तेल की आपूर्ति में 32 परसेंट की कटौती कर दी है। यह हमारे लिए और गुजरात के लिए अन्याय की बात है। गरीब आदमी, जो मछुवारे हैं, वे अपनी रोजी-रोटी के लिए दरियाई क्षेत्र में जाते हैं और उनके भरण-पोषण के लिए यह जरूरी है।...(व्यवधान)...

**THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Please put your question.

**श्री नतुजी हालोजी ठाकोर:** सर, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मिट्टी के तेल की आपूर्ति में जो कटौती की गई है, क्या वे उसकी भरपाई करेंगे?

**श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह:** सर, यह सवाल केरल के लिए है, लेकिन मैं फिर भी गुजरात के बारे में बता दूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा कि हमने गुजरात में 32 परसेंट allotment काटा है, यह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। इस वर्ष हमने गुजरात का allotment काटा ही नहीं है।

**श्री नतुजी हालोजी ठाकोर:** सर, गुजरात का 32 परसेंट allocation काटा गया है।...(व्यवधान)...आप केरल को दे रहे हैं, तो गुजरात को क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या देश के कुछ हिस्से में मिट्टी का तेल के लिए डायरेक्ट सब्सिडी दी गई, तो वहां पर डिमांड एकदम घट गई, करीब 90 परसेंट डिमांड घट गई? अगर यह सच है, तो क्या आप पूरे देश में केरोसिन तेल पर सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, उसको डायरेक्ट देने की योजना बना रहे हैं? यदि हां, तो कब तक?

मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग यह है कि पेट्रोलियम सब्सिडी के कारण भारत सरकार पर बहुत बोझ है। मिट्टी के तेल में शायद 14 रुपए प्रति लीटर का लॉस है, तो माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या आप बताएंगे कि मिट्टी के तेल, डीजल और पेट्रोल पर कितनी-कितनी सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं और इस सब्सिडी को घटाने के लिए भी आप कोई घोषणा करने जा रहे हैं?

**श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह:** सर, माननीय सदस्य ने डायरेक्ट सब्सिडी देने की बात की। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक पायलट प्रोजेक्ट अलवर के एक तहसील में चल रहा है और वह बहुत ही successful प्रोग्राम रहा है। आगे चल कर यह योजना है कि पूरे देश में केरोसिन तेल पर जो सब्सिडी दी जा रही है, उसको आधार, जो UID की स्कीम है, के माध्यम से डायरेक्ट दिया जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, पायलट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत डायरेक्ट सब्सिडी देने से डिमांड कितनी कम हुई है, मेरा सवाल यह है?

**श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह:** सर, अभी पायलट प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है। अभी उसके पूरे आंकड़े हमारे पास नहीं आये हैं, लेकिन जो देखने में आया रहा है, उससे यही कह सकते हैं कि उससे हमें बहुत फायदा हो रहा है। जब इसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी, तब आप पूछेंगे, तो मैं आपको जरूर बता दूंगा। इन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल सब्सिडी के बारे में उठाया है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम आज इस देश में एलपीजी के हर सिलेण्डर पर Rs. 503.08 सब्सिडी देते हैं। मिट्टी के तेल पर माननीय सदस्य ने 14 रुपए प्रति लीटर बताया, जब कि

हम मिट्टी के तेल पर प्रतिलीटर Rs. 32.31 सब्सिडी देते हैं। और आज डीजल पर हमारी ऑयल मार्केटिंग कम्पनीज़ के तेरह रुपए चॉसठ पैसे का घाटा हो रहा है। पिछले वर्ष देश पर सब्सिडी बर्दन 1,38,541 करोड़ रुपए था। इस वर्ष लगभग 1,89,605 करोड़ रुपए 1 मई और 16 मई के रिफाइनरी द्वारा मूल्य के आधार पर बढ़कर होगा। जहां तक सब्सिडी घटाने की बात है, मैं तो इस हाऊस से अपील भी करूंगा कि सब्सिडी तो बेसिकली आम आदमी, गरीब आदमी के लिए होती है और लोअर मिडिल क्लास के लिए होती है। परन्तु एल0पी0जी0 के तमाम ऐसे प्रपोजल हमको आने चाहिए, जो आज अमीर आदमी भी एल0पी0जी0 की सब्सिडी लेता है, वह न ले। हमारी केवल एल0पी0जी0 पर सब्सिडी Rs. 32134 (2011-2012) करोड़ रुपए सालाना बैठती है और केरासीन ऑयल पर कम से कम Rs. 28215 (2011-2012) करोड़ बैठती है। मैं समझता हूं कि एक प्रपोजल ऐसा होना चाहिए कि जहां सारे सांसदों को अपना एल0पी0जी0 का सब्सिडी कोटा समाप्ता करना चाहिए, एक रास्ता दिखाना चाहिए कि अमीर आदमी को एल0पी0जी0 पर सब्सिडी कतई नहीं लेनी चाहिए, क्योंकि सब्सिडी आम आदमी के लिए है, गरीब आदमी के लिए है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मंत्री जी, आप हिम्मत करके सदन में घोषणा करिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** सर, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा कि गरीबों की सहायता के लिए खास तौर से केरोसीन ऑयल में जो सब्सिडी की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, उसमें साल में Rs. 28215 करोड़ (2011-12) दे रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि केरोसीन ऑयल का दुरुपयोग बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। खास तौर पर मैंने बिहार में देखा है, पटना में देखा है, जहां मैं रहता हूं, वहां बड़े पैमाने पर केरोसीन ऑयल की मिलावट पेट्रोल में होती है। आप पी0डी0एस0 शॉप से और जो दूसरे स्टॉकिस्ट हैं, वहां से भी गरीबों को देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं, परन्तु ये सब भी अपना केरोसीन ऑयल का स्टॉक पेट्रोल में मिलावाने के लिए देते हैं, जिससे गरीबों का हक मारा जाता है। एक तो केरोसीन ऑयल मिलता नहीं है तथा गरीबों को केरोसीन ऑयल की सब्सिडी का लाभ भी नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों में जो बड़े पैमाने पर केरोसीन ऑयल की मिलावट हो रही है, उसके लिए आप क्या देखदेख कर रहे हैं और क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं तथा उस पर कैसे नियंत्रण कर रहे हैं, ताकि केरोसीन ऑयल पेट्रोल में मिलाकर न बेचा जाए?

**श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि केरोसीन ऑयल का जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन होता है, वह राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। हमारी ऑयल मार्केटिंग कम्पनीज मिट्टी के तेल को जो प्रांतों में डिपो बने हुए हैं, उनके यहां पहुंचाती है। कई स्टेट्स में अलग सिस्टम भी है, परन्तु मिट्टी के तेल का जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन है, वह राज्य करते हैं और हमने तमाम राज्यों से कहा है कि उनके मिट्टी के तेल का जो एलोकेशन है, उसमें देखरेख करने की जरूरत है। मैं जानता हूं कि इसका गलत इस्तेमाल होता है। इसको रोकने के लिए जैसे कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य अग्रवाल साहब ने कहा था, उसमें जब तक हम डॉयरेक्ट सब्सिडी नहीं देंगे, उसमें जो कमियां हैं, खामियां हैं बढ़ती रहेंगी।

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation**

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Sub-section (3) of Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 34(E)] dated the 19th January, 2012, publishing the Aircraft (Security) Rules, 2011, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. 6984/15/12]

**Report and Account (2010-11) CBWE, Nagpur and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers Education, Nagpur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6962/15/12]

MOU between the Government of India and HPC and NEPA Limited

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6896/15/12]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the NEPA Limited, for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6894/15/12]

**I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of RDPL, Jaipur and related papers.****II. Report (2010-11) of NSC, New Delhi and related papers.****III. MOU between Govt. of India and various limited companies.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Srikant Jena, lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (RDPL), Jaipur, for the Year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6902/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i)(a) Annual Report of National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

(b) Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the National Statistical Commission (NSC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6963/15/12]

III (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Pharmaceuticals) and the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (BCPL), for the-year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6964/15/12]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited, for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6790/15/12]

**Account (2010-11 of NBG University, Srinagar Gulbarg, Uttarakhand and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri E. Ahamed, lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon,

under subsection (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6991/15/12]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 13(02)/2011/UD/MB/NDMC/4576, dated the 6th May-12th May, 2011, publishing the Recruitment Regulations for the post of Medical Officer of Health, New Delhi Municipal Council, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6993/15/12]

#### **REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS OF 2010-11 VARIOUS TECHNOLOGY PARK, TECHNOLOGY CENTRE AND ENVIRO MANAGEMENT AND RELATED PAPERS**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bamboo Technology Park, Guwahati, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Park.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6969/15/12]

(ii) (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Tools Technology Centre (ITTC), Jalandhar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6968/15/12]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narol Textile Infrastructure and Enviro Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii)(a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7058/15/12]

**REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS 2010-11 OF NIFFT, RANCHI AND RELATED PAPERS.**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I, on behalf of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, 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 Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6995/15/12]

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

**Corrigendum of the outcome Budget (2012-13)  
in respect of the Ministry of Textiles.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Corrigendum of the \* Outcome Budget for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Textiles. Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7000/15/12]

**I. Notification of Ministry of Finance.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Indian Economic Service Sections, IEG, Delhi and related papers.**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I.(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873:—

- (1) G.S.R. 320(E), dated the 25th April, 2012, publishing the Post Office Recurring Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 321(E), dated the 25th April, 2012, publishing the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (3) G.S.R. 322(E), dated the 25th April, 2012, publishing the Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Amendment Rules, 2012.

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\* The outcome budget was laid on the 28th March 2012.

- (4) G.S.R. 323(E), dated the 25th April, 2012, publishing the Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6940/15/12]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

- (1) G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 25th April, 2012, publishing the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) (Amendment Rules), 2012.

- (2) G.S.R. 319 (E), dated the 25th April, 2012, publishing the National Savings Certificates (IX Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6939/15/12]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 264 (E), dated the 30th March, 2012, publishing the National Small Savings Fund (Custody and Investment) Amendment Rules, 2012, under clause (1) of article 283 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 3937/15/12]

(iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. S.O. 904 (E), dated the 25th April, 2012, notifying that subscriptions made for on or after the 1st day of April, 2012 and the balance at the credit of the subscriber shall bear interest at the rate of 8.8 per cent per annum, under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6938/15/12]

(v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 350 (E), dated the 10th May, 2012, publishing the coinage of Ten Rupees and Five Rupees coins to commemorate the occasion of 60 years of the Parliament of India, Rules, 2012, under sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Coinage Act, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7003/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Economic Service Section, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7001/15/12]



**Notification of the Ministry of Finance**

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table —

(i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 271 (E), dated the 30th March, 2012, publishing the Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6934/15/12]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 942 (E), dated the 30th April, 2012, publishing the Income-tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2012, under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, alongwith Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7002/15/12]

**Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH) under Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:—

(1) F. No. 8-4-/2011-Estt, dated the 17th March-23rd March, 2012, amending Regulations 81 and 82 of the Central Council of Indian Medicine (General) Regulations, 1976.

(2) No. 4-90/2011-Ay. (PG Regu.), dated the 19th March, 2012, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-Graduate Ayurveda Education) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7006/15/12]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH) Notification No. G.S.R. 279(E), dated the 2nd April, 2012, publishing the Homeopathy Central Council (Election) Amendment Rules, 2012, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7007/15/12]

**REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS 2007-08, 2008-09 AND 2009-10 OF  
VARIOUS MEDICAL INSTITUTES AND HOSPITALS AND RELATED PAPERS**

SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Cancer and Research

- Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6953/15/12]
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6953/15/12]
- (c) Balance Sheet (in English only) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-09.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6953/15/12]
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6953/15/12]
- (e) Balance Sheet (in English only) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6953/15/12]
- (f) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6953/15/12]
- (g) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a), (b) and (d)-above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6953/15/12]
- (ii)(a) Annual Report of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2007-08.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Annual Report of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2008-09.
- (d) Annual Accounts of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (e) Annual Report of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2009-10.
- (f) Annual Accounts of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (g) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (h) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) to (f) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6955/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Regional Cancer Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6955/15/12]
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Regional Cancer Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6954/15/12]
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Regional Cancer Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6954/15/12]
- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above Hospital.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6954/15/12]
- (e) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) to (c) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6954/15/12]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under article 309 of the Constitution of India:—

- (1) G.S.R. 120(E), dated the 6th March, 2012, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency Finger Print Expert (Group 'A' post) Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 267(E), dated the 30th March, 2012, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency Group 'A' and 'B' posts Recruitment Rules, 2012.
- (3) G.S.R. 288(E), dated the 10th April, 2012, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency Group 'A' and 'B' posts Recruitment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7009/15/12]

(ii) A copy each (English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of the National Information Agency Act, 2008:—

- (1) S.O. 44(E), dated the 9th January, 2012, regarding appointment of

Shri Sanjay Parihar, 3rd Additional Session Judge, Jammu as “judge” to preside over National Investigation Agency Special Court.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7010/15/12]

- (2) S.O. 45(E), dated the 9th January, 2012, regarding appointment of Additional Session Judge-01, New Delhi, Patiala House Courts, as Additional Judge to the National Investigation Agency Special Court.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7010/15/12]

- (3) S.O. 693(E), dated the 30th March, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri M. Venkateswara Rao as Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases on behalf of the National Investigation Agency in any court of law.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7011/15/12]

- (4) S.O. 893(E), dated the 23rd April, 2012, de-notifying the appointment of Shri Vivek Gupta, who was appointed as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7011/15/12]

- (5) S.O. 894(E), dated the 23rd April, 2012, de-notifying the appointment of Dr. D.C. Sarkar, who was appointed as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases, instituted by the National Investigation Agency.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7011/15/12]

- (6) S.O. 989 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2012, regarding constitution of Special Courts under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7012/15/12]

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012**

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

“in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st May, 2012.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is very strange, Sir. So many Ministers are absent today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. They have taken the permission. (*Interruptions*)

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on 'Optimisation of Employment Generation Potential of Animal Husbandry Sector' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

SHRI SABIR ALI (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2011-12) on 'Safety of Oil Installations' of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER  
AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements on Final Action Taken Replies of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on the observations/recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2009-10):-

1. Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by the Government on the Fourth Report of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and

2. Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by the Government on the Fifth Report of the Committee (2009-10) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

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**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements showing further follow up action on the recommendations contained in the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (2011-12):-

- (i) Twenty-fifth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Twenty-sixth Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2006-07)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
- (iii) Forty-second Action Taken Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**The status of Implementation of Recommendation Contained in the one hundred and fifty third report of department-related parliamentary standing committee transport, tourism and culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Sultan Ahmed, make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Report on "Development of Tourism Infrastructure and amenities for the Commonwealth Games, 2010' pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism.

**Clarification on Re : Aircel - Maxis DEAL**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Zero Hour submissions; Shri Mohammed Adeeb, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, please permit me to speak on an urgent point and then you may take up the Zero Hour. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji, I would allow you after the Zero Hour mentions.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I agree that the Zero Hour is important. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I had made a request to you in the morning also. I want you to understand, Sir, that it is a very important matter which is before the House. Shri Pranab Mukherjee making a Statement regarding clearance given to Aircel-Maxis is listed in the business also; it is said that it would be taken up before the House rises. It is such an important issue, it was discussed in the House. Sir, it needs to be given priority because it is such an important issue.

If taken up as a least item, then he would simply make the Statement and the House is then adjourned! It has become a practice!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let the Minister respond to it. Allow the Minister to respond, he is ready to respond.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a clever ploy. (*Interruptions*) They want to avoid the issue. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I have discussed with the Leader of the Opposition and the Minister also. He is attending to some business in Lok Sabha. Before the House rises, he would come to this House and respond to ...(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is okay. (*Interruptions*) That is enough. Now, Zero Hour. (*Interruptions*) The Government has given an assurance and that is enough.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They want to avoid the issue. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please. Venkaiahji, you got an assurance, please take your seat. After you got an assurance, what would you want? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: What is this? Every time, you defy the ruling. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, I have not allowed you. Venkaiahji, you got an assurance; the Government has responded. (*Interruptions*) Venkaiahji, you are a very senior Member.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if you ask me to sit down, I would sit down. I do not want to be seen arguing with the Chair. It is not good for the Members to disagree with you or quarrel with the Chair. My point is, the Leader of the Opposition...(*Interruptions*) Sir, what is important and what is not important is known to us also. There was an issue which was discussed....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You said that it was an important subject. Hon. Minister has responded to it. That is enough. (*Interruptions*) Why do you ask me to violate the rules? That is what I am saying. I said that after the Zero Hour, we can take it up. In any case, Venkaiahji raised the issue. The hon. Minister responded to it and gave an assurance. What else do you want? It should be fine with you. (*Interruptions*).

I cannot fix the time on my own. I was to take up the Zero Hour mentions. But, a very senior Member, Venkaiahji, wanted to raise a point before the Zero Hour. Even though it is against the rules, I allowed it. (*Interruptions*) He said it was important and nobody questioned it. The Government responded and gave an assurance that the hon. Finance Minister will come and make a Statement before the House adjourned. That is fine, nothing more.

Shri Mohammed Adeb now.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, our request is that the Finance Minister may come soon after lunch hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If the Government can agree, I have no objection to it. That is for the Government to fix up the time. You have to see the convenience of the Finance Minister too. How can you expect a Minister to be... (*Interruptions*)

(SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Who has put it as the last item? (*Interruptions*) You want to avoid the debate. (*Interruptions*) You want to cover up the entire thing. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we take up the Zero Hour. Shri Mohammed Adeb. (*Interruptions*) Only what Shri Mohammed Adeb says will go on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:\*

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\* Not recorded.



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCE AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The Government is willing to... (Interruptions) What is the problem? (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is not going on record. (Interruptions) If the Minister comes, I have no objection; it is up to the Minister. But, remember, you cannot ask a Minister to come at a particular time. You have to take the convenience of the Minister also. He is also a human being. (Interruptions) He cannot just act as a machine. Now Shri Mohammed Adeb, please. (Interruptions) Nothing else will go on record. Yes, Shri Mohammed Adeb.

### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

#### Problem in Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College at A.M.U.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जीरो ऑवर में जवाहरलाल मेडिकल कालेज, अलीगढ़ के बारे में कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। जवाहर लाल मेडिकल कालेज मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का मेडिकल कालेज है। जहां लगभग साढ़े 4 से 5 लाख मरीज एक साल में देखे जाते हैं और 35,000 से 40,000 लोग एडमिट होते हैं और 15,000 के लगभग आपरेशन होते हैं। वहां की दुर्दशा यह है कि वह अंडर यूजीसी के आता है, जबकि दूसरे मेडिकल कालेज, जैसे राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल है, यह 600 बेड का अस्पताल है, इसको साढ़े 300 करोड़ रुपये मिलते हैं, दूसरा सफदरजंग अस्पताल, दिल्ली में है, उसमें 1200 बेड हैं और उसे साढ़े 500 करोड़ रुपये मिलते हैं। अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी को सिर्फ 2 करोड़ रुपया मिलता है, जहां पर 1150 बेड हैं। वर्ष 2005 से यह रिक्वेस्ट हो रही है कि यूजीसी या हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का बजट बढ़ाये। वहां पर 2 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये 1200 मरीजों के लिए पांच साल से अलोकेट हैं। एक मरीज पर 50 रुपये पर हैड, पर बेड का हिसाब पड़ता है, यानी उस 50 रुपये में मरीज का खाना भी है, दवा भी है, लान्ड्री भी है और जितनी मेंटिनेंस है, वह सब शामिल है। आज हालत यह है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का मेडिकल कालेज, जो जवाहर लाल मेडिकल कालेज कहलाता है, उसको 2 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये वर्ष 2005 से दिए जा रहे हैं और कहा जा रहा है कि यह यूजीसी की तरफ से है। हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री एक नया पैसा इस यूनिवर्सिटी को, इस मेडिकल कालेज को नहीं दे रही है।

सर, इसी तरह की दुर्दशा बनारस हिन्दू मेडिकल कालेज की भी है। उसके बारे में मुझे बताया गया है कि वहां भी merely कुछ करोड़ रुपये दिए जाते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के दो मेडिकल कालेज, जो इतनी बड़ी संख्या में मरीजों को देखते हैं, वहां पर आपकी तरफ से कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जा रहे हैं, वहां पर हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री कुछ नहीं कर रही है और न यूजीसी उसको पैसा दे रही है। मेरी आपसे इस हाऊस के जरिए से दरखास्त है कि इस पर

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही की जाए।... (समय की घंटी)... अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी वैस्टर्न यू.पी. के 16 जिलों को feed करती है और ईस्टर्न यू.पी. के जिलों को बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी मेडिकल कालेज feed करती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): तीन मिनट का समय हो गया है, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि आप फौरन हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री और एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री को डायरेक्ट करें कि जो मेडिकल कालेज गरीबों के लिए बने हैं, उनको पैसा दिया जाए।

† جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش): آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں زیرو-اور میں جو اہر لال میڈیکل کالج، علی گڑھ کے بارے میں کچھ باتیں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جو اہر لال میڈیکل کالج مسلم یونیورسٹی کا میڈیکل کالج ہے۔ جہاں لگ-بھگ ساڑھے 4 سے 5 لاکھ مریض ایک سال میں دیکھے جاتے ہیں اور 35،000 سے 40،000 لوگ ایڈمٹ ہوتے ہیں اور 15،000 کے لگ بھگ آپریشن ہوتے ہیں۔ وہاں کی دردشا یہ ہے کہ وہ انڈر یو-جی-سی کے آتا ہے، جبکہ دوسرے میڈیکل کالج، جیسے رام منوہر لوبیا اسپتال ہے، یہ 600 بیڈ کا اسپتال ہے، اس کو ساڑھے تین سو کروڑ روپے ملتے ہیں، جبکہ صفدر جنگ اسپتال، دہلی میں ہے، اس میں 1200 بیڈ ہیں اور اسے ساڑھے پانچ سو کروڑ روپے ملتے ہیں۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کو صرف دو کروڑ ملتا ہے، جہاں پر 1150 بیڈ ہیں۔ سال 2005 سے یہ ریکویسٹ ہو رہی ہے کہ یو-جی-سی۔ یا ہیلتھ منسٹری، علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا بجٹ بڑھائے۔ وہاں پر دو کروڑ دس لاکھ روپے، 1200 مریضوں کے لئے پانچ سال سے ایلوکیٹ ہیں۔ ایک مریض پر 50 روپے پر-بیڈ، پر-بیڈ کا حساب پڑتا ہے، یعنی اس 50 روپے کا مریض کا کھانا بھی ہے، دوا بھی ہے، لائٹری بھی ہے اور جتنی مینٹیننس ہے، وہ سب شامل ہے۔ آج حالت یہ ہے کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کا میڈیکل کالج، جو جو اہر لال میڈیکل کالج کہلاتا ہے، اس

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

کو دو کروڑ دس لاکھ روپے، سال 2005 سے دئے جا رہے ہیں اور کہا یہ جا رہا ہے کہ یہ یو-جی-سی۔ کی طرف سے ہے۔ بیلٹھ منسٹری کا ایک نیا پیسہ اس یونیورسٹی کو، اس میڈیکل کالج کو نہیں دے رہی ہے۔

سر، اسی طرح کی دردشا بنارس ہندو میڈیکل کالج کی بھی ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں مجھے بتایا گیا ہے کہ وہاں بھی merely کچھ کروڑ روپے دئے جاتے ہیں۔ اتر پردیش کے دو میڈیکل کالج، جو اتنی بڑی تعداد میں مریضوں کو دیکھتے ہیں، وہاں پر آپ کی طرف سے کوئی سادھن ایلڈھ نہیں کرائے جا رہے ہیں، وہاں پر بیلٹھ منسٹری کچھ نہیں کر رہی ہے اور نہ یو-جی-سی۔ اس کو پیسہ دے رہی ہے۔ میری آپ سے اس ہاؤس کے ذریعے سے دوخواست ہے کہ اس پر جلد سے جلد کارروائی کی جائے۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی ویسٹرن یو۔پی۔ کے 16 ضلعوں کو feed کرتی ہے اور ایسٹرن یو۔پی۔ کے ضلعوں کو بنارس ہندو یونیورسٹی میڈیکل کالج feed کرتی ہے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی۔جے۔کورنین): تین منٹ کا سمنے ہو گیا ہے، آپ بیٹھ جائیے۔

جناب محمد ادیب : میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ آپ فوراً ہی بیلٹھ منسٹری اور ایجوکیشن منسٹری کو ڈائریکٹ کریں کہ جو میڈیکل کالج غریبوں کے لئے بنے ہیں، ان کو پیسہ دیا جائے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Name of all those hon. Members who associate with this issue may kindly be noted. (Interruptions) Now, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. (Interruptions)

श्री रामविलास पासवाल (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी इस विषय पर नोटिस दिया है। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। आप एक जगह पर 400 करोड़ रुपया देते हैं और दूसरी जगह पर कुछ भी नहीं देते हैं। मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

### **Concern over killing of Tigers in Vidarbha Region and Madhya Pradesh**

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर मैं सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह अत्यंत दुख का विषय है कि हमारे देश में संरक्षण प्राप्त बाघों को लगातार शिकार बनाया जा रहा है तथा पिछले 8 दिनों के अंदर कम से कम 10 बाघों को बड़ी ही निर्दयता के साथ मारा गया है। विदर्भ के ताड़ोबा वन परिक्षेत्र में एक बाघ का शव मिला है। शिकारी उसके चारों पंजे तथा चेहरा काटकर अपने साथ ले गये तथा उसके अन्य अंगों को क्षत-विक्षत अवस्था में काटकर फेंक दिया गया है। इस बाघ के 8 से 10 टुकड़े किए गए, इसकी गर्दन कहीं मिली है और पूंछ कहीं मिली है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कटनी, मध्य प्रदेश बाघों की तस्करी का प्रमुख केन्द्र बन चुका है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय तस्करों ने मेलघाट, पेंच और ताड़ोबा बाघ संरक्षण क्षेत्रों में 25 बाघों के शिकार की सुपारी दी है। इससे वन विभाग के लोगों में अफरा-तफरी मची हुई है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि ताड़ोबा अंधारी वन क्षेत्र से लेकर तमाम वन क्षेत्रों में जहां पिछले कुछ दिनों से बाघों का शिकार हुआ है, वहां पर चौकसी बढ़ाई जाए। इसके साथ ही उक्त घटनाओं की जांच करके अपराधियों और तस्करों पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाए।

एक और चिंता की बात है कि देश का एक तिहाई वन संरक्षित एरिया नक्सली कब्जे में है, जहां वन विभाग के कर्मचारी और अधिकारी नहीं जा सकते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इन क्षेत्रों के संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करे। आप जानते हैं कि टाइगर प्रोजेक्ट पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं ध्यान दिया है और इसे लिए एक बड़ा बजट भी बनाया है। इसके बावजूद भी आज वनों के अंदर इस प्रकार से शिकार का काम हो रहा है। मैं अपने साथ अखबार भी लाया हूँ यदि आप देखना चाहें तो मैं दिखा सकता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और साथ ही साथ इसके लिए नई टेक्नीक का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। आज इस नई टेक्नीक का प्रयोग न होने कारण, जो हमारा कोरीडोर है, उसकी मिली-भगत से यह तस्करी का काम हो रहा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इस ओर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देकर, बाघों की हत्या को रोकने का काम करेगी।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

### **Rape of a Dalit Student in Bhagat Phool Singh Women's University in Haryana**

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति (हरियाणा): सर, हरियाणा में भगत फूल सिंह महाविद्यालय में 16 मई को एक दलित छात्रा प्रियंका का विश्वविद्यालय के मुख्य द्वार के बाहर अपहरण करके उसको चार युवक स्कॉरपियो गाड़ी में ले गए। पीड़ित दलित छात्रा, दिल्ली के नरेला के पास गांव होलंबी निवासी विश्वविद्यालय में एलएलबी प्रथम वर्ष में पढ़ती है। वह विश्वविद्यालय के हॉस्टल नंबर 14 में रहती है।

युवक छात्रा का अपहरण करके, खेतों में ले गए और वहां युवकों ने छात्रा का बारी-बारी से यौन शोषण किया। इसके बाद युवक बलात्कार की शिकार हुई इस छात्रा को विश्वविद्यालय के बाहर फेंक कर चले गए छात्रा बदहवासी थी। आरोपी युवकों ने छात्रा को जान से मारने की धमकी दी, जिसके कारण वह बुरी तरह से आतंकित थी। ये आरोपी छात्र अगले दिन फिर विश्वविद्यालय के हॉस्टल आए और पीड़ित दलित छात्रा को धमकी देकर चले गए। दुराचार की शिकार दलित छात्रा ने जब साहस करके मामले की शिकायत विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन से की, तो उन्होंने उसकी इज्जत का हवाला देकर, चुप रहने के लिए कहा और मामले को दबाने का प्रयास किया। जब अन्य छात्राओं को प्रशासन के इस रवैये की भनक लगी, तो वे आक्रोषित हो गईं और रजिस्ट्रार कार्यालय के बाहर धरना दिया। छात्राओं को दबाव के चलते अगले दिन सायंकाल पुलिस ने तीन युवकों, खानपुर कलां निवासी अमित कुमार व जयपाल, मुढलाना निवासी भूपेन्द्र सिंह के खिलाफ दुराचार का मामला दर्ज किया और

[श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति]

गिरफ्तार करके, पांच दिनों का रिमांड लिया। इसके बाद 18 मई से छात्राएं सड़कों पर आ गईं और विश्वविद्यालय के बाहर सड़क जाम कर दिया। इसके बावजूद सरकार का एक भी एम.एल.ए. या मंत्री उनकी बात सुनने के लिए मौके पर नहीं गया। ईनेलो के डबवाल से विधायक डा. अजय सिंह चौटाला ने मौके पर जाकर मामले की जानकारी ली तथा प्रेस के माध्यम से मामले को उठाया। इससे पहले भी विश्वविद्यालय की तीन छात्राओं ने आत्महत्या कर ली, परन्तु कोई जांच नहीं की गई। 1 फरवरी, 2012 को एम.ए. की छात्रा ममता, पुत्री आनन्द ने पंखे से लटक कर फांसी लगा ली। वह हॉस्टल नम्बर 14 में रहती थी। 2 मार्च, 2012 को हॉस्टल नम्बर 5 में रहने वाली राक्षी ने पंखे से लटक कर अपनी जान दे दी। 3 मार्च, 2012 को 10+2 के हॉस्टल नंबर 9, 10 में रहने वाली छात्रा आरजू, पुत्री सतीश ने भी फांसी लगाकर आत्महत्या कर ली। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आरजू मेरठ जिले के गांव.....

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** टाइम ओवर। टाइम ओवर प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। टाइम ओवर।...**(व्यवधान)**...Not going on record....**(व्यवधान)**...प्रजापति जी, रिकार्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, फिर आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

**श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति:\***

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** सुनिए, Nothing goes on record after three minutes. (*Interruptions*) यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, इसलिए बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए...**(व्यवधान)**...Don't waste time. (*Interruptions*)

**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Remarks by Arbitration Tribunal, London, questioning the sovereignty of the Indian Judicial System**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE. (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the International Arbitration Tribunal, London, recently, gave an order in favour of White Industries Australia Limited (WIAL) and against the Government of India. The Arbitration Tribunal criticized the Indian Supreme Court, in particular, and the Indian judicial system, in general, and made the Government of India liable to compensate for the lapse on the part of our Judiciary. The WIAL had entered into a commercial contract with the State-owned Coal India Limited. But, subsequently, a dispute arose between the two and both the parties approached the Supreme Court of India. Meanwhile, the WIAL approached the United Nations Arbitration Tribunal. Then, an Arbitration Tribunal was constituted, which consisted of one member, nominated by the Government of India, one member, nominated by the Government of Australia, and

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\* Not recorded.

the Chairman was selected as per the consensus. This Tribunal gave a unanimous order against the Government of India. It is very shocking that an investor can sue the Government of India, as per the bilateral treaty. The Government of India has entered into more than eighty bilateral treaties. The Executive has done all these things. There is no provision for any type of scrutiny. Any investor can sue the Government of India.

Sir, I quote from the orders of the Tribunal, “The Tribunal has no difficulty in concluding the Indian judicial system’s inability to deal with White’s jurisdictional claim in over nine years, and the Supreme Court’s inability to hear White’s jurisdictional appeal for over five years amounts to undue delay and constitutes a breach of India’s voluntarily assumed obligations as per the bilateral treaty and is liable for compensation.” This is an attack on the sovereignty of the Indian Judiciary. The judicial functioning is one of the major sovereign functions of a State. Therefore, it is an attack on the sovereignty of the country. The Government is not ready to make any public statement on this issue. The Government is not ready to take any action on the member, nominated by the Government of India, in the Arbitration Tribunal. The independence of Judiciary is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution. The concept of ‘independent judiciary’, according to the Supreme Court of India, is a noble concept that inspires the constitutional scheme and constitute the foundation on which the edifice of the Indian democratic polity rests. Therefore, entering into such a treaty, whether domestic or international, would affect the independence of the Judiciary. This is a very serious issue. I urge upon the Government to revisit all the bilateral treaties.

SHRI JAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate with what the hon. Member, Shri P. Rajeeve, has said. I also demand an inquiry into all the treaties entered into by the Government, whether domestic or international, ...(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay; okay. Now, Shri Basawaraj Patil.

### **Rail Accident of Hampi Express at Penneconda**

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आज अति प्रातःकाल 3.45 बजे हुबली से बेंगलुरु जाने वाली हम्पी एक्सप्रेस पेनुगुंडा नाम के रेलवे स्टेशन के पास एक मालगाड़ी से टकरा गई। वह ट्रेन, जिसमें रात में पैसंजर सोए हुए थे, आग की भट्टी में जल गई है। उसके बाद से लगातार समाचार आ रहे हैं कि दो लोग मरे, चार लोग मरे, आठ लोग करे, सोलह लोग मरे एवं इनकी संख्या बढ़ती ही जा रही है। वहां के हिंदपुर, अनंतपुर और पेनुगुंडा के अलग-अलग अस्पतालों में उन लोगों को भर्ती कराया गया है। कर्णाटक प्रदेश के, विशेषकर हुबली और

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

बेल्लारी के यात्री बड़ी मात्रा में उस गाड़ी में चढ़ते हैं। इधर दो-चार महीने के अंदर यह एक बहुत बड़ी रेलवे दुर्घटना है। इस सदन के द्वारा मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर क्या वास्तविक घटना घटी है, कितने लोग घायल हुए हैं, वहाँ वस्तुस्थिति क्या है, मरने वालों की संख्या क्या है, अगर सरकार सदन को इनके बारे में एक वास्तविक आंकड़ा सदन समाप्त होने से पहले दे, तो यह सबसे अच्छा होगा।

साथ ही साथ, मैं सरकार से और आप सब लोगों से यह अपील करता हूँ कि वहाँ इस प्रकार की जो एक भयानक दुर्घटना घटी, जिसमें लोग सोए-सोए मर गए, ऐसी स्थिति का निर्माण हुआ है, उनके प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करें। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि इसकी ठीक से एक इन्क्वारी होनी चाहिए और इसके पीछे जो अपराधी हैं, उनके ऊपर कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाए, साथ ही, सरकार इस विशेष घटना को ध्यान में रख कर उन लोगों को उपयुक्त मुआवजा देने की कृपा करें।

इस प्रकार की विनती करते हुए मैं एक बार फिर आग्रह करता हूँ कि सरकार इसके बारे में तुरंत सदन के अन्दर आज सदन समाप्त होने से पहले ठीक-ठीक जानकारी दे। इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाए हैं, उनको क्या-क्या मुआवजा दे रही है और अभी कितने लोगों की हालत गम्भीर है, वह यह सारी जानकारी सदन को दे, मैं आपके द्वारा यह याचना करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): सर, यहाँ रेल राज्य मंत्री जी हैं, वे इसका जवाब दें।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, while associating myself with it, I want to make one request. Sir, the accident has happened during the Session of Parliament. It is a serious matter. I request the Government to come forward and make a statement before the House rises today. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister of State for Railways is here. What do you say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, 22 people have already died and about 70 people are seriously injured. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Wait. Wait. The Minister wants to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): With your permission, Sir, ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Oh. You have a statement.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Let me dispose of three-four Zero Hour Mentions and then I will allow you. I didn't know it. After these Zero Hour Mentions, you can make it. Yes, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.



### **Regular maintenance of airports**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I draw the attention of this august House to a recent incident when a major accident was somehow averted by a Pilot of Jet Airways while landing at Netaji Subhash Bose Airport, Kolkata. It is reported that the pilot found a big hole on the same runway where the plane was supposed to land. So, he flew over the airport for half-an-hour till he was allowed to land on a safe place, and, thus, owing to cautiousness of the Pilot, a major accident could be avoided.

Incidentally, I recall the horrific air crash of Mangalore that took place on this day in 2010 when the Air India Express flight from Dubai to Mangalore overshot the runway, leading instant death of 158 out of 176 passengers who were on board. Though this accident took place on 22nd May, 2010, the families of ill-fated cabin crews are yet to receive compensation declared by the then Minister of Civil Aviation.

While paying my heartfelt homage to those unfortunate passengers, Pilot and crews, I urge upon the Minister of Civil Aviation to keep a vigil on the maintenance works of runways by the Airport Authorities in all the airports to ensure safe take-off and landing.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with it.

### **Murder of Shri S.P. Mahantesh, a whistle blower**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, my Zero Hour Mention is related to the murder of a whistleblower in Bangalore day-before-yesterday.

Sir, on Sunday morning, in Bangalore city, Shri S.P. Mahantesh, an auditor and whistleblower on irregular land allotments in the State died due to the heinous attack by some unknown criminals.

Known as an honest officer in a Department subjected to allegations of corruption and land scams, Mahantesh, a Karnataka Administrative Service Officer and Deputy Director of Cooperative Audit, was a crucial source for some of the stories that the newspapers published in recent months on irregularities in Housing Societies.

He facilitated the release of a copy of the audit report of the controversial BEML Employees Cooperative Society, which is accused of making improper land allotment to several influential persons.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot make allegations. Don't make any allegation. Otherwise, I will have to get it removed from the records. I am cautioning you.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am not making any allegation. I am not naming anyone.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am only cautioning you.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am only referring to the BEML and Tatra issues. The issue of-land allotment by BEML came up in a big way in connection with the Tatra issue, which we discussed recently.

Sir, the murder of RTI activists and whistleblowers is a regular phenomenon in our country. More than a dozen activists were murdered in the last one year. We have pathetically failed to protect them. The State Governments have also failed to protect the whistleblowers. But, Sir, the matter of Shri S.P. Mahantesh is different. He had raised an issue which is being discussed in the country very seriously, and which is related to the issues of Tatra trucks, BEML, and related matters. When such a murder has taken place, I think it is the responsibility of the Central Government to prove that the murder by some mafia or goons is not related to some allegations which came up earlier in connection with the Tatra and BEML issues.

Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the Government to make very serious efforts and take steps to inquire into the matter and book the culprits.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir? I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Cancellation of Air India Express Flights originating from Kerala**

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, the strike by a section of Air India pilots has entered the fifteenth day. Till now, the Government of India has not taken serious and bold initiatives to end the deadlock. Most of the international flights have been cancelled. Even in the domestic sector, the services of many flights have been cancelled.

Sir, one of the victims of these cancellations of international flights are the Keralites in Gulf countries. Majority of the Air India Express service to Gulf countries from Trivandrum, Cochin and Kozhikode have been cancelled. The people living in the Gulf countries have to come back for vacations, and in Kerala, we are going to have the academic year re-started in the first week of June. Many people who have gone, with their families, to the Gulf countries are not able to come back.

Sir, due to the non-availability of flights, many people have lost jobs because they were not able to report for duty on the allotted date. And, exploiting this grave situation, the private airlines are squeezing people; they have doubled and trebled their fares on flights to the Gulf countries.

Therefore, I would request the Government of India and the Ministry of Civil Aviation to take some bold initiatives for making alternative arrangements to help people in the Gulf countries to return to Kerala. Every day, we hear that the Civil Aviation Ministry would take some action, but no tangible results have been seen till today. It is a very urgent matter. The Government must take note of it and take action.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, it is a very serious matter. The Government will have to...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes; it is a very serious matter. It was already...(*Interruptions*) It is a very serious matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the Minister is here. Let him...*(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only the former Minister is here! *(Interruptions)* Do you want the former Minister to reply? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it is their responsibility to see to it ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister should reply. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Minister is here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, action must be taken against those who provoked the strike. ..*(Interruptions)*... No accountability has been fixed on them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the Minister must reply. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, the passengers are suffering, *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That conflict is seen in the intention of the Government who want to hand it over to..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is a very serious matter.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: For how long can this go on? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, please ask the Minister to respond. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is it about?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: It is about the business of the House. Sir, on one side the Government is not coming for a debate and the Minister does not even have a responsibility to come to Rajya Sabha and make a statement on the state of affairs of Air India. Is this the respect to the House? Strike is going on all throughout the Session. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is a statement, not a point of order...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Doesn't the Government have a responsibility to come and make a statement in the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this the respect to the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not having a debate on civil aviation. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not coming out with a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How can you continue like that?  
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You expressed your views....(Interruptions)... Now, you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... .

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How can you continue like that?  
...(interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You expressed your views.  
...(Interruptions)... Now, you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Let me continue. ...(Interruptions)... Let me proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Civil Aviation Minister is not here....(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Shri Vayalar Ravi is sitting here. ...(Interruptions)... He is the former Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Ask him to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You made your point.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, ask the Government to respond.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How can it continue like that? ...(Interruptions)...  
Is there any Government? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we are on a larger issue.  
...(Interruptions)... See the plight of passengers at Delhi Airport, at Mumbai, at Dubai, at London, at New York. ...(Interruptions)... There is no response from the Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... It is a serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): Now, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए, प्लीज।...(व्यवधान)...रवि शंकर जी, आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...तपन जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...अब आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...अब आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... You made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Now, let me proceed with the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Let me proceed with the Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... You made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, there is no response from the Government.  
...(Interruptions)... We want a response from the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I cannot direct the Government; you know the rule.... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: We are really concerned with this issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I cannot direct the Government...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the Government should make a statement today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, there are occasions when the Chair directs... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will be forced to adjourn if you don't allow me to proceed...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair also accepts that this is a serious matter...*(Interruptions)*... But it is for the Government to respond, if they want. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not in my hands. ...*(Interruptions)*... BAC was there...*(Interruptions)*... You could have raised it there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not in my hands. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is to be discussed has been decided by the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, in the Business Paper of today, there is a debate slotted for the Ministry of Civil Aviation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Rudy, I don't allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:\*

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: रूडी जी, आप मुझे बोलने दो।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बहुत बोल रहे हो।...*(व्यवधान)*... हम भी वैसा बोल सकते थे, जैसे आप बोल रहे हो।...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको Deputy Leader बनना है, बन जाओ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन, हाउस को डिस्टर्ब मत करो।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपनी पॉलिटिक्स के चक्कर में बहुत बोलते हो।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only what the Minister says will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:\*

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\* Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please allow the Minister.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: पहले आप मेरी बात सुनिए...(व्यवधान)...आपको जो बनना हो, बनो...(व्यवधान)...लेकिन, हाउस को डिस्टर्ब मत करो।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please allow the Minister.  
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Rudy, please take your seat....(Interruptions)... Please, listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, लंच के बाद Minister of Civil Aviation यहां होंगे। उस समय आप अपनी बात उनसे कह सकते हैं और पूछ भी सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okey. Minister is coming.  
...(Interruptions)...Now, Shri Prabhat Jha. (Interruptions)...

#### Scarcity of water resources and depletion of water level in the country

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जिस मसले को उठा रहा हूँ, वह पानी का मसला है। देश की सारी नदियां सूख रही हैं और राजधानी में ही नहीं, बल्कि भारत के 18 राज्यों और 218 जिलों में भू-जल स्तर बहुत नीचे गिर रहा है। इस साल यमुना नदी समय से पहले सूख गई है। नदी की धार टूटने का सबसे अधिक प्रतिकूल प्रभाव देश की राजधानी पर पड़ेगा, जहां पेयजल के लिए पूरा हाहाकार मचने वाला है। हरियाणा में भी भू-जल स्तर बहुत नीचे चला गया है। देश की राजधानी पेयजल के लिए यमुना नदी पर सबसे ज्यादा निर्भर है। नदी की धार सूख गई इसलिए दिल्ली को पर्याप्त पानी नहीं मिल सकेगा।

इसके साथ ही, उत्तर प्रदेश व हरियाणा में भू-जल के स्तर में तेजी से गिरावट हो रही है, जिससे उपजाऊ जमीन में सिंचाई के लिए जल संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। सिंचाई विभाग के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक यमुना में पेयजल संकट अप्रैल में शुरू हो गया है, जब कि यह जून, जुलाई के चिलचिलाती गर्मी में होता है और फिर बाद में नदी के प्रवाह में धीमी गति दर्ज होती है, लेकिन इस बार तो नदी पूरी तरह से सूख चुकी है। यमुना नदी का सुखना भविष्य के लिए अच्छे संकेत नहीं हैं। यदि अगले तीन-चार महीने में नदी की स्थिति ऐसी ही रही, तो पानी के लिए सभी जगह हाहाकार मचेगा।

राजधानी में पानी की इतनी ज्यादा किल्लत और हाहाकार मचने वाली है, लेकिन यहां पर सरकार द्वारा या सरकार के किसी महकमे के द्वारा किसी भी तरह को कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। यह हम सब के लिए चिंता का विषय है।

जल संवयन से इसको काफी हद तक कम किया गया है। सच्चाई यह है कि अकेले वर्षा जल के संरक्षण से ही दिल्ली के 50 फीसदी लोगों को जरूरत भी का पानी उपलब्ध हो सकता है, जब कि आज भी पूर्वी व पश्चिम दिल्ली के कई क्षेत्रों में लोगों को पानी तक नसीब नहीं होता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय भू-जल बोर्ड का मानना है कि दिल्ली में भू-जल स्तर निरंतर गिर रहा है। बोर्ड के मुताबिक यमुना से सटे पूर्वी दिल्ली के कुछ इलाकों को

[श्री प्रभात झा]

छोड़ दें, तो दिल्ली के लगभग सभी इलाकों में आने वाले दिनों में पानी की किल्लत होगी, क्योंकि हर साल दो से पांच मीटर तक भू-जल स्तर गिरता जा रहा है।

मैंने अभी बताया कि देश के 18 राज्यों और 286 जिलों में पिछले दो दशकों के दौरान भू-जल स्तर चार मीटर गिरा है। देश में अत्याधिक दोहन के कारण भू-जल स्तर में गिरावट आ रही है। देश भर के इन व्यवस्थाओं को देखने के बाद अटल जी ने नदियों को जोड़ने की बात कही थी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा, उसके बाद भी इनके कान नहीं खड़े हो रहे हैं। देश में जो पानी का संकट आने वाला है, क्या यह सदन की समस्या नहीं है? क्या यह समस्या हमारे जीवन की नहीं है? 18 राज्य, 28 जिले, लाखों-करोड़ों लोग पानी के लिए हाहाकार करेंगे। मैं सदन से, सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पानी हमारी जिन्दगी है, पानी हमारा जीवन है। पानी के लिए मौतें होती हैं। एक बाल्टी पानी के लिए गोली चल जाती है, लोग दो-दो लोगों की हत्या कर देते हैं। उसके बाद भी इस मसले पर भारत की यूपीए सरकार ने किसी भी तरह का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। इसके लिए कोई योजना नहीं है। इसके लिए कोई नियम-कानून नहीं है। इसके लिए कोई नीति नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि यह सदन सहमत होगा कि पानी देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। 2050 में 90 फीसदी लोगों को पानी नहीं मिलेगा। इस तरह के भूचाल मचाने वाले आंकड़े आ रहे हैं, इसलिए सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह इस समस्या का समाधान करे। धन्यवाद।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नन्द कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

### **Irregularities in appointment of lecturers in Maulana Azad Urdu University**

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार का और इस सदन का ध्यान, खास तौर पर मौलाना आज़ाद नेशनल उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में जो appointments हुई हैं, उनमें हुई irregularities को लेकर लोगों में जो असंतोष है, उसके बारे में आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, मौलाना आज़ाद नेशनल उर्दू युनिवर्सिटी बनाने के पीछे सरकार का यह मकसद था कि उर्दू को फ़रोग दिया जाए, उर्दू भाषा को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जाए और उसकी तरक्की के लिए काम किया जाए, लेकिन, महोदय, आपको जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि मौलाना आज़ाद नेशनल उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के अंदर जो appointments हुई हैं, उनमें ऐसे लोगों की नियुक्तियां हुई हैं, जो उर्दू भाषा, उर्दू ज़बान नहीं जानते हैं। इसको लेकर कई उर्दू संगठन और सोशल ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने एक एहतेजाज किया है, एक एक्शन कमेटी बनाई है और बार-बार सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की है, ताकि जल्द से जल्द इसमें हस्तक्षेप किया जाए और इसमें जो irregularities हो रही हैं, उनको रोका जा सके।



1.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मौलाना आज़ाद नेशनल उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी इस देश की वाहिद उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी है और इसके बनाने के पीछे जैसा मैंने कहा, उर्दू को आगे बढ़ाने का मकसद है। लेकिन वहां की अथॉरिटी या जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में लोग बैठे हुए हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि वे उर्दू विरोधी हैं और लगातार जो बहालिया वहां हो रही हैं, उनमें नॉन उर्दू शिक्षक बहाल किए जा रहे हैं और प्रोफेसर बहाल किए जा रहे हैं। इस मामले को लेकर कुछ लोग हाईकोर्ट भी गए थे। हाईकोर्ट ने भी इस मामले में कहा है कि जो भी अनियमितता बरती गई है, उसको अविलम्ब दुरुस्त करने की कोशिश करें। इस प्रकार यूनिवर्सिटी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है। लेकिन अभी इस बात की जानकारी मिली है कि यह सिलसिला अभी भी जारी है और खास तौर से उर्दू नोइंग लोगों में इस बात को लेकर काफी असंतोष है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको बनाने के पीछे जो मकसद था, उस मकसद को बचाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि ऐसी अनियमितताओं को रोका जाए और उर्दू भाषा को बचाने के लिए, उर्दू भाषा की तरक्की के लिए इस यूनिवर्सिटी की जो स्थापना हुई है, उसका मकसद पूरा हो सके। धन्यवाद।

डा० नज़मा ए हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will now take up the Bills for Introduction...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Railway Minister (Interruptions)

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I have...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the Railway Minister is here...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): One second...(Interruptions).. What is this? ..(Interruptions).. I will decide....(Interruptions)...No, please take your seat...(Interruptions)...Take your seat, please...(Interruptions)...If all of you speak like this, what do I do?...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice for Zero Hour...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If hon. Members cooperate, everything can be taken up...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Sir, I have given a notice for Zero Hour...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please...(Interruptions)... बैठिए, बैठिए।.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Did the Minister move? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then? *(Interruptions)* Please ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please, take your seat...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions are there. Nobody has ruled out. They will be allowed...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Sir, I have given a notice for Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Zero Hour is over...*(Interruptions)*...Please take your seat.

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Sir, I have given a notice for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not allowed today. Take your seat...*(Interruptions)*...It is not admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...Please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*...Now, we always take Bills for Introduction after the Zero Hour. You know that. Special Mentions will be allowed. Why do you worry? And the Minister's Statement will also be done...*(Interruptions)*...Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...You are not to decide how the House should conduct business. It is for me to decide. Now, you see, 'Bills for Introduction' is always taken up after Zero Hour. This is the procedure. Let me go by that. If, you have any objection, I will allow you to speak. Where is the problem?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my notice is under rule 67...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is there. I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, आपने रेल मंत्री के स्टेटमेंट के लिए कहा था।.....*(व्यवधान)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No please, I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर,.....*(व्यवधान)*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, I can allow that also. Today is the last day...(Interruptions)...We will sit and introduce the Bills. After Introduction and Special Mentions, we can adjourn for the lunch...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, my objection is that...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Mr. P. Rajeeve, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी हाऊस में हैं।.....(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rupala ji, why are we not able to take up the Special Mentions? Why are we not able to allow the Minister? ..(Interruptions)..

Because the time is wasted. I am giving a ruling. Please don't waste the time. Let us introduce the Bill. After its introduction, I will allow the Statement. But there is an objection. After that, I will allow this and the statement also. Please cooperate. Now, there is an objection from Shri P. Rajeeve.

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#### GOVERNMENT BILL

##### **The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Bill 2012**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University for the Bundelkhand region for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences in that region.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I gave a notice objecting to its introduction under Rule 67.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can object to its introduction only on legislative competence.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have questioned the legislative competence of Parliament. On 28th December 2011, the Minister tried to introduce the Bill. At that time, I had made some serious objection to it on legislative competence of Parliament to make laws for incorporating a university.

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

Sir, the Seventh Schedule, entry 44, List I—Union List, specifically states, “Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please be brief.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I question the legislative competence of Parliament. I request the Chair to allow a full debate on it as per the Rule. As per Rule 67, if a Member questions the legislative competence, a full debate is required.

List II—State List, entry 32, says, “Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities..”

Sir, the Bill in today’s List of Business says, “..for the establishment and incorporation of a university..” It is the right of the State Government. Sir, after the 42nd amendment to the Constitution during the period of emergency in 1976, education was shifted to the Concurrent List.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please be brief ...*(Interruptions)*... It is enough.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Member raised this point earlier on 28th December. The matter is not resolved yet. Sir, resolve the matter before the Bill is moved.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please be brief.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am trying to be brief. But this provision is required to be read. Then entry 25, List III—Concurrent List, states, “Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I.” The Parliament has the power to make laws on universities subject to provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I. Then I move to List I to tell you as to what are the restrictions. Entry 63 says, “The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University; the University established in pursuance of article 371E..” What does the article 371E says? It says, “Establishment of Central University in Andhra Pradesh.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You need not go into all these details.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is a very important point. I am reading only the specific provision. I need to read it to present my point. Article 371E says, "Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of a University in the State of Andhra Pradesh." The Constitution itself mentions the name of the University where the Parliament has power to make laws and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an 'institution of national importance'.

You please go through the Bill. There is no provision. You go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. You go through the objects mentioned in the main body of the Bill. There is a single sentence that this University is to be a University of national importance. The Central Government has no power to make a law to incorporate it. (*Time-bell*) Actually, Sir, in 1976, the Parliament amended the Constitution, transferring 'education' to the Concurrent List. But, the Parliament did not touch Entry 44 of List I. The Parliament did not touch the State List. Then, as per the existing Lists, there is no provision. If the Government wants to make a law, there are so many precedents. The Minister earlier stated them. But, the provisions of the Constitution cannot be overruled by any precedent. (*Time-bell*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. You made your point.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: If the Government wants to make a legislation, then, it must come forward with an amendment of the provisions of the Constitution.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Now, Shri Bandyopadhyay. You have given notice. Are you not pressing?

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I will speak on the Bill and not before.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Then, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. Do you have anything to say here? You are not pressing. (*Interruptions*) You want to speak in the debate. Okay. Now, the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, this is a Bill which is suggesting to establish Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University. That will be essentially in the Bundelkhand area. That area consists of seven districts of Uttar Pradesh and six districts of Madhya Pradesh. When I tried to introduce the Bill last time, same issue was raised. However, there is already a Central University in Imphal which is catering to seven States. Entry 25 of the Concurrent List of the Constitution reads as follows: "Education, including technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I; vocational and technical training of labour." If there was no objection to setting up

[Shri Sharad Pawar]

Central Agricultural University in Imphal, Manipur then, I don't understand why there is objection to set up an Agricultural University in the area of Bundelkhand. Entry 14 of the State List covers agriculture. It says, "Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases." It is clearly mentioned that agriculture includes agricultural education and Entry 14 of the State List makes that position absolutely clear. Here, we would like to set up this University knowing fully well that this is a backward area and this is essentially an agricultural area. We want to provide educational facilities to more States. We want to provide equal number of colleges and institutions in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Fortunately, the hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has written and supported this proposal. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also sent a communication and supported this proposal. I don't think any problem of the Constitution comes in the picture. As I said, about 25 years back, the Government of India had set up a Central Agricultural University in Imphal which is catering to all the North-Eastern States. Similarly, for Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, we would like to set up this University. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. (*Interruptions*) He has replied. (*Interruptions*) The Leader of Opposition wants to say something. . . :

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): May I suggest to the Minister a way out? The hon. Member, Shri Rajeeve, has raised an issue. His objection is a little different. The hon. Minister is right. If there is a university partly in Uttar Pradesh and partly in Madhya Pradesh, neither Uttar Pradesh Assembly can set it up nor Madhya Pradesh Assembly can set it up. Their territorial jurisdiction is confined to their States. So, it will have to be set up in some other manner, either by both the States or by the Central Government. Now, the difficulty that the Central Government has under this Bill is...that under your Entry 44 of List I universities have been excluded from the Central List. So, Mr. Rajeeve is saying that universities have been excluded. You can have incorporation of corporations and others but not universities. The only universities under which you can establish under the Central List are the ones given under Entry 63 of List I. "The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Benaras Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University,.." These are pre-Constitution universities. So, they are specifically mentioned. Now, there are post-Constitution universities which are Central universities like Jawaharlal Nehru University, Imphal University and other universities, for which the Constitution says "...and the University established in pursuance of article 371E" which is Andhra Pradesh, "any

other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.” So, the only university which you can set up like this university, if you carry a provision in this Bill that this is an institution of national importance. So, the Imphal University and the Jawaharlal Nehru University have all been set up. So, in section 2, you will say that there shall be a university which will have campuses in these places. The next provision if it says it shall be an institution of national importance, then, within Entry 63 of List I, you are entitled to set it up. That one sentence at some stage you should propose in this Bill by way of an official amendment. That is all.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: I accept it. I will bring it as an official amendment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, that is accepted. The question is:

That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University for the Bundelkhand region for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in agriculture and allied sciences in this region.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER--Cont.**

**Rail accident involving Hampi Express and a stationary goods train at Penneconda in Andhra Pradesh**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am pained to apprise the House regarding an unfortunate incident of rear end collision which occurred today early morning at 0310 hrs at Penukonda station in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh on Dharmavaram-Bangalore single line, non-electrified section of Bangalore Division of South Western Railway. While the goods train No. MNGT/N was stationary at Penukonda station; Train No. 16591 Hubli Bangalore Hampi Express passed the down home signal of Penukonda station at danger and collided with the stationary goods train in the rear. As a result, two coaches of the passenger train (first and third from train engine) derailed and the first derailed coach caught fire. As per available information, 19 passengers of Hampi Express lost their valuable lives, 08 suffered grievous injuries and 27 suffered simple injuries.

[Shri Bharatsinh Solanki]

Medical relief was immediately despatched through Accident Relief Medical Trains (ARME) of Hindupur, Guntakal and Bangalore which reached the site early morning at 0455 hrs, 0555 hrs and 0610 hrs respectively. Injured persons were immediately shifted to the Hindupur Government Hospital, Penukonda Government Hospital and Puttaparti Hospital. Help was also sought from local civil authorities for rescue and relief operations.

As per preliminary information received, the incident occurred due to signal passing at danger by the loco pilot of Hampi Express.

Shri Mukul Roy, Honourable Minister of Railways has already left for the site. He might be reaching in the evening at 5 o'clock.

On humanitarian grounds, an *ex-gratia* of Rs. 5 lakh each to the next of the kin of deceased, Rs. 1 lakh to the grievously injured and Rs. 50,000 to the persons who sustained simple injury has been announced.

On behalf of the Railways and myself, 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.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my only request is to give some small employment to any eligible family member of the victims. (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The hon. Railway Minister has gone to the spot. He will come back and settle it. (*Interruptions*)...

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## INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE

### Plight of Indian Workers in Angola

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैंने जब अंगोला का मुद्दा उठाया था, उस वक्त भी उन्होंने यह कहा था कि मैं एम्बेसडर से जानकारी मंगवा रहा हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां से केवल दो-चार आदमी ही वापस आए हैं और करीब 1200 आदमी वहां पर हैं। सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं, उनके बारे में बताना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, would you like to say something.



श्री रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ (ओडिशा): सर, ओडिशा के लोग भी अंगोला में हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is the same. It is a very important issue. (*Interruptions*)... He is reacting.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, this issue has been dealt with earlier also. The Government is in touch with our Ambassador in Angola and we are monitoring the whole situation there. As I have said earlier, 1,100 workers have been working under an Indian company which has taken up a contract in Angola. I repeat again what I have said earlier. The whole dispute started on overtime work. The company stopped overtime since February because the Angolan Government had not paid the money to them. Two months' arrears had come. They had to pay 300 dollars as overtime. But they paid only 100 dollars and, as regards 200 dollars, they said that they would pay it in their own local currency. That is the dispute. Then, the workers went on strike. Unfortunately, some very unfortunate incident happened on 9th May, which led to the arrest of 59 Indians. Out of that, 37 persons have been found to be innocent. Only 22 persons have been found to be guilty and they have been arrested and fined. Thereafter, the Government and all of us are in touch with the contractor and everybody. We announced that those who wanted to come back to India would be provided with the ticket and that they would be sent back to India. At the same time, the issue of arrears which are to be paid is also taken up with the contractor and the Government by our Ambassador. At our level also it is taken up with the contractor and the Government to pay the arrears and to send them back.

As far as the case is concerned, the management has, in respect of the people who have worked, agreed to waive the fine imposed by the court. The workers need not pay any fine. That has been waived by the management. They said, "Don't pay". As regards the compensation also, the contractor agreed that they need not pay it. So, our embassy is involved in it. I can assure the House and the hon. Members that those who want to come back, they will be sent back to India and the tickets will be provided to them. We will see to it also that they get the arrears. We will do our best to get them their arrears.

श्री तरुण विजयः\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Special Mentions to be laid on the Table. (*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. (*Interruptions*)... What Shri Tarun Vijay says is not going on record.

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\* Not recorded.

**\*SPECIAL MENTION****Demand to evolve a mechanism to quantify and standardise Cobalt element in utensils made of stainless steel**

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब): महोदय, आजकल लोग आम तौर पर स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तन इस्तेमान कर रहे हैं। इनमें खाना भी बनाया जाता है और इनमें खाना भी खाया जाता है। एक अध्ययन के मुताबिक इन बर्तनों में कोबाल्ट जैसा तत्व भी पाया गया है। स्टेनलैस स्टील बर्तनों को बनाने के लिए विदेशों से स्क्रैप मंगाया जाता है। इस स्क्रैप में केमिकल भी होते हैं। जब स्क्रैप को गलाया जाता है, तो उसमें निकल क्रोम और मैग्निजन आदि तत्वों को मिलाकर स्टेनलैस स्टील की सीली तैयार की जाती है और फिर इन से शीट तैयार की जाती है। शीट से अलग-अलग डिजाइन के बर्तन तैयार होते हैं।

महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत में कोबाल्ट को जांचने की कोई व्यवस्था है? क्योंकि कोबाल्ट की वजह से ही दिल्ली के मायापुरी क्षेत्र में रेडिएशन हुआ था। तथ्य साबित करते हैं कि जो स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तन हैं, उनमें कोबाल्ट की मात्रा कितनी हो, इसकी जांच जरूरी है। इसके लिए स्केनर लगने जरूरी हैं। अभी जब अमेरिका एवं यूरोपीय देशों में स्टेनलैस स्टील के बर्तनों की जांच की गई, तो कंटेनरों में कोबाल्ट मात्रा से ज्यादा पाया गया और उन देशों ने ये कंटेनर भारत वापस लौटा दिए। लोगों का यह भी मानना है कि जिन बर्तनों में कोबाल्ट पाया जाता है, उन बर्तनों में खाना बनाने और खाना खाने से लीवर, गुर्दा खराब होने का खतरा होता है। ब्लड कैंसर को खतरा बढ़ने से हृदय रोग और दमा जैसी खतरनाक बीमारियां होने का खतरा भी होता है।

महोदय, मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि कोबाल्ट तत्व की जांच हेतु स्केनर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना बनाई जाए। इसके लिए एक जागरूकता अभियान भी चलाने की जरूरत है। सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है? कोबाल्ट के लिए मानक क्या हैं और सरकार इसके मानक तय करे।

**Demand to include the Rajasthani Language in the Eighth Schedule for the constitution**

**डा० प्रभा ठाकुर** (राजस्थान): देश एवं विदेश में स्थापति छह करोड़ से भी अधिक राजस्थान वासियों की मातृभाषा राजस्थानी को अभी तक संवैधानिक मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। यह बड़े अफसोस एवं आश्चर्य का विषय है, जबकि राजस्थान के प्रसिद्ध कवि श्री चन्द्रप्राश देवल को, उनके द्वारा राजस्थानी भाषा में लिखे कविता संग्रह को, सरकार ने मान्यता देते हुए, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय द्वारा राजस्थानी रचनाओं के लिए इस वर्ष पद्मश्री से विभूषित किया है। इससे राजस्थानी की संवैधानिकता अपने आप में प्रमाणित हो जाती है। अतः राजस्थानवासियों की पुरजोर मांग पर सरकार को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जब राजस्थान के टी.वी. एवं रेडियो द्वारा प्रसारित राजस्थानी भाषा के समाचार कार्यक्रम की, राजस्थानी को लेकर राजस्थान वासियों में कोई मतभेद नहीं है, तो बिना किसी कारण के राजस्थानी में लिखे समृद्ध साहित्य

\* Laid on the Table.

की एवं राजस्थान-वासियों की भावना की उपेक्षा किया जाना न्यायसंगत नहीं है। अतः उपरोक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शीघ्र राजस्थानी भाषा को संवैधानिक मान्यता देने की यथाशीघ्र कार्यवाही करे, ताकि करोड़ों राजस्थानवासियों के स्वाभिमान की पूर्ति हो सके।

**Demand to take effective steps for Universalisation  
of elementary education in Country**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, universalisation of elementary education is our destination. Yet, it is far away. It requires equal opportunity of education to every child. The Right to Education has ensured universal access to elementary education to all. But is that enough? Universalisation of elementary education visualizes universal enrolment and retention. Universalisation of retention is more crucial than the universalisation of enrolment. The drop-out rate is still 42.39 per cent.

There are many factors that are responsible for drop-outs. Apathy of parents is one of the major factors. Absenteeism of teachers is a matter of great concern today. We require an army of self-motivated and well-trained teachers with a sense of accountability.

Moreover, the problem of drop-outs is interlinked with the problem of child labour. It is a very difficult problem to tackle.

Universalisation of elementary education is indeed a difficult, crucial and gigantic problem.

I urge upon the Government to take effective steps to reach the destination.

**Demand to take effective steps to check the outbreak  
of dengue in Tirunelveli and Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I bring to the notice of the Government the spreading of deadliest disease, Dengue fever, in Tirunelveli and other southern districts of Tamil Nadu, which needs immediate attention of the Central Government. The outbreak of deadly fever, Dengue, has till now claimed 29 lives in Tirunelveli district and the number of persons affected by the Dengue fever in many places is nearly 1000. This disease is also spreading to other Districts. Since the light shower will commence in the month of June, the spread of dengue fever may further increase, as the climate condition during the light shower period increases the breeding of Aedes mosquito. Further, the eggs of the mosquito would remain active up to one month and change to larva stage in the light rain or shower.

Presently, the medical assistance provided to the patients in Tirunelveli

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

Government Hospital is not enough. Due to paucity of sufficient beds, patients are lying on the floor, and, are waiting for medical treatment. This situation further intensifies the severity of the disease and subsequent increase in casualties.

Therefore, I request the Government to immediately send a Central Medical Team with entomologists to assess the situation and provide immediate medical help to the affected people so as to prevent further loss of life. I also request the Government to urge the State Government to accelerate the medical assistance to the affected people as well as to create awareness among public to prevent this disease in the near future.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to take steps for regularisation of contract and daily wage workers**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): In our country, lakhs of workers have been working as contract labour, NMR, DLR, work-charged in Central PSUs, State PSUs, Central and State Government Departments and private sector for years together. They are getting less wages. There is no social security, no service security, no employment guarantee, no hope or assurance. For their whole life, they work as temporary workers and also die as temporary workers. He or she has family responsibility for their children's education, medical care, marriage and other day-to-day expenditures of family. Their salary is one-fourth of regular workers. In public sector also, contract labourers are getting less although public sectors and private sectors are getting good profits. All Central trade unions have also jointly spoken about this. In all developed countries, contract labour or temporary labour get rather more wages whether a job or employment created may not be regular. But how can there be discrimination in wages and other allowances between the workers doing the same volume of work? There should be equal wage for equal work and when the Central and the State Governments have accepted the Pay Commission recommendations, what is the harm if they regularize all DLR, work-charged, NMR workers working in various departments of Central Government and State Governments and Central PSUs and State PSUs.

All workers for same work must get same wage, allowance, medical care, ESIC and EPF coverage and should also get bonus and pension. Gratuity must be

increased to one month per year and the pension of EPF must be Rs. 2,000 minimum per month. All Contract DLR, work-charged, workers should be given gratuity and pension.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Demand to release a postal stamp in Memory of veteran socialist leader, Late  
Shri Prakash Mohadikar**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): The House must have heard the sad news of the death of veteran freedom fighter and honest socialist Shri Prakash Mohadikar, fondly known as *Prakash Bhai*, on Saturday, 18th May 2012, at the age of 94. *Prakash Bhai* participated in the freedom struggle and was arrested on several occasions for staging *satyagraha* under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

After India achieved freedom, *Prakash Bhai* decided to dedicate his life for the upliftment of the deprived and spread education to all strata of the society. His close association with socialist leader late Sane Guruji took him to the path of socialism. As a part of his mission, *Prakash Bhai* launched many campaigns in Maharashtra, particularly in Mumbai. Amar Hind Mandal, *Sane Guruji Vidyalaya*, *Gyanba Vidyalaya*, and *Sane Guruji Kathamala* are a few of the institutions he launched, nursed and made them flourish. *Prakash Bhai* was also elected as a Member of Mumbai Municipal Corporation and later as a Member of Legislative Council .

*Prakash Bhai* can be truly described as one of the last champions of socialism in Maharashtra. Apart from being a freedom fighter, he was also an educationist and social reformer. I, therefore, request the Government to name one of the Central Government educational institutes like *Kendriya Vidyalaya* after him and also release a special postal stamp in his memory.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri. (*Interruptions*).

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I also take this opportunity to register my protest. I have given my zero hour notice two days back on falling value of the rupee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri. (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. You know the reason. You cannot question the Chair. You cannot question the decision of the Chair. Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) Please take your seat.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir,\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record. That is enough. (*Interruptions*). It is not going on record. Please sit down. Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri.

**Demand to make strict laws to check sexual harassment of mentally retarded women in the country**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने भारतीय संविधान में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा व सम्मान के लिए विशेष उपबन्ध किए हैं और इन्हें समाज में समानता व सम्मान दिए जाने की हिमायत की है। परन्तु पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ऐसा देखने में आया है कि हमारे देश की लाखों मानसिक रूप से अक्षम महिलाओं का लगातार शोषण हो रहा है। समाज के कुछ असामाजिक दरिंदे मानसिक रूप से अक्षम महिलाओं को यौन शोषण का शिकार बना कर अपनी क्रूरता दिखाते हैं। अनेक ऐसी संस्थाएं, जो विधवा एवं मानसिक रूप से अक्षम महिलाओं को संरक्षण देने के लिए बनायी गई हैं, उनमें भी संगठित अपराध करने के लिए इन महिलाओं का अनेक प्रकार से शोषण किया जाता है। यौन शोषित महिलाएं गर्भवती न हो सकें इनके लिए तरह-तरह के नाजायज तरीकों का प्रयोग भी किया जाता है। साथ ही जो महिलाएं गर्भवती हो जाती हैं, उनका जबर्दस्ती एबार्शन करवा कर भ्रूण हत्या को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है।

भारतीय सड़कों पर हजारों महिलाएं भिखारिन बन कर अपना पेट पालने के लिए मजबूर हैं, लेकिन बहुत सारे हवस के भेड़िये इन महिलाओं को अपने जाल में फंसा कर गुलाम की तरह इनका इस्तेमाल करते हैं। यौन शोषण की घटनाएं लगातार बढ़ रही हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से ऐसा कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया गया, जिससे इन महिलाओं के सम्मान की सुरक्षा हो सके।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह सख्त कानून बना कर मानसिक रूप से अक्षम महिलाओं को यौन शोषण, उत्पीड़न व गुलामी भरे जीवन से मुक्ति दिलाने की कृपा करें।

**Demand to issue guidelines to give benefits of reservation to people belonging to denotified tribes, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities in the Country**

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, अंग्रजी राज्य के समय मल्लाह समुदाय के लोग अंग्रजी राज्य के विरोध में उठ खड़े हुए और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में बढ-चढ कर उन्होंने भाग

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\* No recorded.

लिया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अंग्रजी प्रशासन ने इस समुदाय को आपराधिक समुदाय में वर्गीकृत कर दिया। मल्लाह समुदाय के अनेक लोगों को अंग्रजी प्रशासन ने जेल भिजवा दिया, जिसके कारण इस समुदाय के लोगों को आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक विषमता का सामना करना पड़ा तथा उनके सामाजिक स्तर में भारी गिरावट आ गई। आजादी के बाद भी इस समुदाय के लोगों को सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त नहीं हो सका।

डीनोटिफाइड जनजाति, घुमन्तु एवं अर्ध घुमन्तु जनजाति के लोगों के लिए जो आयोग बनाया गया, उसने अपनी 2008 की रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की है कि डीनोटिफाइड जनजाति, घुमन्तु तथा अर्ध घुमन्तु समुदाय के लोगों को भी आरक्षण का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। यह रिपोर्ट सामाजिक न्याय एवं सशक्तिकरण मंत्रालय को भेजी जा चुकी है, परन्तु आयोग की सिफारिशों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है। केन्द्र सरकार का यह मत है कि वह सुविधाएं और लाभ जो पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को मिल रहे हैं, उनसे वापस न लिए जाएं, केवल इसी कारण से कि उनकी जाति अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल नहीं है। वह पूर्व के कई ऐसे आदेश हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत डीनोटिफाइड जाति के लोगों को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय तथा राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालय जैसे बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय तथा आईआईटी रुड़की जैसे संस्थानों में आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस विषय में केन्द्र के शिक्षा मंत्रालय के पत्र संख्या एफ-33-3/62-4.5. दिनांक 28 सितम्बर, 1962 का संदर्भ लिया जा सकता है।

अतः मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि डीनोटिफाइड जाति के लोगों के आरक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों तथा उच्च शिक्षा के संस्थानों जैसे कि अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, पी.जी.आई. चंडीगढ़, बी.एच.यू. तथा आई.आई.टी. रुड़की की तरह आदेश एवं अनुदेश दिए जायें।

### **Demand to take effective steps to protect the existence of Madhubani style of painting**

**श्री प्रभात झा** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मिथिला पेंटिंग, जो आजकल मधुबनी पेंटिंग के नाम से जानी जाती है, न केवल सदियों पुरानी मैथिली क्षेत्र की संस्कृति की पहचान है, बल्कि देश की लोक-चित्र शैली में अपना प्रमुख स्थान रखती है। इस पेंटिंग ने जर्मनी, फ्रांस, स्विट्जरलैंड, अमेरिका, जापान आदि देशों की कला दीर्घाओं में खूब नाम कमाया। जिस मिथिला पेंटिंग को विदेशों में इतनी सराहना और शोहरत मिली, अपने देश में स्थानीय लोगों और सरकारों द्वारा वह सदैव उपेक्षित रही। मिथिला पेंटिंग से समाज में हाशिए पर रहने वाली महिलाओं को एक नई पहचान मिली। घर के बाहर कदम रखने की आजादी दी। एक सरकारी आंकड़े के अनुसार वर्तमान में मिथिला पेंटिंग के 15 से 20 हजार कलाकार पंजीकृत हैं। इन कलाकारों की स्थिति कलाकार कम कारीगर ज्यादा हो गई है। बिचौलिए कलाकारों से मामूली रकम पर पेंटिंग खरीद कर मोटे दामों में बेचते हैं। कलाकारों को जा रकम दी जाती है, वह महज मजदूरी-मात्र है। यही कारण है कि धीरे-धीरे कलाकार इस कला से दूर होते जा रहे हैं। देश-विदेश के कला प्रेमियों और कला-दीर्घाओं के बीच प्रतिष्ठित मिथिला पेंटिंग आज पहचान के संकट से गुजर रही है। कलाकारों की मानें तो इसके लिए सरकारी नीतियां दोषी हैं। उनका मानना है कि सरकार मिथिला पेंटिंग के संरक्षण एवं सहयोग के नाम पर महज खानापूर्ति करती है।

सरकार से मांग है कि हथकरघा विभाग प्रत्यक्ष रूप से मिथिला पेंटिंग के कलाकारों से उचित मूल्य पर पेंटिंग खरीदकर भारतीय रेल जैसे सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों एवं सरकारी कार्यालयों में लगाए और मधुबनी में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एक आर्ट गैलरी का शीघ्र निर्माण कराया जाए।

**Demand to redesign and expand the modernisation project  
of Durgapur steel plant**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is a matter of serious concern that the Ministry of Steel and the Steel Authority of India Limited, SAIL, have drastically curtailed the modernisation programme of Durgapur Steel Plant under SAIL in West Bengal. Out of the total modernisation plan of Rs. 76000 crore for all SAIL plants, only Rs. 4000 crore was initially allotted for Durgapur Steel Plant but even that amount was subsequently reduced to Rs. 2875 crore by cancelling the earlier programme of construction for wire-rod mill, new sinter plant, reconstruction of blast furnace, power system augmentation, etc. Curtailment of modernization of Durgapur Steel Plant by such a large scale, both in finished product and processing, will incapacitate Durgapur Steel Plant even to harness full benefit of whatever being invested in modernizations—operationally, financially and commercially too. The entire approach of the Ministry and SAIL towards Durgapur Steel Plant modernisation is half-hearted and techno-economically unsound too.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government and the Ministry, in particular, to prevail upon SAIL to refrain from such half-hearted and unprofessional approach in respect of modernization of Durgapur Steel Plant, and redesign and expand the modernization project of Durgapur Steel Plant to ensure and augment its capacity to nine million tonnes with additional coke oven battery, a new sintering plant, a new wire-rod mill, a new wheel-axle plant with 100 per cent yield, revamping of raw material handling plant, a new bigger blast furnace besides reconstruction of existing blast furnace number one. I urge upon the Government to respond with a positive approach.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

**Demand to improve efficiency and productivity of MTNL so as to avoid offering of  
VRS to its employees**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise the issue of MTNL offering of VRS to its employees, through this august House. It is ironical that MTNL is offering VRS to its employees as part of its efforts to turn profitable. I am not able to understand as to why MTNL has suffered a loss of Rs. 929.7 crore for the quarter ended December, 2011 when private telecom companies are making profit. In fact, MTNL should have had focused approach to improve the quality and increase the productivity per employee with such humungous customer base. We may recall that four years back, MTNL recorded profit before tax to the tune of Rs. 6000 crore. As a matter of fact, public sector undertakings contribute a large chunk



of corporate tax. If the management is serious, its employees could be turned into a great asset. The management could put them to optimum use. They should consider getting customer feed back on every day. There is a saying, "where there is a will, there is a way." The management should listen and take the customer's reaction seriously and that would create a very big impact on the perception of the customer about the MTNL. Consequently, it would increase the customer base and loyalty. MTNL has created a niche for itself and it has got a sizeable market share. If any regressive step is taken by MTNL, it would provide boost to the private telecom companies. This will lead to dismantling of the public sector undertaking.

In the end, I suggest to make the MTNL profitable, do it by improving efficiency, productivity and value addition through cutting edge technology, recruitment of new talent in technology and increase the market share or customer service instead of VRS.

Thank you.

#### **Concern over prevalence of child marriage in the country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, unfortunately, Modern India continues to be plagued by social ills like child marriage, early motherhood and domestic violence. The latest data in the 'State of the World's Children Report, 2012' released by the UNICEF on 29.2.2012, shows that almost 22 per cent women in India now aged between 20 and 24 years gave birth to a child before they turned 18. Almost 45 among every 1,000 children are born to mothers in the 15-19 age brackets. According to UNICEF, more than 40 per cent of the world's child marriages still occur in India. World-wide, more than 60 million women between 20 and 24 years were married before they turned 18.

According to the National Family Health Survey, about 10 million girls are married each year before the age of 18 world-wide, one-third of them live in India. Child marriage is prohibited by law in India. However, the latest available Government survey found 48 per cent of women (aged 20-24) were married or are in union before the age of 18 and almost one in five was married or in union before she turned 15.

Only 35 per cent adolescent males (aged 15-19) and 19 per cent adolescent females have a comprehensive knowledge of HIV. Shockingly around 57 per cent of male adolescents (aged 15-19) and 53 per cent of female adolescents thought a husband was justified in beating up their wives under certain circumstances.

In view of the above worrying scenario, I would request the hon. Minister of Women and Child Welfare to take curative steps.

**Demand to give approval to the proposal of state government  
of Gujarat to use Gujarati language in the proceedings  
of the Gujarat High Court**

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Sir the State Government of Gujarat has unanimously passed a resolution to use Gujarati language, the principal mother tongue language of the State, in the working, documentation, legal proceedings and order of judgement of the hon. High Court of Gujarat, under Article 348 of the Constitution.

The Secretariat of the Governor of Gujarat, vide its letter No. GS/14/2967/2011 dated 13.05.2011, has moved this proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, under Article 348(2) of the Constitution of India, to obtain prior consent of the President of India, in this regard.

The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, was quoted by the hon. Supreme Court that the baby takes its first lesson from its mother. It may be a sin against the motherland to inflict upon her children a tongue other than their mother's for their mental development, as the Central Government has not taken any fruitful action in this regard till date.

Due to rising literacy level among common people and enhancing influence of electronic and print media among the society, the participation of people in various judicial matters has been rising very sharply nowadays. Generally, the people of Gujarat State are not comfortable with the English language, so one cannot find more employees in various Central Ministries. Allowing the Gujarati language, under Article 348(2) of the Constitution of India, in the working of the High Court of Gujarat, may be helpful to the society to play a greater role in our independent judicial system.

I, therefore, request that necessary approval may be given to the proposal of the Government of Gujarat. Thank you.

**Demand to hike honorarium of ASHA Workers employed under National Rural  
Health Mission in Bihar**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग में करीब 8.61 लाख आशा (accredited social health activists) स्वास्थ्य सेविका पूरे देश में NRHM के तहत कार्यरत हैं। सभी राज्यों में इनकी अलग-अलग संख्या है। बिहार में करीब 80,000 आशा सेविकाएं हैं। ये कमजोर वर्ग की विधवा, निःसहाय और गरीब महिलाएं होती हैं और सुदूर देहात में कार्य करती हैं। ये माताओं को प्रसव पीड़ा के समय नजदीक के स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र पर पहुंचा कर उनका सकुशल प्रसव कराने में सहायता करती हैं। इसके लिए आशा सेविकाओं को प्रति प्रसव भत्ता 100-200 रुपए मिलता है। 28.12.2009 को हुई NRHM की बैठक में यह

निर्णय लिया गया कि आशा सेविका को 500 रुपए मासिक मानदेय दिया जाए, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के आनाकानी के कारण समाज के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व नीचे के पायदान पर निःस्वार्थ सेवा करने वाली करीब 8.61 लाख आशा सेविकाओं को आज तक 500 रुपए मानदेय नहीं शुरू हुआ है।

मेरे राज्य, बिहार में तो अप्रैल, 2010 से प्रसव भत्ता तक का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। पिछले वर्ष पटना में इनका आंदोलन भी हुआ था। इसके बाद राज्य के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया कि 15.01.2012 तक भुगतान हो जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। अब तो NRHM ने आशा सेविका से और अधिक सेवाएं लेने का निर्णय लिया है, जैसे, टीकाकरण और ग्रामीण इलाकों में स्वास्थ्य जागरूकता आदि।

अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इन निर्धन आशा सेविकाओं को 500 रुपए मासिक मानदेय का भुगतान NRHM के तहत लिए गए निर्णय की तिथि से करे। धन्यवाद।

**डा. एम.एस. गिल** (पंजाब): महोदय मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलू** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Demand to build a bridge between Rameswaram and Talaimannar**

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN** (Tamil Nadu): Sir, India's 'Look East' Policy, which is a crucial foreign policy initiative, is centred on India's near-East. This policy is about connectivity, road, rail, telecommunication from India, connecting its North-East, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand and beyond, hopefully all the way to Vietnam. This is an ambitious network comprising 1,41,000 kms of roadways and areas crossing 32 Asian countries. Twenty-nine Governments have signed it up. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) is having a proposal to initiate it.

The bridge between Rameswaram and Talaimannar in Sri Lanka will have the international land route for Sri Lanka. This is an ambitious programme to connect all the Asian countries through land route as this was the vision of ESCOS. During the freedom struggle, as early as 1930, Mahakavi Subramania Bharathi sung that by elevating Sethu (Ramanathapuram Kingdom was called Sethupath Boomi which includes Rameswaram and Islands) land route to Eelam (Sinhala Island). This will help to preserve and compliment the ancient Rama Bridge as well as the Sethu Samudram Project.

**Demand to hike fees paid to casual news reader-cum-translators employed at regional centres of All India Radio**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, hundreds of the casual News Reader-cum-Translators of News Service Division of All India Radio in all its regional centres, including Guwahati, remain in much more lower remuneration in comparison to prescribed fees mentioned in the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) Office Memorandum of August 1988. It is needless to mention that the functions performed by those workers are almost identical to those of regular staff. It is, therefore, high time to take necessary steps by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for reasonable hike in fees to casual News Reader-cum-Translators as per DoT norms, linked with dearness allowance across all regional offices of the AIR, with a priority to the North-Eastern Region as it falls under "Special Category States" of the country.

**Demand to review the current evaluation system upto class Eighth and make the board examination mandatory for class tenth**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): महोदय, किसी भी नीति के अच्छे होने का प्रमाण उसकी गुणवत्ता में आने वाला सकारात्मक परिवर्तन होता है। भारत में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जब किसी विद्यार्थी को फेल न करने की प्रणाली लागू की गयी थी, तो यह सोचा गया था कि इसके सुखद परिणाम होंगे और शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार आएगा, परन्तु इसके विपरीत परिणाम सामने आए। आज पांचवीं कक्षा के विद्यार्थी की इतनी भी योग्यता नहीं है जितनी दूसरी कक्षा वाले की होनी चाहिए। इस निर्णय ने हमारी स्कूली शिक्षा को खतरनाक स्तर तक नीचे पहुंचा दिया है। हाल ही में आए तीन सर्वेक्षणों से स्पष्ट है कि पांचवीं के 49 प्रतिशत बच्चे ही दूसरी कक्षा के पाठ को ठीक से पढ़ पाते हैं। इन तथ्यों ने हमें इस प्रणाली पर पुनर्विचार करने पर मजबूर कर दिया है।

यदि हमने स्कूली स्तर, जिसके लिए भारत विश्व में जाना जाता है, को बनाए रखना है तो हमें अपनी पूर्व मूल्यांकन प्रणाली को दसवीं कक्षा तक पुनः लागू करना होगा, अन्यथा हमारी स्कूली शिक्षा का स्तर दुनिया के मुकाबले बहुत ही निम्न स्तर पर पहुंच जाएगा तथा हमारे बच्चे विश्व में पिछड़ जाएंगे। ये बच्चे स्कूल में 14 वर्ष बिताने के बाद भी किसी नौकरी या व्यवसाय के योग्य नहीं बन पाएंगे और अपनी उदर-पूर्ती के लिए अपराध करने पर उतारू हो जाएंगे।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि दसवीं कक्षा में बोर्ड परीक्षाएं अनिवार्य की जाएं। दसवीं कक्षा तक मूल्यांकन ग्रेडिंग से न हो, बल्कि नम्बर्स दिए जाएं तथा आठवीं कक्षा तक स्वतः प्रमोशन की प्रणाली बन्द की जाए।

**Demand to make arrangement for procurement of the garlic produce in Rajasthan under market intervention scheme**

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, आपने मुझे लोक महत्व के इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जहाँ से आता हूँ, वहाँ फसल पूरी तरह मानसून पर निर्भर रहती है। इस वर्ष इन्द्र देव की कृपा रही, तो किसानों के चेहरे खिल उठेंगे। इस वर्ष राजस्थान में 1,20,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र में लहसुन की बुआई की गई थी वह लहसुन का उत्पादन 9 लाख 69 हजार 6 सौ मिट्टिक टन से भी अधिक हुआ है, जैसा कृषि विभाग का अनुमान है। वर्तमान में किसानों को 5,200 से 5,500 रुपये प्रति बीघा उत्पादन कीमत प्राप्त हो रही है, जब कि लहसुन का लागत मूल्य प्रति बीघा 16 से 17 हजार के बीच पड़ता है, किसान प्रति बीघा लगभग 10,000 रुपये का नुकसान उठा रहा है। गत वर्ष लहसुन का बाजार मूल्य 80 से 120 रुपये प्रति किलो रहा था, जिससे उत्साहित होकर लघु और मध्यम दर्जे के किसानों, जो ठेका काश्त करते हैं, ने जमीन मुनाफे पर लेकर लहसुन की खेती की और वर्तमान में उसका मूल्य 5 रुपये प्रति किलो प्राप्त हो रहा है, जिसके चलते किसान अपना कर्जा उतारने की स्थिति में भी नहीं है और राजस्थान में विशेषकर हाड़ोती के इलाके में किसान आत्महत्या को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। वहाँ विदर्भ जैसे हालात बन सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि तुरन्त प्रभाव से मार्केट इन्टरवेंशन स्कीम के तहत लहसुन की खरीद करवाने एवं निर्यात करवाने की व्यवस्था करें, अन्यथा किसान, जो बेहद परेशान हैं, वे कोई भी आत्मघाती कदम उठाने को मजबूर हो सकते हैं। किसानों को उनके कर्जे से बचाने के लिए शीघ्र ही लहसुन की उपज का लागत मूल्य उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एम.आई.एस. स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राज्य के किसानों की फसल खरीदने की व्यवस्था की जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**Concern over NALCO being compelled to sell its surplus ALUMINA to its rival company in the domestic market**

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Bihar): Sir, the National Aluminum Company Ltd., (NALCO) is a Navaratna PSU of the Government of India. It played a key role in turning India to a net exporter of aluminium from being a net importer until 1981. It is a major foreign exchange earner for the Government. But, a private company in aluminium business is reportedly trying to influence the Central Government so as to get a decision in its favour, which would adversely impact the interests of the PSU. The workers of NALCO have alleged that this private company is trying to source alumina for its fledgling smelting plant in Odisha. To achieve this purpose, the private company has sought cancellation of a tender already decided so that it can bid and win the contract for sourcing alumina from the PSU. The

[Shri Dharmendra Pradhan]

workers argue that the sale of alumina to that private company would not only cause loss of the precious foreign exchange but also result in declining profits. They fear that this loss making and buckling to private influence, will pave the way for its eventual privatization'. The workers are highly agitated and even written to the hon. Prime Minister. The Government should not allow such undermining of its PSUs. It is also a threat to the economic interests of Odisha and also a menace to livelihood of thousands of workers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-one minutes  
past one of the clock

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

**GOVERNMENT BILLS -COUNTD.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

**The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2011**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2011.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I beg to move:

That the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2011, be taken into consideration, namely:—

**Enacting Formula**

1. That at page 1, line 1, **for** "Sixty-second", **substitute** "Sixty-third".

**Clause 1**

2. That at page 1, line 4, **for** "2011", **substitute** "2012".

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, I beg to move:

That the amendments made by Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.

*The question was proposed.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): This Bill was discussed here and it is only a substitution of two words. I think we can pass it without discussion. There is nothing to discuss.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I would like to say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The debate has already taken place. It is only an amendment which has come.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस पर कुछ बोलने दीजिए। रेलवे की तमाम प्रॉपर्टी लोगों ने कब्जा कर रखी है...(व्यवधान)

श्री वी. मैत्रेयम (तमिलनाडु): इस पर डिबेट हो गया है...(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कहां डिबेट हुआ? कब हुआ?... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अग्रवाल जी, इस बिल पर डिस्कशन था...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: यह बिल यहां से पास हो कर गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर सरकार दबाव में बिल पास कराना चाहती है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है...(व्यवधान)

श्री भतरसिंह सोलंकी: यह दबाव की बात नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: रेलवे की तमाम प्रॉपर्टी बड़े-बड़े...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अग्रवाल जी, सुनिए, Agarwalji, this Bill was discussed and we passed it. There is nothing to discuss here. It is only substitution of a word. Nothing is there.

श्रीमति माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई कुछ बात कहना ही चाहता है, उसके मन में कुछ बात है, तो कहने दीजिए...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): What is there about this? There is nothing to say.

श्रीमति माया सिंह: यही तो सुनना है कि वे क्या कहने वाले हैं...(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर एक बोलेगा तो और भी लोग हैं...(व्यवधान)

श्रीमति माया सिंह: अगर कोई इस पर कुछ कहना चाह रहा है, तो आप उसको एलाऊ कीजिए...(व्यवधान) इसमें चेअर को क्या दिक्कत है?...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Pilaniaji, you can only speak about this amendment. You can only speak about the amendment. That is what I am saying and nothing else. What is there to speak about the amendment? There is nothing. So, Pilaniaji, kindly agree. Please cooperate.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: It is up to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No; if one Member is allowed, then, I have to allow others also. So, kindly cooperate.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I have always abided by your rules.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: But....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Pilaniaji, please cooperate. Now, the question is:

That the amendments made by Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, let us take up the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Repeal) Bill, 2012. Where is the Minister?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, where is the Minister? Please call the hon. Minister. We have to take up the Bill now.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the Minister is in the Lok Sabha. Discussion on the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill is going on in Lok Sabha. Sir, you take the next item...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no. Next item means, this repeal Bill will not come. No, no. Next item means, it will go on...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: No, no. It will be done. It will be done...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is the next item ?...(Interruptions)...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: वही मैं पूछ रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...Next item half-an-hour discussion तो चल ही जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...



AN HON. MEMBER: He is giving an assurance that it will be done...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, Sir. Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister move on behalf of the Law Minister. It is only a repeal Bill. There is nothing else...(Interruptions)...The hon. Minister is not going to make any speech on this. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister can move since it is only a repeal Bill, Sir. ..(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ajit Singh, are you going to make your statement? ...(Interruptions)...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: आप ही मूव कर दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)... It is only a repeal Bill, Sir. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister can move the Bill.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The Minister is coming.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no. You move the Bill. Let him come for giving reply...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Who will move?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister will move...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Why are you in so much of hurry? ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Since the Law Minister is coming...(Interruptions)...He is in the other House...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Why are you not taking it up?...(Interruptions)... Why the hon. Minister, who was here in the whole morning, disappeared suddenly? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: It will be done.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no. Afterwards it will not be taken up. I know that. I know what is happening behind the scene. Now that the Bill has come ...(Interruptions)...You move the Bill ...(Interruptions)... आप ही मूव कर दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): For that, Salman Khursheed should write to me.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, he has not informed that he would not be here when the Bill will be taken up...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He should take permission from me to authorize somebody to move the Bill...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let him move, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Authorisation is needed... *(Interruptions)*... Maitreyanji, I will solve the problem.

Mr. Rajeev Shukla, will the Law Minister come?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Yes, Sir. I had sent the message. He will come at any moment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): He is in the Lok Sabha where discussion on the Anand Marriage (Amendment) Bill is taking place.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So, by the time the Minister comes, we will have the statement from the Minister of Civil Aviation. And, then it will be taken up. Now, Mr. Ajit Singh.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER cont.**

**Strike by Air India Pilots**

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we all know that Indian Pilots Guild of erstwhile Air India is on strike. It is an illegal strike. The Single Bench Judge of High Court declared it as illegal. The IPG went on appeal and the Two Judge Bench of the High Court has also declared it as illegal strike. In fact, on 7th or so, I had received a call at about 11.00 p.m. that some pilots had reported sick. So, basically, they had not given any notice that they are going on strike. They had some discussions with the management of the Air India. But, they did not discuss it with the Civil Aviation Ministry or they did not even discuss it with me. They went on a flash strike. Sir, they have four demands, basically, which they put before the CMD. The first one is, they have some outstanding dues which the management agreed to release. Then, they said that the Dreamliner—the Boeing's new aircraft—which was ordered by the Air India sometime back and now we are due to receive them in the beginning of the next month and pilots have to be sent for training. So, their demand is that only the erstwhile Air India pilots should be allowed to fly them and, therefore, they only

should be allowed to be trained on the Dreamliner. They had obtained a stay from the Bombay High Court to the effect that erstwhile Indian Airline pilots would not be trained on the Dreamliner. The ICPA, which is the union of erstwhile Indian Airline pilots, moved the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vacated the stay and said that it was a management decision. Therefore, Air India had sent 50 per cent erstwhile Indian Airline pilots and 50 per cent erstwhile Air India pilots. That was the second issue. In my view, that was the main issue.

I come to their third demand. At present, they have an agreement with the management that if they do not get promoted to the Commander's level, by the tenth year, they will be made Commanders notionally and they would get the pay and all the benefits even if there was no vacancy. So, even if they had not become Commanders, they would get all those benefits. They wanted to reduce this ten-year period to six years. They wanted that in six years time they should all be made Commanders. Basically, these were the demands.

All these issues are being considered under the Dharmadhikari Report. These are HR issues. In fact, these are the issues on which that whole merger has been held up. The Dharmadhikari Report was received by the Ministry on 31st January. We have looked at it and we are in the process of determining what the impact of their suggestions would be on pilots, on engineers, on the ground staff, on the cabin staff. Once we know what the impact would be, then only, we want to initiate talks with the unions. So, we assured them that within two months, we would be talking to them on these issues. They refused to listen. They reported sick. We sent doctors to talk to them. Sir, seventy to eighty per cent of them were neither at home nor had they gone to any doctor. Then, as I said, they moved the High Court, the Two-Judge Bench. The High Court also declared the strike illegal. In fact, the initial order had said that they should report back to work, which they haven't done. So, the Government's view is, we are ready to discuss all the issues, which we would have discussed with them any way.

First, let us all remember, Air India is in a very bad financial situation. They have not been able to pay their pilots. They owe thousands of crores to oil companies. They owe more than a thousand crores of rupees to the Airports Authority of India. Therefore, the Cabinet had approved a Rs. 30,000 crore package to revive Air India. Now, that package is not without strings. We have put certain check-points in it. We have specified the parameters on which they would be judged, like, the turn-around time, the yield, on-time performance which, if Air India has agreed to meet, then only, the money will be released gradually. Let me also inform the House that, in the last three months, Air India had been doing very well.

Their revenue had gone up by 35 per cent as compared to the same time of last year. Their yields went up. Their on-time performance had improved. Their equipment-usage had improved. And this is the peak season. We told the pilots that we were willing to discuss everything and, at this point of time, if they went on strike, that would dent the credibility of the Air India.

I would like to share something with the hon. Members, because I watched it on television and they must have also seen it. One of the passengers who was to fly in by Air India, he had the Air India ticket, said on television, "When I die, I will tell my children to never fly in Air India". That is the kind of anger passengers have. To go on strike deliberately at this point of time, which is the peak season, when Air India's credibility was going up, would put in jeopardy the thirty thousand crore package, which is certainly with strings attached, because banks have to take part in a lot of it and they are not willing to give even the working capital to any airline. That is where the situation stands today. We have taken action and some of the pilots have been dismissed. There is a rule that after fourteen days, a pilot has to go in for a medical check-up and it has been a convention that they are asked to present themselves before specified Air Force medical units where they have to undergo the medical check-up. So, that process is on. Again and again, in Parliament, Members from all the political parties have appealed to pilots to withdraw the strike. I committed in Parliament that there would be no victimization. But, the pilots are not willing. That is where the situation stands today.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, we understand the situation which the Government is facing. It is a situation which has...

श्री हुसैन दलवई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।... (व्यवधान)... सर, मैंने ऐसा सुना है, मुझे मालूम नहीं, इसके बारे में रुडी साहब ही बता सकेंगे।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is the point-of-order? What is the rule?

श्री हुसैन दलवई: सर, वे खुद एक कम्पनी में पायलट हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, that is not a point-of-order.

श्री हुसैन दलवई: उनकी बीवी एक कम्पनी में काम करती हैं, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह vested interest हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, that is not a point-of-order.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The House should know this; it is a fair question.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, Mr. Rudy knows flying and is a pilot. Pilots have held various positions of this country; one has also become Prime Minister in the past. But, that does not mean that there is a conflict of interest with the Air India strike! What is this point-of-order? Because he knows flying, can he not ask questions on this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I did not allow this point-of-order.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I am an honorary pilot and not on pay rolls of any company; so, there is no conflict of interest. Sir, it is a wrong statement, my wife is not working with any airlines. She is not working.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, there was a remark on the former Prime Minister. I would like to clarify that Shri Rajiv Gandhi had resigned and then he became the Prime Minister of India. Unnecessarily why are you bringing the name of Rajiv Gandhi? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV. PRATAP RUDY: Sir, anyway, it is a matter of great concern.

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): आप हमें भी कहने का मौका दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...यह स्ट्राइक फिक्सिंग है, जैसा कि मैच फिक्सिंग होता है।...**(व्यवधान)**...हर साल मई महीने में ही स्ट्राइक क्यों होती है?...**(व्यवधान)**...2007 के मई में 2010 के मई में और 2012 के मई में स्ट्राइक हुई।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Ram Prakash, it is not allowed. (*Interruptions*) Please take your seat.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, as it appears now, the Government has decided that it will not blink; on the other side, pilots have decided that they are not going to blink. One has to take a call; Do we allow this to continue endlessly for a period of time? Already fourteen days have elapsed. Then, there is no termination point visible from both the sides. There have been precedence that strikes take place and then the Government negotiates; the pilots' unions are derecognized; they are further recognized; thereafter, the pilots are taken back. But, this time, possibly, it is a very different situation.

My only question is: What is your roadmap? What you exactly want to do in the course of time? It cannot be an endless exercise. If you could just take the House into confidence and give the roadmap as to what you want to do, it would be very nice. We are not going to challenge you on that. But, we certainly would like to know what is going to be the roadmap as far as this stalemate is concerned.

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एयर इंडिया की हड़ताल कोई अचानक नहीं आ गयी, बल्कि एयर इंडिया की हड़ताल पहले से प्रस्तावित थी और पूरे देश को यह पता था कि एयर इंडिया में हर साल मई के महीने में पायलट्स हड़ताल करते हैं, जैसा कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा। हमारा माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा-सीधा सवाल यह है कि एयर इंडिया के पायलट्स की जो हड़ताल है, इस संबंध में सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कार्रवाई की है? पायलट्स हमारे कोई दुश्मन नहीं हैं, वे हमारे ही भारतवर्ष के नागरिक हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए, टाइम नहीं है।

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** उनको हड़ताल करने के लिए फ्री छोड़ दिया गया है। आज हड़ताल हुए लगभग 15 दिन होने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी की तरीफ से कोई initiative नहीं लिया गया, सरकार की तरफ से भी कोई initiative नहीं लिया गया और उनको हड़ताल करने के लिए फ्री छोड़ दिया गया।...**(समय की घंटी)**...उनकी बर्खास्तगी की कार्रवाई लगातार जारी है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। लॉ मिनिस्टर आ चुके हैं और हमें बिल भी लेना है। श्री नरेश अग्रवाल।

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक:** हमारा मंत्री जी से सीधा-सीधा सवाल यह है कि उनकी हड़ताल तुड़वाने के लिए आप कौन-सा प्रयास करने जा रहे हैं?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now, Shri Nareswh Agrawal. You just put a one-sentence question.

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, I also haved a one-sentence question.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे थोड़ी तकलीफ हुई कि आपने लाचारी में जवाब दिया। मैं सिर्फ इतना पूछना चाहता हू कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जी उत्तर प्रदेश में राजस्व मंत्री थे उनके टाइम में पटवारियों ने हड़ताल की थी, उन्होंने एक निर्णय लिया था। हम उत्तर प्रदेश में ऊर्जा मंत्री थे, उस समय एक लाख कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की थी। हमने भी निर्णय लिया था। अगर बहादुर बनकर निर्णय लोगे, निर्णायक बनकर निर्णय लोगे तो देश के सामने समस्या का समाधान होगा। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हू कि कम से कम इस सदन में लाचारी के रूप में मत बोलिए। आप क्या निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं और आखिर यह हड़ताल कब तक टूटेगी, इस बारे में कम से कम हमारे देश के लोगों को पता लगे? पूरे विश्व में आज एयर इंडिया की विश्वसनीयता घट रही है, इसलिए हम सबको विश्वास में लेना जरूरी है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि आप निश्चित घोषणा करें और निर्णय लें।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now, Shri. Prem Chand Gupta. **(Interruptions)** Guptaji, please speak. गुप्ता जी, बोलिए।...**(व्यवधान)**

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra):** Sir, **(Interruptions)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no; I have called Guptaji. That will not go on record.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have called Guptaji.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (बिहार): मान्यवर, जो कुछ एयर इंडिया में हो रहा है, यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और हर बार बड़े तरीके से एयर इंडिया को कैसे डेंट किया जा सकता है, बर्बाद किया जा सकता है, यह बड़ी प्लानिंग के तहत किया जाता है। आप बोल रहे हैं ड्रीम लाइनर खरीदने के लिए डिलीवरी आपके पास है। My question is, you are buying new planes; you are adding on your fleet, but your present fleet is under-utilized. Why is it so? Why do you want to convert this airline into a bus house? (Interruptions) Sir, I want the hon. Minister to reply to this point. At the same time, Sir, I would like to congratulate Mr. Ajit Singh that he has taken a firm stand. I request the hon. Minister to continue with this stand. Mr. Minister, you fire them; you don't endorse their licenses, and you ask the DGCA to cancel their licenses. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley. You just put a one-sentence question.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have already raised this issue in the Zero Hour. The passengers travelling by the Air India are left in the lurch. They are not being provided food and any information about the next flight which they are going to get. Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government has taken to solve the problems of the public who are travelling by Air India. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No more; no more. Mr. Dalwai, put the question. There is no time for congratulations. (Interruptions)

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मैं अजित सिंह साहब का कांग्रेस्युलेशन करता हूँ। उन्होंने बड़े कदम उठाए हैं इसलिए उनको यह मिनिसट्री दी गई है। तेरे तीन प्रश्न हैं। इन हड़ताली पॉयलेट्स पर Essential Service Act क्यों नहीं लगाते, जबकि अन्य मजदूरों पर लगाते हैं तो इन पर क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं? मैं एक यूनियन का खुद अध्यक्ष हूँ। हमारी यूनियन रिकगनाइज्ड यूनियन है। क्या यह सही बात है कि आपके डायरेक्टर्स के ऊपर सी0बी0आई0 की इन्वायरी है।.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir,.....(Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Raja, put your question. (Interruptions)

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\* No recorded.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I also have one question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No more on this. I can't allow all. (*Interruptions*) I can't allow all. This cannot be like that. We have to finish it. (*Interruptions*) You can write to the hon. Minister; he will reply. Rajaji, if you want, you can ask the question; otherwise, there is no time.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is not only the pilots who are having the problem of payment of salary. It is the question of all the employees. The airhostesses and the ground staff have not received their payments for months together. Sir, my question is, what is the assessment of the Government with regard to the strike? I want to know whether the Government is confident to find a solution at an early date because the Air India is a public sector company, and its interests will have to be protected. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is all. Shri N.K. Singh, put a one-sentence question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I just want to ask the Minister, in the light of the findings of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings, COPU, which has made a scathing attack on some of these things, is the Minister thinking of how to prevent predatory pricing in the interim that the strike is going on so that other airlines do not fleece normal consumers?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. Just one sentence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I have just one sentence. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, why not we? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No questions. (*Interruptions*) No questions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, may I ask my question? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the impact of merger of Indian Airlines and Air India has been studied. ...(*Interruptions*)... Will it be reviewed considering the present situation? ...(*Interruptions*)...



3.00 P.M.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: There is an attempt to discredit the national carrier. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is an attempt to create conditions in which the Air India, the national carrier, is discredited and is dismantled so that other private airlines can make more money...(*Interruptions*)...

**GOVERNMENT BILL - Contd.**

**The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Repeal) Bill, 2012**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, since Shri Salman Khursheed has to go the other House I am allowing him to introduce his Bill.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Act, 2010 and to make consequential amendments in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and for matters incidental and consequential thereto, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we oppose the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Motion is moved: ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the listed business. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is in the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has moved it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, it is to be discussed. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will give time. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will give time. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is in the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... You could have prevented it from the List of Business. ...(*Interruptions*)... You should have said this in the Business Advisory Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)... You could have raised this matter in the BAC. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why did you allow it at that time? ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the next item. ...(*Interruptions*)... If time allotted is not sufficient, you should have said it in the BAC. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nobody is bulldozing. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not bulldozing. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am calling Rangasayee Ramakrishna. ...(*Interruptions*)... What can I do if it is the List of Business? You have said this in the BAC. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I will give you time to discuss. ..(*Interruptions*).. I will give you time to discuss. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We do not have...*(Interruptions)*...We are always open and transparent...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at three of the clock.

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The House reassembled at eleven minutes past three of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): The House is adjourned up to 4.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past three of the clock.

The House re-assembled at

thirty-one minutes past four of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**Re. Clarifications on Aircel-Maxis Deal - Countd.**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I wish to raise an important question.

In today's agenda, the last item that was listed was a statement by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, and clarifications on the Aircel Maxis deal. The List of Business says, "To be taken up at 5.00 p.m." or "To be made before the House rises for the day". Now, we had expressed an apprehension that something would happen, and then, this item would not be taken up; and, our worse fears have come true. So, my request would be, either it should be taken up, or, like bills which remain to be discussed—because half the clarifications have come, the other half has to come—it may be carried forward to the next Session itself, in the present format.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I would only submit that nothing should be presumed about what happened in the House in the afternoon. That saddened all of us.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister had been ready with the statement all the time.

He had been inquiring from me, and I was keeping him informed. He was ready to come here, but we had fixed 4.30 p.m. as the time for adjourning the House sine die. We can agree to it; it could be taken up later.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, you could take the sense of the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Leader of the Opposition has said that this could be carried forward to the next Session. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That could be done, but the issue would remain. Just because there was an adjournment because of an ally of the Government, the issue can't come to an end.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, we had fixed it for 4:30 p.m. for adjournment here, and 5 p.m. in the other House. We had fixed the time in that way, and I had come and made that submission to you earlier, Sir. We could take it up in the next Session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it would be taken up in the next Session.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Yes, Sir; we would take it up in the next Session.

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### Valedictory Remarks

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 225th Session of Rajya Sabha comes to a close today. During this Session, the House bade farewell to 58 Members, including Shri K. Rahman Khan, Deputy Chairman. Sixty-one new Members, including two nominated Members, joined the House during the Session. An orientation programme for the new Members was also organized.

One of our esteemed sitting Members, Shri B.B. Tiwari, passed away on 25th April, 2012. After condoling his death, the House adjourned for the day as a mark of respect.

The hon. President addressed both the Houses of Parliament, assembled together on the 12th March, 2012, which was followed by a discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

The Railway and the General Budgets, including the Appropriation Bills and the Finance Bill, for the year 2012-13, were discussed and returned during this

Session. In all, 22 Government Bills were passed or returned during the Session. Working of three Ministries was discussed. Short Duration Discussions on three issues, including the issue of 'Reservation for SCs and STs in Promotions during Service', 'Problem of Foodgrains Storage in the Country' and 'Normalization of relations with Pakistan and issues relating to Human Rights Violations in Pakistan', were, taken up.

In addition, two Calling Attention notices were also taken up.

A unique feature of this Session was discussion on two Statutory Motions, a device which was used after a very long time. Similarly, twelve Short Notice Questions and two Half-an-Hour Discussions were also taken up. This is indicative of the alertness of the Members in using various parliamentary devices. A large number of Special Mentions were made and several very significant matters were raised with the Permission of the Chair. I have asked the Secretary-General to make available the statistical information relating to the Session. I am glad to report that during this Session the House has worked to its optimal capacity. Some time was lost in disruptions; many Starred Questions could not be taken up. We do need to introspect on the distinction between dissent, remonstrance, agitation and disruption.

I take this opportunity to thank the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, the leaders of various parties and groups and the hon. Members for the cooperation extended by them in the overall functioning of the House. I also thank the then Deputy Chairman, the Members on the Panel of Vice-Chairman and the officers and staff of the Secretariat for their help and cooperation.

Now, before we adjourn the House *sine die*, we will have the National Song.

**(The National Song "Vande Mataram" was then played.)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die* at thirty-eight minutes past four of the clock.