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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 27th March, 2012/27th Chaitra, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 181...(Interruptions)...

DEMAND FOR MINISTER'S STATEMENT

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): सभापति महोदय, मेरी सिर्फ एक गुजारिश है। कल सदन की कार्यवाही ठप्प हो गई थी, जब जनरल वी.के. सिंह के बारे में मुद्दा उठा था और हमने कहा था कि हमें मीडिया के माध्यम से न पता लगे, डिफेंस मंत्री स्वयं सदन को आकर बताएं कि वे क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। आज फिर मीडिया से ही हमें पता लगा कि इस पर सी.बी.आई. इंक्वायरी हो रही है। अगर मंत्री स्वयं आ कर स्टेटमेंट दे दें, तो हमें पता लगे कि इंक्वायरी हुई है तो उसकी terms of reference क्या हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सभापति जी, यह सदन की अवहेलना है...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the hon. Minister.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: लगता है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी सदन को अपमानित करने पर सदन की अवहेलना करने पर बिल्कुल ही आमादा है...(व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): तिवारी जी, आप सुन तो लीजिए...(व्यवधान) आप सुन तो लीजिए...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: अहलुवालिया जी ने एकदम सही प्रश्न उठाया है। जैसे ही यह बात उठाई गई थी उसके बाद हमने रक्षा मंत्री जी से बात की और रक्षा मंत्री जी यहां पर 2.00 बजे आए भी। वे यहां पर अपना स्टेटमेंट देना चाहते थे, लेकिन तब तक सम्माननीय नेता विपक्ष का भाषण शुरू हो गया था। मैंने मुख्य सचेतक जी से बात की, जो मुख्य विपक्षी दल के हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि अभी छोड़ दो। इसलिए आप जब चाहें, हम उनका बयान करवा सकते हैं और मैं खुद भी यहां पर बयान दे सकता हूं।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: आज 12.00 बजे करवा दीजिए...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: वे बेचारे यहां पर आकर बैठे रहे...(व्यवधान)

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: नहीं-नहीं, बैठे रहने से नहीं होता है...(व्यवधान) लिस्ट में आना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: आज अभी वे आकर सदन को सूचित करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. I don't think there is any...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: वह बयान देने यहां पर आ रहे हैं, और क्या करें?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: 12.00 बजे करवा दें...(व्यवधान) 12.00 बजे करवा दें...(व्यवधान)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह तो बिल्कुल अजीब बात है...(व्यवधान)

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओड़िसा): 12.00 बजे मिनिस्टर का बयान करवाइए...(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): भाई, आप उनका स्टेटमेंट ले करवा के...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: आप रक्षा मंत्री को कंसल्ट करके समय...(व्यवधान)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: कांग्रेस पार्टी का...(व्यवधान) जम्हूरियत के खिलाफ है...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: 12.00 बजे उन्हें यहां बुला कर उनका बयान करवा देते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwalia Sahib, this is settled...(Interruptions)...This is settled...(Interruptions)...Thank you very much. Yes, Question No. 181

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of skilled professionals in rural areas

*181. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite an increase in recruitments under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), there is a shortage of human resources to work in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the incentives the Ministry has put in place to attract skilled professionals to work in the rural areas?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of medical and paramedical staff in the rural areas.

Augmentation of human resource is one of the thrust areas under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM]. 2914 Specialists, 8722 Doctors, 10995 AYUSH Doctors, 33411 Staff Nurses, 69662 ANMs, 14529 Para Medics and 3894 AYUSH Para Medics have been engaged on contractual basis to increase the availability in the rural areas.

(b) Various reasons attributed for shortage include non availability of requisite number of doctors and paramedics, shortage of medical colleges and training institutes and unwillingness on the part of doctors to work in rural areas.

(c) Various monetary and non monetary incentives have been provided to attract skilled medical and para medical professionals to work in rural areas. These are enumerated below:

1. Monetary incentives are provided under NRHM for both regular, adhoc and contractual staff posted in hard to reach and difficult areas.

2. The Central Government in consultation with the Medical Council of India, made the following amendments to its PG Medical Education Regulations to encourage doctors to serve in rural areas:

- (i) 50% reservation in PG Diploma courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who served for at least three consecutive years in remote and difficult areas;
- (ii) Incentive at rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in PG Medical course.

3. Improved accommodation for healthcare personnel has been provided through NRHM at many rural facilities. Also health facilities have been upgraded and better equipped.

SHRIMATI VASNTHI STANLEY: Sir, India is such a vast country that Health Department is facing a lot of challenges from communicable and non-communicable diseases. IMR rate is very high, and MMR is also high, as compared to any other part of the world. Though many initiatives are being taken by the Government, as polio has been eradicated totally, but still, Sir, we are talking about the shortage of skilled personnel all over. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Ministry is taking to improve the number of colleges and also the number of medical seats.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is an area where the Health Ministry, Government of India has taken pathbreaking initiatives during the past three years. We have realized that the shortage of doctors can be met only when we have more medical colleges. That is why to attract the attention of the State Governments and entrepreneurs, we have made a lot of changes in consultation with the Medical Council of India and a Notification has been issued by my Ministry so that the rationalization of land takes place across the country. So, the land requirement has been brought down. In hilly areas and North Eastern areas the land rationalization has further taken place. In metropolitan cities also where it is very difficult to have 20 or 25 acres of land, a further rationalization of land requirement has been done and it has been brought down from 25 acres to 10 acres so that more colleges are set up. So far as infrastructure is concerned, the requirement of infrastructure has also been reduced as compared to earlier parameters set for it. Bed occupancy has also been brought down. As a result of these measures, during the past three years 46 new medical colleges have come up.

In so far as the increase in the number of doctors is concerned, again, we have taken a number of steps. The cap which was fixed for the maximum intake of students in any medical college, be it private or Government is 150. That has been removed and now, the cap is fixed at 250, and also, the student-teacher ratio, at the

level of Professor for PG level, has been 1:1. It is now 1:2 and in some stream, it is 1:3 and because of these changes in three years' time, the increase in the number of MBBS students has been 8168 and in PG, the increase in the number of seats has been more than 8000. This is almost 62 per cent increase.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, on the one side, there is a shortage of skilled professionals, and on the other side, more than two lakhs of so-called foreign doctors are waiting to be screened and allowed to practise in India. They are taking a loan of nearly Rs.20 lakhs from Indian Banks, and they go abroad because of lack of admissibility due to reservation policy or minimum number of seats or lack of affordability. A minimum of Rs. 25 to 50 lakhs is asked for as capitation fees in the private colleges. So, they prefer to go abroad and study. But through the screening test they are not allowed to practise in India. On the one side, we are saying that there are no skilled professionals available. Sir, I would like to know, through you, why not the Ministry make it mandatory for foreign doctors to serve in the rural areas or in the hilly areas for two to three years. Then, their services can be allowed if its is made mandatory. Will the Ministry take such a step to allow the foreign doctors? If we are producing 40,000 doctors, 20,000 doctors are coming every year from foreign countries. Something should be done on these lines. I would like to know, through you, Sir, whether this can be made mandatory so that we are able to mete out that shortage.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, a large number of boys and girls from India go for MBBS education to USSR, China, Bangladesh and a number of other countries. But automatically, once they are done with their degrees, they cannot serve in India. As a matter of fact, no foreign MBBS degree is recognised in India. Only very recently, we have recognised the MD degrees of doctors of Indian origin, who have done MBBS here, but MD from five English-speaking countries, i.e. United States of America, Canada, UK, Australia and New Zealand. But, even for English-speaking countries, their MBBS degrees also are not recognised. So, as per the screening test...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: You mean Russia and not USSR. Am I right?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, Russia. Thank you very much. As per the Screening Test Regulations, 2002, an Indian citizen possessing primary medical education, awarded by any medical institution outside India, has to go for a screening test and this screening test is being held by the National Board of Examination. Sir, the number is not that huge as the hon. Member has mentioned here. In 2008, the number of students who appeared in this screening test conducted by the National Board of Examination was 4,211, and only 1,326 passed out. In 2009, 6,170 boys and girls appeared, and the pass outs were only 144. In 2010, 10,115 appeared in the exam, and only 2680 passed out. And in 2011, 13,270 boys and girls appeared for the screening test, and only 3,576 have passed out.

So, in so far as sending those who have passed out to the rural areas is concerned, I would submit that this is a suggestion for consideration.

DR. C.P. THAKUR: Sir, actually, there is a shortage of doctors and trained persons to serve the rural areas. My question is: Would the hon. Minister liberalize the intake of both MBBS and MD students for five years or ten years or double or triple the number so that the requirement of the country is met. After that, the hon. Minister may consider for applying all restrictions. This can be done.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, this is what I had said in reply to the first supplementary that this is for the first time that we have removed the cap. Just merely removing the cap is not going to solve the problem. Suppose, if we have removed the intake cap from 150 to 250, then, proportionately, there has to be increase in infrastructure and availability of faculty. That is why we have gone deep into the genesis of the issue. If we have to set up more medical colleges, we need to have more faculty. So, the steps that we have taken in these 2-3 years are to increase the faculty. Once we increase the faculty, we can increase the number of medical colleges. And, to increase the faculty, we have taken three major steps. The first one is, as I said in the beginning, the MD degrees acquired by students from the English-speaking countries have been recognized. So, they can come here and be a faculty. The second one is, earlier, the DNB degree-holder was not considered to become a faculty. Now, the DNB degree-holder has been recognized to become a faculty member. Thirdly, earlier, at the MD and also at the super-speciality level one Professor used to take only one PG student. But, now, we have brought it to 1:2 and in some core areas like Radiologists, etc., we have brought it to 1:3. So, these path-breaking initiatives have been taken by the Government. As a result, there has been never so much of increase of intake of MBBS doctors or increase of intake of PG level students.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the hon. Minister mentioned in his reply, 'despite the NRHM initiative, there is a shortage of medical and paramedical staff.' Sir, the NRHM is coming to an end in 2012. But, there is no specific plan to increase the quality of medical professionals. Sir, I would like, through you, to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government is ready to continue with the NRHM after 2012 and have any specific plans to increase the quality of doctors and curtail commercialization of medical education.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, in so far as continuation of the NRHM is concerned, yes, it will continue further. We have to move ahead with whatever we have achieved. Also, we have to stabilize what we have done.

But, in so far as the quality of education is concerned, I must say that the quality of education of Indian doctors is far better than any other country. Had it not been the best then 81,000 Indian doctors would not have been running the health scheme of the USA and also it would not have been possible for the UK to

run its entire health scheme with the help of more than 60,000 Indian doctors. So, the UK and the USA are carrying forward their health-related activities mostly because of Indian doctors.

श्री मोहन सिंह: श्रीमन्, भारत सरकार की मदद से और भारत सरकार की 100 परसेंट फंडिंग से इंडियन स्टूडेंट्स और भारत सरकार की फैकल्टीज, जिनमें एम्स और मौलाना आजाद मेडिकल कॉलेज की फैकल्टीज भी शामिल हैं, उनका नेपाल के पांच मेडिकल कॉलेजिज में एम.बी.बी.एस. का कोर्स चल रहा है। वहां सारी फैकल्टीज इंडियन हैं, वहां आधे से अधिक स्टूडेंट्स इंडियन हैं और उनका माध्यम इंग्लिश स्पीकिंग है, जिसकी चर्चा अभी माननीय मंत्री जी कर रहे थे। लेकिन, केवल **outside India** का एक क्लॉज जोड़ कर वहां से भी पास होने वाले लड़कों का स्क्रीनिंग टेस्ट चार-चार, पांच-पांच साल पर होता है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि यह एक एनामली है और इसके बारे में भारत सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कई लड़के ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने बायोटेक्नोलॉजी या बायो से इंटरमीडियट नहीं किया। उन्होंने पहले इंजीनियरिंग में ट्राई किया, इसलिए मैथेमेटिक्स लेकर इंटरमीडियट पास किया। बाद में, उन्होंने बायो लिया और उसके बाद पी.एम.टी. टेस्ट क्वालिफाई करके एम.बी.बी.एस. हो गये, तो ऐसे भी हजारों लड़के हैं, जिनका एम.सी.आई. की ओर से रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो रहा है क्या इन दो समस्याओं के ऊपर मंत्री जी गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देते हुए कुछ सकारात्मक निर्णय लेंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, पहले सवाल का उत्तर मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ।

श्री सभापति: अब आप दूसरे सवाल का जवाब दें।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: हमें इस बात का गौरव है कि भारत के डॉक्टरों का जो स्टैंडर्ड है, वह बहुत हाई है और इसीलिए अमेरिका और ब्रिटेन जैसे देश भी हमारे डॉक्टरों पर पूरी नजर रखते हैं। पिछले तीन सालों में यहां से 3000 डॉक्टर्स इन बड़े देशों में चले गये। लेकिन, अगर बाहर के जो पढ़े-लिखे डॉक्टर्स हैं, चाहे वे बंगलादेश से हों, रशिया से हों, चाइना से हों या नेपाल से हों, अगर हम टेस्ट के बगैर उनको लेंगे, तो मुझे अफसोस है कि उनका स्टैंडर्ड हमारे स्टैंडर्ड से कम है। मैं किसी एक देश का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं पिछले साल जिस देश में गया था, उसका मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, उनकी क्लास में एक हजार लड़के हैं। एक हजार लड़कों की इस संख्या से आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि एम.बी.बी.एस. की एक क्लास में एक लड़के के सवाल पूछने की बारी कब आती होगी और क्लिनिकल टेस्ट करने और पूछने के लिए उसकी शकल कहां दिखाई देती होगी। इसलिए, इसमें मैं हमारे एमपीज का सहयोग चाहूंगा कि हम चाहे कम ही डॉक्टर्स पैदा करें, लेकिन क्वालिटी डॉक्टर्स पैदा करें, उसको dilute न करें।

Safe drinking water for all

*182. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ground water available to 1,79,999 habitations in the country is affected with Fluoride, Salinity, Iron and Nitrate apart from manmade contaminants such as Manganese, Lead, Chromium, Cadmium etc.; and

(b) whether Government has any comprehensive national plan to ensure safe drinking water to all?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 1.4.2009, there were 1,79,999 rural habitations in the country, where at least one drinking water source was contaminated with excess Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity and Nitrate, remaining to be covered with provision of safe drinking water. Since 01.04.2009, 75,827 quality affected habitation have been covered upto 29.02.2012. As on 29.02.2012, as reported by the States, there are 1,04,910 rural habitations with chemical contamination in some drinking water sources remaining to be covered. These include some newly identified quality affected habitations. The State-wise and contaminant-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). This Ministry does not monitor the details of contamination of drinking water caused by chemicals other than those mentioned above.

(b) Water is a State subject. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the Govt. of India provides technical and financial assistance to States to supplement their efforts in provision of safe drinking water to rural areas. In the discussions by the Ministry with States on their NRDWP Annual Action Plans (AAP) they are urged to cover as many quality affected habitations as possible with the available funds. States can use upto 62% 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. The most effective and sustainable solution to ensure safe drinking water is through the supply of piped water for drinking purposes from safe groundwater or surface water sources.

In October 2011, the Government amended the NRDWP Guidelines to earmark 3% of NRDWP allocation exclusively for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance to be provided to States on a 100% Central share basis. These funds are used by States to carry out village level surveillance and water quality testing using Field Test Kits (FTK), and to set up and operate 23 State level, 739 district level and 939 sub-district level water quality testing laboratories for confirmatory water quality testing. States have been urged to test all public drinking water sources on the identified parameters for chemical contamination once every year and twice a year for bacteriological contamination. In habitations where contamination is confirmed, remedial action to provide safe drinking water has to be taken. The results of testing are being entered by States on the IMIS for effective monitoring.

Statement-I

*Status of habitation-Contamination wise (As reported on
IMIS as on 29/02/2012)*

Sl.No.	State	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Total Quality Affected habita tions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	396	0	91	0	487
2.	Bihar	991	2757	11782	0	0	15530
3.	Chattisgarh	0	166	6426	116	0	6708
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	0	45	0	29	75	149
6.	Haryana	0	12	0	2	0	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	1	22	0	25
9.	Jharkhand	1	46	485	0	1	533
10.	Karnataka	38	2740	1639	726	1427	6570
11.	Kerala	0	108	588	186	45	927
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2337	3	190	1	2531
13.	Maharashtra	1	574	369	316	521	1781
14.	Orissa	0	401	12139	1054	23	13617
15.	Punjab	0	20	2	26	0	48
16.	Rajasthan	6	8053	46	19407	1078	28590
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	408	37	3	451
18.	Uttar Pradesh	199	159	29	288	1	676
19.	Uttarakhand	0	1	11	0	2	14.
20.	West Bengal	1330	844	1579	495	0	4248
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Assam	1484	89	14658	0	0	16231
23.	Manipur	0	0	2	0	0	2
24.	Meghalaya	0	0	99	0	0	99
25.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Nagaland	0	0	131	0	0	131
27.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Tripura	0	0	5548	0	0	5548
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		4050	18753	55945	22985	3177	104910

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, while admitting the fact that 1,79,999 habitants in the country are affected with the contamination of fluoride, salinity, iron and nitrate, the hon. Minister has said that 75,827 have been covered by, at least, one drinking water source. Is the Minister aware of the fact that contamination affects the human body and makes them vulnerable serious and deadly diseases, like, cancer, kidney-related diseases, physical disabilities, stomach ailments, liver ailments, chest ailments, etc.? Is the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) and the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines also have any mandate to survey as to how many habitants have been affected by such serious diseases, especially in the districts, like, Kalahandi, Gajar, Gajpatipuri, Nuapada, Koraput of Odisha? When drinking water is the lifeline of the human beings, is it a fact that some State Governments, including the State of Odisha, have failed to utilize the Central fund released for 2009, 2010 and 2011?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has put so many questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You answer only one question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I will be very brief. Insofar as the national figures are concerned, out of about 16 lakh rural habitations, according to the information given by the State Governments, about 7 to 8 per cent of these habitations have water quality problems, of which arsenic, iron, fluoride, salinity, etc. are the most serious problems from the chemical contamination point of view. But increasingly, in our country, biological contamination is because of fecal matter and the whole problem of pollution is assuming serious proportions. So, Sir, it is true that, at the national level, about 7 per cent of the habitations are water-quality-affected. But I would be the last to swear by these numbers. It is entirely possible that these numbers are underemphasized and underestimated. Actually the number of

habitation, where water quality is a serious issue, may well be more. We will improve the quality of the reporting system as we go on.

Insofar as the State of Odisha is concerned, this year, 2011-12, the total expenditure on the rural drinking water supply has been about Rs.450 crores. out of which, Rs.230 crores has been the State's contribution and about Rs.220 crores have come from the Central Government. It is true that in Odisha, Sir, the most serious problem is that of iron; there is also a celerity problem; and, there are some parts of Odisha, which the hon. Member mentioned, where flouride is a serious problem. Sir, a proposal has come to us from the State Government for a Rs 244 crore Flouride Control Project in the district of Naupada, in the Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput region. This has come to us. We have approved this project and we have now written to the Ministry of Finance for posing it for assistance from the Japanese Company. In addition, Sir, we have received two more proposals, for Puri and Ganjam districts for control of salinity, of about Rs.100 crores. We have taken the decision that we will fund this out of our own funds. Sir, in the Budget speech, which the hon. Finance Minister gave very recently, hon. Members would have noticed that there has been a very substantial increase in the allocation for rural drinking water supply and sanitation. And, it will be my objective to use all the additional funds for water quality for stressing the problem of controlling water quality, which the hon. Member has just mentioned.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, safe drinking water is a minimum requirement of life. I would like to know whether the Government of India would provide 100 per cent Central assistance to all the schemes – in 1,04,910 habitations – of contaminated water in India, including 13,607 habitations of Kalahandi, Koraput, Naupada Bolangir, Ganjam and Phulbani. I would also like to know whether the Government would allocate adequate funds to provide safe drinking water facility to all the villages in the country, including my State Odisha by 2014.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, according to the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, up to 62 per cent of the money that the Central Government gives to the States can be spent on water quality. We give roughly about Rs.8,200 crores, every year, to the State Governments, to which the State Governments, then, contribute about Rs.9,000 cores. So, the total national expenditure is about Rs. 17,000 crores. Sir, according to our norms, up to 62 per cent can be spent on water quality. Unfortunately, Sir, because of the multiple pressures that exist on the State Government, the actual spending on water quality is very low. In the State of Odisha, for example, this year, about 12 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for water quality. Sir, I don't blame the State Governments, because the State Governments are under pressure to expand water supply to cover more habitations. Sir, there is an inherent conflict here between expanding coverage and improving

quality. It is a fact that expanding coverage gets more priority on improving quality. I am trying my best to earmark funds only for quality. The hon. Finance Minister has given almost Rs.3,000/- crores extra for drinking water supply and sanitation. As I have said, Sir, It is my objective to focus the expenditure only on water quality, particularly, arsenic contamination, flouride, iron and also, Sir, on those 60 districts of Eastern India where every year, we have Japanese Encyphilitis and acute Encyphilitis, syndrome-related diseases. Sir, I want to assure the hon. Members that it is not a shortage of funds that is the problem, but it is this multiple pressures that exist on State Governments. I would request the State Governments also to use the earmarked funds in a better way, particularly, from the point of view of water quality. Sir, if we don't improve the quality of water supply, we are going to pay a very heavy bill in terms of health. I believe that investment in water supply and sanitation, ultimately, is an investment in public health.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, as this question relates to drinking water facility for the rural masses of Odisha, I want to know from the hon. Minister: Will the Centre constitute a team in consultation with the State Government, comprising both, the Central and State Government officials, which should visit this region to assess the gravity of problem and evolve an effective action plan, with Central funding, to address the problem of safe drinking water in the coastal and other regions of the State of Odisha?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, according to the information we have from the Government of Odisha, out of roughly 1,40,000 rural habitations, about 14,000 have water quality problems. So, roughly, 10 per cent of the habitations have water quality problems. As I have already mentioned to you, Sir, the Government of Odisha has given us a proposal for Naupada for control of fluorosis and Puri and Ganjam for control of salinity. The real problem in Odisha is iron, fluoride and salinity, and not so much arsenic.

Sir, we have constituted Central teams whenever we have noticed very serious water quality problems. Most recently, we sent two Central teams to Jharkhand to study the problem of arsenic contamination in the Santhal Parganas area, and also the problem of fluoride in the Garhwa district region, in the Palomar-Garhwa district region.

Sir, if a request comes from the State Government to send a Central technical team to assess the problems of water quality in greater detail, I have no hesitation in saying that we will certainly agree to send the team. As it is, Sir, we are already having a large amount of funds that we provide for setting up water-testing laboratories. Every district has a water-testing laboratory. Sir, three per cent of the money that we give every year is for water quality testing and surveillance. But I agree with the hon. Member that if there is a need for expanding the study-scope for

studying the water quality problems in some of the badly-affected districts of Odisha, I would be glad to do this with the cooperation of the State Government.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, यह चिंता का विषय है कि देश में कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहां आम लोगों को और खास तौर पर गांव में रहने वाले लोगों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण जल नहीं मिल पा रहा है। सर, मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जवाब के साथ जो तालिका प्रस्तुत की गयी है, उस में दो-तीन ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां कि स्थिति बहुत ही भयावह है। सर, खास तौर पर मैं बिहार के बारे में चर्चा करूँ कि आर्सनिक से प्रभावित 991 बसावटें हैं, फ्लोराइड से 2757 और लौह से 11782 बसावटें प्रभावित हैं, यानी कुल मिलाकर 15530 बसावटें प्रभावित हैं जहां लोगों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण जल नहीं मिल रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि राशि की कोई कमी नहीं है, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूँगा कि इन बसावटों को गुणवत्तापूर्ण जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए पिछले वर्ष कितनी राशि, खास तौर पर बिहार के लिए आप ने आवंटित की और कितनी राशि और देने का विचार है ताकि उन सारी बसावटों में जल की परेशानी से लोगों को निजात मिल सके? सर, इस जल में प्रदूषक तत्वों के कारण बहुत सारी बीमारियां हो रही हैं और इस से बिहार के लोग और अन्य दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोग बहुत परेशानी में हैं।

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार के संदर्भ में जो स्पिसिफिक सवाल किया है, वे आंकड़े मैं उन्हें आज ही भिजवा दूँगा। सर, मैं यह जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि बिहार एक ऐसा राज्य है, मैं किसी राजनीति में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, परंतु मेरी भी यह चिंता रही है और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी से मेरी कई बार बातचीत हुई है कि बिहार में खास तौर से पेयजल के लिए जो पैसा पानी की गुणवत्ता सुधारने के लिए दिया जाता है, उस का पिछले तीन-चार सालों से कम इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। वहां पी.एच.डी. में क्षमता की कमी है, इंजीनियरों की कमी है। तो ये सब समस्याएं हैं और उन की सब को जानकारी है। इस बारे में राज्य सरकार के साथ बार-बार बातचीत चल रही है। मैं फिर से चार दिन बाद इसी के सम्बंध में पटना जा रहा हूँ क्योंकि बिहार को जो पैसा आवंटित किया जाता है, खास तौर से ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रमों के लिए, उस का पिछले तीन साल से पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह चिंता का विषय है और मैं इस पर राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से और कार्रवाई करने को तैयार हूँ।

सर, रहा आर्सनिक का सवाल, यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम जैसे राज्यों में आर्सनिक एक नई समस्या के रूप में उभरकर आया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में यह घोषणा की है कि कोलकाता में एक इंटरनेशनल आर्सनिक सेंटर खोला जाएगा और जैसा कि मैंने पहले जिक्र किया है, इस साल जो हमें अधिक राशि मिली है, उस के जरिए हम खास तौर पर आर्सनिक, फ्लोराइड और आयरन affected जिलों में ही फोकस करके आर्सनिक की जो समस्या है, उस का समाधान करने का जरूर प्रयास करेंगे।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Sir, I want to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to the horrendous scenario of contamination in Rajasthan. This House will be surprised to hear that in fluoride, in India, we are the worst. Out of 18,000 habitations, 8000 are in Rajasthan. As far as salinity is concerned, we are, again, the worst in the country; out of 22,000 habitation, 19,000 are in Rajasthan. As far as Nitrate contamination is concerned, we are the second in the country; out of 3177 habitations, there are 1078 habitations in Rajasthan. Out of the total habitations in

the country affected adversely by water contamination, 28 per cent are in Rajasthan. So, it is a worst scenario.

My question is: is the Government considering giving some special dispensation to this worst-affected State in the country? Is the Minister aware how people are suffering there because of Flouride contamination, because of salinity and because of Nitrate contamination ? I am not talking about biological contamination; let us not talk of that. But the other contaminations are really worrying, really horrendous and really terrifying.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I share the hon. Member's concerns and sentiments. As opposed to a national average of about seven per cent of rural habitations being affected by water quality, the proportion of habitations affected by water quality in Rajasthan, unfortunately, is between 25 and 30 per cent. So, it is true that from the water quantity point of view and from the water quality point of view, Rajasthan is a severely challenged and stressed State.

Sir, we are taking multiple actions on this. The hon. Member will be pleased to know that for Nagore district, I have personally discussed this with the State Government. A detailed project proposal has been prepared. A lift water supply scheme has been prepared for bringing water from the surface water source, and we have posed this to the Japanese Government. I am pleased to inform the hon. Member that the response has been positive and very soon, the JICA, that is, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, project will start in Rajasthan.

Sir, as I have said, the additional allocations that we have got after a long time for water supply and sanitation will be focused exclusively on water quality, particularly, arsenic, flouride, iron contamination, and in that Rajasthan will certainly take priority.

Sir, I wish to make one point here. In the long run, the only answer to problems of water quality would be to go to surface water. For the last 25 or 30 years, हमने fluoride, iron और arsenic के स्तर को कम करने के लिए बहुत से प्रयास किए हैं, लेकिन पिछले 30 सालों के अनुभव के बाद यह बिल्कुल साफ हो गया है कि surface water ही एकमात्र विकल्प है और यह दीर्घकालीन विकल्प है। मैं जानता हूँ कि राजस्थान में surface water कम है। इसलिए वहां जो भी संभावनाएं हैं, उनका हमें पूरी तरह से सर्वेक्षण करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान जैसे राज्य के लिए हमारा विशेष प्रयास रहेगा और वहां पानी की गुणवत्ता की जो समस्या है, उसे हम नजरअंदाज नहीं करेंगे।

Establishment of AIIMS Like institutions in every State

*183. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals from various States to

establish institutions like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), in their respective States including West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Yes, Sir. Requests for setting up of AIIMS-like institutions were received from Government of Kerala, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Delhi. Government had in 2006 decided to set up 6 AIIMS-like institutions, one each in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh) in the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Government further decided in 2009 to set up of two more AIIMS-like institutions, one each at Raiganj in West Bengal and Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh in the second phase of PMSSY. At present, there is no proposal to set up more AIIMS like Institutions.

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, my question was regarding setting up of AIIMS-like institutions in the State of West Bengal and others. The hon. Minister tells us that there were two institutions that were decided to be set up in 2009, one, to be set up in Raiganj in West Bengal, and the other, to be set up in Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh. This was decided in 2009. रायबरेली में तो खुल ही जाएगा। My question is: when can we expect this institution to be operational in West Bengal?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, on the part of the Ministry, there is no delay. We are rather pro-active than the successive West Bengal Governments. During the past three years, I have written to and discussed about this on more than three-four occasions with the State Health Ministers. I had written to the previous Chief Minister as well as to the present Chief Minister there that land should be acquired for the purposes. The previous Government had been dilly-dallying things. Ultimately, we had sent a team from Delhi and the team had approved the site. After the visit of the team, I again wrote to the then Government. But the land has not been acquired. Since the new Government has taken over, during this period I have also written two letters – one to the hon. Chief Minister and the other to the Health Minister – for acquisition of land. Unless the State Government acquires the land, we will not be able to move forward.

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, what is the envisaged investment by the Central Government in Rai Bareilly and West Bengal respectively?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the investment is the same as that of other AIIMS-like Institutions. It is going to be a 960-bedded hospital, 43 super-specialty hospital, a medical college and a nursing college. The cost will be Rs.800 to Rs.900 crore.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the hon. Minister tell us when is he going to appoint a Director for AIIMS at Bhubaneswar, with local knowledge and, if possible, on deputation? I am addressing it to the Chair. Whether the Minister or the Department has the liberty to change the name of my State? Even after the constitutional amendment changing the name of my State to 'Odisha', every Ministry has been writing, in all the answers, 'Orissa'. It ought not to be accepted by this House. While giving replies to supplementaries, the hon. Minister is uttering 'Orissa', not 'Odisha'. I am saying 'Odisha', 'Odisha', but nobody is listening to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is an error on the part of the Secretariat, I apologize on behalf of the Secretariat. The correct name has to be used. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When the Minister is giving reply, he is also saying 'Orissa'. He should pronounce 'Odisha'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I will sit with the hon. Member after this and will learn how to pronounce 'Odisha'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the point is accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, in so far as the AIIMS-like Institution in Bhubaneswar is concerned, I wish the hon. Member could give the same thrust on the early construction of All-India Medical Institute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, six Medical Institutes are coming up. I hope, at least, four of them should start the Medical Colleges this academic year and the hospital from the next year because in the first year Medical Colleges do not require the hospital. All these hospitals are in advanced stage of completion. So far as the appointments of Directors for these six Institutes are concerned, the selection was done. Of course, the selection of Directors is a long process because we have to invite applications from the whole country, then the Search Committee has to go through it and finally the Selection Committee has to do the selection. Ultimately, it has to go to the ACC for approval. We have done all that exercise. But out of six selected candidates by ACC, after doing all this exercise, only two – one for Patna and one for Bhopal – accepted the offer. Others did not accept going to all other places.

So, I think, by the end of this month or early next month, we are again going in for selection of four Directors. But, this time, we have directed the Selection Committee that while selecting the Directors, they should also mention to them as to which Institute they are going to join. They should give the priority for the Institute. Maybe in the earlier selection process, they had not given them the priority. They had just selected six of them, and after they were posted, four of them refused to go to different places. I would like to assure him that this time...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तरुण विजय: आप उनके साथ नाइंसाफी कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...हमने लिखकर दिया...**(व्यवधान)**...2004 में...**(व्यवधान)**...आपने हमारे साथ अन्याय किया। आप बाहर के लोगों के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, it is a selection process. We can't do anything for *andarwala or baharwala*. It is a national-level selection of a Director and whosoever qualifies, whether he is *andarwala or baharwala* for any State, will be selected.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I recall that it was in the mid-50s that Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who was then the Health Minister, mooted the concept of the Institute. In 1972, by the time I became the President of the AIIMS as the Health Minister, it had reached its peak. Now, while I congratulate the Government for setting up these institutions, it is a rather facile definition to call them 'AIIMS-like institutions'. It takes years to build institutions of that level and it requires two things particularly. First, it requires faculty of the highest level. I would congratulate the hon. Minister for expediting the appointment of younger doctors. But, I am talking here of neurosurgeons, cardiac surgeons, cardiothoracic surgeons. Where are you going to get these highly-qualified people from to man these new Institutes that you are proposing? Unless you get people of that quality, these won't be 'AIIMS-like institutes'. So, I have two questions for the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Are we going to try and bring back to India a large number of highly-qualified doctors who are practising in the United States and the United Kingdom by giving them incentives? Then alone, we can build up these institutes with Indian doctors. Secondly, Sir, it was my experience that crores and crores of rupees worth of very expensive and sophisticated equipment lies unused because the technicians are not there and the maintenance is not there. So, while starting these new institutions, will the Government please take special interest in maintaining these equipments?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I share the anxiety of Dr. Karan Singh, who has been my predecessor long back and lot of things were achieved during his tenure. Of course, this one All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was originally supposed to produce human resource for the entire country and also to do the research. But, over a period of time, the population has grown so much that I think the doctors have hardly any time for the research. Of course, they are still producing the best human resource in the country. But, over a period of time, patients have started coming from across the country. As a result, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences is overburdened and as many as 10,000 OPD patients per day are coming in the AIIMS. The number of IPD patients is also in thousands. Having this much number of IPD and OPD patients, I don't think, any all-India medical institute can do justice to its work. That is why, the Government wanted to have more

AIIMS-like institutes because somehow, the people of our country, rightly so, have faith in the AIIMS. So, we would like to have more medical institutes across the country so that the people of that particular region will go in that particular institute. These institutes will have 500 bed; 300 beds for super-specialty; 100 beds for ICU and accident trauma; 30 beds for AYUSH; 30 beds for physical medicine and rehabilitation; and nearly, 43 beds for super-specialities. Now, the question is: where the faculty will come from. Sir, there is no dearth of faculty in our country. As a matter of fact, at the moment, we have the best faculty in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Sir, a large number of these faculty members are attracted to the foreign countries, and, they would like to go there. Also, Sir, a large number of them go to the private sector in our country. So, within our country, we can stop them from going from one hospital to other hospital but how can we stop them from going from our country to a foreign country, and, how can we attract the super-specialists of Indian origin, who are either in the United States or in the United Kingdom, to come to India. As I said, in the beginning, two years back, we recognized the PG Degrees of Doctors of Indian origin so that they can come back and become the faculty members, but, over a period of time, there has been hardly any Doctor who opted for that. Last year, I went to the United States and had a discussion with them. There were a few thousand Doctors, and, I wanted them to take advantage of this, and, they wanted to come to India. They said, "Should we come back as a faculty Member, how much money you will give; one lakh of rupees a month. And, here, in America, we are earning at least, one crore or two crores a month. So, we are not going to leave this one crore or two crore, and, take one lakh."

They gave a suggestion that they would be able to come here provided that as faculty, they should be allowed to go for practice. I think, it is a very genuine thing, and, then only, these Doctors will come. We have told the Medical Council of India that this has to be incorporated saying that if any Doctor of Indian origin comes here as a faculty in any super-speciality hospital, medical college, or, AIIMS-like institution, he or she, Should be allowed to do practice.

श्री सभापति: श्री अनिल माधव दवे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य: सर, हमें भी सवाल पूछने का समय दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)....हमें सवाल पूछने का समय नहीं देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)....इन्हें समय भी देते हैं और अस्पताल भी देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please... (*Interruptions*)... I can take only three questions round the House. ... (*Interruptions*)... Please, Mr. Baishya. ... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि AIIMS, भोपाल का शिलान्यास, उनकी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट को करीब 6-7 साल से ज्यादा का समय हो गया है। आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि दूसरे राज्यों में तो वे बहुत जल्दी बन जाते हैं। ऐस में कोई comparison में नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि कांग्रेस शासित

राज्यों में हो जाती है या बी.जे.पी. शासित राज्यों में हो जाती है। मेरा कहाना केवल इतना है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट म.प्र. के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है और उसमें यदि डिले होती है, तो इसके लिए किसी न किसी को तो आप punishment देंगे अथवा नहीं? उस प्रोजेक्ट की देरी के लिए किसी न किसी को तो सजा मिलनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जहां इसका काम 6 साल में हो जाना था, वह 14 साल में भी नहीं हुआ, तो इसके लिए कौन जवाबदेह है? जैसा कि पहले कहा गया कि 57 साल में हम देश के लोगों को पीने के लिए शुद्ध पानी पिलाने में सक्षम नहीं हैं, उनको दवा देने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि भोपाल का AIIMS कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा? जो मांग देश के दूसरे कोने से आ रही है, जो नार्थ-ईस्ट की crisis है, यह भी वही crisis है। आप योजनाओं को एक निश्चित समय सीमा में पूरा करिए। कब तक सरकारें ऐसा बोलती रहेंगी कि हां, कर रहे हैं, आज करेंगे, कल करेंगे। You give us a time-bound programme. आप सरकार चला रहे हैं, इसको प्रोफेशनली चलाइए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी 8-9 साल नहीं हुए हैं। पहले रेजिडेंशियल क्वार्टर्स बनने शुरू हुए थे, लेकिन जहां तक मेडिकल कॉलेज का और अस्तापल की बात है, तो इनका environment clearance यू.पी.ए.-2 में हुआ। मैं अपने साथी मिनिस्टर को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, जो उस वक्त environment minister थे और मैंने हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का चार्ज लेने के बाद इनसे इस बारे में निवेदन किया। इन्होंने तुरंत ही मुझे अक्टूबर और नवम्बर, 2009 में इन तमाम अस्पताल और मेडिकल कालेजों के लिए environment clearance दी और उसके बाद से अस्पताल और मेडिकल कालेजों को बनाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू हुई। जहां तक भोपाल का सवाल है, वहां पर रेजिडेन्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स इसी जून में तैयार हो जाएंगे। भोपाल का मेडिकल कॉलेज अगले महीने अप्रैल, मई तक तैयार हो जाएगा और तमाम हॉस्पिटल्स भी अगले साल तैयार हो जाएंगे। इसी साल रेजिडेन्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स भी तैयार हो जाएगा और मेडिकल कॉलेज भी तैयार हो जाएगा। हमारा यह प्रयास है कि इसी साल मेडिकल कॉलेज में क्लासेज भी लगनी शुरू हो जाएंगी, जो जुलाई-अगस्त में शुरू हो जाती हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न यह पूछा है कि क्या कोई रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी फिक्स की जाती है? सर, भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय ने पहली दफा यह काम शुरू किया है। मैंने यह काम as a chief Minister शुरू किया था, अब मैंने इसको यहां पर लागू किया है अगर यह लागू हो गया तो बहुत अच्छा चलेगा। हमने पहली दफा tender में ही इंसेंटिव और डिस-इसेंटिव रखा है। जो समय से पहले बनाएगा, उसके लिए कई करोड़ का इंसेंटिव है और जो निर्धारित समय के बाद बनाएगा उसको तकरीबन उससे दोगुना यानी कई करोड़ रुपए सरकार को देने होंगे। जहां हमें रेजिडेन्शियल कॉम्प्लेक्स बनाने में सात-आठ साल लगे, वहीं मेडिकल कॉलेज और हॉस्पिटल्स दो साल के अंदर-अंदर बन जाएंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, he should ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to raise a discussion on this? Please give notice. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, a hospital should be ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Biashya, please. ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, मैंने भी अपना नाम दिया था।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedure. ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, मुझे मंत्री जी से सवाल नहीं पूछना है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please allow the question 184 to go? ...
(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर,...(व्यवधान)...इसके बावजूद भी आप हमें क्वेश्चन्स पूछने का समय नहीं दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: They should start an AIIMS-like hospital in Assam also. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please Mr. Baishya. ..(Interruptions).. Please sit down. ..(Interruptions).. Question 184 please. ... (Interruptions)...

Sanitation facilities in Gujarat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 22 per cent of households still do not have access to sanitation facilities in Gujarat, particularly in the districts of Sabarkantha, Patan and Mehsana;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of efforts, the Ministry is making to ensure that all households in Gujarat are provided with sanitation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b): As per the progress reported by the State of Gujarat, 81.59% of households identified without sanitation facilities as per project objectives under Total Sanitation Campaign has since been covered with sanitation facilities as of February 2012 including the districts of Sabarkantha, Patan and Mehsana.

(c) Government of India administers Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit covering total rural population of the districts not having sanitation facilities. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country including all the 25 rural districts of Gujarat. A cumulative fund of Rs.410.25 crore has been approved as central share of project outlay out of which Rs.308.54 crore has since been released to the State of Gujarat in terms of TSC Guidelines.

श्री दिलीपभाई पंड्या: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया है कि गुजरात राज्य में सम्पूर्ण स्वच्छता अभियान के अंतर्गत 81.59 प्रतिशत परिवारों की स्वच्छता की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये स्वच्छता की सुविधाएं कितने समय में उपलब्ध कराई गई हैं तथा क्या अन्य दूसरे कुछ राज्य हैं जिन्होंने 80 per cent से ज्यादा परिवारों को स्वच्छता की सुविधाएं प्राप्त कराई हैं?

श्री जयराम रमेश: राज्य सरकार की जानकारी के मुताबिक यह सही है कि टोटल सेनिटेशन का कवरेज गुजरात में 81 प्रतिशत है। अभी कछ ही हफ्तों पहले 2011 की जनगणना रिलीज हुई थी, उसमें कहा गया है कि गुजरात में सिर्फ 34 प्रतिशत कवरेज है। हर एक राज्य की यही स्थिति है। राज्य सरकारों ने सेनिटेशन के कवरेज के बारे में हमें जो जानकारी और आंकड़े दिए हैं, अगर आप उसकी तुलना जनगणना के आंकड़ों से करेंगे तो उसमें जमीन-आसमान का फर्क है। हम यह मानकर चलते हैं कि जो स्वच्छता के बारे में आंकड़े हैं, ये ओवर एस्टिमेटिड हैं और हमारे देश में यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है। आज भी 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक महिलाओं के लिए शौचालय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उनको खुले में शौच करने से मुक्ति दिलाने में और बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। यह बात सही है कि महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात जैसे राज्यों में काफी प्रगति हुई है। मैं महाराष्ट्र का विशेष उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में 28,000 ग्राम पंचायतों में से 9,000 ग्राम पंचायतें, यानी एक तिहाई ग्राम पंचायतें, निर्मल ग्राम पंचायतें घोषित की गई हैं। गुजरात में करीब 14,000 ग्राम पंचायतों में से करीब 2,300 ग्राम पंचायतें, यानी 22 या 23 प्रतिशत पंचायतें निर्मल ग्राम पंचायतें घोषित की गई हैं। सिक्किम हमारे देश का पहला राज्य है, जो निर्मल राज्य घोषित किया गया है। यह **open-defecation free** राज्य है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह जानकारी भी देना चाहता हूँ कि शीघ्र ही हिमाचल प्रदेश दूसरा ऐसा राज्य बनेगा, जिसको निर्मल राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाएगा। हिमाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात के साथ ही मुझे केरल का भी उल्लेख करना होगा, क्योंकि कई सालों से केरल में जो स्थिति देखने को मिल रही है, वह यह है कि केरल में एक अलग सभ्यता है, वहां हाईजीन की सभ्यता है, वहां हम जो स्वच्छता की स्थिति देखते हैं, वह अन्य राज्यों से विपरीत है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने देखा होगा कि इस बजट में स्वच्छता के लिए रखे प्रावधानों में वित्त मंत्री ने काफी कुछ बढ़ाया है, इस साल यानी कि 2011-12 में **Total Sanitation Campaign** का **allocation** सिर्फ 1500 करोड़ रुपये था, जिसको अगले साल के लिए दुगना किया गया है, अर्थात् 3000 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ाया गया है। हम लोग...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: मेट्रीरियल महंगा हो गया है।

श्री जयराम रमेश: एक मिनट, सुन लीजिए। हम **individual toilet construction** के लिए 2,200 रुपये देते हैं। आपको खुशी होगी कि हम इसको और बढ़ाएंगे ताकि एक टॉयलेट कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए परिवार को करीब 7000 या 8000 रुपये की सहायता मिले।

श्री दिलीपभाई पंड्या: सभापति जी, क्या मंत्री जी यह बता सकते हैं कि इसको कितना बढ़ाएंगे? यह आज कितना है और भविष्य में इसको कितना बढ़ाने वाले हैं?

श्री जयराम रमेश: सभापति जी, अगर आप देखें तो आज 2,200 रुपये केंद्र सरकार से आते हैं, 1000 रुपये राज्य सरकार की भागीदारी है, 300 या 400 रुपये परिवार देता है और नरेगा का जोड़कर और 1100 रुपये लगा सकते हैं, यानी कि एक टॉयलेट करीब 3500 या 4000 में बनेगा। क्योंकि, हमें ज्यादा धनराशि मिली है, इसलिए हम अगले साल से **norms** में बदलाव ला रहे हैं। हम यह चाहते हैं कि एक इन्डिविजुअल टॉयलेट के लिए करीब 7000 या 7500 रुपये की सहायता मिले।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I thank the Minister for his promise to enhance this limit. At the same time, there should be no limit. When you take up individual sanitation programme, there are limits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Quickly, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: So, I would request the Minister to cover it completely. It would be very useful if it is Rs.8,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it is part of it. If it is not sufficient, will the Minister write to the Minister for Statistics and Programme Implementation to allow Members of Parliament to contribute the remaining amount from the MPLAD Scheme?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member will be pleased to know that we are completely changing the Total Sanitation Campaign. आज toilet का जो स्वच्छता अभियान है, हम individual household latrine के पीछे भागते हैं, परंतु अगले साल से यह जो नया कार्यक्रम चलाने वाले हैं, हम उसमें ग्राम पंचायत के आधार पर चलेंगे और निर्मल ग्राम पंचायत हमारा उद्देश्य होगा। आज हमारे देश में करीब 2,60,000 ग्राम पंचायतें हैं, जिसमें से मात्र 28,000 यानी कि मुश्किल से 10% निर्मल ग्राम पंचायतें हैं। गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और हिमाचल के अनुभव से एक ग्राम पंचायत को निर्मल बनाने में एक साल लगता है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ सभी 2,60,000 ग्राम पंचायतों को निर्मल ग्राम पंचायत बनाने में कम से कम अगले दस साल लेंगे।

As far as the other question is concerned, I have already taken up this matter on the link between sanitation programme and the MPLAD Scheme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one question.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: And I believe that the Minister for Statistics and Programme implementation has taken a view on this matter which he will be conveying to the hon. Members of Parliament.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I appreciate the reply of the hon. Minister. Though the question refers to Gujarat, he has given a wide reply. He says that the Total Sanitation Campaign, which is a comprehensive programme, was started in 1999. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What is the achievement of the Total Sanitation Campaign during this period from 1999 to 2012? The reply says that it is being implemented in 607 rural districts in the entire country. It is very insufficient. It is your mega programme. How are you going to do it? Please explain.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, according to the information that we have got from the State Governments, 68 per cent is the sanitation coverage in our country. But according to the Census that was released a couple of weeks ago, the coverage is only 33 per cent.

So, there is a wide gap between the numbers that are reported by the State Governments and the numbers that the Census has thrown up. I tend to believe the Census more than the numbers that are given to us by Government agencies. So, we have a very long way to go before we achieve universal sanitation coverage. Sir, I

have already told earlier that in the next ten years, our programme will be to ensure that all the 2,60,000 Gram Panchayats become open defecation free.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Applications pending with NACO

*185. SHRIMATI. NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for grant-in-aid with the National Aids Control Organization (NACO) in the country, especially from the North Eastern States;

(b) the number of such applications, disposed of, so far; and

(c) by when, the remaining cases are likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), NACO releases grants-in-aid to State AIDS Control Societies for implementing approved activities. For this purpose, no applications for Grants-in-aid are sent by the State AIDS Control Society (SACS). Instead, the process of releasing grants to states is as follows:

- * Annual Action Plan for each State is prepared in consultation with State AIDS Control Societies.
- * Under this Plan, physical targets are assigned for each state and fund requirement calculated for achieving the same. Each activity is budgeted as per prescribed costing norms.
- * Grants-in-aid are then released to State AIDS Control Society (SACS) for undertaking activities approved under Annual Action Plan (AAP) taking the cash balances and pace of utilization into account, in compliance with General Financial Rules (GFR).

As such, no application for grant is invited from any state, including the North Eastern states or is pending with NACO. In addition to States, NACO has released grants-in-aid to the following three Agencies:

1. Voluntary Health Services (VHS), Chennai
2. AVERT, Maharashtra
3. Karnataka Health Promotion Trust (KHPT), Karnataka

These are the only three NGOs with whom NACO has project in the current year. As per our records, no application for release of grant is pending in respect of either of these agencies.

In addition, NACO releases grants to various government institutes such as

All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) etc. for conducting activities like sentinel surveillance and research in HIV/AIDS. No applications for release are pending in respect of these agencies.

Annual allocation of funds under MGNREGS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), which is operated by the Union Government to provide employment in the rural areas of the country, during 2009-10 to 2011-12 have not been the same every year;

(b) if so, the total funds allocated every year during the aforementioned period and funds actually released every year; and

(c) the parameters set to allocate funds for the scheme every year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Plan Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates made for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and funds actually released to States/UTs during 2009-10 to 2011-12 (as on 22.03.2012) are in table below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Release
2009-2010	39100.00	39100.00	33539.38
2010-2011	40100.00	40100.00	35841.49
2011-2012	40000.00	31000.00	28723.57*

* as on 22.03.2012

(c) MGNREGA is a demand driven wage employment programme. Funds are released to States/UTs based on advance projection of labour demand by the States/UTs and performance in the generation of actual persondays vis-a-vis projected labour demand.

Relief to farmers for taking loan from private money lenders

*187. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to different States under the Debt Waiver Scheme, 2008 covering all agricultural loans disbursed by commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions to farmers and the number of beneficiaries in each State;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the loans taken from the private money lenders were not covered under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the plan to help such farmers under distress?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Under the Agricultural Debt waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 all agricultural loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks, Local Area Banks and Regional Rural Banks between 01 April 1997 to 31 March 2007 to farmers, overdue as on 31 December 2007 and remaining unpaid upto 28 February 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief. The Debt Waiver portion of the Scheme closed on 30.6.2008. The Debt Relief portion of the Scheme closed on 30.6.2010.

The State wise details of implementation of the Scheme in respect of Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks are given in Statement I (*See* below). The bank wise details in respect of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Area Banks are given in Statement II (*See* below). The Govt has so far released Rs 52,516.86 crore to lending institutions for implementation of the Scheme.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Loans take from the money lenders were not covered under the scheme. The Government of India has taken several measures for enhancing the availability of credit to farmers, including such farmers, through banks. These inter alia include developing the banking infrastructure for financial inclusion, providing interest subvention on short term crop loans and simplification of procedures to avail agricultural credit.

Statement

*Statement of debt waiver and debt relief claims released to RRBS and Cooperative Banks
under ADWDRS-2008 - position as on 16.03.2012**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/bank	Debt Waiver		DW GRM		Debt Relief		DR GRM		Total	
		No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Consolidated Position											
	SCBs	11096480	1557562.04	107271	6394.43	1769262	265132	0	1465.23	12973013	1830554.61
	SLDBs	1688577	337409.45	24238	5087.52	254730	41813.16	221	27.07	1967766	384337.20
	RRBs	3361766	602660.08	12470	2632.77	500884	91414.65	2340	345.32	3877460	697052.82
	TOTAL	16146823	2497631.57	143979	14114.72	2524876	398360.71	13645	1837.62	18829323	2911944.62
1. Andaman and Nicobar											
	SCB	715	81.33	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	715	81.33
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	715	81.33	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	715	81.33
2. Andhra Pradesh											
	SCB	2487188	346239.35	228	82.62	261681	32084.72	-	-	2749097	378406.69
	SLDB (No LDB in AP)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00

Written Answers to

[27 MAR. 2012]

Starred Questions 25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RRBs	535066	100827.12	51	6.49	107532	19661.65	-	-	642649	120495.26
	SUB TOTAL	3022254	447066.47	279	89.11	369213	51746.37	-	-	3391746	498901.95
3.	Arunchal Pradesh										
	SCB	11320	237.05	0	0	29	5.34	-	-	11349	242.39
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
	RRBs	1013	235.12	37	17.27	0	0.00	-	-	1050	252.39
	SUB TOTAL	12333	472.17	37	17.27	29	5.34	-	-	12399	494.78
4.	Assam										
	SCB	13576	880.30	0	0	19	5.36	-	-	13595	885.66
	SLDB	95	48.38	0	0	13	2.68	-	-	108	51.06
	RRBs	72253	8188.57	0	0	681	66.81	-	-	72934	8255.38
	SUB TOTAL	85924	9117.25	0	0	713	74.85	-	-	86637	9192.10
5.	Bihar										
	SCB	317028	33783.51	4673	624.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	321701	34407.99
	SLDB	15583	3458.80	0	0	324	202.13	0	0.00	15907	3660.93
	RRBs	449669	77263.74	5	80.61	14701	2344.20	2228	325.30	466603	80013.85
	SUB TOTAL	782280	114506.05	4678	705.09	15025	2546.33	2228	325.30	804211	118082.77
6.	Delhi										
	SCB	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61	-	-	553	302.16
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00

RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
SUB TOTAL	453	254.55	0	0	100	47.61	-	-	553	302.16
7. Goa										
SCB	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25	-	-	3039	496.71
SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
RRBs No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
SUB TOTAL	2907	478.32	1	0.14	131	18.25	-	-	3039	496.71
8. Gujarat										
SCB	314519	77372.06	0	20.7	128148	29872.08	-	-	442667	107264.84
SLDB	9941	4680.91	0	0	0	3081.29	-	-	9941	7762.20
RRBs	28709	4772.67	8	7.15	10425	2062.43	-	-	39142	6842.25
SUB TOTAL	353169	86825.64	8	27.85	138573	35015.80	-	-	491750	121869.29
9. Haryana										
SCB	261229	82961.49	164	43.63	91582	16180.97	-	-	352975	99186.09
SLDB	49316	19502.66	19	102.69	10101	2056.30	-	-	59436	21661.65
RRBs	18991	6875.07	28	17.05	7423	2402.53	-	-	26442	9294.65
SUB TOTAL	329536	109339.22	211	163.37	109106	20639.80	-	-	438853	130142.39
10. Himachal Pradesh										
SCB (Including 1195 PACS)	113836	16699.30	64	20.64	567	123.98	-	-	114467	16843.92
SLDB	10986	3897.64	0	0	1060	224.76	-	-	12046	4122.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RRBs	8294	1594.96	1	0.46	133	18.37	-	-	8428	1613.79
	SUB TOTAL	133116	22191.90	65	21.1	1760	367.11	-	-	134941	22580.11
11.	Jammu and Kashmir										
	SCB	17929	2742.71	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	17929	2742.71
	SLDB	576	443.55	0	0	72	19.68	-	-	648	463.23
	RRBs	5414	1054.91	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	5414	1054.91
	SUB TOTAL	23919	4241.17	0	0	72	19.68	-	-	23991	4260.85
12.	Jharkhand										
	SCB	36736	4930.30	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	36736	4930.30
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
	RRBs	168733	14018.35	52	2.26	2680	215.03	-	-	171465	14235.64
	SUB TOTAL	205469	18948.65	52	2.26	2680	215.03	-	-	208201	19165.94
13.	Karnataka										
	SCB	164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25	20005	2441.31	-	-	194967	36604.44
	SLDB	77456	9057.36	501	19.52	25780	3000.82	-	-	103737	12077.70
	RRBs	239423	67485.87	240	82.79	135125	24077.86	-	-	374788	91646.52
	SUB TOTAL	481843	107259.11	10739	3549.56	180910	29519.99	-	-	673492	140328.66
14.	Kerala										
	SCB	524753	91668.52	73536	443.32	2347	667.72	-	-	600676	92779.56
	SLDB	126723	18196.36	0	0	3640	594.16	-	-	130363	18790.52

RRBs	126650	36128.32	17	10.86	1130	289.06	-	-	127797	36428.24
SUB TOTAL	778126	145993.20	73593	454.18	7117	1550.94	-	-	858836	147998.32
15. Madhya Pradesh										
SCB	870103	100567.04	0	0	158037	18160.02	-	-	1028140	118727.06
SLDB	115394	33233.21	1103	585.87	43311	6655.71	-	-	159808	40474.79
RRBs	77188	16205.18	1517	383.23	41084	7662.53	-	-	119789	24250.94
SUB TOTAL	1062685	150005.43	2620	969.1	242432	32478.26	-	-	1307737	183452.79
16. Chhatisgarh										
SCB	270165	18244.97	1463	0	93812	8752.02	0	0.00	365440	26996.99
SLDB	10226	1869.04	582	79.13	4869	924.62	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
RRBs	52147	6844.54	2	0.43	9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8513.49
SUB TOTAL	32538	26958.55	2047	79.56	108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38410.34
17. Maharashtra										
SCB	2197706	377078.07	1492	398.77	647072	109272.27	-	-	2846270	486749.11
SLDB	98687	29230.36	0	9.3	37834	4403.66	-	-	136521	33643.32
RRBs	72044	12031.97	455	78.36	38597	7218.14	-	-	111096	19328.47
SUB TOTAL	2368437	418340.40	1947	486.43	723503	120894.07	-	-	3093887	539720.90
18. Manipur										
SCB	41210	2019.53	0	0	105	50.56	-	-	41315	2070.09
SLDB	30	21.20	23	15.17	2	0.58	-	-	55	36.95
RRBs	16780	221.80	0	0	32	7.34	-	-	16812	229.14
SUB TOTAL	58020	2262.53	23	15.17	139	58.48	-	-	58182	2336.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19. Meghalaya											
SCB		4855	500.08	0	0	20	3.61	-	-	4875	503.69
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
RRBs		5673	843.40	0	0	5	0.16	-	-	5678	843.56
SUB TOTAL		10528	1343.48	0	0	25	3.77	-	-	10553	1347.25
20. Mizoram											
SCB		1552	439.44	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	1552	439.44
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
RRBs		5510	1358.04	0	0	310	7.98	-	-	5820	1366.02
SUB TOTAL		7062	1797.48	0	0	310	7.98	-	-	7372	1805.46
21. Nagaland											
SCB		10813	1072.94	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	10813	1072.94
SLDB (No LDB)		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
RRBs		1091	191.68	0	0	5	1.93	-	-	1096	193.61
SUB TOTAL		11904	1264.62	0	0	5	1.93	-	-	11909	1266.55
22. Puducheery											
SCB		6713	1344.09	0	0	129	12.13	-	-	6842	1357.22
SLDB		303	172.12	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	303	172.12
RRBs		0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
SUB TOTAL		7016	1516.21	0	0	129	13.13	-	-	7145	1529.34

23. Orissa										
SCB	1038201	126393.54	186	125.99	14798	1728.74	11084	1465.23	1064269	129713.50
SLDB	92130	13458.13	3583	711.98	1834	229.71	-	-	97547	14399.82
RRBs	325836	40536.30	6544	815.41	14736	2308.37	-	-	347116	43660.08
SUB TOTAL	1456167	180387.97	10313	1653.38	31368	4266.82	-	-	1497848	186308.17
24. Punjab										
SCB	89934	24218.76	1	0.56	12932	2007.01	-	-	102867	26226.33
SLDB	26313	12498.19	0	0	25249	4497.05	-	-	51562	16995.24
RRBs	6	2260.06	5	5.82	2564	728.85	-	-	2575	2994.73
SUB TOTAL	116253	38977.01	6	6.38	40745	7232.91	-	-	157004	46216.30
25. Rajasthan										
SCB	378957	57040.73	1182	205.62	284565	37973.32	0	0.00	664704	95219.67
SLDB	109768	29056.18	1429	434.71	54413	9809.18	0	0.00	165610	39300.07
RRBs	113816	24460.11	109	39.75	39930	7924.53	1	0.20	153856	32424.59
SUB TOTAL	602541	110557.02	2720	680.08	378908	55707.03	1	0.20	984170	166944.33
26. Tamil Nadu										
SCB	90264	12538.42	3	0.79	13442	1806.07	-	-	103709	14345.28
SLDB	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
RRBs	41991	6345.39	6	0.64	5641	916.11	-	-	47638	7262.14
SUB TOTAL	132255	18883.81	9	1.43	19083	2722.18	-	-	151347	21607.42
27. Sikkim										
SCB	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.50	-	-	536	84.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	529	82.69	0	0	7	1.50	-	-	536	84.19
28.	Tripura										
	SCB	18553	3199.21	0	25.12	0	0.00	-	-	18553	3224.33
	SLDB	987	250.40	0	0	5	0.58	-	-	992	250.98
	RRBs	7280	638.66	0	0	24	2.34	-	-	7304	641.00
	SUB TOTAL	26820	4088.27	0	25.12	29	2.92	-	-	26849	4116.31
29.	Uttar Pradesh										
	SCB	1067922	79492.97	1793	137.51	37684	3622.92	0	0.00	1107399	83253.40
	SLDB	894908	149207.99	16996	3128.48	46079	6090.92	0	0.00	957983	158428.39
	RRBs	844366	157535.24	3364	1079.13	67165	11632.21	109	19.28	915004	170265.86
	SUB TOTAL	2807196	386236.20	22153	4345.12	150928	21346.05	109	19.28	2980386	411946.65
30.	Uttaranchal										
	SCB	72048	6933.81	37	6.22	1661	198.98	-	-	73746	7139.01
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	-	-	0	0.00
	RRBs	9790	1273.71	0	0	725	96.93	-	-	10515	1370.64
	SUB TOTAL	81838	8207.52	37	6.22	2386	295.91	-	-	84261	8509.65
31.	West Bengal										
	SCB	669802	57351.08	12410	811.07	389	95.42	-	-	682601	58257.57

SLDB	49155	9126.97	2	0.67	144	19.33	-	-	49301	9146.97
RRBs	134033	13469.30	29	5.06	518	101.31	-	-	134580	13575.67
SUB TOTAL	852990	79947.35	12441	816.8	1051	216.06	-	-	866482	80980.21
GRAND TOTAL	16146823	2497631.57	143979	14114.72	2524876	398360.71	2561	372.39	18818239	2910479.39

*Provision Figures. Subject to revision on account of refunds received from Banks and disbursement.

DWGRM: Debt Waiver Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

DRGRM: Debt Relief Grievance Redressal Mechanism.

Statement II

Bankwise Data ADWDRS 2008

Public Sector Bank	Debt waiver			Debt Relief			Total pd 13/3/12 Rs.
	ACCS	Total Claims (Rs.)	13.3.2012 (Rs.)	ACCS	Total Claims (Rs.)	13.3.2012 (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. State Bank of India	2429.25	53294410382.03	53294410382.03	714.703	14765942338	14765942338	68060352719.77
2. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4163093370.25	4163093370.25	109.501	2614256324	2614256324	6777349694.74
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5442321191.00	5442321191.00	84.665	1692559485	1692559485	7134880676.00
4. State Bank of Indore	307.93	1614716193.95	1614716193.95	52.64	1166645755	1166645755	2781361948.77
5. State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2425488153.00	2425488153.00	27.05	761216165	761216165	3196704318.00
6. State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1434285373.56	1434285373.56	34.037	658555502.8	658555502.8	20192840876.37
7. State Bank of Travancore	118.76	3279188533.00	3279188533.00	6.207	151819223	151819223	3431007756.02

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Allahabad Bank	428.50	10418047072.00	10418047072.00	88.03	1898134579	1898134579	12316181651.07
9. Andhra Bank	397.84	7469608832.00	7469608832.00	78.45	1518040962	1518040962	8987649793.74
10. Bank of Baroda	554.03	5060367844.00	5060367844.00	64.839	1333875904	1333875904	6394243748.00
11. Bank of India	339.92	6392185943.76	6392185943.76	71.707	1625103267	1625103267	8017289210.76
12. Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2192806730.72	2192806730.72	39.32	820085639	820085639	3012892369.72
13. Canara Bank	471.58	12601664112.45	12601664112.45	67.118	1707521005	1707521005	14309185417.62
14. Central Bank of India	449.98	9824675470.00	9824675470.00	87.213	2018830577	2018830577	11843506047.00
15. Corporation Bank	42.76	1145867302.00	1145867302.00	13.95	348853971	348853971	1494721273.00
16. Dena Bank	54.55	771748896.00	771748896.00	18.309	465424050	465424050	1237172946.00
17. IDBI Bank	11.27	273213581.00	273213581.00	4.106	82243008.16	82243008.16	355456589.16
18. Indian Bank	582.87	4602870616.00	4602870616.00	30.42	643171482	643171482	5246042098.00
19. Indian Overseas Bank	311.00	5773479756.00	5773479756.00	50.172	931342316	920839088	6750490368.00
20. Orinetal Bank of Commerce	98.30	3700929661.00	3700809923.00	25.647	938990231.6	938990231.6	4640700154.64
21. Punjab National Bank	339.40	11472784863.00	11472784863.00	98.043	2795782864	2795782864	14268567726.70
22. Punjab and Sind Bank	15.38	477226992.00	477226992.00	5.714	164643567	164643567	641870559.00
23. Syndicate Bank	293.23	7368647834.15	7369717728.15	84.605	1822365785	1822365785	9192083512.89
24. Union Bank of India	275.94	7387857973.22	7387857973.22	57.885	1440178909	1440178909	8828036882.06
25. Union Bank of India	144.94	2112247568.00	2111944545.00	1857.17	31592532	31592532	2143537137.00
26. Uco Bano	252.35	5377102680.00	5377102680.00	24.239	539656042.7	539656042.7	5916758722.67
27. Vijaya Bank	47.81	1478380266.21	1478613312.21	15.239	403917320	403917320	51882530632.21
TOTAL	11123.83	177565217248.30	177622268893.30	3810.96	43341619163.59	43341619163.59	220953414828.89

(No. of accounts in thousands and amounts in Rs. actuals)

Private Sector Banks	Debt waiver			Debt Relief			Total pd 13.3.12
	Total ACCS	Total Claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 13.3.12 (Rs.)	Total ACCS	Total Claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 13.3.12 (Rs.)	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd	17.10	53120868.00	53120868.00	0.694	12632315	12632315	65753186
2. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	1.55	25964880.00	25964879.99	45.001	1985325	1985325	27950204399
3. City Union Bank Ltd	5.61	975821093.63	975821093.63	0.686	14601177.52	14601177.52	112183287
4. Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	2.15	43554034.28	43554034.28	0.059	1509173.81	1729584.81	45283619.09
5. Federal Bank Ltd	18.77	1057019406.00	1057019406.00	2.557	201694072	201694072	1258713477.99
6. HDFC Bank Ltd	0.43	25960769.00	25960769.00	0	0	41133578	70094346.99
7. ICICI Bank Ltd	672.03	2549561028.43	2549561028.42	16.204	213593478.9	213593478.90	2763154507.32
8. Karnataka Bank Ltd	9.03	232127161.13	232127161.12	3.807	107826606.9	107826606.9	339953768.00
9. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.60	347491744.88	347491744.87	3.73	24187515.83	24187515.83	371679260.70
10. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd	0.18	5053295.00	5053295.00	0.057	892168	892168	5945463.00
11. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	9.48	175899020.00	175899020.00	2.383	37059058	37059058	212958078.00
12. Nainital Bank Ltd	0.99	26251110.00	26251110.00	0.91	7030092	7030092	33281202.00
13. Ratnakar Bank Ltd	1.10	29962591.00	29962591.00	0	10715931	10715931	40678522.00
14. South Indian Bank Ltd	4.90	95248748.00	95248747.99	0.001	11151282	11151282	106400029.99
15. Tamil Nadu Bank Ltd	4.18	68630891.00	68630890.99	2.093	29739481	29739481	98370371.99
16. Axis Bank Ltd	6.75	481190317.36	481190317.36	7.045	210339142	210339142	691529459.40

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. ING Vysya Bank Ltd	14.74	387201814.00	387201814.00	6.289	147902540.4	147902540.4	535104354.43
18. Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.25	205960974.00	205960974.00	0.435	14808204.79	14808204.79	220769178.79
TOTAL	793.85	5910780761.71	5910780761.64	91.95	1047667564.20	1047667564.20	6999202314.84

Name of the Local Area Banks	Debt waiver			Debt Relief			
	Total ACCS	Total Claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 23.11.11 (Rs.)	Total ACCS	Total Claims (Rs.)	Total paid on 23.11.11 (Rs.)	
Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	1073666.00	1073666.00	0.01	462368.00	462368.00	1536034.00
Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd	0.11	1737036.00	1737036.00	0.01	190433.00	190433.00	1927469.00
Krishana Bhima Samruddhi	2.08	9330194.00	9330194.00	0.03	298597.00	298597.00	9628791.00
Capital Local Area Bank Ltd	0	0	0	0.05	5249942.00	5249942.00	5249942.00
TOTAL	2.23	12140896.00	12140896.00	0.11	6201340.00	6201340.00	18342236.00
Urban Coop Bank		3403735498.00	3403735498.00		185749591.50	185749591.50	3589485089.50
TOTAL AWRDS paid as on 31.01.12			(Rs.)				
Public Sector Banks			220953414828.89				
Private Sector Banks			6999802314.84				
LABs			18342236.00				
UCBs			3589485090				
Total Paid			231561044469.23				

Measures for tackling e-waste

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

- (a) the quantum of e-waste generated in the country and the quantum of e-waste imported into the country through legitimate and illegitimate channels;
- (b) the percentage of e-waste recycled in the formal and the informal sectors, respectively;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to implement 'take back scheme' for consumers for all products generating e-waste;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the details of steps contemplated by Government to address the problem of e-waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e): Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1.47 lakh Metric Tons (MT) of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to about 8.00 lakh MT by 2012.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes including E-waste. Import and export of such wastes are regulated as per these rules.

Under these Rules, import of e-waste for dumping is not permitted. Import is permitted only for reuse or recycling or reprocessing with the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and/or Directorate General of Foreign Trade. Permission for import is granted to units, which have environmentally sound recycling facility. All import consignments are required to be accompanied by a movement document containing information about composition of the waste, disposal site, etc. The Customs authorities are required to draw random samples from consignments of hazardous wastes and issue directions for re-export of the consignment at the cost of importer in case of violation, including import without prior permission of MoEF. During the last two years, no permission for import of e-waste has been given by the Ministry for recycling or re-processing.

The installed capacity for e-waste recycling in the country is 2,27,236 MT per annum. The Ministry is implementing a Scheme to encourage setting up of integrated recycling facilities for E-waste on Public Private Partnership mode.

As per the rules, E-waste generated is required to be sent to authorized and registered recyclers for environmentally sound disposal. The SPCBs can take action as per the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986) in case of any violation.

For effective implementation of provisions related to import and export, a co-ordination committee has been constituted including representatives from the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), the Ministry of Commerce and Industries (DGFT), the Ministry of Shipping (Department of Ports), the Central Pollution Control Board and selects State Pollution Control Boards. This committee has been working to sensitize the Customs authorities regarding enforcement of these Rules in order to check illegal import of hazardous wastes into the country.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also notified separate rules titled E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 and 12th May, 2011. These rules will come in to effect from 1st May 2012. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these rules to make it a mandatory activity for the manufacturers of electronic and electrical equipments. Under this the producers will be responsible for collection of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take back systems either individually or collectively. Collection centers will be required to obtain authorization from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned. Dismantlers and Recyclers will be required to obtain authorization and registration from the SPCB concerned.

Further, Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of E-waste brought out by Central Pollution Control Board provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.

Thyroid patients in the country

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

- (a) whether the number of patients suffering from thyroid disorders has increased in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has any report about the reasons for the increase in thyroid patients in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir, the number of persons suffering from Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) associated with thyroid gland has decreased in the state of Kerala. Resurveys conducted in two districts namely Ernakulam and Waynad of the state in 2003 showed that the total goiter rate had reduced considerably from 44.7% and 21% to 11.20% and 12.8% respectively.

(c) and (d) No Sir, surveys carried out from time to time have clearly demonstrated significant reduction in total goitre rate in the range of 8% to 35% in the country.

Profits booked by public/private sector Banks

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

(a) whether in the latest December quarter, the net profits of the public sector banks grew to 0.8% per cent from that a year ago while the net profits of private sector banks rose to 27.5 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The operating profit of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) at the end of December quarter of 2011-12, was about Rs.83,000 Crore as compared to about Rs.73,000 Crore in the corresponding period of 2010-11. However, the growth in profit after tax of the PSBs was negative at 3.06 percent at the end of December quarter of 2011-12, compared to that in the corresponding period of 2010-11. The profit after tax of Private Sector Banks rose to 28.79 per cent at the end of December quarter of 2011-12 over the corresponding period of 2010-11.

(b) The main reason for decline in profit after tax of Public Sector Banks from Rs.32,689 crore in the third quarter of 2010-11 to Rs.31,688 crore in the third quarter of 2011-12 is higher provision on account of moving to system generated Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) through Core Banking System (CBS) and high exposure in stressed assets of certain sectors like textile, telecom, aviation, steel and power.

Reduction in revenue collections

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

(a) whether it is a fact that rising input costs coupled with costlier borrowings are adversely affecting corporate profitability, thereby forcing many firms to defer planned investments amid signs of an industrial slowdown;

(b) if so, whether this may result in reduction in the revenue collections;

(c) the actual revenue collected till 31 December 2011; and

(d) whether these revenue collections are at par with the estimated targets fixed for the first three quarters of 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As stated in the Macroeconomic and Monetary Developments Third Quarter Review 2011-12 of the Reserve Bank of India, corporate margins were sliding on rising costs of interest payment, staff cost, raw material cost and slowing demand. As indicators of investment, incremental non-food bank credit and credit to industry has been lower during the current financial year as compared to the previous year. This moderation in the growth of credit has been associated with a period which witnessed a decline in ration of profit after tax to sales.

(b) to (d) Growth targets for Direct taxes and Indirect Taxes are not set on quarterly basis. Total direct taxes realized during April-December 2011 was Rs. 323,955 crore showing an increase of 8.4 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Total Indirect Taxes realized till December, 2011 (April-December, 2011) was Rs. 2,65,448.15 crore showing a growth of 17.0 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The Budget Estimates (B.E) for gross taxes for the financial year 2011-12 was Rs. 9,32,440 crore and the Revised Estimates for 2011-12 is Rs. 9,01,664 which is 96.7 per cent of BE 2011-12. The shortfall has been mainly due to shortfall in corporation taxes collection indicating an impact of lower corporate profitability.

Recruitment in Banks

†*192. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than thirty lakh applicants appeared in the test for recruitment to the twenty thousand clerical posts lying vacant in the public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more than five lakh applicants were found eligible for appointment in that recruitment test; and

(d) if so, whether it is a fact that as on date eligible youths are still unemployed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) to (d) A total 30,54,824 candidates appeared in the Common Written Examination (CWE) conducted by Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS) in 2011 for Clerical cadre of Public Sector Banks. Out of these, 5,31,008 candidates qualified based on minimum cut off points and score cards have been issued by IBPS. Common Written Examination is delinked from vacancies. Public Sector Banks select candidates from the pool of qualified candidates through their individual process as per their requirement and regulations.

Additional assistance for Urban Health Project in Gujarat

*193. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat regarding additional Central assistance for Urban Health Project;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal;

(c) whether government has decided to sanction the said project;

(d) if so, by when the project is likely to be finalised; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. No proposal from the State Government of Gujarat regarding additional central assistance for Urban Health Project has been received in this Ministry.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Adulteration of milk

*194. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India revealed that 69 per cent of milk samples were adulterated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how Government proposes to ensure the purity of milk supplied to its citizens in future;

(d) whether any steps have been taken against those who are adulterating food products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In the National Survey conducted by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in 2011 to ascertain the quality of liquid milk throughout the country, 68.4% samples were found to be non-conforming to Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011.

(c) to (e) The National Survey was conducted to create awareness among public. The Commissioners of Food Safety in States/Union Territories are empowered to take remedial measures under Food Safety and Standards Act, Rules and Regulations 2011. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) have already issued an advisory to Food Safety Commissioners of States/UTs to maintain the standards of milk. The concerned Commissioners of Food Safety in States and Union Territories have also been advised to take appropriate enforcement measures under the Food Safety Standards Act, Rules and Regulations 2011.

Inclusion of harmful drugs in ASHA training module

*195. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gentamicin and Cotrimoxazole have been included in Government's nation wide ASHA training module under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking cognizance of the fact that these medicines are potentially harmful to children;

(d) whether Government plans to remove these from the ASHA training module;

(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) and (b) Gentamicin is not included in ASHA training module for administration or use by ASHA but only for her information and education. ASHAs are neither trained in use of nor provided with injection Gentamicin. Injection Gentamicin is to be used by the Medical Officers in management of sepsis.

Cotrimoxazole is included in ASHA training module 7 and is part of ASHA drug kit for starting of treatment of sepsis before referral and in cases where parents are not able to go to the PHC/ nearest Public health facility for treatment due to socio-economic and geographic factors.

(c) Yes, all antibiotics have side effects and have to be used very carefully by trained personnel.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. The reasons are as under

- * Neonatal mortality constitutes more than half of all under-5 deaths and more than 2/3rd of Infant Mortality Rate and this translates to about 8.8 lakh newborn deaths per annum. Sepsis constitutes one of the three major causes of New born deaths.
- * Sepsis among newborns has a very high mortality; almost nine out of ten babies with sepsis will die if not treated with appropriate antibiotic on time.
- * All antibiotics have side effects and the choice to be made is between an almost certain death on account of the infection or the one in 1000 (or less) risk of drug related side effects.
- * The available evidence indicates that oral Cotrimoxazole can prevent half of the deaths in New born infections
- * Cotrimoxazole is recommended by WHO/UNICEF in ARI programme for use in Childhood pneumonia and in IMNCI programme in several countries by the community health workers.
- * Cotrimoxazole has been recommended by the Technical Advisory Groups for introduction into ASHA training modules.

Procurement of UNANI medicines

*196. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Unani medicines being supplied by Messrs Rhonpal are extremely sub-standard;

- (b) if so, the action taken/ being taken in the matter;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the medicines of well reputed Unani manufacturers such as Hamdard and Tibbia College, Aligarh are not being procured;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps proposed to procure Unani medicines from reputed manufacturers in order to protect health of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the purchase of Unani medicines is done by three organizations viz. Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) and the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). The CGHS, Delhi, has not received any such complaint regarding quality of medicines supplied by Messrs Rhonpal. The CCRUM and NIUM do not purchase Unani medicines from Messrs Rhonpal.

(c) to (e) The CCRUM and NIUM purchase Unani medicines from the Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), which is a public sector undertaking under the Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Welfare. However, the NIUM does purchase such compound formulations and crude drugs, which are not supplied by IMPCL, from Hamdard and other agencies by following codal procedure of procurement as laid down in the General Financial Rules.

In CGHS, the regular supply of medicines is from the public sector undertaking IMPCL and the medicines from private agencies are not procured routinely by Unani Medical Store Depot. However, Unani medicines, not supplied by IMPCL, are procured via local purchase from different reputed Unani manufacturers.

As per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, it is mandatory for manufacturers to comply with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for manufacturing of medicines and the Central Government has made it mandatory to procure medicines only from the GMP compliant manufacturers. Necessary directions in this regard have been issued by the Central Government for ensuring procurement of quality medicines with batch-wise testing of supplies. States supported for supply of medicines through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme have been advised to procure medicines from the Central Public Sector Undertaking - Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL) or from State Pharmacies, State Undertakings and Cooperative Pharmacies.

Adulterated milk in Delhi

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India had randomly picked up 71 samples of milk being sold in Delhi, for testing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 50 samples were found to be contaminated with glucose and skimmed milk powder; and

(c) if so, the stringent action Government is contemplating to initiate to check this unhealthy trend?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Out of the 71 samples of liquid milk picked up from Delhi by the Food Safety and Standards Authority for testing, 50 samples were not found to be conforming to the standards when tested against the standards of milk as defined in the Food Safety and Standards Regulations (Food Products and Food Additives), 2011, as glucose and skimmed milk powder was *inter alia* found added.

(c) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has already issued an advisory to Food Safety Commissioners of States/UTs to maintain the standards of milk. The concerned Commissioners of Food Safety in States and Union Territories have also been advised to take appropriate enforcement measures under the Food Safety Standards Act, Rules and Regulations 2011.

New roads proposed under PMGSY

‡*198. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads constructed in Himachal Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during the year 2010-11 along with the number of new roads proposed to be constructed in the year 2012-13; and

(b) the details of new steps being taken by the Central Government to connect rural areas with the cities?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As reported by the State, 80 road works were completed during year 2010-11 in Himachal Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). As per PMGSY Guidelines, roads are to be constructed in two stages in hill areas including Himachal Pradesh with a minimum gap of one year between the two stages of construction. Contracts for construction are awarded by the State Government, and details are not centrally maintained.

(b) PMGSY is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttranchal), the Tribal (schedule V) areas, the Desert (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) areas and the Tribal and Backward districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Monitoring mechanism for NRHM

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has mooted a proposal to set up independent monitoring mechanism to monitor the construction of facilities and delivery system under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had completed its enquiry into the Rs.10,000 crore scam in Uttar Pradesh of NRHM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with a list of guilty persons and action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India is monitoring NRHM through established institutional arrangements such as Common Review Mission (CRM), Joint Review Mission (JRM) and Integrated monitoring Team Visits to High Focus Districts. Independent evaluation and surveys are undertaken from time to time.

No decision in respect of setting up an independent monitoring mechanism to monitor the construction of facilities and delivery system under NRHM has been taken so far.

(c) and (d) Pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, in Writ Petition Nos 3611 (MB) of 2011 (PIL), 3301 (MB) of 2011 (PIL) and 2647 (MB) of 2011 (PIL), the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered five Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) related to alleged irregularities in the execution and implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds in the State of Uttar Pradesh since its inception in the year 2005-06. During the course of the said Preliminary Enquiries, the CBI has registered 13 Regular Cases (RCs) so far. After registration of the RCs, the CBI conducted searches in the office and residential premises of the accused persons and recovered incriminating material. CBI also arrested public servants namely, Shri Babu Singh Kushwaha, then Minister (FW), Abhay Kumar Bajpai, then MD, UPSIC, Dr. S.P. Ram then DG(FW), P.K. Jain, GM, C and DS, UP Jal Nigam, Kartar Singh, RE, C and DS, G.K. Batra, then MD, M/s Shreetron India Ltd., R.P. Jaiswal (MLA) and private persons namely Saurabh Jain, Naresh Grover and R.K.Singh.

Implementation of IGNOAPS

†*200. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is under implementation in all States;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of old persons getting pension under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the role assigned to the State Governments and local Panchayats for implementation of the said scheme;

(d) whether Government proposes to frame a new scheme for those persons who are at threshold of old age; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme (IGNOAPS) is under implementation in all States.

(b) The State-wise number of beneficiaries reported under IGNOAPS is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The IGNOAPS is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). NSAP was transferred to State Plan w.e.f. 2002-03 and States have been given flexibility in implementation of schemes under NSAP. Funds under NSAP are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to States by the Ministry of Finance and to UTs by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Identification of beneficiaries, sanction and disbursement of assistance are responsibilities of State Governments/ UTs. The Gram Panchayats/Municipalities are expected to play an active role in the identification of beneficiaries and monitoring of the scheme.

(d) and (e) The eligibility age under IGNOAPS has been reduced to 60 years w.e.f. 1.4.2011. At present, there is no proposal to further lower the age limit under IGNOAPS.

Statement

State-wise number of beneficiaries reported under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Beneficiaries reported
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,86,401
2.	Bihar	32,03,771
3.	Chhattisgarh	5,93,152
4.	Goa	2,136
5.	Gujarat	3,20,110
6.	Haryana	1,31,326
7.	Himachal Pradesh	94,220
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,29,000
9.	Jharkhand	6,40,044
10.	Karnataka	9,33,891

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Number of Beneficiaries reported
11.	Kerala	2,33,982
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12,15,452
13.	Maharashtra	10,71,000
14.	Orissa	17,77,083
15.	Punjab	1,77,040
16.	Rajasthan	6,29,906
17.	Tamil Nadu	10,19,232
18.	Uttar Pradesh	33,80,290
19.	Uttarakhand	2,52,827
20.	West Bengal	17,28,948
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	31,209
22.	Assam	5,98,965
23.	Manipur	50,714
24.	Meghalaya	48,112
25.	Mizoram	23,747
26.	Nagaland	46,483
27.	Sikkim	15,169
28.	Tripura	1,36,592
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,063
30.	Chandigarh	3,863
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	944
32.	Daman and Diu	130
33.	NCT Delhi	1,40,791
34.	Lakshadweep	36
35.	Puducherry	23,607
	TOTAL	2,00,41,236

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Provision of pure drinking water in M.P.

†1396. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Madhya Pradesh where most of the drinking water sources contain non-potable water;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide pure drinking water in all these districts;

(c) the details of steps taken for Morena district; and

(d) the total estimated fund to be spent in all these projects and the amount to be spent in Morena district?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As reported by the Madhya Pradesh State Government there are 32 districts which have quality affected habitations i.e. habitations with at least one source affected by Fluoride, Brackishness, Iron, Nitrate and multiple water quality problem. These Districts are Raisen, Sehore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Betul, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Khargone, Ujain, Ratlam, Madnsour, Neemach, Dewas, Shajapur, Datia, Guna, Shivpuri, Morena, Sheopur, Bhind, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Rewa, Umaria, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Mandla, Dindori, Seoni and Chhindwara.

(b) The State Government has reported that schemes for providing alternative safe drinking water sources in 23 water qualify affected districts have been prepared and sanctioned. Total cost of the schemes is Rs. 718.78 crore to cover 5816 habitations. As reported by the State Government, as on 23.3.2012, out of these, 9 schemes have been completed and 14 schemes are on-going. So far 3111 habitations have been covered. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs.439.64 crore.

(c) and (d) In Morena District, there are 3829 habitations out of which 3708 habitations have been covered with 100% population coverage as per 55 Ipcd norms. 121 habitations are partially covered and 19 are quality affected. 9 schemes are being implemented for covering 13 quality affected habitations in Morena District for Rs.246.29 lakh. Cost of the remaining schemes covering 108 partially covered habitations is Rs.155.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred on schemes covering the 13 quality affected habitations up to 23rd March, 2012 is Rs.25.68 lakh and are targeted to be completed in 2012-13.

Availability of pure drinking water in villages

1397. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that even after so many decades post-Independence, pure drinking water is not simply available in a large number of villages throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof with a number of such villages, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any expeditious scheme to provide pure drinking water in those villages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with targeted time-frame by which these villages would be provided with pure drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per data reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry as on 21.3.2012, there are 16,64,186 rural habitations in the country. Out of this 12,46,316 habitations are fully covered with provision of safe and adequate drinking water supply, 3,12,960 habitations are partially covered and 1,04,910 habitations are quality affected. A statement showing the State-wise details is given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide safe and adequate drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. The Government of India is taking steps to cover all habitations with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

Statement

*Status of Rural Habitation in respect of Drinking Water Supply
(As on IMIS as on 21.3.2012)*

Sl.No.	State	Habitation			
		Total	Fully Covered	Partially Covered	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72407	42797	29123	487
2.	Bihar	107642	81055	11057	15530
3.	Chattisgarh	72329	39137	26484	6708
4.	Goa	347	302	45	0
5.	Gujarat	34415	33825	441	149
6.	Haryana	7385	5939	1432	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53201	41747	11454	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	12826	5689	7112	25
9.	Jharkhand	120154	118496	1125	533
10.	Karnataka	59532	28019	24943	6570
11.	Kerala	11883	10956	0	927
12.	Madhya Pradesh	127197	88640	36026	2531
13.	Maharashtra	98842	87346	9715	1781

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Orissa	141928	73610	54701	13617
15.	Punjab	15338	12174	3116	48
16.	Rajasthan	121133	69479	23064	28590
17.	Tamil Nadu	94500	90312	3737	451
18.	Uttar Pradesh	260110	238031	21403	676
19.	Uttarakhand	39142	27743	11385	14
20.	West Bengal	95395	87401	3746	4248
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	5612	2888	2724	0
22.	Assam	86976	47172	23573	16231
23.	Manipur	2870	1567	1301	2
24.	Meghalaya	9326	5322	3905	99
25.	Mizoram	777	664	113	0
26.	Nagaland	1432	989	312	131
27.	Sikkim	2498	1786	712	0
28.	Tripura	8132	2535	49	5548
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	491	433	58	0
30.	Chandigarh	18	18	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
32.	Daman and Diu	21	0	21	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	9	0	9	0
35.	Puducherry	248	244	4	0
TOTAL		1664186	1246316	312960	104910

Schools covered under Jalmani programme

1398. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) how many schools have been covered under the Jalmani Programme, to provide water purification systems in rural schools during the last year, State-wise;
- (b) the total annual financial allocation made for this scheme; and
- (c) whether the targeted number of schools to be covered under the scheme during the past three years was achieved?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Jalmani programme was launched in the year 2008-09 in order to provide safe drinking water in rural schools with a target of covering one lakh rural schools with stand alone water purification systems. The total achievement of schools under Jalmani programme reported by States in the online Integrated Management Information System as on 22.3.2012 is 76,619 i.e., about 77% of the total targeted schools. During the last year i.e., 2010-11, States have reported coverage of 29,020 schools. State-wise physical achievement of schools reported during 2010-11 is at Annexure.

The total budget for covering one lakh rural schools is Rs 200 crore, of which, Rs 100 crore was released in 2008-09 and the remaining Rs 100 crore in 2009-10.

Statement

State-wise achievement of rural schools under Jalmani programme during 2010-11

Sl.No	Name of the State	Total number of rural schools targeted under the programme	Achievement reported during the year 2010-11
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9618	NR
2.	Bihar	3831	NR
3.	Chhattisgarh	964	310
4.	Goa	44	NR
5.	Gujarat	8829	5480
6.	Haryana	873	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3745	1905
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2180	NR
9.	Jharkhand	1253	474
10.	Karnataka	6143	6412
11.	Kerala	1282	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2734	2164
13.	Maharashtra	8348	2526
14.	Orissa	3460	1898
15.	Punjab	2722	1232
16.	Rajasthan	3443	NR
17.	Tamil Nadu	8500	637

1	2	3	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	13784	2388
19.	Uttarakhand	711	661
20.	West Bengal	6032	NR
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	264	135
22.	Assam	7048	534
23.	Manipur	552	176
24.	Meghalaya	919	67
25.	Mizoram	983	815
26.	Nagaland	496	248
27.	Sikkim	440	117
28.	Tripura	802	841
TOTAL		100000	29020

NR: Not Reported

Withdrawal of the TSC

1399. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that inadequate funds were released under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to withdraw the scheme; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Supply of clean drinking water in rural areas

†1400. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the target fixed for supplying clean drinking water to rural houses under Bharat Nirman Yojana and the number of rural houses which have been supplied clean drinking water during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the actual achievement made, so far;
- (c) whether Government is aware that hand pumps being installed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for drinking water stop working very soon due to boring not being done properly; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government for redressal of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) During Bharat Nirman Phase-I and II to be implemented from 2005-06 to 2011-12, it was envisaged to cover 55,067 uncovered, 3,31,604 slipped back and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations. A Statement showing the details of habitations covered under Bharat Nirman during the last three years is annexed.

(b) Under Bharat Nirman i.e. from 2005-06 to 2011-12, as reported by the States on the Integrated Management Information System of the Ministry as on 22.3.2012, 55,067 uncovered, 3,58,362 slipped back and 1,25,995 quality affected habitations have been covered.

(c) and (d) Ground water based handpumps sometimes stop functioning due to reasons which may include improper boring. State Governments are empowered to plan, approve, sanction, execute, operate and maintain rural drinking water supply schemes. The Ministry funds capacity building of engineers of rural water supply departments of States and also urges the States to involve the members of Village Water and Sanitation Committees and Gram Panchayats in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supply schemes so as to ensure that these type of problems are redressed.

Statement*Target and achievement under Bharat Nirman during last three years*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10*		2010-11*	
		Target	Ach	Target	Ach	Target	Ach
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15889	15647	126	217	810	134
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2390	905	34	38	264	215
3.	Assam	23099	8703	6868	6061	3515	2906
4.	Bihar	39956	25785	7748	10036	7909	5975
5.	Chhattisgarh	4408	8178	3551	1246	3426	1752
6.	Goa	3	4	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4232	2374	390	379	391	398
8.	Haryana	635	965	88	91	36	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5184	6390	13	12	42	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4704	2234	1	1	310	0
11.	Jarkhand	7170	6832	132	221	432	1074
12.	Karnataka	12950	5586	2638	2344	4002	1453
13.	Kerala	4596	7650	152	101	47	49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3718	5302	502	620	700	393
15.	Maharashtra	19877	17128	2086	1009	4124	1866
16.	Manipur	0	115	0	0	25	1
17.	Meghalaya	1881	1116	8	6	102	17

18.	Mizoram	306	46	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	170	584	20	19	105	4
20.	Orissa	16492	13507	3452	2257	1721	1581
21.	Punjab	4933	1523	611	402	408	80
22.	Rajasthan	25654	7434	1616	3222	4293	3024
23.	Sikkim	300	27	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4602	9097	0	1	1009	1009
25.	Tripura	138	555	1346	733	309	871
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1639	1190	1558	1562	2142	1831
27.	Uttarakhand	1450	1351	35	9	26	26
28.	West Bengal	11460	2747	2202	1789	5304	2788
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	-	0	0	8	8
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	-	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	-	0	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	10	-	0	0	10	10
34.	Puducherry	18	15	4	4	0	4
35.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		217898	152990	35181	32380	41470	27483

*Does not include slipped-back habitations.

The Budget

[27 MAR. 2012]

(General), 2012-13

55

Total Sanitation Campaign in Uttar Pradesh

1401. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rural areas falling in the districts of Uttar Pradesh (UP) that were covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign; and

(b) the details of funds released to UP under Total Sanitation Campaign scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers the Total Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to facilitate States to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. TSC is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit covering total rural population of the district not having sanitation facilities. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 rural districts of the country that includes 71 rural districts of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The details of funds released to UP under TSC during the last three years are as under:

Year	Release
2008-09	38284.24
2009-10	11579.77
2010-11	22594.00

Nirmal Grams in Uttar Pradesh

1402. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages which are transformed to Nirmal Grams in Uttar Pradesh during the year 2011-12;

(b) the details of target fixed for transforming number of villages into Nirmal Grams during the next financial year 2012-13 in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the amount earmarked for transforming villages into Nirmal Grams in Uttar Pradesh during 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) A total of 41 Gram Panchayats of Uttar Pradesh have been awarded NGP during the year 2011. The list of names of the Gram Panchayats is given as Statement (*See below*).

(b) NGP is a award scheme. There are no such annual targets set under the schemes.

(c) There is no State-wise earmarking of funds for awards under NGP.

Statement

List of names of GPs for NGP Award from Uttar Pradesh for the year 2011

Sl.No.	District Name	Block Name	Panchayat Name
1.	Agra	Jaitpur Kalan	Fatehpura
2.	Aligarh	Dhanipur	Musepur Jalal
3.	Aligarh	Gangiri	Nausha
4.	Aligarh	Iglas	Matroi
5.	Aligarh	Jawan Sikanderpur	Rathgawan
6.	Aligarh	Lodha	Bhakraula
7.	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur	Rasoolpur Diyara
8.	Ambedkar Nagar	Akbarpur	Umarpur
9.	Ambedkar Nagar	Tanda	Rampur
10.	Ambedkar Nagar	Tanda	Rasoolpur Mubarakpur
11.	Bagpat	Baraut	Dhikana
12.	Barabanki	Fatehpur	Nandanakala
13.	Barabanki	Sidhaur	Nawab Pur Kodri
14.	Barabanki	Suratganj	Sikohana
15.	Basti	Sau Ghat	Kerhi
16.	Bijnor	Dhampur	Badshahpur Laxmisain
17.	Badaun	Ambiapur	Sahaspur
18.	Badaun	Asafpur	Daulatpur
19.	Badaun	Jagat	Aam Ganv
20.	Badaun	Mion	Bilhari
21.	Badaun	Qadar Chowk	Ismilepur
22.	Badaun	Ujhani	Chhatuia
23.	Bulandshahr	Araniya	Badha
24.	Bulandshahr	Unchagaon	Dhalna
25.	Deoria	Bhagalpur	Gorouli
26.	Deoria	Gauri Bazar	Vinayak
27.	Etawah	Bharthana	Kathmau
28.	Etawah	Mahewa	Beri Khera
29.	Etawah	Mahewa	Dhaurkha
30.	Etawah	Mahewa	Labedi

Sl.No.	District Name	Block Name	Panchayat Name
31.	Faizabad	Sohawal	Deramusi
32.	Ghaziabad	Loni	Badarpur
33.	Ghaziabad	Muradnagar	Asalat Nagar
34.	Maharajganj	Nichloul	Lorhiya
35.	Maharajganj	Nichloul	Madhonagar Urf Turkhiya
36.	Maharajganj	Nichloul	Rautar
37.	Maharajganj	Nichloul	Vishunpurwa
38.	Maharajganj	Partawal	Kamhriya Khurd
39.	Meerut	Daurala	Ulakhpur
40.	Unnao	Auras	Gobra
41.	Unnao	Safipur	Fateh pur

Drinking water in naxal affected States

1403. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to augment the drinking water supply in naxal affected States; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), States have been urged to give special emphasis to coverage of habitations in the 78 districts which have been included under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) Programme. As reported by the States in the on-line Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, in 2010-11 an amount of Rs.703.66 crore was released by the States to the IAP Districts. Against a target of coverage of 27,671 habitations , 25,743 habitations were covered. In 2011-12, so far Rs.643.20 crore has been released and against a target of 36,304 habitations 23,597 habitations are covered.

The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under the BRGF programme covers 78 districts. The IAP is being implemented with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. A Committee headed by District Collector/District Magistrate and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer is responsible for implementation of this scheme. The District-level Committee have the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to assessed by it including on drinking water supply. So far, as per information available, 13,941 drinking water/drainage and sanitation facilities have been

sanctioned of which 12,903 are taken up and 8,967 are completed. Out of a cost of Rs. 246.85 crore for which these works were taken up, so far Rs.125.16 crore have been utilized.

Achievement of targets under NRDWP

1404. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

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

(a) the aims and objectives of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and whether Government has achieved those aims objectives;

(b) the number of habitations targeted to be covered under NRDWP during Bharat Nirman Phase-I and the number of them actually covered, so far;

(c) whether Government has ascertained the drawbacks in achieving the targets;

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to address them to achieve the targets;

(e) whether Government has formulated any programme to provide piped water supply to every household in rural areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The aims and objective of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other basic domestic needs on a sustainable basis with a minimum water quality standard which should be conveniently assessable at all time in all situations. Achieving this aims and objective is a continuous process.

(b) During Bharat Nirman Phase-I, as on 1.4.2005, it was envisaged to cover 55,067 uncovered, 3,31,604 slipped back and 2,16,968 quality affected habitations with adequate water supply. Against this as reported by the States on 22.3.2012 on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of this Ministry, 55,067 uncovered, 3,58,362 slipped back/partially covered and 1,25,995 quality affected habitations have been covered. Newly identified slipped-back/partially covered habitations have also been covered in this period. All identified uncovered habitations have been reported as covered.

(c) and (d) The reasons for not fully achieving the targets of coverage of quality affected habitations include high capital costs of large multi-village schemes to bring water from distant safe sources, time taken for planning, designing, sanctioning, procuring, execution and commissioning of such schemes, slipping back of habitations to partially covered status due to drying up of drinking water sources; lowering of ground water table; drinking water sources becoming contaminated due to natural and man-made causes; water supply systems outliving

their life; system working below rated capacities; poor operation and management of systems; increase in population and emergence of new habitations, procurement issues, etc

In order to achieve the target under NRDWP, the State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes. The Central Government provides financial and technical assistance to the State to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. They have to adopt improved Operation and Maintenance methods for better working of the rural water supply schemes and to control the leakages. Further, a separate Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Component with 3% of NRDWP allocation has been created to improve water quality testing. States have been given flexibility to cover water quality habitations from the funds provided under coverage, etc. The Government of India has given priority for coverage of Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe concentrated habitations. There is a robust web-based monitoring mechanism at the central level to monitor the implementation of water supply schemes in the States.

(e) and (f) During the 12th Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to give emphasis on piped water supply in the rural habitations.

Impact of mobile phone tower radiation on birds and insects

1405. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has commissioned any study to understand the impact of mobile phone tower radiation on birds and insects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons that prompted the commissioning of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had constituted an 'Expert Committee to study the possible impacts of communication towers on wildlife including Birds and Bees' on 30th August 2010 under the chairmanship of Dr Asad Rahmani, Director, Bombay Natural History Society.

(c) On 11th August, 2010, Hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri M. Anandan had raised a Starred Question No. 244 regarding 'III effects of Mobile Towers on Birds' wherein Hon'ble Member wanted to know whether any studies have been conducted on the ill effects of mobile towers on birds and bees and also whether the Government has set up any committee to look into the issue. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had, therefore, constituted the Expert Committee to study the possible impacts of communication towers on wildlife including Birds and Bees.

Delay in NoC for GM crops trial

1406. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of State Governments have refused to issue No Objection Certificate (NOC) for various GM crops trials as per the Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has been approached by the GEAC for holding meetings between various State Government and GEAC on the issue of NOC for field trial; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) State Government of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Uttarakhand and Karnataka have informed that they have taken a decision to prohibit environmental release of all Genetically Modified (GM) seeds. Currently field trials have been allowed only in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Recently Government of Rajasthan has conveyed its decision to withdraw the No Objection Certificate (NOC) which was issued to Centre for Genetic Manipulation of crop plants, University of Delhi for conduct of second season Biosafety Research Level (BRL-I) trial with GM Mustard in their state.

(c) and (d) The GEAC has been approached by the seed Industries, Ministry of Agriculture and Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM) to reconsider its decision on the need of NOC from the State Government prior to the conduct of GM crop field trial. The matter was discussed in the GEAC meeting held on 14.12.2011 wherein it was recognized that issue of non-issuance of NOC by the State Govt. is mainly due to lack of clarity on the role State Govt. officials and lack of awareness on highly technical issues associated with biotechnology and biosafety measures. It was also reiterated that the role of the State Government is very critical for compliance monitoring and therefore it is important to have a dialogue with the State Government to provide necessary clarification. Accordingly, it was agreed that the GEAC may give a detailed presentations with a view to address the concerns of the State Government and provide more clarity on the role of the State Government.

Pending projects of Gujarat State forest development agency

1407. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that while sanctioning the project relating to Gujarat

State Forest Development Agency (FDA) the Union Government has not sanctioned any funds towards the advance action work for taking up afforestation during the monsoon season in 2010-11;

(b) the number of proposals related to State Forest Development Agency pending with the Union Government at present and the reasons therefore; and

(c) the time by which the proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A consolidated proposal under the National Afforestation Programme Scheme was submitted by the State Forest Development Agency (SFDA), Gujarat to the Union Government for the year 2010-11 which has been sanctioned for Rs. 33.00 Cr. including the cost of advance action work for 1760 hectare area, to be afforested during the monsoon season.

(b) No proposal related to Gujarat State Forest Development Agency is pending with the Union Government at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Forest Report, 2011

†1408. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Forest Report, 2011 having registered a 5 per cent increase in the forest cover country's 24 per cent land is covered by forests;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard;

(c) whether it is also fact that out of this forest cover 28 to 30 per cent forests are degraded forests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is a fact that there are different definitions of forest in the country, if so, the definitions of each category of forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2011, the Forest and Tree Cover of the country is 23.81% of the geographical area of the country. The forest cover of the country has registered a marginal decline of 0.05% as compared to the previous assessment published in ISFR 2009.

(c) and (d) In the India State of Forest Report, the forests are classified into three categories such as Very Dense Forest (VDF), Moderately Dense Forest (MDF)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Open Forests not as degraded forests. The area covered by Very Dense Forest (VDF) is 83,471 km² (2.54%), that with Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) is 320,736 km² (9.76%) and Open Forests 287,820 km² (8.75%). The details of Open Forest Cover State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*)

(e) Forests are defined legally in accordance to the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927 such as Reserve Forests, Protected Forests and village Forests

However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has extended the scope of forest and "forest" must be understood according to its dictionary meaning. This description cover all statutorily recognized forests, whether designated as reserved protected or otherwise, including any area recorded as forest in the Government record irrespective of the ownership, for the purpose of Section 2 (i) of the Forest Conservation Act.

In India State of Forest Report, the different categories of forests are defined for assessment of forest cover on the basis of tree canopy density which are as follows:-

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Very Dense Forest | All lands with tree canopy density of 70% and above |
| 2. Moderately Dense Forest | All lands with tree canopy density between 40% and 70% |
| 3. Open Forest | All lands with tree canopy density between 10%- 40% |

Statement

Details of Open forest cover in States / UTs in India

State/UT	Geographical Area	Open Forest (area in sq km)
Andhra Pradesh	275069	19297
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	15023
Assam	78438	14825
Bihar	9416	3334
Chattisgarh	135191	16600
Delhi	1483	120
Goa	3702	1091
Gujarat	196022	9012
Haryana	44212	1124
Himachal Pradesh	55673	5074
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	9639
Jharkhand	79714	10470

State/UT	Geographical Area	Open Forest
Karnataka	191791	14238
Kerala	38863	6464
Madhya Pradesh	308245	36074
Maharashtra	307713	21095
Manipur	22327	10209
Meghalaya	22429	7067
Mizoram	21081	12897
Nagaland	16579	7097
Orissa	155707	20477
Punjab	50362	1028
Rajasthan	342239	11567
Sikkim	7096	698
Tamil Nadu	130058	10356
Tripura	10486	3182
Uttar Pradesh	240928	8153
Uttarakhand	53483	5567
West Bengal	88752	5365
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	547
Chandigarh	114	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	97
Daman and Diu	112	5.53
Lakshadweep	32	9.88
Puducherry	480	14.69
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	287820

Eco-development activities in the country

1409. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of degraded forest areas and lands adjoining the forest areas, National Parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas, across the country;
- (b) the details of fund earmarked for promoting afforestation, tree planting, ecological restoration and eco-development activities in the country;
- (c) the details of area/land covered till date under afforestation scheme; and

(d) by when the remaining land areas will be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Separate assessment of degraded forest land in the country as a classification has not been undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, as per India State of Forest Report, 2011, about 4.22 million ha area is the recorded 'Scrub Forest' which is deemed as degraded. The recorded Open Forest' area of about 2878 million ha also has the tracts of degraded forest lands.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for afforestation and eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in participatory mode under Joint Forest Management (JFM). Since the inception of NAP during 10th Plan, an area of about 1.8 million ha has been targeted till date by incurring an investment of about Rs.2762 crore.

In order to improve eco-system services and to gear up afforestation and regeneration of degraded forest tracts, an area of about 10 million ha is envisaged to be tackled under Green India Mission (GIM) during 12th and 13th Five Year Plan period. The 12th Plan outlay of NAP has also been proposed as Rs.10,000 crore against the outlay of Rs.2000 crore during 11th Plan. In addition, various State Governments are also implementing schemes for improvement of degraded forest utilizing State funds and externally aided projects.

Proposal for new Hubli-Ankola railway line

1410. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Ministry has received a proposal for the new Hubli-Ankola railway line;
- b) whether Government has raised any environment related objections;
- c) if so, the details thereof; and
- d) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests had received a proposal for diversion of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Forest Advisory Committee had recommended in its meeting held on 25.10.2004 to critically revise the proposal in consultation with Regional Chief Conservator of Forests (Central), Regional Office, Bangalore, Ministry of Environment and Forests and submit a revised proposal for construction of railway line along with the details of the alternatives explored. The matter is now pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India through the Central Empowered Committee.

Road-Map for pollution free rivers

1411. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of pollution and water quality in principal rivers of the country;
- (b) the main sources of pollution;
- (c) the Road-Map for making rivers pollution free; and
- (d) the time-frame by when each of these rivers is likely to be pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board in association with State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees have established a network of 1085 Water Quality Monitoring Stations along various river stretches. Water quality data in respect of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) has exceeded the desired water quality criteria (< 3 mg/per litre) in 150 river stretches covering 121 rivers. The major cause of rising organic pollution, particularly BOD, in these rivers is due to discharge of untreated and partially treated domestic effluents by various municipalities across the country. Details of number of polluted stretches and rivers statewise are given in Statement. (See below)

(c) and (d) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in identified river stretches through the centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan, which presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 states. Pollution abatement schemes implemented under the Plan include interception, diversion and treatment and sewage; low cost sanitation works on river banks; electric/improved wood crematoria etc

Statement.*State-wise details of polluted river stretches*

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

1	2	3	4
4.	Delhi	Yamuna	1
5.	Gujarat	Ambika, Anas, Amlakhadi, Bhogavo, Baleshwar Khadi, Dhadar, Daman Ganga, Khari, Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati, and Tapi	19
6.	Haryana	Ghaggar, Gurgaon canal, Markanda, Western Yamuna canal, and Yamuna	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Beas, Markanda and Sukhna,	3
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Chambal, Kshipra, Khan, Kalisot, Mandakini, Tons and Narmada	9
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula and Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna; Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhani, Kolar, Mithi, Tapi, Girna, Nira, Weinganga, Wardha, Krishna, Purna, Nira, Chandrabhaga, Venna river, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Coovum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western kali (Partly Covered), Kali nadi eastern, Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela and kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1

1	2	3	4
21.	Chattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Orissa	Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai	4
24.	Puducherry	Arasalar .	1
25.	West Bengal	Damodar, Ganga and Barakar	3
26.	Nagaland	Dhansiri	1
27.	Sikkim	Dikchu, Teesta, Maney khola and Ranichu	4
TOTAL			150

Forest land for infrastructure development projects

1412. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned forest land on lease for mining purpose in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the extent of land presently under lease with private and public sectors;
- (c) the criteria for allowing forest land for non-forest purpose;
- (d) whether forest land was given for infrastructure development projects in the last three years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government as on 29.02.2012, accorded 169 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 12,028.72 hectares of forest land for mining projects in Karnataka.

Central Government also accorded 182 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 16,059 hectares of forest land for mining projects in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes are processed in accordance with the procedure stipulated under the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 and the guidelines under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 issued by the Central Government.

Keeping in view the quality and legal status of the forest land proposed for

diversion and likely impacts of non-forest activity proposed to be undertaken in the forest land on environment in general, and forests, wildlife and local communities in particular, approval for diversion of forest land is accorded after ascertaining, through careful examination of all feasible alternates, that requirement of the forest land is unavoidable and bare minimum.

(d) and (e) The Central Government during the last three year (we.f 21.03.2009 to 22.03.2012) accorded 2,723 approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 46,266.39 hectares of forest land for execution of infrastructure projects. Category-wise details of the same is as below:

Sl.No.	Category	No. of approvals	Area diverted (in hectarcs)
1.	Dispensary/Hospitals	8	9.94
2.	Drinking Water Projects	100	87.01
3.	Hydel Projects	104	6,561.12
4.	Irrigation Projects	150	13,188.02
5.	Railways Projects	52	1,650.77
6.	Road Projects	1728	15,179.40
7.	Schools	28	42.19
8.	Thermal Power Projects	12	1,553.10
9.	Transmission Line Projects	512	6,348.68
10.	Village Electrification	7	12.80
11.	Wind Power Projects	22	1,633.36
TOTAL		2,723	46,266.39

Pollution caused by industries

1413. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of highly polluting industries in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether some highly polluting industries are yet to conform to the pollution control standards set by the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs);
- (c) if so, whether any penalties have been imposed on such industries;
- (d) whether the pollution caused by such industries is periodically analyzed by the State Pollution Control Boards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 17 categories of highly polluting industries (HPIs) which include thermal power plants, cement plants, distilleries etc. A total of 2720 industries have been identified as HPIs by CPCB (State-wise list is given in Statement. (*See below*). Out of 2720 HPIs, 2076 units are reportedly complying with the environmental standards whereas, 261 units are closed and 383 units have not provided adequate facilities to comply with the environmental standards.

(c) to (e) The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) ensure the compliance of environmental standards in an industry under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Under Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) scheme, CPCB undertakes inspections of 17 categories of HPIs to seek compliance of environmental standards.

In case of non-compliance, directions are issued by CPCB to concerned SPCB under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974 or the Air Act, 1981 to ensure compliance of standards. Actions in the form of show cause notices, closure orders and prosecutions are initiated by the SPCBs against the erring industries. Sometimes, directions are issued directly under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 by CPCB or by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Statement

Status of 17 Categories of highly polluting industries March-2012

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Complying	Not Complying	Closed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	20	4	0	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	345	77	28	450
3.	Bihar	17	0	0	17
4.	Chattisgarh	13	3	1	17
5.	Goa	17	0	0	17
6.	Gujarat	314	4	2	320
7.	Haryana	70	10	0	80
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0	2	18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
10.	Jharkhand	22	2	4	28
11.	Karnataka	126	21	14	161
12.	Kerala	25	8	16	49

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	56	19	3	78
14.	Maharashtra	267	4	68	339
15.	Meghalaya	2	9	0	11
16.	Orissa	41	16	8	65
17.	Punjab	56	13	14	83
18.	Rajasthan	82	30	25	137
19.	Tamil Nadu	209	15	9	233
20.	Tripura	13	1	1	15
21.	Uttarakhand	24	10	11	45
22.	Uttar Pradesh	276	68	40	384
23.	West Bengal	46	69	12	127
24.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman	2	0	0	2
26.	Delhi	3	0	0	3
27.	Puduchery	7	0	0	7
28.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
30.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
32.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
33.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		2076	383	261	2720

Construction of tunnel in Pir Panjal

1414. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether flow of water in a number of springs in the vicinity of the railway tunnel across the Pir Panjal has dwindled or stopped as a consequence of construction of the tunnel;

(b) whether this aspect was considered while clearing the construction of the tunnel;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Construction of Railway

tunnels does not come under the purview of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and does not, therefore, require prior environment clearance. Further, the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 do not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Hence, the Ministry has not accorded any clearance for construction of tunnel in Pir Panjal.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

Animal Welfare Fortnight

1415. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Animal Welfare Fortnight was celebrated in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details of the programme organized during the said period in various parts of the country;
- (c) the details of aims and objectives thereof; and
- (d) the extent to which the various programmes organized during this period have obtained their objectives in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Animal Welfare Fortnight was celebrated during 14-31st January, 2012 all 7 across the country with the participation of State Governments, State Animal Welfare Boards, Animal Husbandry Departments, Recognized Animal Welfare Organizations.

During Animal Welfare Fortnight, rallies in various states, talks for Residents Welfare Associations and school children, Anti Plastic Campaigning, Awareness Programmes, Veterinary Camps, mass Anti- Rabies Vaccination Camps, Campaign to focus on adoption of dogs, advocacy and humane education for school children, were organized.

(c) Animal Welfare Fortnight was celebrated to generate awareness about humane treatment of animals, sensitize citizens on prevention of cruelty to animals and about the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and the various rules made thereunder.

(d) Animal Welfare Fortnight celebration contribute a lot in spreading the message of respect for life of each living being, as also of human beings' obligation to co-exist with animals and treat them with kindness and compassion.

Conservation of forest land

†1416. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of percentage of land in the country at present covered by forests;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the expanse of land where illegal culling happened during the last three years; and

(c) whether any concrete plan is being implemented for conservation of forest land by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the India State of Forest Report 2011 the Forest and Tree Cover of the country is 23.81% of the geographical area of the country.

(b) The details of illegal cutting of trees in the country during last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 31-10-2011, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 1832 lakh hectares since inception of the Scheme in 2002. Further, the funds released by the Ministry, for strengthening of forest protection, infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IIFMS), has contributed towards increase in the forest cover.

Statement

*Normal of illegal felling of trees reported for the years
2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-2010*

Sl.No	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24795	38492	28222
2.	Goa	155	237	207
3.	Gujarat	5825	5482	5585
4.	Haryana	4545	6317	-
5.	Jharkhand	307	192	114
6.	Karnataka	3811	4077	2301
7.	Orissa	71922	65221	-
8.	Rajasthan	11217	11662	-
9.	West Bengal	1067	1094	581
10.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sl.No	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
11.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	0	2
12.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil

Level of air pollution in Delhi

1417. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the level of air pollution in Delhi in the aftermath of mass introduction of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) driven public and private transport vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for improving the quality of air in the metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The ambient air quality is being monitored in 216 cities, towns and industrial area all over the country including Delhi under the National Ambient Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The parameters which are monitored are Sulphur Dioxides (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀). The details on ambient air quality parameters monitored in Delhi from 2001 to 2010 are given in Statement. (*See below*) The changes in the air quality of Delhi before and after the introduction of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) / Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) indicate decline in Sulphur Dioxides (SO₂) levels whereas the levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) indicate increasing trends. The change in air quality of Delhi, however, is attributable to a number of different factors.

(c) The steps taken by Government for improving the quality of air in the metropolitan cities include:

(i) A Source Apportionment Study in six cities including Delhi has been carried out by CPCB in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute etc. which provides contribution of transport sector to ambient Particulate Matter PM₁₀ levels In Bangalore (11-23%), Chennai (35-48%), Delhi (9-21%), Kanpur (15-17%), Mumbai (8-26%) and Pune (2-10%).

(ii) Bharat Stage -IV emission norms for 4-wheelers have been implemented in 13 cities of the country from April, 2010, while Bharat Stage -III

emission norms for 4-wheelers have been implemented in the rest of the country from April, 2010.

- (iii). Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage III) have been notified for 2/3-wheelers and diesel driven agriculture tractors from April, 2010 throughout country.
- (vi) Public transportation systems in several major cities are now running on clean fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).
- (v) Pollution under Control (PUC) norms for diesel vehicles have been revised and made stringent from the year 2010.
- (vi) Metro and the rapid mass transport systems have been introduced in major cities.
- (vii) Action plans have been prepared and are being implemented for 16 highly polluting cities apart from Delhi as per the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court

Statement

The details of ambient air quality parameters monitoral in Delhi

(concertration in micrograms per cubic meter)

Year	Parameters		
	(SO ₂)	(NO ₂)	(PM ₁₀)
2001	14	29	120
2002	11	33	143
2003	10	38	127
2004	10	40	135
2005	10	44	115
2006	9	43	136
2007	4	36	159
2008	6	57	214
2009	6	50	252
2010	5	55	261

NB: Standards (annual average):

1. From 2001-Nov. 2009: SO₂- 60µg/m³ (); NO_x - 60µg/m³; RSPM/PM₁₀-60µg/m³.
2. From Nov. 2009 onwards in residential areas: SO₂ - 50µg/m³; NO_x - 40µg/m³; RSPM/PM₁₀ - 60µg/m³.

Environmental clearance of category B projects

1418. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to return power of environment clearance of category B projects in critically polluted area to the respective State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC)/State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA);

(b) if so, the details of time-frame set in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India has delegated the powers to the respective State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) for grant of environmental clearance in respect of category B project. However, as per general condition stipulated in the EIA Notification, 2006, any project or activity specified in Category 'B' will be treated as Category 'A' if located in whole or in part within 10 Km from the boundary of critically polluted areas as notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time.

Installation of Uniform Air Quality Information System in Delhi

1419. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install Uniform Air Quality Information System in Delhi as per the directions of Supreme Court;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether there is any proposal of installing this system in the big cities throughout the country;

(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 ambient air quality is being monitored across the country under the National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) since 1984-85. Three pollutants, namely, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and PM₁₀ (particulate matter having size less than 10 micron) are monitored at all stations while other nine pollutants (PM_{2.5}, O₃, CO, NH₃, C₆H₆, BaP, Pb, Ni and As) at select locations as per revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (2009). There are 510 operating air quality monitoring stations under NAMP covering 211 cities, towns and industrial areas in 26 States and 5 Union Territories as on 29.02.2012.

The data so collected under NAMP by the State Pollution Control Board/ Pollution Control Committee is entered into the Common Data Base of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) known as Environmental Data Bank (EDB). This data is collated, compiled, processed and published annually by CPCB.

As reported by Delhi Pollution Control Committee, Government of NCT of Delhi, there is no direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court to install a uniform air quality information system in Delhi.

Installation of FGD in coal based thermal power stations

†1420. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Angul (Odisha), Bharuch (Gujarat), Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh), Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu), Jharsuguda (Odisha), Chandrapur (Maharashtra), Korba (Chhattisgarh) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) are highly polluted areas;

(b) whether Government would make compulsory the use of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) technique to separate sulphur dioxide in coal based thermal power stations to be established in these areas, so that, increase in pollution may be restrained there; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IIT-Delhi) had carried out survey based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) for assessment of pollution load of industrial areas in 88 major industrial clusters in the country. 43 such industrial clusters including Chandrapur, Korba, Angul Talcher, Cuddalore, Jharsuguda, Vishakhapatnam and Singrauli have been declared as critically polluted.

(b) and (c) Installation of Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) plants is stipulated on case to case basis while granting the environmental clearance taking into consideration the Sulphur content in the coal to be used and the status of ambient air quality in the region.

Forest development proposals from the States

1421. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments for forest development in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpose; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be accorded sanction by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing two major Centrally Sponsored Schemes for afforestation and development of forests namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for eco-restoration of degraded forest and adjoining areas in the country and Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) for the protection and conservation of forests. The funds under these schemes are released taking into account the proposals submitted by the States, budget availability, guidelines of the scheme, and performance of the States etc. The funds released under these schemes in the current year 2011-12 to various States are given in Statement-I as - II.

Statement-I

National Afforestation Programme Scheme

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	State	Amount Released 2011-12 (till 29.02.2012)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.15
2.	Bihar	3.31
3.	Chhatisgarh	33.46
4.	Goa	0.00
5.	Gujarat	27.00
6.	Haryana	12.28
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.50
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00
10.	Karnataka	12.49
11..	Kerala	2.04
12..	Madhya Pradesh	20.80
13..	Maharastra	28.51
14..	Orissa	3.15
15..	Punjab	0.46
16.	Rajasthan	4.39
17.	Tamil Nadu	3.08
18.	Uttar Pradesh	26.23

1	2	3
19.	Uttarakhand	6.49
20.	West Bengal	6.29
	TOTAL (Other States)	208.62
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00
22.	Assam	0.00
23.	Manipur	9.84
24.	Meghalaya	4.31
25.	Mizoram	13.36
26.	Nagaland	8.36
27.	Sikkim	4.25
28.	Tripura	13.61
	TOTAL (NE STATES)	53.73
	G. TOTAL	262.35

Statement-II*Intensification of Forest Management Scheme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	State	Amount Released 2011-12
Other States		
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00
2	Bihar	0.82
3	Chhattisgarh	4.30
4	Goa	3.48
5	Gujarat	0.11
6	Haryana	0.76
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.47
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
9	Jharkhand	2.71
10	Karnataka	3.48
11	Kerala	1.36
12	Madhya Pradesh	6.98

Sl.No	State	Amount Released 2011-12
13	Maharashtra	3.74
14	Orissa	1.33
15	Punjab	0.00
16	Rajasthan	1.61
17	Tamil Nadu	1.46
18	Uttar Pradesh	1.40
19	Uttarakhand	2.30
20	West Bengal	0.51
	TOTAL	39.82
North Eastern States		
1	Assam	2.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.61
3	Manipur	3.29
4	Meghalaya	1.61
5	Mizoram	2.53
6	Nagaland	3.47
7	Sikkim	2.89
8	Tripura	0.61
	TOTAL	19.47
Union Territories		
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.30
2	Chandigarh	0.35
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
4	Daman and Diu	0.00
5	Lakshadweep	0.00
6	Delhi	0.00
7	Puducherry	0.00
	TOTAL	0.65
GRAND TOTAL		59.94

Green credit scheme

1422. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has submitted 'Green Credit' scheme to the Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has taken any action on this proposal;

(c) whether it is a fact that although the Hon'ble Minister and the Secretary of the Department have agreed in principle, yet the scheme is not formally approved; and

(d) if so, by when the scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes Sir, the State Government of Gujarat has submitted "Green Credit" Scheme to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for approval.

(b) The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and requires approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

(c) and (d) No, the Secretary and the Hon'ble Minister have not agreed to the proposal.

Decline in forests cover

1423. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India's forest cover has declined to 23 per cent of its land area according to latest estimates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps Government proposes to arrest this decline and increase the forest cover;

(d) whether the afforestation schemes have been a failure due to lack of monitoring and most of the saplings have died in the recent years; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the India State of Forest Report 2011, the total forest and tree cover is 23.81% of geographical area of the country. The forest cover of the country has decreased marginally by 367 sq. km. as compared to the previous assessment published in India State of Forest Report 2009.

(b) As per India State of Forest Report 2011, 13 States / UTs have shown decrease in forest cover to the extent of 867 square kilometer in the States whose details are given in Statement. (See below) alongwith the reasons. There is also an increase of 500 sq. km of forest cover in the States of Rajasthan, Punjab, Jharkhand, Orissa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So, effectively there is net decline of forest cover to the tune of 367 sq. km.

(c) The Government of India has taken various initiatives to expand forest

and tree cover in the country. The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels.

Besides NAP, various steps taken to arrest decline and increase the forest cover in country include:

- XIIIth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 5000 crore for five years starting from 2010-11 for conservation and development of forests;
 - Additional Central assistance of Rs. 81.66 Crores has been released to the States during 2009-10 for Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover.
 - Tree planting is also an approved activity under MGNREGA, and other schemes of Central and State Governments.
 - The National Mission for a Green India has been launched, as one of the eight Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The Mission focuses on enhancing ecosystem services and carbon sink through afforestation and eco restoration of 10 million ha. of forest and non forest lands over 12th and 13th Plan period.
- (i) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted in which quality to improve the degraded forests along with afforestation are major objectives.
- (ii) Under the award of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs.5000 crores has been allocated as Forest Grants" to the states on the basis of their forest cover in the State in relation to the national average. It has been further weighted by the quality of the forests in each state as measured by density.
- (iii) Afforestation activities are undertaken under various External Aided Projects by 12 States.

(d) and (e) No. Sir. Afforestation scheme such as NAP, as indicated in reply to part (c) of the question, has covered an area of 18.32 lakhs hectares under afforestation since inception of the scheme in 2002.

Afforestation on farm lands is also done through schemes of other Ministries viz. National Bamboo Mission, National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA), Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP and FPR), Reclamation and Development of Alkali and Acid

Soils (RADAS) and Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture. Tree planting on private land is also taken up under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement

*States/UTs wise decline in forests cover in the country
and reasons therefore*

Sl.No	States	Change from ISFR 2009(Km ²)	Major reasons for loss
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	-281	Management interventions like harvesting of short rotation crops followed by new regeneration/ plantations, forest clearance in some encroached areas.
2	Manipur	-190	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
3	Nagaland	-146	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
4	Arunachal Pradesh	-74	Change in forest cover in the state is because of shifting cultivation and biotic pressure.
5	Mizoram	-66	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
6	Meghalaya	-46	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
7	Kerala	-24	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to rotational felling of

1	2	3	4
			Eucalyptus, Teak, <i>Acacia mangium</i> . rubber and shade bearing trees in the gardens.
8	Assam	-19	Decrease in forest cover is mainly attributed to illicit felling, encroachments in insurgency affected areas and shifting cultivation practices.
9	Tripura	-8	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to clearings for rubber plantations and shifting cultivations practices.
10	Maharashtra	-4	-
11	Chhattisgarh	-4	Submergence of forest areas in catchments of the dams.
12.	UttarPradesh	-3	-
13.	Gujarat	-1	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to private felling in the Tree Outside Forests areas. -
14.	Chandigarh	-0.22	.
TOTAL		-866.22	

Size of the Indian economy

1424. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present size of the Indian economy *vis-a-vis* other developed countries of the world;

(b) whether as per the calculations of the Centre for Economics and Business Research, India at the end of 2010 now stands at 9th position in terms of the largest economies of the world;

(c) whether as per the Centre for Economics and Business Research, India would become the 5th largest economy in the world by 2020; and

(d) the steps Ministry is planning to take to compete with its counterparts like Brazil, China, Japan to achieve the 5th position by 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The share of different countries in world GDP based on purchasing power parity (ppp) in 2010 is as under:

Country	Advanced Economies	United States of America	United Kingdom	Germany	Japan	India
Share	52.1%	19.5%	2.9%	4.0%	5.8%	5.5%

Source: World Economic Outlook, database IMF.

(b) and (c) AS per news release dated 26th December, 2011 of Centre for Economics and Business Research Ltd. London, United Kingdom, India will move from being the 9th largest economy in 2010 to become the 5th largest economy by 2020.

(d) 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 increase in 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, strong efforts at health, education and skill development, improving the implementation of flagship programmes and focus on backward regions and vulnerable groups. In this connection, certain specific measures taken by government *inter alia*, include enhancing higher 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.

New base rate system

1425. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has released new guidelines for new base rate system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives of such system; and
- (c) whether it would be beneficial to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines on Base Rate system replacing the Bench Prime Lending Rate system (BPLR) with effect from July 1, 2010. In terms of these guidelines, banks determine their actual ending rate on loans and advances with reference to the Base Rate. All categories of loans are priced only with reference to the Base Rate, which are announced by banks after seeking approval from their respective Boards. Since the Base Rate will be the minimum rate for all loans, banks are not permitted to resort to any lending below the Base Rate.

(c) The Base Rate is aimed at enhancing transparency in ending rates of banks and enabling better assessment of transmission of monetary policy.

Recovery of it dues locked in Disputes

1426. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of nearly Rs.2.50 lakh crore arrears, nearly Rs.99,000 crore is locked in tax disputes between Income Tax department and taxpayers;

(b) if so, the steps taken to reform income tax laws to recover pending dues and to reduce unnecessary litigation;

(c) whether income tax authorities has fixed any target for 2011 and 2012 concerning recovery of pending dues and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of companies from whom income tax worth more than Rs.1 crore is due for recovery and since when along with efforts made to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As on 30/9/2011, a net amount of Rs.3,50,000 crores (approx.) is outstanding as income tax dues, out of which Rs.2,73,000 crores (approx.) is locked up in tax disputes at various levels.

(b) Adequate provisions for recovery of outstanding tax dues exist in the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Income Tax Department is using all such measures for recovering the outstanding demand. Following steps have been taken to reduce unnecessary litigation:

- (i) Threshold limits for filing appeals before ITAT, High Courts and Supreme Court have been enhanced;
- (ii) A "Digest of CBDT Circulars, Instructions and Notifications" has been prepared to bring clarity on the matters under litigation and to assist the field formation in taking decisions;
- (iii) National Judicial Reference System (NJRS) is being developed by the Income Tax Department which would help in taking more judicious decisions, adopting uniform approach on an issue.

(c) Yes, Sir. The target for cash collection out of arrear demand for the financial year 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs.13,906 crores and Rs.16,954 crores respectively.

(d) The details of companies from whom outstanding amount of more than Rs.1 crore is due for recovery are not being centrally maintained. The details sought are to be collected from the field offices spread over throughout the country. This shall involve substantial manpower and may affect the core functions of the Department. Further, the efforts required to collect these details may not be commensurate to the objective sought to be achieved.

However, as on 30.9.2011, there were 1159 company cases where dues are more than Rs. 10 crores. involving a net outstanding demand of Rs. 1,00,836 crores.

The recovery of outstanding tax dues is a continuous process and the Income Tax Department is taking all measures to recover the outstanding tax dues.

RRBs in the country

1427. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) alongwith their sponsoring banks operating in the various States of the country together with their financial status;

(b) whether the existing RRBs are adequate on number to meet requirements of the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to open more RRBs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The list of 82 Regional Rural Banks(RRBs) alongwith their sponsoring banks operating in the various States of the country together with their financial status is given in Statement. (*See* below).

(b) Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks and other Scheduled Commercial Banks cater to the banking needs of the country. Banking network in the country is expanding and number of branches has increased from 80071 as on 30.3.2009 to 92572 as on 31.12.2011 The Government has also undertaken the financial inclusion initiative to extend banking facilities to unbanked area in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration at present to open new RRBs in the country.

Statement

Regional Rural Banks and their financial status as on 31st March,2011

(Rs.in lakh)				
Sl.No.	Name of RRB	Sponsor Bank	Net Profit Loss(-)	Accumulated losses
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	State Bank of India	10812.92	0.00
2	Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank	Syndicate Bank	13012.89	0.00
3	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	Andhra Bank	866.38	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
4	Deccan Grameena Bank	State Bank of Hyderabad	4510.54	0.00
5	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	Indian Bank	2652.72	0.00
6	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	State Bank of India	(-211.57)	4343.69
7	Assam Gramin Vikas Bank	United Bank of India	3537.62	0.00
8.	Langpai Dehangi Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	545.16	755.71
9.	Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	UCO Bank	1582.35	4278.78
10.	Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	5109.47	0.00
11.	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	476.36	2130.72
12.	Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank	Central Bank of India	13048.36	0.00
13.	Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank	Dena Bank	1060.91	0.00
14.	Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Central Bank of India	1665.23	0.00
15.	Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	3711.17	0.00
16.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	855.30	0.00
17.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	Dena Bank	1259.62	0.00
18.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	State Bank of Saurashtra	537.68	0.00
19.	Gurgaon Gramin Bank	Syndicate Bank	7426.76	0.00
20.	Haryana Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	5271.62	0.00
21.	Himachal Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	470.58	0.00
22.	Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba	State Bank of India	190.49	0.00
23.	Ellaquai Dehati bank	State Bank of India	(-647.21)	14246.87
24.	Jammu and Kashmir Gramin Bank	Jammu and Kashmir Bank	622.06	3536.97

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	Bank of India	1642.71	471.88
26.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	170.18	5012.00
27.	Cauvery Kalpathru Grameena Bank	State Bank of Mysore	1918.10	0.00
28.	Chikmangalur Kodagu Gramin Bank	Corporation Bank	60.51	0.00
29.	Karnatak Vikas Grameena Bank	Syndicate Bank	9517.38	0.00
30.	Krishna Grameena Bank	State Bank of India	2188.33	0.00
31.	Pragathi Gramin Bank	Canara Bank	1232.58	0.00
32.	Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank	Vijaya Bank	270.72	0.00
33.	North Malabar Gramin Bank	Syndicate Bank	1473.84	0.00
34.	South Malabar Gramin Bank	Canara Bank	1232.58	0.00
35.	Jhabua Shar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	227.87	1205.41
36.	Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	191.32	0.00
37.	Mahakaushal kshetriya Gramin Bank	UCO Bank	(-49.58)	3459.39
38.	Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank	Bank of India	3911.84	0.00
39.	Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank	Union Bank of India	405.63	0.00
40.	Satpura Narmada Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Central Bank of India	(-1352.25)	0.00
41.	Sharda Gramin Bank	Allahabad Bank	901.55	0.00
42.	Vidisha Bhopal KGB	State Bank of Indore	359.15	0.00
43.	Maharashtra Gramin Bank	Bank of Maharashtra	1220.90	4343.73
44.	Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Central Bank of India	99.09	0.00
45.	Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank	Bank of India	80.97	2431.66
46.	Manipur Rural Bank	Union Bank of India	(-542.2)	3718.91
47.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	State Bank of India	789.17	0.00
48.	Mizoram Rural Bank	State Bank of India	334.93	0.00
49.	Nagaland Rural Bank	State Bank of India	(-91.81)	672.24
50.	Baitarni Gramya Bank	Bank of India	29.03	2264.91
51.	Kalinga Gramya Bank	UCO Bank	671.00	31064.48
52.	Neelanchal Gramaya Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	2364.04	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
53.	RushiKulya Gramya Bank	Andhra Bank	364.67	0.00
54.	Utkal Gramya Bank	State Bank of India	959.90	15672.95
55.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	Indian Bank	74.75	0.00
56.	Malwa Gramin Bank	State Bank of Patiala	935.35	0.00
57.	Punjab Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	4180.60	0.00
58.	Sutlej Gramin Bank	Punjab and Sind Bank	167.56	0.00
59.	Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank	ICICI Bank Ltd.	108.98	900.92
60.	Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	2813.80	0.00
61.	Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Central Bank of India	303.43	0.00
62.	Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank	UCO Bank	1436.06	0.00
63.	MGB Gramin Bank	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2442.08	0.00
64.	Rajasthan Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	2728.07	0.00
65.	Pallavan Grama Bank	Indian Bank	1207.43	0.00
66.	Pandyan Grama Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	4507.00	0.00
67.	Tripura Gramin Bank	Union Bank of India	1742.86	5419.36
68.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	Allahabad Bank	7019.81	0.00
69.	Aryavart Gramin Bank	Bank of India	8482.25	0.00
70.	Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank	Central Bank of India	129.32	0.00
71.	Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	7285.60	0.00
72.	Kashi Gomati Samyut Gramin Bank	Union Bank of India	1136.10	0.00
73.	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri	UP State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	452.34	3396.68
74.	Prathama Gramin Bank	Syndicate Bank	4460.19	0.00
75.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	2528.66	0.00
76.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	Punjab National Bank	2389.28	0.00
77.	Shreyas Gramin Bank	Canara Bank	2801.56	0.00
78.	National Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bank of Baroda	471.35	0.00
79.	Uttaranchal Gramin Bank	State Bank of India	560.59	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
80.	Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank	United Bank of India	1833.73	31542.44
81.	Paschim Banga Gramin Bank	UCO Bank	(-4237.42)	10360.00
82.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin	Central Bank of India	219.37	2008.86
ALL INDIA TOTAL			178586.56	153238.56

Source: NABARD

Concentration of wealth in HNIs

1428. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Study by Wealth X, India has 8,200 ultra high net worth individuals HNIs owning wealth of Rs 50 lakh crores;

(b) whether the wealth of these individuals is equivalent to 70 per cent of India's economy;

(c) how the Ministry look at this concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals; and

(d) whether this concentration of wealth helps in equal distribution of wealth among all the citizens of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) According to the latest study by global wealth intelligence firm Wealth X, India s home to around 8,200 ultra-high net worth (UHNW) individuals whose combined wealth is at \$945 billion. It is also reported that the combined wealth figure of these UHNW individuals is equivalent to about 70 per cent of India's total economy. The Government is well aware of the disparity in income distribution and has given the highest priority to inclusive development. The Central Government expenditure on social services and rural development has constantly gone up from 13.38 per cent in 2006-7 to 18.47 per cent in 2011-12 (BE). Similarly, expenditure on social services by the General Government (Central and State Governments combined) as a proportion to total expenditure has also shown increase in recent years from 21.6 per cent in 2006-7 to 25 per cent in 2011-12 (BE). As a proportion to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), its share has increased from 5.57 per cent in 2006-7 to 7.34 per cent in 2010-II. While expenditure on education as a proportion of GDP has increased from 2.72 per cent in 2006-7 to 3.11 per cent in 2011-12 (BE), that on health has increased from 1.25 percent in 2006-7 to 1.30 percent in 2011-12 (BE).

This increased expenditure is to ensure that the benefits of the growth reaches the poor and the disadvantaged sections of the society in an equitable manner. The Government has been implementing numerous programmes aimed at inclusive development. These include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) both intended to provide wage and self employment respectively in the rural areas. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) to ensure drinking water security in rural areas. Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for development of infrastructure, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to provide health care services, Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) to provide dwelling units to the shelterless in rural areas Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to provide all weather rural road connectivity, San' Siksha Abhiyan (SSY) to provide elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group supported by Mid Day Meal programme and recently launched programme for vocational education at the school level, social security schemes to provide insurance coverage to workforce in informal sector like Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY). Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and Janashree Bima yojana (JBY).

Lending to small and marginal farmers

1429. SHRI M.P ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the small and marginal farmers constitute more than 80 per cent of total farmer households in the country and are excluded from financial channels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI panel on priority loans recently in its report recommended focused lending to small and marginal farmers as this is extremely low at present in comparison to other Asian and Latin American countries;

(d) if so, whether Government, in view of the M V Nair headed RBI panel's recommendations, has taken any steps regarding increasing loans to this group from financial channels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India constituted a Committee to re-examine the existing classification and suggest revised guidelines with regard to priority sector lending classification and related issues. The Committee submitted its Report on February 21, 2012.

The Committee has reported that as per Situation Assessment Survey of

Farmers' conducted as part of 59th round of National Sample Survey, more than 80% of the farmer household belong to small and marginal farmers. During the last 5 years, bank loans to small and marginal farmers as percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) has increased from 3.77 in 2007 percent to 5.71 percent in 2011. To increase the credit to small and marginal farmers, Government has taken several measures for enhancing the availability of credit to farmers including small and marginal farmers. These *inter alia* include interest subvention on short term crop loans and simplification of procedures to avail agricultural credit.

The Committee has recommended a sub-target for small and marginal farmers within agriculture and allied activities, equivalent to 9 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit equivalent of Off Balance Sheet Exposure (CEOBE), whichever is higher, to be achieved in stages by 2015-16

The Report of the Committee is placed on RBI website, seeking views/comments thereon from banks, non-bank financial institutions, etc. other institutions and members of public before finalization of revised guidelines.

Selling of forex derivatives by Banks

1430. SHRI PRABHATI JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether banks have been permitted to sell forex derivative products with a bet against a bet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such products come under the official definition of Hedging' as laid down by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the official definition of Hedging;
- (e) whether banks are permitted by RBI to sell long term Hedging contracts to the exporters against the strengthening of US dollar vis-a-vis rupee; and
- f) 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) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Comprehensive Guidelines on Derivatives dated 20.04.2007, "*Market-makers may undertake a transaction in any derivative structured product (a combination of permitted cash and generic derivative instruments) as long as it/s a combination of two or more of the generic instruments permitted by RBI and does not contain any derivatives as underlying*" Hence, while two derivative products can be used together in a structure, a derivative built upon a derivative cannot be undertaken. Persons resident in India are permitted to enter into foreign exchange derivative contracts

with Authorised Dealer (AD) banks to hedge an underlying foreign exchange exposure in respect of a transaction for which sale and/or purchase of foreign exchange is permitted under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

(c) and (d) Hedging has not been officially defined by RBI. The term is used in general sense of the word to mean, to reduce / offset an already existing risk (forex risk in the current context), generally by undertaking a contrary position to reduce the downside risk.

(e) and (f) As per RBI guidelines, Authorised Dealer banks can offer permitted foreign exchange derivative contracts to residents for hedging an underlying exposure permitted under FEMA, 1999. Generally, for hedging an exposure to foreign exchange risk, an opposite position is taken with the help of derivatives to reduce the downside risk. However, in case of cost reduction structures involving two or more pads, while structure as a whole could be hedging the exposure to risk, the same may not be true if viewed for individual parts.

Extension of banking facilities in villages

1431. SRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of bank branches at present is quite less in proportion to the number of villages in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that any scheme relating to availability of banking facilities in rural sector of country is operational;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of targets and achievements made so far under this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), there are 92,572 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) functioning in the country as on 31st December, 2011, out of which 34,270 branches are in rural areas and 23,767 are in semi urban areas, which together constitute about 63% of the total bank branches. The State-wise details are given in Statement - I (*See below*)

(d) to (f) Under the "Swabhimaan" financial inclusion campaign, out of about 73,000 villages having population of over 2000, identified for provision of banking facilities by March, 2012, banking facilities have been provided to about 69,000 such habitations by end of February, 2012. State-wise details are given in Statement-II.

Statement - I
*State-wise and population group-wise number of bank branches
as on 31st December, 2011*

Sl.No.	State	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metropolitan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	20	23	-	-	43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2652	1893	1633	1527	7705
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	36	-	-	87
4.	Assam	810	403	327	-	1540
5.	Bihar	2480	1058	522	285	4345
6.	Chandigarh	24	1	262	-	287
7.	Chhattisgarh	704	338	406	-	1448
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	27	-	-	38
9.	Daman and Diu	2	28	-	-	30
10.	Delhi	63	39	-	2505	2607
11.	Goa	189	284	-	-	473
12.	Gujarat	1630	1281	731	1461	5103
13.	Haryana	847	676	1064	156	2743
14.	Himachal Pradesh	815	210	70		1095
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	581	211	268		1060
16.	Jharkhand	1054	475	454		1983
17.	Karnataka	2253	1389	1365	1492	6499
18.	Kerala	341	3141	1161	-	4643
19.	Lakshadweep	8	4	-	-	12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1804	1213	871	573	4461
21.	Maharashtra	2292	1767	1355	3427	8841
22.	Manipur	36	20	28	-	84
23.	Meghalaya	128	36	57	-	221
24.	Mizoram	55	15	31	-	101
25.	Nagaland	37	61	-	-	98
26.	Orissa	1764	710	613	-	3087
27.	Puducherry	37	42	79	-	158
28.	Punjab	1356	1275	785	552	3968

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Rajasthan	1867	1286	912	445	4510
30.	Sikkim	55	29	-	-	84
31.	Tamil Nadu	1853	2327	1502	1174	6856
32.	Tripura	123	63	57	-	243
33.	Uttar Pradesh	5225	2249	2022	1662	11158
34.	Uttarakhand	639	395	277	-	1311
35.	West Bengal	2464	762	1074	1350	5650
	ALL INDIA	34270	23767	17926	16609	92572

Source: DSIM RBI

Statement - II*State-wise FIP Progress as on 29.02.2012*

Sl.No	Name of State	Total No. of villages allotted	No. of villages covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6640	6581
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	10
4.	Assam	2327	1867
5.	Bihar	9213	8268
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1050	899
8.	Dadra and Nagar Havli	30	21
9.	Daman and Diu	6	4
10.	Delhi	110	76
11.	Goa	41	41
12.	Gujarat	3502	3151
13.	Haryana	1838	1748
14.	Himachal Pradesh	48	44
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	795	696
16.	Jharkhand	1541	1163
17.	Karnataka	3395	3395
18.	Kerala	120	120

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2734	2627
21.	Maharashtra	4292	4208
22.	Manipur	186	100
23.	Meghalaya	39	31
24.	Mizoram	14	3
25.	Nagaland	193	117
26.	Orissa	1876	1806
27.	Puducherry	42	42
28.	Punjab	1576	1378
29.	Rajasthan	3883	3539
30.	Sikkim	43	42
31.	Tamil Nadu	4446	4394
32.	Tripura	419	419
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1662	11158
34.	Uttarakhand	226	223
35.	West Bengal	7486	6556
GRAND TOTAL		74401	69078

Source: SLBC Conveners

Management of funds under NPS

1432. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees covered under NPS are not entitled to manage and invest their contributory pension fund according to their choice;

(b) if so, details thereof and details of those who are managing the contributed funds of employees;

(c) the reasons and rationale for not allowing beneficiaries under NPS to manage, invest and switch over their hard earned money; and

(d) whether Government will ensure at least 15 to 20 per cent annual return in case it does not allow them to manage and invest their money so that they would get at least comfortable amount as pension to survive after retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The investment of pension funds of Government employees, who are covered as subscribers to the New Pension System (NPS), was hitherto being made through a pooling arrangement whereby the funds of such employees were credited to a pool account (pending reconciliation of subscribers' contribution details) from which such funds were allocated to pension fund managers for immediate investment in the best interest of the subscribers. These funds of the Government employees are being managed based on the Investment Pattern prescribed by the Government.

(b) The pension funds of the Government employees, who are covered by NPS, are managed by three pension fund managers, namely, SBI Pension Funds (Pvt.) Limited, UTI Retirement Solutions Limited and LIC Pension Fund Limited.

(c) The Pool account is proposed to be discontinued from 1 May, 2012. Thereafter, it would be possible for the individual subscribers to exercise their individual choices regarding investment pattern and the pension fund manager.

(d) NPS is a defined contribution based pension system where the actual returns would be determined by the market based returns.

Kisan Credit Card

1433. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kisan Credit Cards issued by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in the last three financial years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of Kisan Credit Cards issued to women by NABARD in the last three financial years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of the Kisan Credit Cards issued by Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Commercial Banks during the last three years are given in Statement I, II and III. (*See below*)

The data on Kisan Credit Cards issued to women is not maintained.

Statement-I
Statement of KCC-Year 2008-09 Progress during the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Banks			Commercial Banks		Total	
		No.*	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	No.*	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	0	0	5	250015	64028	1676277	670792	1926292	734820
2.	Assam	1	1659	353	2	31152	18382	65943	19926	98754	38661
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	1068	136	2309	724	3377	860
4.	Bihar	22	20504	14623	4	333455	12591	383633	252672	737592	393226
5.	Gujarat	18	17261	338737	3	21471	42491	232755	240415	271487	621643
6.	Goa	1	136	119	-	-	-	1986	1279	2122	1398
7.	Haryana	19	14585	11269	2	10270	1116	86941	141695	111796	154080
8.	Himchal Pradesh	3	9455	8370	2	8823	5738	39846	38426	58124	52534
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1057	714	3	1595	1683	3063	3981	5715	6378
10.	Karnataka	21	308821	11657	6	166549	23249	268180	243651	743550	278557
11.	Kerala	14	78275	35872	2	33410	19125	176007	68332	287692	123329
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38	105499	6445	8	66187	36046	241437	311340	413123	353831
13.	Maharashtra	30	206078	55348	4	25053	3465	398119	243511	626250	302324

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Meghalya	1	1805	259	1	3641	929	5838	1760	11284	2948
15.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1	891	452	1655	561	2546	1013
16.	Manipur	1	0	0	1	804	109	5011	2679	5815	2788
17.	Nagaland	1	234	16	1	249	62	1144	359	1627	437
18.	Orissa	17	366544	165980	5	83121	27170	189315	46441	638980	239591
19.	Punjab	19	12324	60405	3	13756	26110	121351	270204	147431	356719
20.	Rajasthan	28	22933	1425	6	57866	10953	227204	334813	308003	437191
21.	Sikkim	1	27	107	-	-	-	1370	1023	1397	1130
22.	Tamil Nadu	22	42974	1036	2	38037	14068	473140	214623	554151	229727
23.	Tripura	1	274	57	1	14763	2547	11293	2765	26330	5369
24.	Uttar Pradesh	51	10580	915	12	112585	22813	821064	579800	944229	603528
25.	West Bengal	20	54413	55715	3	18696	5109	206955	86293	280064	147117
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	268	104	-	-	-	949	437	1217	541
27.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1441	863	1441	863
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	1192	922	1192	922
29.	New Delhi	1	1	1	-	-	-	6193	5233	6194	5234
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	696	598	696	59831

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31. Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	31	62	31
32. Puducherry	1	30	133	1	0	0	9196	5588	9226	5721
33. Jharkhand	8	0	0	2	76427	6259	87323	29580	163750	35839
34. Chhattisgarh	7	60084	72915	3	34633	14516	42211	38726	136928	126157
35. Uttarakhand	10	8024	225	2	10130	2356	42882	40830	61036	43411
TOTAL	385	1343845	842800	86	1414647	564843	5833981	3900873	8592473	5308516

Note : # SCB functions as CFA.

@ No cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs

* No. of banks implementionting the scheme

** Data under reconciliation.

Statement-II

Statement of KCC-Year 2009-10 Progress during the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Rural Banks			Commercial Banks		Total	
		No.*	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	No.*	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	-	-	5	214978	66568	934757	470271	1149735	536839
2.	Assam	1	1622	327	2	31181	10149	72272	20980	105075	31456
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	812	111	3504	1240	4316	1351
4.	Bihar	22	37071	6278	4	270674	113097	369028	195591	676773	314966

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Gujarat	18	24011	7963	3	6474	5331	166215	182991	196700	196285
6.	Goa\$	1	301	121	-	-	-	1260	851	1561	972
7.	Haryana	19	14492	10103	2	36171	45573	93384	156000	144047	211676
8.	Himchal Pradesh	3	126201	19480	2	14234	9385	37160	31742	177595	60607
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	1548	594	3	9861	5069	3752	2447	15161	8110
10.	Karnataka	21	190120	32408	6	158040	75845	276136	236111	624296	344364
11.	Kerala	14	187099	61584	2	48348	21156	106625	57310	342072	140050
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38	270927	91001	8	100948	62535	254332	279554	626207	433090
13.	Maharashtra	30	178585	135390	4	53824	8030	545473	273739	777882	417159
14.	Meghalya#	1	961	163	1	1145	307	9158	2457	11264	2927
15.	Mizoram#	1	8	5	1	196	1184	3126	1073	3330	2262
16.	Manipur#	1	37	16	1	123	17	3583	1460	3743	1493
17.	Nagaland#	1	795	79	1	458	89	5178	1033	6431	1201
18.	Orissa	17	323482	73573	5	107779	22331	187308	66764	618569	162668
19.	Punjab	19	12772	17008	3	20624	42551	134507	340856	167903	400415
20.	Rajasthan	29	109124	52804	6	59023	113944	294948	399739	463095	566487
21.	Sikkim#\$	1	519	136	-	-	-	1446	899	1965	1035
22.	Tamil Nadu##	22	0	0	2	29809	8627	482866	272334	512675	280961
23.	Tripura#	1	336	65	1	11394	3145	12761	3935	24491	7145

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24. Uttar Pradesh	51	206301	166771	12	572687	315254	911168	657205	1690156	1139230
25. West Bengal	20	72100	28731	3	64411	45658	200275	77028	336786	151417
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands#\$	1	397	168	-	-	-	542	133	939	301
27. Chandigarh#\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	464	261	464
28. Daman and Diu@\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
29. New Delhi#\$	1	30	24	-	-	-	1711	12196	1741	12220
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli@\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	10	32	10
31. Lakshdweep@\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	23	49	23
32. Puducherry#	1	42	10	1	133	38	11442	5825	11617	5873
33. Jharkhand**	8	-	-	2	86916	15589	89122	47045	176038	62634
34. Chhattisgarh	7	133671	21778	3	45059	16589	54862	40193	233592	78560
35. Uttarakhand	10	16028	8879	2	4483	4976	44842	39927	65353	53782
TOTAL	386	1743253	760633	86	1949785	1013148	5313085	3879426	9006123	5642207

Note : # SCB functions as CFA.

@ No cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs

* No. of banks implementionting the scheme

** Data under reconciliation.

Number of cards issued by cooperatives in Tamil Nadu during the year is 95089 and amt. sanctioned 25174 lakhs. However the same is nullified to reflect the reduction of 237432 in cumulative number of cards issued by Tiruchirapally DCCB, effected during the year.

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Statement-III

Statement of KCC-Year 2010-11 Progress during the year 2010-11

(Amt.: Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cooperative Banks			Regional Banks			Commercial Banks		Total	
		No.*	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	No.*	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned	Cards Issued	Amt. Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	22	548858	37809	5	285827	75099	1062819	755570	1897504	868478
2.	Assam	1	337	46	2	38058	16841	78720	28239	117115	45126
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	1	-	-	2194	991	2194	991
4.	Bihar	22	-	-	4	262092	142743	305201	186479	567293	329222
5.	Gujarat	18	61444	38927	3	11354	10026	170551	183988	243349	232941
6.	Goa	1	774	138	-	-	-	1053	1023	1827	1161
7.	Haryana	19	14101	9136	2	35954	49024	98068	187461	148123	245621
8.	Himchal Pradesh	3	11391	16178	2	15492	13953	29702	31940	56585	62071
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	319	117	3	10326	5820	5705	5009	16350	10946
10.	Karnataka	21	123955	54003	6	155760	99712	370535	407770	650250	561485
11.	Kerala	14	101115	56717	2	20679	29996	178736	178031	300530	264744
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38	311983	271438	8	75317	71785	239222	230731	626522	573954

13. Maharashtra	30	117958	105338	4	8116	6219	600101	324650	726175	436207
14. Meghalya#	1	-	-	1	-	-	4248	2152	4248	2152
15. Mizoram#	1	-	-	1	43	244	3654	1292	3697	1536
16. Manipur#	1	-	-	1	-	-	2401	1056	2401	1056
17. Nagaland#	1	547	55	1	46	11	2608	788	3201	854
18. Orissa	17	317610	62383	5	76797	20858	176640	76466	571047	149707
19. Punjab	19	31591	31322	3	22697	75892	159164	465450	213452	572664
20. Rajasthan	29	449579	171996	6	82217	198629	311246	426983	843042	817608
21. Sikkim#\$	1	294	38	-	-	-	1022	1065	1316	1103
22. Tamil Nadu	22	187606	73367	2	26549	6398	613566	577584	827721	657349
23. Tripura#	1	5458	756	1	13023	2503	13243	4713	31724	7972
24. Uttar Pradesh	51	231084	42357	12	368513	217879	748296	709154	1347893	969390
25. West Bengal	20	96823	33626	3	155973	67501	195847	92905	448643	194032
26. Andaman and#\$ Nicobar Islands	1	33	11	-	-	-	450	241	483	252
27. Chandigarh#\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4101	2232	4101	2232
28. Daman and Diu@\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	163	16	163
29. New Delhi	1	69	74	-	-	-	1772	2716	1841	2790

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli@\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	527	76	527
31.	Lakshdweep@\$	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	35	67	3
32.	Puducherry#	1	366	97	1	-	-	9284	8629	9650	8726
33.	Jharkhand**	8	-	-	2	51065	10594	103532	51458	154597	62052
34.	Chhattisgarh	7	177533	48594	3	53166	20535	41608	34172	272307	103301
35.	Uttarakhand	10	21022	7373	2	5188	4569	47027	62117	73237	74059
TOTAL		386	2811850	1071896	86	1774252	1146831	5582475	5043780	10168577	7262507

Note : # SCB functions as CFA.

@ No cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$ No RRB in these States/UTs

* No. of banks implementing the scheme.

** Data under reconciliation.

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FDI in pension sector

1434. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to allow FDI in pension sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of Standing Committee on Finance for assured returns;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of other measures taken/will be taken to make New Pension System more attractive for Government employees as most of them are willing to be reverted to old pension scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has not taken any decision on the FDI limit in the pension sector.

- (b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

(e) The New Pension System (NPS) was introduced because fiscal burden of the old Defined Benefit Pension System on the Government was rising to high levels. Government has no intention to revert to the old defined benefit pension system. NPS is a defined contribution based pension system which is financially self-sustaining in the long run.

Tax Concession on Education Loan

1435: SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has extended tax concession on interest paid for education loan to all streams of studies including vocational courses, benefiting students from all economic strata especially weaker sections;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Section 80E of the Income Tax Act, 1961 provides for a deduction to an assessee (being an individual), out of his income chargeable to tax, on account of any amount paid by him in the previous year by way of interest on loan taken by him from any financial institution or any approved charitable institution for the purpose of pursuing his higher education or for the purpose of higher education of his relative.

Under the earlier provisions, the deduction was available only for pursuing full time studies for any graduate or post-graduate course in engineering, medicine, management or for postgraduate course in applied sciences or pure sciences including mathematics and statistics.

The provisions of the aforesaid section 80E were amended vide the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009 by substituting clause (c) of sub-section (3) so as to extend its scope to cover all fields of studies (including vocational studies) pursued after passing the Senior Secondary Examination or its equivalent from any school, board or university recognised by the Central Government or State Government or local authority or by any other authority authorized by the Central Government or State Government or local authority to do so.

(c) The above-mentioned tax incentive can be claimed by an individual depending on the amount he/she spends by way of interest on loan for higher education. There is no fund earmarked for this purpose. The expense to the Government is in the form of revenue forgone on account of such claims during a financial year. The revenue forgone during the year 2010-11 on account of deduction under section 80E, as reported in the Receipts Budget 2012-13, is Rs. 138 crores.

Revision of pay scales of group B officers of IIS

1436. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal for revision of pay scales of Group-B (Gazetted) officers of IIS from Ministry of I and B;

(b) if so, whether it noticed 50 years of pay-parity of IIS officers have with other Group-B officers, before 6th Central Pay Commission;

(c) whether the Ministry compared IIS (B) Gazetted officers' pay-scales with CSS officers during 5th CPC and after 6th CPC; and

(d) the reasons for refusing to revise the pay scales of Group-B officers of IIS while a number of at par officials were given higher pay scales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A proposal was received regarding grant of higher Grade Pay to IIS Officers of Group 'B'.

(b) to (d) The proposal was duly considered in the Ministry of Finance. The same was, however, not agreed to on merits. The pay scales being presently drawn by officers of the IIS Group 'B' are in accordance with the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, as accepted by Government, and Department of Expenditure's OM No.1/1/2008-IC dated 13th November, 2009.

Interest subsidy on education loan

1437. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has announced any scheme to provide Interest Subsidy on the educational loans taken by students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such scheme has been extended to the loans disbursed by the Cooperative Banks also;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore;

(e) whether the scheme is limited to any class of students, period of loan or certain kinds of courses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has formulated an Interest Subsidy Scheme to provide full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on educational loans taken by students belonging to economically weaker sections from scheduled banks under the Model Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical and professional streams from recognized institutions in India.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development has informed that only member banks of Indian Banks' Association are eligible for interest subsidy. The Co-operative Banks, if not members of Indian Banks' Association, are not eligible for interest subsidy on education loan.

(e) and (f) Students whose parental income is less than Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum and are enrolled in recognized technical and professional courses, after class twelfth, in India are eligible under the scheme. Educational loans of such students disbursed from 1 April, 2009, irrespective of date of sanction are eligible for interest subsidy.

Collection of excise duty from Andhra Pradesh

1438. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total Central excise collected from Andhra Pradesh in 2010-11 and 2011-12 upto 31 January, 2012;

(b) whether it is a fact that the major portion of this excise was collected from the agricultural produce;

(c) the details of the contributions from Andhra Pradesh towards Central excise during the aforementioned years sector-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to reduce Central excise on agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) State-wise revenue is not maintained by Central Board of

Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue. However as per data compiled on the basis of revenue reports from Central Excise zones located in the state of Andhra Pradesh, the total revenue realized during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up-to January, 2012) was Rs. 10162.11 crore and Rs. 9226.71 crore respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) State-wise and sector-wise revenue data are not maintained by Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue.

(d) Question does not arise, please.

Introduction of interest free banking

1439. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Centre for Islamic Finance has asked for introducing interest free banking in the country at the earliest to ensure inclusive growth with innovation in accordance with the recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the actions taken so far thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received references from the Indian Centre for Islamic Finance for introducing interest-free banking in the country in order to ensure inclusive growth with innovation in accordance with recommendations of the Raghuram Rajan Committee.

(b) RBI has informed that in the current statutory and regulatory framework, it is not legally feasible for banks in India to undertake Islamic banking activities in India or for branches of Indian banks abroad to undertake Islamic banking outside India.

Excise duty from tobacco products

1440. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total excise duties collected thus far in 2011-12 from all sources by Government;

(b) the portion of such excise duties collected from tobacco products in 2011-12 upto 31 January, 2012;

(c) the break-up of such excise duty collected among various tobacco products, specifying cigarettes, biddies and all other tobacco products; and

(d) how does Government propose to help tobacco farmers in 2012-13 by giving back some of this high revenue collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The total revenue collected from central excise duty during the financial year 2011-12 (upto January, 2012) Is about Rs. 1,14,048 crore (provisional).

(b) The total excise duty collected from tobacco products during the financial year 2011-12 (upto January, 2012) Is about Rs. 14,804 crore (provisional).

(c) The break-up of excise duty collected from tobacco products during the financial year 2011-12 (upto January. 2012) is under :-

Sl.No.	Products	*Excise duty collected (Rs. in crore)
1.	Cigarettes	10454
2.	Chewing Tobacco	1074
3.	Biris	377
4.	Others including Gutkha	2899

*provisional.

(d) The Tobacco Board undertakes a number of welfare activities to protect the Interest of the tobacco growers and their families such as Group Personal Accidental policy, life term insurance poilcy for growers etc. Under the Tobacco Growers Scheme launched In March, 2010, the Tobacco Board provides financial assistance for relief in the event of death of grower member, treatment of major illness, advances for marriages of girl child of the grower member etc. These activities are undertaken by the Tobacco Board out of revenue generated by it.

Backlog vacancies of OBC's in banks

1441. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and percentage of backlog vacancies of OBC's in each PSU Bank as on date;

(b) the action proposed to be taken to clear the backlog of OBC vacancies; and

(c) if so, whether any time-frame has been fixed in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) All Public Sector Banks have been directed to fill up all the backlog reserved vacancies of OBC's through Special Recruitment Drive up to 31st March, 2012.

Appointment of Bima Lokpal in Chandigarh

1442. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no judge or ombudsman in the office of insurance ombudsman i.e. Bima Lokpal in Chandigarh which deals with complaints against insurance companies in the region;

(b) whether officials in the office are advising complainants to file complaints in a consumer court; and

(c) if so, by when an Ombudsman will be appointed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) While there is no full-time Insurance Ombudsman in Chandigarh, the additional charge of the post has been assigned to insurance Ombudsman, Delhi.

(b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) have informed that during discussions of some complainants with officials of the Office of Insurance Ombudsman, Chandigarh the complainants seems to have been advised that they can also approach consumer forums as alternative mechanism of redressal of grievances.

(c) The selection process of Insurance Ombudsman, Chandigarh has been completed by IRDA and the same would be appointed after completion of due formalities.

Appointment of LIC Chairman

1443. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE- he pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chairman of Insurance Corporation (LIC) is lying vacant since a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) by when the post of Chairman is likely to be filled up

(d) whether any complaints against the officer holding the charge of Chairman, LIC has been received or under investigation; and

(e) if so, the details of the complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The post of Chairman of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is vacant since 03.05.2011. On the basis of recommendation of Selection Committee a proposal for regular appointment of the Chairman. It is under submission to the Department of Personnel and Training for placing the matter before Appointment Committee of the Cabinet for their approval since 7.11.2011.

(d) and (e) Some complaints were received and after examination of these complaints and in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission, the same were dropped by the Competent Authority . Also, in response to CBI report dated 13.01.2012, the Department of Financial Services has recommended that no further action may be required in the matter.

Measures for checking out-flow of black money

†1444. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to initiate action against those people who do not use PAN cards in big transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would use this policy for preventing the outflow of black money from the country and checking the utilisation of money in terrorist activities as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income Tax Department verifies high value financial transactions and any untaxed amount is invariably brought to tax.

(b) Necessary action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the direct tax laws.

(c) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process.

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

The Government has also framed a comprehensive five-pronged strategy in order to bring back the country's money illegally stashed abroad. The strategy comprises of:

(i) Joining the global crusade against 'black money';

(ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;

(iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds;

(iv) Developing systems for implementation; and,

(v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

Disinvestment of NALCO

1445. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a policy decision has been made for capital disinvestment from profit making public sector undertaking and a 'Navratna' company, National Aluminium Company (NALCO);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether consent of concerned Ministry, Ministry of Mines and the State Government of Odisha has been taken; and

(d) the proposed utilisation of amount to be accrued from the disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The disinvestment of 10% Government of India shareholding in NALCO is under active consideration of the Government.

(c) The draft proposal has been sent to various ministries including the Ministry of Mines for their comments. The comments from the Ministry of Mines are awaited. Under the prevailing guidelines, for disinvestment of Government of India share holding in CPSEs, the comments of State Governments are not envisaged.

(d) The disinvestment proceeds are channelised into National Investment Fund (NIF) and income from the Fund is used for investment in social sector projects and capital investment in selected profitable/revivable Public Sector Enterprises in order to enlarge their capital base to finance expansion/diversification. In view of the difficult economic situation caused by the global slowdown of 2008-09 and a severe drought that could adversely affect the 11th Plan growth performance, Government in November 2009 decided to give exemption for utilization of proceeds from disinvestment of CPSEs for a period of three years — from April 2009 to March 2012 – *i.e.* disinvestment proceeds during this period would be available in full for investment in specific social sector schemes decided by Planning Commission/Department of Expenditure. The same has now been extended by another one year, *i.e.* from April 2012 to March 2013. However, the existing corpus of the NIF shall remain untouched and continue to be managed by the Fund Managers.

The disinvestment proceeds are being used for funding the capital expenditure under the social sector schemes of the Government.

Persons apprehended in smuggling of drugs

1446. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons apprehended in smuggling of drugs in the country;

(b) the details of materials caught being smuggled; and

(c) the value of these materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The number of persons apprehended in smuggling of drugs in the country and details, value of materials smuggled for the last three year and current year upto Feb, 2012 are given in statement.

Statement*Person apprehended in smuggling of drugs*

Year	No. of cases	Heroin Qty in Kgs.	Opium Qty in Kgs.	Hashish Qty in Kgs.	Ganja Qty in Kgs.	Other Narcotics Qty in Kgs.	Value of seized goods (Rs. in crores)	No. of person arrested
2008-09	444	306.281	1.39	397.503	40095.45	10572.4355	124.7436	166
2009-10	505	204.671	46.81	737.079	102397.35	2188.025	135.4705	155
2010-11	322	150.655	7.447	705.821	46872.255	970.665	123.6618	95
2011-12 (upto Feb, 2012)	313	152.355	41.238	955.24	25092.4	9273.021	1695.5477	148

Prosecution for concealing income in HSBC, Geneva

1447. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income Tax Department is contemplating to initiate prosecution for concealment of income against those black money hoarders whose names have figured in the classified list of account holders in HSBC Bank, Geneva;

(b) if so, the names of those entities who have either paid the taxes or have agreed to pay tax on the stashed funds;

(c) whether these entities have begun requesting IT authorities not to launch prosecution against them; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Income Tax Department receives information from various sources including from foreign governments under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA). Whenever such information is received, it is investigated and any untaxed amount is assessed and brought to taxation. Prosecution proceedings for concealment are initiated in appropriate cases.

(b) The information received is covered by the confidentiality clause under the DTAA and can only be used for the tax purposes specified therein. Thus, the contents of the information received under DTAA cannot be disclosed to persons other than those involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Agreement.

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

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

Restructuring of loans to textile sector

1448. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Banks had advanced loans over Rs. 1.0 lakh crore to textile sector;

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

(C) whether it is also a fact that a proposal has been received to restructure these loans; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Public Sector Banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India data, total outstanding credit of banks to Textile sector as on 27th January, 2012 is Rs. 1,54,480 crore. Further, the outstanding credit to the textile sector as on March 31, 2010 by all public sector banks was Rs. 1,15,621 crore. Public Sector Bank wise details of loans disbursed is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) and (d): Proposal received from Ministry of textiles was examined by the RBI. RBI has opined that banks can restructure any account and if such restructuring is done within RBI laid down framework, certain asset classification benefits are available to banks. However, banks are free to restructure accounts outside RBI's framework and in such cases, the asset classification benefit will not be available. RBI has viewed that restructuring is an event of default and has not favoured relaxing the prudential guidelines on restructuring for any specific sector or industry.

Statement

*Outstanding credit to textile sector – Public Sector Banks
as on March 31st, 2010*

(Amt. in thousand)

Sl.No.	BanksName	As on 31st March, 2010
1.	Allahabad Bank	21,174,198
2.	AndhraBank	21,826,131
3.	Bank of Baroda	67,830,54
4.	Bank of India	67,432,236
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	12,025,069
6.	Canara Bank	90,171,793
7.	Central Bank of India	27,845,207
8.	Corporation Bank	31,348,756
9.	Dena Bank	11,171,917

Sl.No.	BanksName	As on 31st March, 2010
10.	IDBI Bank	75,133,877
11.	Indian Bank	28,826,805
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	38,734,953
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	18,756,950
14.	Punjab National Bank	89,302,639
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	10,928,273
16.	Syndicate Bank	17,785,059
17.	Union Bank of India	44,155,910
18.	United Bank of India	8,641,426
19.	Uco Bank	20,849,400
20.	Vijaya Bank	3,807,530
21.	State Bank of India	291,709,892
22.	State Bank of Indore	16,004,347
23.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	25,832,266
24.	State Bank of Hyderabad	25,376,835
25.	State Bank of Mysore	22,558,963
26.	State Bank of Patiala	51,695,982
27.	State Bank of Travancore	15,283,828
TOTAL		1,156,210,296

Alleged tax evasion

1449. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been tax evasion by GTL to the tune of Rs. 500 crores as reported in newspapers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and;

(c) the action taken by Government to recover the losses due to misreporting of revenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In consequence to a search under section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 conducted in 2010, a group had admitted undisclosed income of Rs. 500.65 crore.

(b) The provision for furnishing information as regards particular taxpayers is given under section 138 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(c) Government takes various actions as per provisions of the direct tax laws to investigate, assess and recover proper taxes due to exchequer

Reduction of time limit for re-purchase of shares

†1450. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has reduced the time limit for different activities involved in the process of re-purchase of shares by the companies;

(b) whether following this decision Government will be able to reach close to achieve the ambitious disinvestment target of mobilising capital for the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether under the re-purchase of shares, Government will be able to mobilize capital by selling its share in the company to the Public Sector Unit itself; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

The timelines for buyback or repurchase of shares of listed companies through tender offer method were revised vide amendment to SEBI (Buyback of Securities) Regulations 1998 on February 07, 2012. The new time lines for buyback through tender offer method would reduce time taken for buyback (*i.e.* upto payment of consideration to shareholders) from 63-114 days to 33-44 days.

(b) to (e) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 1 March, 2012 has approved a proposal whereby the Department of Disinvestment will be able to offer equity on behalf of Government of India if a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) decides to buy-back its own shares.

The decision regarding buy-back has to be taken by the Board of Directors of the CPSE independently. The use of this option is contingent upon the decision of the boards of respective CPSEs. No such proposal has been received in the Department of Disinvestment so far. Keeping in view the time line required to complete the process, it is unlikely that in FY 2011-12 there can be any receipts to Government of India on this account.

Survey on mentally challenged person in Assam

1451. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to find out the number of mentally challenged persons in Assam;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the treatment and other facilities being provided by Government to such persons in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State Subject, the number of mentally challenged persons is not maintained centrally.

(c) The primary responsibility for programmes of rehabilitation and care of persons with disabilities including that of mentally retarded persons lies with the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment supplements the efforts of the States in the rehabilitation of Persons With Disabilities. Financial assistance is provided to Non Government Organizations for providing various services to mentally retarded persons for projects like special schools for persons with mental retardation. vocational training centres, project for cerebral palsied children, pre-school and early intervention and training, half way homes for psycho – social rehabilitation of treated and controlled mentally ill persons etc. under the Central Sector Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS).

Statement indicating funds released state-wise including Assam is given in Statement.

Statement

Funds released State-wise

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1317.78	1586.81	2063.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.37	6.72	3.36
3.	Assam	121.92	87.40	184.57
4.	Bihar	87.75	45.48	100.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.69	31.52	20.07
6.	Goa	13.09	18.30	14.05
7.	Gujarat	82.20	57.40	50.88
8.	Haryana	127.92	78.36	107.58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40.83	17.99	52.39
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.93	7.19	21.92
11.	Jharkhand	10.06	12.01	24.02
12.	Karnataka	814.56	857.24	1057.62
13.	Kerala	378.40	386.96	789.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	170.35	99.56	175.81

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
15.	Maharashtra	254.23	150.51	217.50
16.	Manipur	196.76	130.14	305.91
17.	Meghalaya	75.65	25.64	73.60
18.	Mizoram	19.60	6.58	40.45
19.	Orissa	367.34	448.66	591.15
20.	Punjab	94.00	35.38	130.28
21.	Rajasthan	93.14	168.81	179.45
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	474.37	366.18	421.49
24.	Tripura	10.81	21.36	6.20
25.	Uttar Pradesh	700.21	718.82	612.36
26.	Uttarkhand	63.02	53.60	132.60
27.	West Bengal	641.12	543.22	591.74
Union Territories				
1.	Chandigarh	0.00	10.50	0.00
2.	Delhi	193.55	170.24	249.67
3.	Puducherry	15.63	13.36	6.55
TOTAL		6476.38	6155.94	8225.64

Establishment of DTC and PTC in hospitals

1452. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Drugs and Therapeutics Committee (DTC) and Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee (PTC) have been established in hospitals to provide patients more efficient and rational use of medicines based on the recommendation by World Health Organisation (WHO);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) 'Health' is a state subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government to establish such committees in the hospitals under their jurisdiction. As far as the Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and Smt. S. K. Hospital are concerned a new Drug approval committee has been constituted in Dr. RML Hospital to monitor the

introduction of medicine in the formulary. The same committee is also authorized for deletion of drugs based on the inputs from user department. In addition, an antibiotic policy committee is constituted by the Medical Superintendent for efficient and rational use of antibiotics. Hospital Drug Formulary Committee and Hospital Drug Purchase Committee are functioning in LHMC. which follow and practice majority of elements of a Drug and Therapeutic Committee. However, Safdarjung Hospital has not constituted DTC and PTC.

Spending on healthcare

1453. 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 increase the total expenditure on health to 2.5 per cent of the GDP;
- (b) if so. the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that currently India's spending on health is much lower than that of other developing nations; and
- (d) if so. the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission in their document – “Faster, Sustainable and More inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan”, aims at raising the total public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

(c) and (d) According to World Health Statistics 2011 published by World Health Organization (WHO), the total expenditure on health as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2008, for India is 4.2% as compared to expenditure on health in respect of some select developing countries, *e.g.* China 4.3%, Bangladesh 3.3%, Indonesia 2.3%, Malaysia 4.3%, Pakistan 2.6%, Sri Lanka 4.1% and Thailand 4.1%.

Ayush Gram Yojana

1454. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Ayush Gram Yojana (AGY) to promote Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha systems of treatment in rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the status of implementation of AGY in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): . (a) to (c) Government of India has not launched AYUSH Gram Yojana to promote Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathy and Siddha Systems of Treatment in rural areas of the country as on date.

Ban on TB blood tests

1455. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to ban blood tests to detect TB, as an expert group set up by the Drugs, Controller General of India has found the tests being conducted as most inaccurate; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken and the steps taken to substitute the existing systems of conducting tests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Blood banks in the country

1456. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of precious blood has expired in AIIMS recently;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was conducted in the matter;

(c) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon;

(d) the annual requirement of blood and the annual blood collection in the country;

(e) the steps taken to encourage citizens to donate blood periodically to meet the requirement of blood; and

(f) the total number of blood banks in the country and how many of them are situated in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Recently, 140 units of packed red cells were discarded at AIIMS due to expiry. However, the frozen plasma, platelet concentrates, cryo precipitate and cryo poor plasma out of these 140 blood unit was processed, stored and used. An enquiry committee was constituted by C.N. Centre, AIIMS to enquire into the matter. The committee *inter-alia* observed there is lack of coordination among three blood banks at AIIMS, lack of policy of documentation of requests for issue and supply of blood from blood banks within the institute and outside.

The committee made certain recommendations including computerisation of CN Centre Blood Bank, transfer of blood from CN Centre blood bank to other needy blood banks after 20 days of storage, better coordination among three blood banks of the institute, rationalisation of the request for blood collection and storage, sharing of blood nearing expiry, etc. The institute has initiated action on the recommendations of the committee.

(d) As per the specifications of WHO the estimated requirement of the blood in the country is 8.5-10.0 million units per annum. The annual collection of blood during the year 2010-11 is 8.1 million units.

(e) Various steps taken by the Government for encouraging the blood donation include the following:

- (i) Creating awareness in the people through different channels of media, highlighting the importance of Blood Donation.
- (ii) Workshops on voluntary blood donation.
- (iii) Celebration of World Blood Donor Day, National Voluntary Blood Donation Day, Youth Day etc.

(f) The total number of licensed blood bank in the country is 2517 as on July, 2011.

**Availability of doctors and paramedical staff in
tribal belts of Andhra Pradesh**

1457. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the availability of doctors, nurses and other trained medical staff in Government institutions in the tribal belts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has enough personnel to effectively respond in emergency medical situations in such areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per information made available by Government of Andhra Pradesh, there are 359 Civil Assistant Surgeons, 547 Multipurpose Health Assistants (M), 1297 Multipurpose Health Assistant (F), 187 Pharmacists, 225 Lab. Technicians and 279 Staff Nurses in Position available in Tribal belts of the State.

(b) and (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have enough personnel to effectively respond in emergency medical situation in tribal belts, by deploying doctors, and trained medical staff to render immediate services in the places of vacancies as and when situation is alarming. Besides, the State Government is taking steps to fill up vacant posts in tribal belt in convergence with Tribal Welfare Department of Andhra Pradesh.

The Andhra Pradesh Government have constituted 60 MCH and Epidemic teams in 9 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) with a view to strengthen the mother and child health services, to bring down Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) to below 30 per 1,000 live births and 100 per one lakh live births respectively by 2012. The MCH and Epidemic teams are compensating the shortage of human resources and improving effective delivery of

services with the support of Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (POITDA's) by utilizing the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) funds.

Study on drug-resistant TB

†1458. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case has come to the notice of Government wherein no medicine is curing TB patients in Mumbai and gradually the patients are dying;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard and the results revealed thereof;

(c) whether international institutions have published any research reports in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Recently 12 cases of extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) were reported in Mumbai.

(b) The Government of India introduced diagnosis and management of cases of drug-resistant TB in 2007. The diagnosis and treatment protocols for all forms of drug-resistant TB including XDR-TB have been developed disseminated and are in force in the country. 37 accredited quality-assured culture and drug susceptibility testing laboratories to diagnose drug-resistant TB cases and 50 specialized wards with air-borne infection control measures for initiation and monitoring of such TB patients on treatment are functional in the country. Quality-assured diagnosis and drugs for treatment of drug-resistant TB cases are provided free of cost to all confirmed drug-resistant TB cases registered under the programme.

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

(c) and (d) No.

Increase in multi drug resistance-TB cases

1459. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of TB patients growing insensitive to general drugs of TB, is increasing by 1 lakh every year;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prices of drugs used to tackle such nature of TB disease is considerably higher than the normal TB drugs; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government regarding the growing menace of multi drug resistance TB and overpricing of its medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No, as per the WHO Global Report 2010 there were an estimated 99000 cases of drug resistant TB in 2009 in India. Also as per Drug Resistance Surveillance surveys conducted in Gujarat and Maharashtra it is estimated that the prevalence of Multidrug resistant TB (MDR-TB) is -3% in new cases and 12-17% in retreatment cases and also these surveys indicate that the prevalence of drug resistant TB is not increasing in the country.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government is taking following steps regarding the growing menace of multi drug resistance TB and overpricing of its medicines.

- (i) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS), which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country among the urban as well as rural areas.
- (ii) Advocacy for rational use of anti-TB drugs is taken up with the health care providers.
- (iii) Quality-assured diagnosis and drugs for treatment of drug-resistant TB cases are provided free of cost to all confirmed drug-resistant TB cases registered under the programme.
- (iv) Services of network of 43 quality assured culture and drug susceptibility testing laboratories, equipped with rapid diagnostics are being utilized for diagnosis and follow up of drug resistant TB patients across the country.

Reopening of closed vaccine units

1460. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Research Institute (CRI) at Kasauli, one of the major vaccine manufacturing public sector undertaking, has restarted production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures being taken for restarting the other two vaccine manufacturing units *i.e.* the Pasteur Institute of India at Conoor in Tamil Nadu and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory at Chennai which were closed due to not complying with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP): and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Production of vaccines has restarted in the existing manufacturing facility of CRI, Kasauli.

134.55 lakhs doses of DPT vaccine have been produced in CRI Kasauli till date since the revocation of suspension of license in February, 2010.

(c) and (d) Central Government in exercise of its powers under Sub rules (3) of Rule 85' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, ordered revocation of suspension of the licenses of the these Institutes vide order dated 26/2/2010. These Institutes have also been asked to ensure that the production line is made fully compliant with GMP standards within three years.

Production of vaccine has restarted in the existing manufacturing facilities at BCG VL, Guindy and PII, Coonoor.

The upgradation of vaccine manufacturing facilities at BCG VL, Guindy has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 64.72 crore. The upgradation of DPT group of vaccine manufacturing facilities at PII, Coonoor has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 149.16 crore.

Rising cost of medical treatment

†1461. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has witnessed huge rise in cost in the medical system over the years;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard;

(c) the increase in this rise in cost in 2011-12 as against 2000-01; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that treatment has been made costly even in Government hospitals on the line of private sector hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The impact of rising health costs has been engaging the attention of the Government. 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:

- 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Increased public allocation for health programmes

(c) The Wholesale Price Indices (WPI) (base 2004-05=100) in respect of Drugs and Medicines has increased to 119.50 in 2011-12 (Provisional) as against 91.43 in 2000-01. The Annual Average All India Medical Care Sub-group indices of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers on base 2001=100 shows an increase to 162 in 2011.

(d) Information regarding cost of treatment in State Government Hospitals is not maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals namely Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College and Associated Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, no fee is charged from the patients for doctors' consultation and most of the tests for which facilities are available in the Hospitals are done free of cost. Nominal charges are levied for certain type of investigations and procedures. However, BPL category patients/CGHS beneficiaries are exempted from such charges. In the Central Government hospitals in Delhi, these charges are fixed by Directorate General of Health Services/Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Financial grant for charitable trusts engaged in cancer treatment

1462. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry for providing financial grant from the Central Government to Lions Cancer Detection Center Trust, Surat, Gujarat, as this trust is engaged in treatment of poor cancer patients;

(b) whether the Ministry is in the process to formulate any scheme for financial grant to such charitable trust from the Cancer Patient Fund; and

(c) the reasons for the Ministry not forming any scheme for such trust?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance to Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals/Institutions. The Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012. Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for early diagnosis of Cancer, chemotherapy facilities and palliative care to cancer patients. The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These TCCs are eligible for financial assistance

upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

Supply of adulterated milk in the market

1463. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-standard/spurious milk is being supplied in many towns and cities of the country which is injurious to health;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those found guilty for such act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India conducted a Survey on Milk Standards during 2011 and a large number of samples were not found to be conforming to the standards. It was not established that these are unsafe and injurious to health. Information relating to details of survey (State/UT wise) is given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) This was only a snap shot Survey to create awareness. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has already issued an advisory to Food Safety Commissioners of States/UTs to maintain the standards of milk. The concerned Commissioners of Food Safety in States and Union Territories have also been advised to take appropriate enforcement measures under the Food Safety Standards Act, Rules and Regulations.

Statement

National Survey on Milk Standards by FSSAI

Sl.No.	Name of the Regions/States	Samples analyzed	Tot.conf to std	Non conforming samples						Total (A+B)
				Rural A			Urban B			
				Pkt	Loose	Total	Pkt	Loose	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	70	03	00	03	00	02	02	05 (6.7%)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	08	00	10	10	00	07	07	17 (68%)
3.	Assm	109	49	02	14	16	08	36	44	60 (55%)
4.	Bihar	75	00	00	23	23	43	09	52	75 (100%)
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	00	00	00	00	00	19	19	19 (19%)
6.	Chandigarh	25	13	03	01	04	07	01	08	12 (48%)
9.	Delhi	71	21	00	00	00	05	45	50	50 (70%)
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	05	00	02	02	00	05	05	07 (58%)
9.	Daman and Diu	25	00	02	12	14	03	08	11	25 (100%)
10.	Goa	24	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Gujarat	100	11	00	11	11	10	68	78	89 (89%)
12.	Haryana	109	33	00	07	07	08	61	69	76 (70%)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	27	11	02	07	09	02	05	07	16 (59%)
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	03	00	02	02	01	12	13	15 (83%)
15.	Jharkhand	25	00	00	05	05	18	02	20	25 (100%)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Karnataka	51	40	00	05	05	04	02	06	11 (22%)
17.	Kerala	50	36	00	10	10	04	00	04	14 (28%)
18.	Madhya Pradesh	61	32	03	26	29	29	00	00	29 (48%)
19.	Maharashtra	126	44	13	36	49	16	17	33	82 (65%)
20.	Manipur	25	01	00	15	15	01	08	09	24
21.	Meghalaya	26	01	04	02	06	06	13	19	25 (96%)
22.	Mizoram	25	00	00	00	00	14	11	25	25 (100%)
23.	Nagaland	22	03	03	00	03	06	10	16	19 (86%)
24.	Orissa	50	00	10	07	17	32	01	33	50 (100%)
25.	Puducherry	25	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Punjab	109	21	00	20	20	00	68	68	88 (81%)
27.	Rajasthan	103	25	04	15	19	08	51	59	78 (76%)
28.	Sikkim	18	02	00	08	08	02	06	08	16 (89%)
29.	Tamil Nadu	74	65	02	02	04	05	00	05	09 (12%)
30.	Tripura	25	02	04	00	04	00	19	19	23 (92%)
31.	Uttarakhand	26	03	00	13	13	00	10	10	23 (88%)
32.	Uttar Pradesh	136	17	00	43	43	17	59	76	119 (88%)
33.	West Bengal	100	00	09	21	30	62	08	70	100 (100%)
TOTAL		1791	565	64	317	381	282	563	845	1226

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Stringent Laws to control food adulteration

1464. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ghost of food adulteration especially of milk, milk products, edible oil, ghee and spices etc. is too powerful to be control by the existing laws for the prevention of adulteration;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplates introducing more effective laws in addition to the existing laws to compel the adulterators to think many times before doing this type of inhuman activity; and

(c) the details of action taken against the adulterators during last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) and (c) A new comprehensive legislation which consolidates the laws relating to food was enacted by the Parliament. The new Act namely "Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006" aims to establish Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down science based standards for food articles and to regulate their manufacture, storage, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The Rules and Regulations under the new Act have been enforced w.e.f 05.08.2011.

Information relating to the samples examined and number of prosecutions launched during 2008-2010 is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the sample examined and the number of prosecutions launched

Year	No. of Samples Examined	No. of Samples found adulterated /misbranded	Percentage of adulteration	No. of Prosecution launched#	No. of Convictions#	No. of cases or acquitted or discharged#
2008*	94470	8304	8.79	6506	1034	1217
2009**	113969	12692	11.14	11061	1942	1534
2010	117061	14806	12.65	9258	1897	1797

Indication: *Does not include the information from Lakshadweep and Rajasthan

**Does not include the information from Lakshadweep and Manipur

Include cases carried from previous years

Family Welfare Schemes in Assam

1465. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated during the last three years to Assam by the Central Government to implement family welfare schemes;

(b) whether the State Government of Assam has confirmed the utilization of this amount;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any case has come to light regarding misuse of this amount; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) A statement showing the scheme-wise amount of allocation, release and the utilization Certificates received under Family Welfare Schemes during the last three Financial Years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 in respect of Assam State is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(d) and (e) No case of misuse of the funds has come to the notice of this Ministry.

Statement

The Allocation, Release and Utilization Certificates received under Family Welfare Schemes in respect of Assam for the F.Ys. 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Programme	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Utilization Certificates Received	Allocation	Release	Utilization Certificates Received	Allocation	Release	Utilization Certificates Received
1.	RCH-II	230.33	230.33	230.33	314.78	314.65	200.94	295.64	148.00	UCs Not Received*
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	231.87	237.12	237.12	363.92	363.92	363.92	398.23	398.23	398.23
3.	Routine Immunization	10.00	11.07	11.07	23.84	12.85	12.23	13.64	13.64	12.61 (combined)
4.	Pulse Polio Immunization	19.29	19.29	19.91	26.21	10.67	10.67	10.67	8.93	UCs for RI and PPI)
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	85.83	54.08	64.23	93.65	64.28	82.97	107.91	96.07	103.06
GRAND TOTAL		577.32	551.89	562.89	822.40	766.37	670.73	826.09	664.09	513.90

Note: The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include state share contribution.

*The audited UCs for 2010-11 shall be submitted along with the Statutory Auditor's Report on the accounts of 2011-12. The State has reported utilization of Rs. 172.94 crore pertaining to 2010-11 through a provsional UC up to 30th November, 2011, which is unaudited.

Dedicated cadre of rural healthcare workers

1466. SHRI MODH. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry proposes to create a dedicated cadre of rural healthcare workers;

(b) if so, the details worked out, so far, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether preference will be given to rural and backward areas in this regard particularly for the SC/ST/OBC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) No. There is no such proposal under consideration at the moment.

(c) Does not arise.

Education of public on harmful effects of tobacco use

1467. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various programmes run on supported by Government towards educating public about the harmful effects of the tobacco and tobacco products;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey to measure the impacts of such programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In order to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in 2007-08 in 18 districts of 9 States, which was further up scaled in 24 districts of 12 new States in 2008-09.

The programme broadly envisages

(i) Public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building and for behavioral change.

(ii) Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity.

(iii) Mainstreaming the program components as a part of the health delivery mechanism under the NRHM framework.

(iv) Mainstream Research and Training-on alternate crops and livelihoods with other nodal Ministers.

- (v) Monitoring and Evaluation including surveillance e.g. Adult Tobacco Survey.
- (vi) Dedicated tobacco control cells for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.
- (vii) Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.
- (viii) Setting up tobacco cessation centres

(c) to (e) Government has not conducted any specific survey to measure the impacts of said programme. However, review meetings with the State Nodal Officers for tobacco control have been conducted reguly to ensure strict implementation of the programme.

Health card for all

†1468. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide health card to all the citizens of the country; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) Merely providing health cards to all citizens would not serve any purpose until such cards are supported by assured package of health services. Under National Rural Health Mission, efforts are first being made to strengthen health systems for effective health service delivery. Meanwhile, a mother and child protection card has been introduced to ensure, and keep a record of, services to pregnant women and children.

Cancer Diagnostic Centres in all District Hospitals

1469. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up Cancer Diagnostic Centres in all the District Hospitals in the country with Central findings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and .
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) No. There is no proposal to set up Cancer Diagnostic Centres in all the districts hospitals by the Central Government under the 11th Five Year Plan.

Health is a State subject and the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance to Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals/Institutions. The Government of India had launched a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012: Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for early diagnosis of Cancer, chemotherapy facilities and palliative care to cancer patients. Early Cancer detection would be done at district level through opportunistic screening mainly for Oral, Breast and Cervical Cancer. Financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient's available for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district. The programme also envisages strengthening of Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals including erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services.

**Robotic Cardio Thoracic Surgery facility for
beneficiaries of CGHS and ECUS**

1470. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Robotic Cardio Thoracic Surgery, the latest in minimal invasive surgical approach, is available in Fortis Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla, New Delhi, which is a Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and an Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) empanelled hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to extend this facility of revolutionary treatment in multivessel cardiac surgery without splitting the sternum thus shorter hospital stay and faster recovery, to the beneficiaries of CGHS and ECHS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) empanels private hospitals for specific specialties and not for particular procedures. 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 CGHS on a case to case basis in consultation with experts in the field.

Silicosis as a notifiable disease

1471. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering declaring Silicosis a notifiable disease, as recommended by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider linking silicosis treatment with the TB control program; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Silicosis is already a notified Occupational Disease under Factories Act.

(c) and (d) Association between silicosis and TB is a widely accepted fact. Various studies around the world has shown that the risk for acquiring TB increasing in Persons exposed to silicosis. Therefore, it is justified to screen regularly patients with silicosis (or those with risk factors for silicosis like quarry workers) for TB.

Adulteration of milk and milk products

1472. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to curb the widespread adulteration in milk and milk products, besides collection of samples;

(b) to what extent dairies are allowed to mix mutton tallow, fat, colour, etc. in butter, ghee etc.;

(c) whether Government contemplates stern enforcement of law and punish the guilty of the cases of adulteration of milk with urea and other toxic non-edible substances; and

(d) the number of cases of such inhuman and illegal act of adulteration in dairy/milk and milk products booked involving businessmen from Gujarat and Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The standards of different classes of milk have been prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules, and Regulations, 2011. The sale of spurious/adulterated food items including milk is punishable under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(b) Mutton tallow is not allowed in butter and ghee. As per clause 20.1.1(10) of Chapter 2 of Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sale), Regulations, 2011, sale of milk and milk products containing substances not found in milk except as prescribed in the said Regulations is prohibited.

(c) The State/U.T Governments are responsible for implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations, 2011. They have been requested from time to time to keep a strict vigil on quality/adulteration of milk and milk products for presence of chemical substances and take stringent action against such unscrupulous traders. Action against such persons is taken by the State Governments concerned.

(d) Specific data about milk and milk products are not maintained centrally. However, as per available information during 2010, prosecutions were launched

under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in 683 cases in Gujarat and 26 cases in Jharkhand.

Expansion of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata

1473. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether expansion or a second campus of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI) is set to come up at Rajarhat, Kolkata;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the total cost of the project;
- (c) whether land has been acquired/purchased;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any fund has been released by Government for this project;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, by when the project will come up and funds would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (d) Yes. There is a proposal for setting up of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI) at Rajarhat, Kolkata, consisting of 500 bedded state of the art comprehensive Cancer center for eastern and north eastern part of India. To set up the new campus, a total of 10 acres of land has been registered in favour of CNCI, Kolkata. The Project Consultants has already been appointed for the preparation of detailed Master Plan, design, detailed engineering and the project implementation of the project. As per Detailed Project Report (DPR), the entire project would be developed in two phases. The estimated cost of Phase-I and Phase-II of the project is Rs. 339.0 crore and Rs. 224.0 crore respectively.

(e) to (g) The Government of India has already released Rs. 5.53 crore for purchase of land, soil testing and boundary wall construction and for preparing Detailed Project Report for 2nd campus of CNCI.

Central assistance for trauma care facilities in AP

1474. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry had received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) for establishment of trauma care facilities in 17 locations in the State with a request for Central assistance of Rs. 125 crores;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning it and releasing the fund; and
- (d) by when the required sanction is likely to be given and fund is to be released?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the

Government of Andhra Pradesh was signed for 17 (Seventeen) government hospitals in their state for strengthening of Trauma Care facilities under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Assistance for capacity Building for Trauma Centers, being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, during the 11th Plan period.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance has been provided as per the laid down norms of Level of Trauma Centers, in phases.

Further grants are released based on the fulfilment of terms and conditions of MOU and receipt of Utilization Certificate (UC) and Statement of Expenditure of previous grants duly audited from the State Accountant General, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Adulteration and contamination of food products

1475. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large number of cases of adulteration and contamination in food products in the country;

(b) if so, the instances which have come to Government's notice during last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering/planning steps to increase food safety in the country and set up cluster laboratories each for every 4-5 districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Based on information received from States/UTs, a comparative statement on percentage of adulterated food articles in States/UTs during 2009 and 2010 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Working Group on Drugs and Food Regulations constituted for making recommendations for Twelfth Five Year Plan, has recommended inter-alia setting up at least one primary food testing laboratory for a cluster of 5 districts on an average in the country, including Jharkhand and Gujarat to perform the basic Physical, Chemical and Microbiological tests. Further action in this regard will be dependent upon the finalization of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Comparative statement on percentage of adulterated food articles

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2009			2010			Percentage
		Examined	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12310	11615	974	4.08	11343	465	4.10
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	390	405	11	2.72	270	16	5.93
4.	Assam	1220	1193	127	10.65	1062	122	11.49
5.	Bihar	1474	1170	237	20.26	2169	366	16.87
6.	Chandigarh	121	232	39	16.81	191	32	16.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	165	230	102	44.35	204	81	39.71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	28	7	25.00	17	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	5	2	0	0.00	28	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	3178	3124	159	5.09	3668	143	3.90
11.	Goa	341	474	8	1.69	716	9	1.26
12.	Gujarat	5994	9920	565	5.70	9747	663	6.80
13.	Haryana	3196	3466	496	14.31	3115	457	14.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	713	1078	216	20.04	726	145	19.97
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1223	1519	209	13.75	1001	101	10.09
16.	Jharkhand	805	501	46	9.18	200	36	18.00
17.	Karnataka	5122	5571	213	3.82	5591	263	4.70

18.	Kerala	14220	12872	292	2.27	10660	282	2.65
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1782	5001	885	17.70	6495	939	14.46
21.	Maharashtra	15093	17648	1860	10.54	17394	1817	10.45
22.	Manipur	59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	8	0	0.00	32	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	Nil	0	0	0.00	0	0	Nil
25.	Nagaland	154	133	3	2.26	109	17	15.60
26.	Orissa	104	597	109	18.25	248	36	14.52
27.	Puducherry	196	276	1	0.36	242	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3139	3813	664	17.41	8269	1203	14.55
29.	Rajasthan	N.A	6216	1068	17.18	7752	1738	22.42
30.	Sikkim	102	51	7	13.73	51	6	11.76
31.	Tamil Nadu	4322	4910	644	13.12	8256	952	11.53
32.	Tripura	Nil	210	29	13.81	281	10	3.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	18107	20864	3613	17.32	16564	4746	28.65
34.	Uttarakhand	254	135	17	12.59	250	84	33.60
35.	West Bengal	609	707	91	12.87	385	77	20.00
TOTAL		94470	113969	12692	11.14	117062	14806	12.65

(N.A. Not available) (Nil-Zero)

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Increase in cancer related deaths

1476. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has noted that there is a huge increase in cancer related deaths in some States in the country;
- (b) whether Government is extending adequate cancer care facilities in Government Hospitals and related centres in such States;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the amount spent on the same, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The exact information about cancer related deaths is not centrally maintained. However, as per Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of Cancer deaths in different States/UTs of India for the last three years is given in statement. (*See* below)

(b) to (d) Health is a State subject and the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance to Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals/Institutions. The Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012. Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for early diagnosis of Cancer, chemotherapy facilities and palliative care to Cancer patients. Early Cancer detection would be done at district level through opportunistic screening mainly for Oral, Breast, and Cervical Cancer. Financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient is available for “chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district. The programme also envisages, strengthening Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These TCCs are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

The Budget allocation (Plan) and utilization during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under Cancer Component of NPCDCS is as under:

Year	Allocation (BE) (including North Eastern Region)	(Rs. in core)
		Utilization
2010-2011	180	30.99
2011-2012	200.00	87.40

(As on 15.3.2012)

Statement*Estimated number of cancer deaths in different States/UTs of India (2009-2011)**

Sl. No.	States	Mortality cases		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4952	5042	5134
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2947	2996	3045
3.	Punjab	12090	12330	12575
4.	Chandigarh	505	523	540
5.	Uttaranchal	4257	4345	4435
6.	Haryana	11104	11401	11708
7.	Delhi	7649	7962	8289
8.	Rajasthan	29463	30209	30976
9.	Uttar Pradesh	85202	87189	89224
10.	Bihar	41735	42787	43864
11.	Sikkim	204	209	216
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	592	611	632
13.	Nagaland	1277	1341	1410
14.	Manipur	667	679	690
15.	Mizoram	595	610	626
16.	Tripura	1536	1560	1583
17.	Meghalaya	1228	1260	1295
18.	Assam	12379	12598	12822
19.	West Bengal	38903	39545	40199
20.	Jharkhand	13902	14237	14579
21.	Orissa	17696	17970	18249
22.	Chhattisgarh	10341	10541	10745
23.	Madhya Pradesh	26088	26645	27214
24.	Gujarat	25497	26037	26588
25.	Daman and Diu	102	109	114
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	179	195
27.	Maharashtra	48859	49911	50989
28.	Andhra Pradesh	36145	36641	37144

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Karnataka	24688	25105	25531
30.	Goa	658	499	493
31.	Lakshadweep	30	32	32
32.	Kerala	14540	14672	14805
33.	Tamil Nadu	37806	38452	39127
34.	Puducherry	483	492	502
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	192	197
TOTAL		514470	524911	535767

* Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)

Rehabilitation/de-addiction centres in the country

‡1477. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rehabilitation/de-addiction centres operated by Government in the country;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries of these rehabilitation/de-addiction centres during the last three years;

(c) whether Government, taking into account the increasing tendency of Addiction among teenagers and youngsters in the country, plans to open more rehabilitation/de-addiction centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare runs a drug de-addiction programme under which it provides financial assistance for augmenting the medical treatment facilities in some Central Government hospitals and also State Government hospitals in the North-Eastern States for post-abuse treatment. In the past, it has provided financial assistance for establishing/supporting a total of 122 Drug De-addiction Centres across various states under its Drug De-addiction Programme.

(b) A total of 23684 new patients were seen in these Drug De-addiction Centres.

(c) and (d) Opening of new Drug De-addiction Centres and strengthening of the existing centres is a continuous and ongoing process depending upon the Government hospitals coming forward and fulfilling the requisite requirements for receiving grants-in-aid.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Incentives to MBBS students to work in rural areas

1478. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had earlier announced incentives to MBBS students to work in rural areas for a year;

(b) whether it was also announced that MBBS doctors who underwent rural service would sit for PG exam with an added advantage and they would get 10-30 marks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of students benefited under this scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India, made the following amendments to its Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas.

(i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and

(ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

The information regarding number of students who benefitted from the above scheme is not maintained Centrally.

Existence of MRSA in the country

†1479. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one more “superbug” viz. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) like NDM-I, exists on a large scale in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government intends to keep quiet on the existence of this bacteria like NDM-I because anti-biotic is ineffective on this bacteria; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check this superbug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) No. Methicillin resistance in Staphylococcus aureus was identified as a nosocomial pathogen in early 1960s and occurs worldwide mainly in hospital settings and its occurrence is used as a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

surrogate marker for efficiency of hospital infection control. There is no nation wide data on MRSA resistance in India.

The Government of India has developed a National Antibiotic Policy aimed to promote rational use of antibiotics.

Central procurement agency under NRHM

‡1480. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has planned to set up a Central Procurement Agency to purchase drugs under National Rural Health Mission during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when this Agency will be finalized; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) has set up a Central Procurement Agency (CPA) under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, in the name of Central Medical Services Society (CMSS). The CMSS has been registered on 22.03.2012. CPA is expected to start functioning in the ensuing financial year i.e. 2012-13. The Society shall function as an independent, professional and autonomous agency for procurement of quality health sector goods and services required by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in a transparent and fair manner and make goods available at convenient locations for the benefit of users by addressing efficiently the supply chain issues.

Gap in supply and demand of vaccines

‡1481. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists a considerable gap between demand and supply in the expanding vaccine market in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to bridge this gap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) There are no reports of any gap between the demand and supply in the vaccine market in the country.

(c) and (d) National Vaccine Policy has been formulated which gives broad framework for ensuring vaccine security.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund

1482. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount provided to patients under the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund;
- (b) the manner in which it is ensured that this fund reaches the needy patients;
- (c) whether Government has considered making provisions for elected representatives to recommend patients to the Health Minister; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) An amount of Rs. 11.40 crore has been released so far during last 3 years to the cancer patients under the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund within Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN).

(b) The financial assistance upto Rs. One lakh to the cancer patients is provided by the Regional Cancer Centres/Government Hospitals concerned through the revolving Fund placed at their disposal. The cases of financial assistance above Rs one lakh are referred by the Hospitals to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for providing funds from the Central Funds.

(c) and (d) Financial assistance is provided to the patients, below poverty line, suffering from cancer and undergoing treatment in Government Hospitals and any of the 27 Regional Cancer Centres. Recommendations of the elected representatives are also taken into account while sanctioning financial assistance provided the patients fulfil the prescribed conditions.

Responsibilities of DCGI

1483. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the post of Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) is technical post or not;
- (b) whether DCGI is the main regulatory technical guide to all the State Drug Controllers, Central Government and all matters concerning drugs safety, efficacy and quality; and
- (c) the key jobs performed exclusively by DCGI and not performed by the State Drug Controllers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The post of Drugs Controller General (India) DCG (I) is a non-Ministerial technical post assigned with the statutory and other functions relating to implementation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945.

- (b) Like DCG(I), the States' Drug Control authorities have also their

respective statutory and other functions relating to implementation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945. Both have their exclusive areas of jurisdiction, though DCG (I) remains in touch with state drug authorities on matters of mutual interest and concerns.

(c) The key responsibilities performed by DCG(I) and not performed by State Drug Controllers are as under:

- (1) The Regulatory Control over the import of drugs and cosmetics
- (2) Grant of permission for import or manufacture for sale of new drugs in the country,
- (3) Grant of permission to conduct clinical trials of new drug.
- (4) Convening the meetings of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board and Drugs Consultative Committee.
- (5) Grant or renewal of licences for certain categories of drugs as Central License Approving Authority.

Shortage of nurses

1484. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's high-level expert group on health has set a target to have a minimum of two nurses and one auxiliary nurse midwife for every available doctors;

(b) if so, whether this move will help to face the shortage of nurses under National Rural Health Mission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Planning Commission's Report on High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage for India, the availability and absorption of nurses into the universal health coverage will ensure that the ratio of nurse and midwife (including Auxiliary Nurse/Midwives (ANMs)) per allopathic doctor goes up from the present level of 1.5:1 to 3:1 by 2025.

(b) and (c) Health is a state subject and posts are created by the concerned states. However, the State/UT Governments incorporate their requirement in annual Programme Implementation Plan and funds are released to State/UT Governments as per the approval of National Programme Coordination Committee for actual implementation. As on 30th September, 2011, 66784 ANM and 32860 Staff Nurses have been engaged across the country on contract basis. Besides, Staff Nurses have been engaged across the country on contract basis.

The Ministry has also provided financial assistance to the State for opening of 62 ANM and 70 GNM Schools in various states under the Scheme of Strengthening/upgradation of Nursing Services.

Levels of contaminates in food products

1485. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the levels of different contaminants viz, naturally occurring toxins, persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals in food according to any Government report/sample survey of food;

(b) the internationally accepted levels of these toxins according to various international standards and conventions; and

(c) what are the WHO policies for the same and how Government proposes to promote the safety of food, covering entire food chain from production to consumption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The safety limits of different contaminants, viz. naturally occurring toxins and heavy metals in food have been prescribed in Chapter II of Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011.

Internationally accepted levels of these toxins, persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals etc. are available in the Codex Standards, which are developed by Codex Alimentarius Commission [Joint body of World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Food Standard Programme].

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India is giving wide publicity about food safety to all stake holders through radio, television and news papers on a regular basis.

Survey on extent of drug abuse

1486. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) plans to conduct a nationwide survey to assess the extent of drug abuse in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the survey being undertaken will assess the number of drug users in the country, quantity of drug used segments in which it is widely prevalent and the kind of help provided by rehabilitation centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The NSSO has informed that it does not have any plan to conduct such survey. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, which is the nodal Ministry in respect of the problem of drug and alcohol abuse has informed that NSSO carried out a Pilot Survey on the extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse in the cities of Amritsar, Imphal and Mumbai in March-April, 2010 with

the objective of testing the efficacy of the sampling design and survey instrument, which may be adopted for the National Survey. It was observed from the draft report of the Pilot Survey that it does not give the realistic picture of the prevalence of drug abuse due to various reasons. NSSO has been requested by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to carry out an advanced pilot survey for 3 States *viz.* Punjab, Maharashtra and Manipur. The detailed National Survey to gauge the extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse in the country is to be taken up by the Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment after reviewing the report of the advanced pilot survey in three States.

HIV/AIDS Bill

1487. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the HIV/AIDS Bill and the timeline for introducing the Bill in the Parliament;
- (b) the reasons for the delay in tabling the Bill; and
- (c) the action Government has taken in the absence of legislation to address the issue of discrimination in private and public health facilities towards people living with HIV?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) The draft of the Bill is under consideration. The response to the evolving HIV epidemic in the country necessitated some contextual changes from the initial proposal.

- (c) Action taken by the Government in this regard includes the following:-
 - (i) Government has initiated intensive advocacy and sensitization among doctors, nurses and other paramedical workers so that People Living with HIV/AIDS are not discriminated, stigmatized or denied of services.
 - (ii) A directive was issued by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) on 26th August, 2008, on comprehensive ART Centers. The directive provides guidelines for enhancing the extent and efficacy of treatment administered to HIV positive persons. All State AIDS Control Societies (SACS) were directed to ensure that “all doctors, nurses, hospital staff shall treat HIV positive persons in a professional and humane manner’ with dignity and care”. Further, it must be ensured that there is no “stigma” or “discrimination” at health care facilities or otherwise. The cases of “denial of services” to HIV positive persons should initiated in all such cases. As per this directive, all States have established “State Grievance Redressal Committees” to address to various issues related to Care, Support and Treatment including stigma, discrimination and denial.

Eradication of polio from the country

1488. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of polio cases reported in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has intensified its efforts to stop residual polio virus circulation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to eradicate polio from the country completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The number of wild polio cases reported in the country during the last three years, State/UT wise is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) to (d) Yes, Government of India has intensified efforts to stop residual wild polio virus circulation and the steps being taken to eradicate polio from the country are as under:

- (i) To maintain population immunity two nationwide polio campaigns (National Immunization Days) followed by four large scale polio campaigns in the high risk states/high risk population like mobile and migrant population (Sub National Immunization Days) will continue so that no wild polio virus could establish circulation.
- (ii) Continuous vaccination is being carried out in Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal border to mitigate risk from importation of polio.
- (iii) Sensitive Surveillance to detect any polio cases.
- (iv) Environmental Surveillance of sewage samples is being carried out for detection of the polio vims at Mumbai, Delhi, Patna and Kolkata.
- (v) Emergency preparedness and response plan developed to respond to any wild polio virus case.
- (vi) multipronged strategy to improve sanitation, hygiene, availability of clean water and control of diarrhoea in 107 high risk blocks in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which were reporting maximum number of polio cases in the country.

Statement

State/UT wise polio cases from 2009 to 2011 (as on 16-3-2012)

Sl.No.	State/UTS	2009	2010	2011
1.	Arunachal Pradesh			
2.	Chhattisgarh			
3.	Goa			

Sl.No.	State/UTS	2009	2010	2011
4.	Kerala			
5.	Manipur			
6.	Meghalaya			
7.	Mizoram			
8.	Nagaland			
9.	Sikkim			
10.	Tamil Nadu			
11.	Tripura			
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil		
13.	Chandigarh			
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Nil	
15.	Daman and Diu			
16.	Lakshadweep			NIL
17.	Puducherry			
18.	Gujarat			
19.	Karnataka			
20.	Andhra Pradesh			
21.	Assam			
22.	Madhya Pradesh			
23.	Orissa			
24.	Uttarakhand	4		
25.	Rajasthan	3		
26.	Punjab	4		
27.	Delhi	4		
28.	Himachal Pradesh	1		
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	1	
30.	Jharkhand	2	8	
31.	Maharashtra	Nil	5	
32.	West Bengal	Nil	8	1
33.	Haryana	4	1	Nil
34.	Bihar	117	9	Nil
35.	Uttar Pradesh	602	10	Nil
	TOTAL	741	42	1

Grant to Rajasthan under Rashtriya Aarogya Nidhi

†1489. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of grant which Rajasthan is yet to receive from the Union Government for the year 2010-11 as per the provisions of the Rashtriya Aarogya Nidhi under the scheme to provide free medical facility to the BPL families; and

(b) by when the said amount will be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no balance amount to be released to the Government of Rajasthan for the year 2010-11. However, the Government of Rajasthan had requested to grant an amount of Rs. 260.42 lakh against the figure of expenditure incurred under the scheme upto December, 2008. The State Government was requested to fulfil the following conditions stipulated under the guidelines of the State Illness Assistance Fund:

- (1) Memorandum of Association,
- (2) Rule and Regulation of the Society,
- (3) Registration of Society Certificate,
- (4) Documentary proof (photocopy of the pass book of the Bank by the Rajasthan Government has been credited to the society,
- (5) Application form for Central Assistance duly filled in,
- (6) Account of the Society shall be audited by AG, Rajasthan; and
- (7) List of hospital recognized by the State Govt. for the purpose.

(b) Further grants will be released to the Government of Rajasthan on fulfilment of the above conditions and submission of the requisite information.

Sealing of coronary products by DCGI

1490. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) has sealed some of the coronary products at CARE Hospital, Hyderabad;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the same products have been supplied to other hospitals in some of the States where DCGI has not yet conducted raids;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether DCGI proposes to raid and sealed the coronary products in those hospitals where the same products have been supplied?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Additional seats for medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh

1491. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has granted 500 additional MBBS seats to Andhra Pradesh for 2012-13 in Government medical colleges;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has put a condition for granting these additional seats; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) the Medical Council of India has received 10 applications from the Government Medical Colleges of Andhra Pradesh for increase of 50 MBBS seats in each medical college for the academic year 2012-13. The last date for grant of permission is 15th June, 2012.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Funding of second phase of HIV/AIDS prevention programme

1492. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the plans the Ministry is contemplating in the light of Bill Gates Foundation's withdrawal of assistance to the tune of US \$ 300 million to HIV/AIDS prevention programme in India;

(b) by when Government is going to start its second phase of HIV/AIDS prevention programme;

(c) the quantum of fund required for the second phase; and

(d) the steps Government is contemplating to pool the resources not only for the existing one but also for the second phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) During National AIDS Control Programme III (2007-2012) the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) supplemented the efforts of the national programme with assistance that has included direct implementation of interventions as well as technical support. BMGF have indicated that they will be withdrawing from direct implementation of activities. Accordingly, Government have formulated a detailed transition plan for continuing these activities from own resources. BMGF have agreed to provide element of technical support estimated at US\$ 38 million during the next phase.

Under National AIDS Control Programme(NACP)-IV (2012-17) in the, Twelfth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide necessary domestic resources wherever external resources may not be forthcoming.

(b) to (d) The next phase of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is scheduled for 2012-2017 which will be the fourth phase. National AIDS Control Programme has been implemented in the following phases so far:

NACP I - 1991-1992 to 1998-1999

NACP II - 1999-2000 to 2006-2007

NACP III - 2007-2008 to 2011-2012

NACP-IV will be co-terminus with the 12th Five Year Plan period. Estimated requirement of funds for National AIDS Control Programme IV is Rs. 15,815 cr. Expenditure of Rs. 2110 cr. Was incurred during NACP II.

Domestic resources will be provided to meet the requirement wherever external aid is not forthcoming.

Schemes for welfare of the differently abled

1493. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing schemes for the education, training and Rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged persons and assistance provided and works undertaken during the last three years and this year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the beneficiaries during the above-mentioned period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the new schemes likely to be launched by Government for the welfare of the physically and mentally challenged persons and to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government is implementing the following major schemes for education, training and rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs):-

- (i) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) implemented by Ministry of Human Resources Development, upto Rs. 3000 per child is provided for Inclusive Education for Children with Special Needs (CWSN). District plan for children with special needs is formulated within the Rs. 3000/- per child norm, with Rs. 1000/- earmarked exclusively for engagement of resource teachers. A statement indicating the number of CWSN covered under SSA since 2008-09 is given in Statement (*See* below).
- (ii) Under the Scheme of Assistance to disabled persons of Ministry of

Social Justice and Empowerment for purchase and fitting/fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP), aids and appliances are distributed to eligible Persons with Disability by the implementing agencies. A statement indicating statewise details of funds released under ADIP scheme is given in Statement-II (*See below*)

- (iii) Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for providing various services to Persons with Disabilities, like special schools, vocational training centres, community based rehabilitation, pre-school and early intervention etc. A statement indicating funds released and “number of beneficiaries under DDRS given in Statement-III (*See below*) Under the Grant in aid schemes, namely DDRS and ADIP funds are not allocated to State Governments, but are released to NGOs/Implementing agencies on the recommendation of State Government’s Grant in aid Committees.
- (iv) The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation is mainly providing financial assistance in the form of loans at concessional rates to Persons with Disabilities for self-employment and for pursuing Professional/Education/Training courses. Statements indicating state-wise disbursement under Self employment scheme and Entrepreneurial Development Programme are given in Statement-IV and V respectively. (*See below*)
- (v) Ministry of Labour and Employment, under their scheme namely Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRC) for Handicapped, imparts non-formal vocational training. 20 VRC centres have been set up in the country. A Statement indicating Physical achievements is given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

(c) The Government introduces new schemes from time to time depending upon the need and subject to availability of funds.

Statement-I

*Number of children with special needs under Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan
(as on 28-11-2011)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172546	174587	180438	179154
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7394	9765	17641	17641
3.	Assam	96948	97801	92537	98949
4.	Bihar	259852	265181	255799	273088

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
5.	Chhattisgarh	45693	45075	54114	55764
6.	Goa	1725	1397	1397	946
7.	Gujarat	63705	90738	91067	94479
8.	Haryana	20592	21898	33191	2309
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22040	22040	19242	19242
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20118	20117	20550	20598
11.	Jharkhand	40300	40720	56614	65127
12.	Karnataka	109640	135301	125251	12521
13.	Kerala	128744	127174	127174	120788
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110936	106098	90914	920931
15.	Maharashtra	414277	395116	395116	410377
16.	Manipur	4504	4557	4767	5450
17.	Meghalaya	8404	8404	10070	10090
18.	Mizoram	5545	6390	6705	6769
19.	Nagaland	2948	3672	5822	5862
20.	Orissa	117687	119578	118315	118633
21.	Punjab	51592	96277	95683	115685
22.	Rajasthan	247067	242680	240151	239917
23.	Sikkim	802	770	770	850
24.	Tamil Nadu	116339	118151	118151	130709
25.	Tripura	3043	3494	3498	3183
26.	Uttar Pradesh	359415	375437	375489	370434
27.	Uttrakhand	15015	15397	19910	21134
28.	West Bengal	162303	22303	223034	233485
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	815	466	466	466
30.	Chandigarh	4507	3816	2278	3349
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	206	206	194
32.	Daman and Diu	117	141	1031	1031
33.	Delhi	8581	6504	12068	12068
34.	Lakshadweep	463	463	463	333
35.	Puducherry	2926	2926	2996	2996
	TOTAL	2626747	2785371	2802938	2886682

Statement-II

State wise details of funds released and number of beneficiaries in camp activity under scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase/fitting of AIDS/Appliances (ADIP scheme) during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto 22.03.12)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto 22.03.12)	
		Release of funds (Rs.in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount released (Rs.in lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Amount released (Rs.in lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Amount released (Rs.in lakhs)	Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	121.00	9085	137.00				126	
2.	Bihar	68.62	18163	16.99		41.00		142.33	
3.	Chhattisgarh	40.75	822	7.50					
4.	Goa	4.00	72	0.00					
5.	Gujarat	154.75	7283	85.45		101.70		8.8	
6.	Haryana	53.00	1780	23.50	Being Compiled	14.00		8.5	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	21.25	221	25.00		43.00			
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.00	903	0.00		76.00			
9.	Jharkhand	27.42	1012	46.00		103.00			
10.	Karnataka	91.25	1978	73.00		21.00			
11.	Kerala	6.75	95	140.00					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	188.65	2228	140.40		6.71			
13.	Maharashtra	190.88	6398	129.25		179.34		11.25	
14.	Orissa	93.00	7218	97.00		198.79			

15.	Punjab	44.45	3323	56.50	8.33	11.88
16.	Rajasthan	196.50	7146	128.00	309.00	93.75
17.	Tamil Nadu	203.58	4100	159.11	291.50	150.34
18.	Uttar Pradesh	387.16	17163	240.25	333.01	41
19.	Uttrakhand	21.37	3220	17.75	45.00	11
20.	West Bengal	61.90	8119	100.20	46.36	10
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	4.00	193	0.00	6.00	
22.	Chandigarh	0.00		0.00		
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.50	54	2.00	3.00	
24.	Daman and diu	3.00	157	0.00		
25.	Delhi	28.50	2331	5.60	19.00	7
26.	Lakshadweep	1.50	72	2.00	3.00	
27.	Puducherry	7.50	212	0.00	13.00	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.00	472	53.00	49.00	
29.	Assam	324.68	15031	317.50	337.48	57
30.	Manipur	20.34	721	,0.00	42.00	
31.	Meghalaya	40.00	726	40.00	40.00	
32.	Mizoram	34.00	846	34.00	34.00	
33.	Nagaland	37.00	572	37.00		
34.	Sikkim	22.00	1524	0.00		
35.	Tripura	71.00	2714	71.00		
TOTAL		2660.80	124336	2185.00	2364.22	678.85

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Statement-III

State-wise details of grant-in-aid released and the beneficiaries in the last three years and current year
(upto 20.03.2012) under DDRS

Sl.No.	State	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)				No. of beneficiaries			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1317.78	1586.81	2063.86	1860.00	30459	19356	29100	20203
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.37	672	3.36	9.66	1032	231	231	5482
3.	Assam	121.92	87.40	184.57	166.06	2520	1717	3924	3192
4.	Bihar	87.75	45.48	100.57	95.66	1444	520	1430	1262
5.	Chandigarh	0.00	10.50	0.00	0.00	0	377	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	76.69	31.52	20.07	8.95	1043	485	311	166
7.	Delhi	193.55	170.24	249.67	151.83	5567	3117	6297	4015
8.	Goa	13.09	18.30	14.05	0.00	184	308	175	0
9.	Gujarat	82.20	57.40	50.88	48.16	9796	4133	9243	34966
10.	Haryana	127.92	78.36	107.58	117.92	2016	820	1512	1259
11.	Himachal Pradesh	40.83	17.99	52.39	35.79	1170	691	1748	867
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.93	7.19	21.92	15.62	394	103	240	152
13.	Jharkhand	10.06	12.01	24.02	0.00	123	76	193	0
14.	Karnataka	814.66	857.24	1057.62	1058.00	12115	12502	10026	8771
15.	Kerala	378.40	386.96	9.99	888.11	3751	4552	5922	10579

16.	Madhya Pradesh	170.35	9956	175.81	134.33	2165	932	41167	1439
17.	Maharashtra	254.23	150.51	217.50	228.91	7265	2805	13178	49455
18.	Manipur	196.76	130.14	305.91	182.89	2756	1599	3018	1512
19.	Meghalaya	75.65	25.64	73.60	63.99	1253	466	925	783
20.	Mizoram	19.60	6.58	40.45	22.67	181	60	421	241
21.	Odisha	367.34	448.66	591.15	417.81	9454	5557	10714	3290
22.	Puducherry	15.33	13.36	6.55	12.65	202	104	106	216
23.	Punjab	94.00	35.38	130.28	12.54	2149	814	3576	180
24.	Rajasthan	93.14	168.81	179.45	89.92	1617	2518	7811	2910
25.	Tamil Nadu	474.37	366.18	421.49	357.39	10343	27287	12706	17247
26.	Tripura	10.81	21.36	6.20	10.66	179	192	111	102
27.	Uttar Pradesh	700.21	718.82	612.36	516.82	36480	10827	29784	12173
28.	Uttrakhand	63.02	53.60	132.60	63.83	783	559	7083	1638
29.	West Bengal	641.12	543.22	591.74	548.34	51201	10836	29413	38183
TOTAL		6476.38	6155.94	8225.64	7118.51	197642	113544	230365	220283

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Statement-IV

State wise details of disbursement made during the last three years and the current year (upto 24.11.2011) under Self Employment Scheme of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT.s	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Disb.	Benf.	Disb.	Benf.	Disb.	Benf.	Disb.	Benf.	Disb.	Benf.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209.5	438	138.08	404	0.00	0	0.00	0	347.58	842
2.	Assam	25.00	90	0.00	0	90.78	100	0.00	0	115.78	190
3.	Bihar	0.00	0	5.00	20	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.00	20
4.	Chandigarh	6.38	22	3.18	15	11.41	48	0.35	2	21.32	87
5.	Chhattisgarh	264.25	310	146.19	144	232.65	152	184.84	38	827.93	644
6.	Delhi	2.7	1	28.74	62	40.38	144	10.0	36	81.82	243
7.	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.00	8	0.00	0	10.00	8
8.	Gujarat	409.74	1055	578.65	1511	29.75	76	0.00	0	1018.14	2642
9.	Haryana	564.78	1311	600.79	865	192.81	292	226.50	438	1584.88	2906
10.	Himachal Pradesh	173.25	412	134.3	126	232.77	208	103.97	114	649.29	860
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	111.75	117	42.31	43	98.74	105	56.25	76	309.05	341
12.	Jharkhand	74.01	53	18.51	10	96.57	78	0.00	0	189.09	141
13.	Karnataka	0.00	0	50.00	100	100.00	200	50.00	100	200.00	400
14.	Kerala	90.8	97	259.62	257	0.00	0	109.00	145	459.42	499
15.	Lakshadweep	4.75	5	3.80	4	18.55	22	0.00	0	27.10	31

16.	Madhya Pradesh	324.1	479	0.00	0	55.63	87	0.00	0	40973	566
17.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Maharashtra	132.22	32	358.05	357	388.50	308	217.01	309	1095.78	1006
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	10.00	20	25.00	40	35.00	60
20.	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	50.00	178	0.00	0	50.00	178
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
22.	Orissa	5.00	26	5.00	24	174.83	364	26.12	21	210.95	435
23.	Puducherry	94.76	183	104.88	189	39.23	74	140.46	211	379.33	657
24.	Punjab	108.05	147	52.79	85	72.67	80	100.00	243	333.51	555
25.	Rajasthan	159.53	258	142.1	230	201.2	239	66.13	66	568.96	793
26.	Sikkim	15.00	54	0.00	0	6.30	2	0.00	0	21.30	56
27.	Tamil Nadu	185.82	741	370.07	1553	796.14	3239	548.00	2325	1900.03	7858
28.	Tripura	1.35	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.35	1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	14.39	15	3.11	4	0.00	0	464.5	921	482.00	940
30.	Uttaranchal	14.35	24	1.92	2	34.79	56	27.00	44	78.06	126
31.	West Bengal	36.92	79	6.06	19	147.03	272	0.95	2	190.96	372

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Statement-V
Details of funds released and beneficiaries covered under schemes for financial assistance for skill and entrepreneurial development programme (as on 28.11.2011)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT and District	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
		Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos
1.	Chhattisgarh	3.35	30	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	3.35	30
2.	Delhi	1.41	20	0.72	25	0.64	0	0.00	0	2.77	45
3.	Gujarat	0	0	0.00	15	0.5	0	0.27	0	0.77	15
4.	Haryana	1.54	20	1.4	40	2.79	45	0.00	0	5.73	105
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.74	21	0.66	0	0.00	0	1.40	21
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.34	19	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.34	19
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	0	0.00	15	0.52	0	0.00	0	0.52	15
8.	Kerala	0.61	13	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.61	13
9.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40	2.15	40	2.15	80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3.50	20	1.93	63	1.92	0	0.00	0	7.35	83
11.	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0	165	4.98	0	0.35	0	5.33	165
12.	Orissa	1.65	21	1.12	20	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.77	41
13.	Punjab	0.00	0	4.49	60	2.25	60	0.00	0	6.74	120
14.	Rajasthan	1.01	27	2.09	54	2.630	0	0.00	0	5.73	81
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4.76	60	1.1	30	1.1	0	0.00	0	6.96	90
16.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	15	0.55	0	0.43.	0	0.98	15
17.	West Bengal	0.00	0	0.00	15	0.65	0	0.49	0	1.14	15
	TOTAL	17.83	211	13.93	557	19.19	145	3.69	40	54.64	953

Statement-VI*Physical achievements during last three years under
Vocational Rehabilitation Centres (VRCs)*

Year	Intake	Evaluation	Rehabilitation
2008-09	34501	34288	11132
2009-10	30279	30047	107870
2010-11	30008	32793	12657

Financial assistance for JE affected districts

1494. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to provide financial assistance packages to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) affected districts all over the country;
- (b) if so, the quantum of funds released and to which districts;
- (c) whether any vaccination programme has been started to control JE in the affected districts in the country specially in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Tamil Nadu; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Government of India (GOI) constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) in November, 2011 to evolve a multi-pronged strategy to address multiple issues relating to Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES). GoM held 4 meetings and finalized its recommendations pertaining to public health interventions, expansion of JE vaccination, improved case management, medical and social rehabilitation, improved provisions of drinking water and sanitation in rural and urban areas and improved nutrition. The GoM recommendations have been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat.

(c) and (d) JE vaccination in campaign mode started in 2006 in a phased manner. 112 JE endemic districts in 15 States including Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Tamil Nadu have been covered till December, 2011. JE vaccination in these districts initially covered all children in the age group of 1-15 years in campaign mode and thereafter all new cohorts were covered through routine JE vaccination is administered to children in age-group of 16-24 months.

Free treatment for cancer afflicted children

†1495. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States where facility of free treatment to cancer afflicted minor children are being provided in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to provide free treatment facility to cancer afflicted children in all the States;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and it is for various State Governments to ensure that adequate facilities for early detection, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer are made available to all including minor children.

The Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial assistance to Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals/Institutions. The Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 and the programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012. Under Cancer component of NPCDCS, the district hospitals are strengthened for early diagnosis of Cancer, chemotherapy facilities and palliative care to Cancer patients. Financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient is available for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district; The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These TCCs are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

Besides this, under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP), 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) in various States/UTs have been recognized for carrying out research activity and for providing cost effective treatment to the poor and needy Cancer patients. In addition, either free or subsidized treatment is provided to the poor Cancer patients including children in Government institutions.

‘Report of CVC on public sectors’

1496. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) report on corrupt public sectors and services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Department of Public Enterprises has not received any

report on 'corrupt public sectors and services in the country', from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Non-payment of wages to HCL employees

1497. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL) Rupnarayanpur and Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL), Kakinada in West Bengal are not getting their monthly wages and salaries regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to regularize their monthly payment of wages and salaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The production operation in Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), is suspended since February, 2003 and there is minimal revenue generation in the Company. Salary/wages and statutory dues of the employees of HCL up to 30.09.2011 have already been released.

Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL) with a unit in kankinara in West Bengal, is being disinvested under THE TYRE CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (DISINVESTMENT OF OWNERSHIP) ACT, 2007 (No. 50 of 2007). TCIL has not manufactured tyres during December, 2011 and January, 2012. TCIL has paid salaries to its employees till August, 2011.

Government of India have been periodically providing financial assistance as Non-Plan loan to sick/loss making PSUs under Department of Heavy Industry, which have not been able to pay salary/wages and statutory dues to its employees.

'Minority Quota in PSUs'

1498. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any instructions for making appointment under minority quota in Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details of those instructions; and

(c) how far these have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per Department of Personnel and Training's O.M. No. 41018/2/2011-Estt. (Res.) dated 22nd December, 2011, the Government has decided to carve out a sub-quota of 4.5% for minorities, as defined under Section 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, from within the 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). These instructions have been

extended by the Department of Public Enterprises to the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) vide O.M. No. 6/6/2011 -DPE (SC/ST Cell) dated 2nd January, 2012 for compliance in recruitments/appointments in the CPSEs. These instructions have taken effect from 1st January, 2012 and the instructions issued already on the reservation for OBCs stand modified to that extent.

(c) Implementation of instructions on reservation for various categories in CPSEs is monitored by the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned with the CPSEs.

PSUs without Chairman

1499. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Navratna Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are yet to appoint their Chairmen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the list of such PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Of the 16 Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), viz. (1) Bharat Electronics Limited, (2) Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, (3) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, (4) GAIL (India) Limited, (5) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, (6) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, (7) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, (8) National Aluminium Company Limited, (9) NMDC Limited, (10) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, (11) Oil India Limited, (12) Power Finance Corporation Limited, (13) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, (14) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, (15) Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, and (16) Shipping Corporation of India Limited, regular Chief Executive has been appointed in 14 CPSEs. Only in 2 Navratna CPSEs, viz. NMDC Limited and National Aluminium Company Limited, a regular Chief Executive is not in position on date.

'Loss making PSUs'

1500. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Sector undertakings (PSUs) functioning at the Central and State levels and how many of them are incurring sustained losses;

(b) the details of these enterprises with losses incurred by them;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to find reasons for these losses; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the financial health of these loss-making enterprises?

THE MINISTER FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As Per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey (2010-11) that was laid in the Parliament on 22.03.2012, there were

220 operating Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2011. Thirty six (36) CPSEs have been incurring losses continuously for the last three years. State-wise list of these CPSEs and their losses, during the last three years, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December 2004 to look into the reasons of sickness and advise the Government, inter alia, on revival and restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs.

Statement

State-wise continuously loss making CPSEs as on 31.3.2011

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State-wise CPSEs Name	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar ISL Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	-2702	-2393	-1683
Andhra Pradesh				
2.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-2132	-1531	-1107
Assam				
3.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-8509	-2786	-21504
Bihar				
4.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-999	-908	-863
Delhi				
5.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-18	-16	-98
6.	Air India Ltd,	-686517	-555244	-554826
7.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-2912	-4154	-8183
8.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2269	-2209	-1672
Haryana				
9.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-62183	-51382	-48141
Jammu and Kashmir				
10.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4540	-4994	-6948
11.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-48	-60	-30
Karnataka				
12.	HMT Ltd.	-7924	-5291	-7079
13.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-9306	-4580	-3717
14.	HMT Watches Ltd.	-25374	-16834	-16405
15.	ITI Ltd.	-35775	-45876	-66818
16.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2612	-2577	-1844

Sl.No.	State-wise CPSEs Name	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Madhya Pradesh				
17.	NEPA Ltd.	-7040	-5533	-4608
Maharashtra				
18.	Air India Charters Ltd.	-39122	-36069	-33960
19.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-4242	-4985	-2209
20.	Hotel Corpn. Of India Ltd.	-2020	-2911	-1861
21.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-2155	-2738	-3030
Meghalaya				
22.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev.Corpn. Ltd.	-174	-182	-201
Nagaland				
23.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.	-1344	-1438	-1810
Odisha				
24.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-71	-160	-139
Tamil Nadu				
25.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	115665	-100921	-89026
26.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	-52	-52	-83
Uttar Pradesh				
27.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-418	-879	-352
28.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-5082	-4263	-4403
29.	Scooters India Ltd.	-1711	-2801	-2765
30.	Triveni Structural Ltd. West Bengal	-5318	-5622	-4698
West Bengal				
31.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-916	-1054	-352
32.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.	-690	-690	-784
33.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-468	-182	-11481
34.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-60739	-45932	-44537
35.	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-3809	-5459	-688
36.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	-1050	-5442	-5272

Fall in gas production in KG-D6

1501. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is sudden fall in gas production in KG-D6 block especially after UK-base BP plc bought 30 per cent stake in Reliance Industries Limited (RIL);

(b) whether Government has decided to take penal action against RIL for the drastic fall in production of gas in KG-D6 block;

(c) if so, the details of action taken against RIL;

(d) whether Government has conducted any inquiry to ascertain as to whether the fall in gas production is genuine or artificial and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken to meet gas demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry has reported that the average natural gas production from D1, D3 and MA fields of the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by the consortium of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Niko Resources Limited (NIKO) during February, 2012 is about 35.57 MMSCMD, as against the planned production of 70.38 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per day (MMSCMD) in D1, D3 and MA fields in the year (2011-12) as per approved Field Development Plans (FDPs) of D1, D3 and MA fields .

The breakup of current gas production in above block is as under:

D1 and D3 fields	:	28.93 MMSCMD
MA field	:	6.64 MMSCMD
TOTAL	:	35.57 MMSCMD

The issue of falling gas production in KG-D6 block has been deliberated in various Technical Committee Meetings held between Contractor(s) and DGH including the field visit by DGH technical team to ascertain the reasons for less gas production. The Management Committee (comprising of representatives of GoI/DGH and Contractor(s)) has also examined the issue from time to time. The major reasons for fall in gas production are as under:

- 6 out of total 18 gas producers put on production in D1 and D3 fields have ceased to flow due to water loading/sand ingress in the wells.
- 1 oil/gas producer in MA field out of 6 oil/gas producers has ceased to flow due to water loading in well.
- Non- drilling of gas producers in D1 & D3 by the Contractor(s) in line with the approved AIDP. So far, 18 producers have been drilled, completed and connected as against 31 producers by 31.03.2012 as per approved AIDP.

(e) In order to increase the gas production from KG-D6 block, the Contractor has been advised to drill more gas producers in D1 and D3 gas fields as well as adopt appropriate remedial measures such as wells intervention in D1 and D3 and MA fields to revive the sick wells in order to achieve the gas production in line with

approved FDP. The Contractor has drilled 4 more wells in D1 and D3 which are yet to be completed or connected. Further, the Optimized Field Development Plan for 4 other gas discoveries (D-2, 6, 19 and 22) in this block has been approved by the MC in Januray, 2012.

Pilferage of LPG

1502. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether LPG pilferage is taking place in the country on a large scale;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore during the last three years, State-wise, with special reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the action taken against the erring officials and public involved in such crimes, State-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken to make fool-proof system in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The possibility of supply of partially used cylinders/under-weight cylinders/ pilfering product from LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements can not be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that based on the established complaints of supply of partially used cylinders/under-weight cylinders/pilfering product from LPG cylinders, action has been taken in 145 cases in the country, including 3 cases in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the period April 2011 to January 2012 between April and December, 2009 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG). The State-wise detailed are as under:

Sl.No.	States	No. of established cases
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Delhi	38
3.	Gujarat	8
4.	Haryana	3
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2
6.	Jharkhand	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2
8.	Maharashtra	1
9.	Odisha	3
10.	Punjab	25
11.	Rajasthan	8

Sl.No.	States	No. of established cases
12.	Uttar Pradesh	49
13.	Uttarakhand	1
14.	West Bengal	1

(c) No instances of a nexus between the officials of OMCs and their LPG distributors being found indulging in LPG pilferage activities have come to the notice of the Government.

(d) The officials of OMCs carry out checks at distributors' godowns, delivery points, as well as en-route to ensure that no pilferage takes place. The distributors of OMCs are under strict instructions to check the weight of cylinders at their godowns before delivery, and only cylinders with the specified weight are to be delivered to the customers. The distributors have also been instructed to ensure that the seals are verified and shown to the customers at the time of delivery. In case any under-weight cylinder is received by the customer, such cylinders are replaced with a fresh refill cylinder without any charges levied by the OMCs.

OMCs have introduced different colours for domestic and non-domestic LPG cylinders for controlling the diversion of domestic LPG for unauthorized use.

Further, joint inspections/raids are conducted by the officers of OMCs in coordination with State Government officials to arrest the menace of pilferage of LPG and cases are filed by the District Administration against the culprits under various provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and other relevant Acts.

Government have also issued advertisements cautioning the public that use of domestic LPG for non-domestic purposes is illegal, dangerous and against national interest. Through these advertisements, cooperation of the general public has also been sought to report any irregularity/malpractice to the OMCs.

Gas connectivity network in the country by GAIL

1503. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has proposed to arrange vast network of gas connectivity across the country over the next few years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the above project is likely to be taken up and the expected time of completion thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of pipelines being laid by GAIL during the next two years along-with their anticipated completion period are as below:

Name of the pipeline	Anticipated Completion in
Bawana Nangal Pipeline (BNPL)	March 2012
Vijaipur-Kota Pipeline and Spurlines to Chittorgarh	Financial Year 12-13
Karanpur-Moradabad-Kashipur-Rudrapur Pipeline (Phase-II)	Financial Year 12-13
Ludhiana-Jalandhar section and Saharanpur-Haridwar, Rishikesh Dehradun.	Financial Year 13-14
Dabhol-Bangalore Pipeline	Financial Year 13-14
Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore/Mangalore Pipeline	Financial Year 13-14
Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline	Financial Year 14-15 onwards [36 months from 1st 3(i) Notification]
Jhajjar-Hissar Pipeline	Financial Year 14-15
BGL Kakinada	FY 12-13
Pipeline to PY-1 and 3 fields of Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited	FY 12-13
KG Basin, Pipeline to Panduranga Energy Ltd.	FY 13-14
KCJP-GVK-Vemagiri Pipeline Project	FY 12-13
Interconnection of Lingala- Kaikaluru Isolated Field with KG Basin Network	FY 12-13

Cut in gas production from RIL'S KG-D6 block

1504. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) has cut the production of gas from Krishna Godavari (KG) basin D-6 Block from 70 mmscmd to about 35 mmscmd:

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it will impact the industries to which the KG-D6 gas is allocated; and

(c) the reasons for cutting the production and the reaction of Government of thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons

(DGH) under this Ministry has reported that the average natural gas production from D1, D3 and MA fields of the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by the consortium of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Niko Resources Limited (NIKO) during February, 2012 is about 35.57 MMSCMD, as against the planned production of 70.38 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per day (MMSCMD) in D1, D3 and MA fields in the year (2011-12) as per approved Field Development Plans (FDPs) of D1, D3 and MA fields .

The breakup of current gas production in above block is as under:

D1 and D3 fields	:	28.93 MMSCMD
MA field	:	6.64 MMSCMD
TOTAL	:	35.57 MMSCMD

(b) In view of decline in production of KG-D6 gas, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas issued an order on 12.7.2010 to apply pro-rata cuts in the supply against firm allocation to all customers on days when the total production is less than the signed Gas Sale and Purchase Agreements (GSPAs).

As the gas production continued to fall, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in the larger public interest vide order dated 30.3.2011 directed the KG D6 Contractors that:

- (i) Supply to core sectors viz., Fertilizer, LPG, Power and CGD (domestic and transport) sectors, apart from gas needed for operation of East West Pipeline (EWPL) should be fully met up to their firm allocations before any supply is made to other sectors, irrespective of the production levels,
- (ii) Further, if there is any short fall in meeting the firm demand of remaining sectors due to fall in production, pro-rata cuts should be imposed on non-core sector customers;
- (iii) If the KG D6 gas production is still insufficient to meet the demand of core sector, then cuts would be imposed in the reverse order i.e, in the sequence of CGD (domestic and transport), Power, LPG, and lastly Fertilizer.

(c) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry has reported that the reasons for lower gas production from D1 and D3 fields in the block KG-DWN-98/3 may be attributed to drilling of less number of development wells (producers) as compared to that envisaged in the Management Committee (MC) approved Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP). DGH has further reported that the reasons for decline in gas production form D1 and D3 fields in the block KG-DWN-98/3 is due to drilling of only 22 wells (18 gas producing wells and 4 wells drilled but not connected or put on production) as against the 31 producing

wells approved for drilling upto March, 2012 as per the Field Development Plan (FDP), In addition, five out of total 18 gas producing wells in D1 and D3 fields have ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in the wells. One oil/gas producing well in MA field out of 6 oil/gas producing wells has ceased due to water loading. The Contractor has expressed inability to firm up appropriate drilling locations on plea of geological complexities. DGH has not agreed to the Contractor's contention and asked the Contractor to comply with the approved FDP by drilling more number of gas producing wells in D1 and D3 gas fields and achieved the FDP approved gas Production Profile.

Benefits of dismantling of APM

1505. DR. T.N. SEEMA:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for dismantling Administered Price Mechanism (APM) of petroleum products;

(b) whether this move has benefited the common man;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of times the price of petrol has risen since APM was dismantled on 26 June, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) With effect from 1.4.2002, the Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM) for petroleum products was dismantled and it was decided that the prices of all petroleum products, except PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG, would be market-determined. The primary objective behind the reforms undertaken by the Government was the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes for the common man, and for ensuring country's energy security in the long term. However, in view of the steep increase and high volatility in the international oil prices since 2004-05, the Government started modulating the Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of the four sensitive petroleum products; namely Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG sold by the three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to protect the consumer from the inflationary impact of international oil prices.

In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group set up to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S, Parikh, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010

(d) The details of revision in RSP of Petrol at Delhi since 26.06.2010 are given in Statement.

Statement*Revision of Petrol Prices since 26.6.2010*

Sl. No.	Date	RSP (Rs. per litre)	Increase	Reason for Increase
	25.06.2010	47.93	-	RSP as on 25.6.2010
1.	26.06.2010	51.43	3.50	Increase in Basic Price
2.	01.07.2010	51.45	0.02	Increase in Siding and Shunting Charges
3.	08.09.2010	51.56	0.11	Increase in Dealer's commission
4.	21.09.2010	51.83	0.27	Increase in Basic Price
5.	17.10.2010	52.55	0.72	Increase in Basic Price
6.	02.11.2010	52.59	0.04	Increase in Siding and Shunting Charges
7.	09.11.2010	52.91	0.32	Increase in Basic Price
8.	16.12.2010	55.87	2.96	Increase in Basic Price
9.	15.01.2011	58.37	2.50	Increase in Basic Price
10.	15.05.2011	63.37	5.00	Increase in Basic Price
11.	01.07.2011	63.70	0.33	Increase in Siding and Shunting Charges and Dealer's commission
12.	16.09.2011	66.84	3.14	Increase in Basic Price
13.	04.11.2011	68.64	1.80	Increase in Basic Price
14.	16.11.2011	66.42	-2.22	Reduction in Basic Price
15.	01.12.2011	65.64	-0.78	Reduction in Basic Price
		65.64		Current RSP at Delhi

Note - Price as per IOCL at Delhi

Validity of price approved under NELP-PSCs

1506. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the period prescribed under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) for which a price once approved will remain valid;

(b) under which provision of the PSC Government decided that the price approved for KG-D6 gas had to remain valid for five years;

(c) what is meant by arms length sales in the region under the PSC; and

(d) whether in the event of change in arms length prices in the region at any point, whether PSC prices would reflect the changed prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The price fixation of natural gas produced under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime is done according to the relevant articles of PSCs. The articles do not provide any time limit for which the price of natural gas has to be valid.

According to the PSC of the block KG-DWN-98/3 operated by the consortium of Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and Niko Resource Limited (NIKO), the Contractor submitted a price proposal for approval of the Government, which was considered by an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM). The EGOM has approved the price formula submitted by RIL with a few modifications base on which the current NELP gas produced from the block KG-DWN-98/3 works out to be US\$ 4.2 per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) at crude price greater or equal to US\$ 60 per barrel. The EGoM has approved the price formula for a period of five (5) years from the dated of commencement of supply of gas from the above block.

(c) “Arms Length” Sales” means sales made freely in the open market, in freely convertible currencies, between willing and unrelated sellers and buyers and in which such buyers and sellers have no contractual or other relationship, directly or indirectly, or any common or joint interest as is reasonably likely to influence selling prices and shall, inter alia, exclude sales (whether direct or indirect, through brokers or otherwise) involving Affiliates, sales between Companies which are Parties to this Contract, sales between governments and government-owned entities, counter trades, restricted or distress sales, sales involving baiter arrangements and generally any transactions motivated in whole or in part by considerations other than normal commercial practices.

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

CAG’s observation on KG-D6 block

1507. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has criticised Government for allowing Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) to retain its entire eastern offshore KG-D6 block, whereas it should have got a part of it under the terms of its contract, and also observed that the development cost of India’s largest gas field had escalated significantly from the original estimate given in 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government so far on the basis of above mentioned CAG’s observations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Comptroller and Auditor

General of India (CAG) has submitted its final report inter alia objecting to the non-relinquishment of contract area and declaring the entire contract area of the Block KG-DWN-98/3 as 'discovery area'. CAG's observations are as under:

"MoPNG should review determination of the entire contract area of KG-DWN-98/3 as 'discovery area' strictly in terms of the PSC provisions. Further, it should delineate the stipulated 25 per cent relinquishment area at the time of the conclusion of the 1st and 2nd exploratory phases, and then correctly delineate the 'discovery area' strictly based on the PSC definition, linked to well or wells drilled in that part, without considering any subsequent discoveries (which are invalid on account of non-compliance with PSC provisions)".

Further, CAG has also made following observation regarding development cost:

"The operator submitted an 'Initial' Development Plan (IDP) in May 2004 (with estimated capital expenditure (capex) of US\$ 2.4 billion). The IDP was followed up with an Addendum to the IDP (AIDP) in October 2006 (estimated capex of US\$ 5.2 billion for Phase-I and US\$ 3.6 billion for Phase-II. We found that:

- Most procurement activities were undertaken late in line with the schedules of the IDP of May 2004. By contrast, activities in respect of items in the AIDP were initiated even before the submission / approval of the AIDP. Clearly, the development activities of the operator were guided by AIDP, rather than IDP.
- As indicated by the operator, advance action was taken to tie up vendors for timely development of D1/D3 fields in anticipation of the MC approval of the AIDP. While a view could, perhaps, be taken that such pre-approval action is at the risk and cost of the contractor, in reality, this increases the probability of such approvals becoming a fait accompli.

Since approval of estimates does not constitute acceptance of the cost projections of the operator, validating the cost incurred by him can be done only after audit of the actual cost through proper norms. Part of the expenditure in respect of individual items under AIDP incurred during 2006-07 and 2007-08 has been audited. Remaining expenditure incurred from 2008-09 onwards will be covered in future audits".

The report of the CAG has been referred to Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the same is under consideration of the PAC

Availability of gas at Godawari and Cauvery basins

1508. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total estimated availability of gas in the Godavari basin;

- (b) whether there is any scope of availability of gas in Cauvery basin; and
- (c) the States which are getting gas from Godavari basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) under this Ministry has reported that currently, gas is being commercially produced from Rawa Field, operated by M/s Cairn Energy India Limited (CEIL) and D1, D3 and MA fields in KG-DWN-98/3 block, operated by consortium of M/s Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) and NIKO Resources Limited (NIKO) in Krishna-Godavari Basin under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime. Further, the Field Development Plan (FDP) for Deen Dayal West (DDW) discovery in KG-OSN-2001/3 block, operated by Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited (GSPC), has been approved and the field is currently under development. The balance recoverable 2P (Proved + Probable) gas reserves of these fields, as on 01.04.2011, as per approved FDPs, are as under;

Rawa : 0.385 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)

KG-D6 (D1, D3 and MA) : 290.946 BCM

KG-OSN-2001/3 : 30.014 BCM

(b) In case of Cauvery Basin, currently, gas is being commercially produced from PY-1 Field, operated by Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited (HOEC) under the

PSC regime. The balance recoverable 2P (Proved + Probable) gas reserves of the field, as on 01.04.2011, as per approved FDP, is as under:

PY-1 : 6.498 BCM

In another field, PY-3 in Cauvery basin, operated by M/s Hardy, currently there is no commercial sale of gas due to non-availability of gas transportation pipeline. The balance recoverable 2P gas reserves in this field as on 01.04.2011 is about 0.956 Billion Cubic Meter, as per approved FDP.

(c) The Gas produced by ONGC and Cairn Rawa and Rawa Satellite field in Krishna Godavari Basin is consumed locally in Andhra Pradesh whereas gas produced from KG-D6 Blocks consumed in States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana.

Increase in prices of gas from KG basin

1509. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal to increase the price of natural gas from KG basin; and
- (b) 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) On 6th September, 2010, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) represented to this Ministry that they have an offer for purchase of gas at higher rate than the rate approved by the EGOM and they sought guidance and as to how to proceed as per the PSC. RIL was informed that EGOM has approved the above price for 5 years from the date of commencement of supply and RIL was instructed to comply with the price finalized by EGOM.

Fomulation of strategic crude oil reserves

1510. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the crude oil reserves of the world are fast depleting;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any long term strategy to maintain strategic crude oil reserves; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per International Energy Agency in World Energy Outlook, 2011 says that “Proven reserves of oil increased to 1.47 trillion barrels at the end of 2010 according to the Oil and Gas Journal or 48 years production at existing level. Remaining recoverable resources are estimated to be much larger and could reach nearly 5.5 trillion barrels.”

(b) and (c) In order to provide momentum to exploration and production in the country, Government has adopted multi-prong strategy which inter-alia includes: (i) Increasing hydrocarbon exploration and production in the country, (ii) Development of unconventional sources of hydrocarbon and (iii) Acquisition of overseas oil and gas assets by Indian companies.

The Government is setting up the underground strategic storage in the form of rock cavern with total storage capacity of 5.33 million metric tonne (MMT) at 3 locations viz., Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Mangalore and Padur in Karnataka. The projects are expected to be commissioned in a phased manner from April, 2013 onwards.

In addition, feasibility study for about 12.5 MMT strategic oil reserves is in progress in the states of Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Odisha.

Supply of PNG in Andhra Pradesh

1511. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Ranga Reddy district including Nacharam area

and Hyderabad district, which will be supplied with eco-friendly Piped Natural Gas (PNG);

(b) the reasons for the delay in supply of natural gas in the said areas; and

(c) the time period required for the supply of natural gas in the said areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) The details of important places of Ranga Reddy district including Nacharam area and Hyderabad district, which will be supplied with piped natural gas (PNG) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Bhagyanagar Gas Ltd. (BGL) has laid 32 Kms steel pipeline from Shamirpet City Gate Station (CGS) to Suchitra/Kompally via Medchal.

BGL's City Gate Station-cum-Mother Station at Shamirpet, Hyderabad was commissioned on 20th Nov 2011 due to delay in availability of natural gas. BGL is presently supplying domestic Piped Natural Gas (PNG) at Shamirpet and Medchal village.

Further, Natural Gas supply to Suchitra/Kompally is delayed due to non availability of land and statutory clearance.

(c) The tentative time period required to cover the areas is as under:

Sl.No.	Zone	Details of areas	Expected* month/ year of coverage for natural gas supply
1.	Northern Part of Hyderabad	Medchal Kompally, Suchitra	Mar.-July 2012
		Jeedimetla, Balanagar, Dullapally Bahadurpally	Aug.-Oct. 2012
2.	Central Hyderabad	Begumpet, Ameerpet, Panjagutta, Sanatnagar	Oct.-Dec. 2013
		Banjara Hills, Jubli Hills, Masab Tank, Mehdiptnam,	Dec. 13.-Jun. 2014
		Kukatpally, Miyapur, BHEL Township.	Oct. 12-Mar. 2013
3.	Southern part of Hyderabad	Kondapur, Madapur, Lingampalli,	Apr.-Nov. 2013
		Gachhibowli Dilsukhnagar, Malakpeta, Saroornagar	Jun.-Dec. 2014 April-Jun. 2015
4.	Eastern Part of Hyderabad	Uppal, Habsiguda, Ghatkesar, ECIL, Nacharam	Jan.-Mar. 2016

*The expected schedule is further subject to receipt of permission from Central and State authorities and availability of gas.

Statement*Geographical area with charge areas for Hyderabad/Ranga Reddy district*

Charge areas identification	Important location within	District
CA-01	Premavatipet Cheruvu	Hyderabad/Ranga Reddy Dist.
CA-02	Chintalakunta	– do –
CA-03	Kalika Nagar	– do –
CA-04	Mohammad Nagar	– do –
CA-05	P and T Colony	– do –
CA-06	Charminar	– do –
CA-07	Ramoji Film City	– do –
CA-08	Kotla Puram	– do –
CA-09	Amberpet	– do –
CA-10	Mallapur IDA Nacharam	– do –
CA-11	Wadasi Ralu	– do –
CA-12	Kompally	Hyderabad/ Ranga Reddy Dist./Medak
CA-13	Mirjal Guda	Hyderabad/Ranga Reddy Dist.
CA-14	Secunderabad Jail	Hyderabad
CA-15	Himayat Nagar	– do –
CA-16	Banjara Hills	Hyderabad/Ranga Reddy Dist.
CA-17	Hakimpet	– do –
CA-18	Naya Qila	– do –
CA-19	Manchirevula	– do –
CA-20	GapanpalleTanda	– do –
CA-21	Manikonda (Jagir)	– do –
CA-22	Borabanda	– do –
CA-23	BHEL Town ship	– do –
CA-24	Kukatpalli	– do –
CA-25	I.D.A. Jeedimetla	– do –
CA-26	I.D.A. Kazipally	Ranga Reddy Dist.
CA-27	Pattancheru Industrial Area	Ranga Reddy Dist./Medak
CA-28	Begampet	Hyderabad/Secunderabad

Pressure on energy security of the country

1512. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's energy security is under severe pressure due to various reasons, including rising dependence on imported oil regulatory uncertainty and opaque natural gas pricing policies as per the report of FICCI; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Globally net oil importing countries with high growth rates are faced with energy security challenges due, inter-alia to the finite nature of hydrocarbon production, the lack of adequate spare capacity in the world's oil production, the record high international oil prices with excessive volatility due to geopolitical factors, exchange rate variation, etc.

To strengthen the country's energy security, following steps are being taken:

- (i) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas keeps in close touch with oil and gas producing countries, and imports crude oil from more than 30 countries spread over different continents.
- (ii) To reduce/minimize the effect of various uncertainties our PSUs endeavour to procure crude oil and gas on long-term supply contracts.
- (iii) Oil PSUs are being encouraged to adopt a global vision in their pursuit of raw materials and raw material-producing assets abroad. Today, Indian PSUs have oil and gas assets in 22 countries.
- (iv) To boost the domestic production of oil and gas, India is intensifying the exploratory efforts in the Indian sedimentary basin through the New Exploration License Policy which provides for a stable fiscal and contract framework for exploration and production of hydrocarbons.
- (v) The Government has also initiated steps for development of alternate sources of hydrocarbons in the unconventional areas like Shale Gas, Coal Bed Methane, Gas Hydrates etc.
- (vi) The Government is pursuing transnational pipeline project such as Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India pipeline project, which envisages transporting gas from Turkmenistan to India.
- (vii) The country is building strategic crude oil reserves of 5.5 million metre tonnes capacity.

Termination of gas supply to non-urea fertilizer plants

1513. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed to cut off the supply of cheap gas to non-urea fertilizer plants;

(b) if so, whether this move will affect the public fertilizers companies and would also affect the country's ammonia production which is used for producing fertilizers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The proposal of the Ministry to suspend the supply of KG-D6 gas to non-urea fertilizer plants including the proposal to restrict future supply only to urea plants has been kept in abeyance by the Empowered Group of Minister (EGoM) on pricing and commercial utilization of gas till 24.05.2012.

Gas-based urea plant in Tripura

1514. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC in a joint venture (JV) with the Tripura Government and a fertilizer company is proposing to set up a Rs. 5,000 crore gas-based urea plant in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has a tentative proposal to set up a gas based Urea Fertilizer Plant in Tripura based on Khubal Gas discovery through Joint Venture subject to feasibility study on viability, investment requirements, attendant risks and mitigation measures.

Poor response to ONGC auction

1515. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been poor response to Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) auction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the dull response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. Singh): Information provided by Department of Disinvestment, Ministry of Finance with respect to part (a) to (c) of the Question is as follows:

(a) and (b) No, Sir, the offer for sale of shares by promoters through the Stock Exchange Mechanism in the case of disinvestment of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation of India was successful. Against a Floor Price of Rs. 290/- per share, Government could realize an average price of Rs. 303.67 per share. A total of 3,982 bids were received for 54 crore shares, however, the number of valid bids came to only 2,763 for 42.04 crore shares against offer of 42.77 crore shares.

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

Production of bio-diesel in the country

1516. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes set for bio-diesel production in the country showing the reasons for delay in full commissioning of production;

(b) the details of collection and processing points and the methodology adopted to associate people to adopt it as a source of income, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the actual commission is likely to be effected showing the organisational network finalized;

(d) whether the Brazil model of producing petroleum from sugarcane is being implemented in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The responsibility for handling work relating to Bio-fuels is as under:

Sl.No.	Ministry/ Deptt.	Responsibility
(i)	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	Policy formulation and coordination in respect of all policy issues relating to bio-fuels
(ii)	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Issues relating to production of plant material, development of nurseries and plantations.
(iii)	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	Research in plant genetics concerning bio-fuels.
(iv)	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	Marketing, distribution and retailing of bio-fuels and its blended products.
(v)	Department of Consumer Affairs	Standards
(vi)	Ministry of Rural Developments	Overall coordination of bio-fuel plant production.

Sl.No.	Ministry/ Deptt.	Responsibility
(vi)	Department of Biotechnology	Mission mode programme on bio-diesel and bio-ethanol and Lab studies.
(vii)	Department of Science and Technology/Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	Genetic improvement of <i>Jatropha carcus</i> for drought tolerance and yields.
(viii)	Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals	Molasses, Alcohol - industrial and potable from the molasses route.
(ix)	Environment and Forest	Bio-fuel plantations in forest lands.

Department of Land Resources have informed that the proposal for establishment of a National Mission of Bio-Diesel in Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development was referred by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) to the Group of Ministers (GoM) for consideration. GoM on 24.2.2009 granted conditional approval for the establishment of this National Mission. Their recommendations were submitted to the Cabinet by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), which gave "in principle" approval to the programme for taking up of 3 lakh hectare area for plantations of bio-diesel producing, non-edible oilseeds (*Jatropha* and *Pongamia*) on degraded forest land and waste land subject to receipt of positive feedback of the assessment of the plantation work already carried out in the Country.

An assessment Study report has been received by the Department of Land Resources and further action will be taken by them on the feedback recommended by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) as well as the decision of the Cabinet.

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy sponsored a project to assess the status of *Jatropha* plantation undertaken in nine states - Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. A total area of about 9.28 lakh hectares of wasteland had been cultivated with *Jatropha* up to July, 2009. However, due to high mortality and not following scientific method of cultivation and maintenance practices, the resultant seed yields were very low.

Department of Biotechnology has initiated intensive R and D in this field and future plantation activities in this area will largely depend upon outcome of this R and D activity.

To supplement Government of India's initiatives for blending bio-diesel with diesel, the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have carried out *Jatropha* plantation in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh since 2009. These have not yet reached harvesting stage.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy effective from 1.1.2006 under which OMCs will purchase bio-diesel for blending with High Speed Diesel at identified 20 Purchase Centres across the country, the list is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Some countries such as Brazil, which have had abundant production of Ethanol from sugarcane etc., are leaders in the use of Ethanol and Ethanol-blended Gasoline in motor engines.

In India, Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme was launched in the entire country except north-eastern states, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep in 1.11.2006. Presently the programme is running in 13 States.

Statement

The list of purchase centres of OMCs for purchasing Bio-diesel

Sl.No.	State	Purchase Centre	Oil Company
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ghatkesar (also for Jharkhand and Orissa States)	HPCL
2.	Chhattisgarh	Mandirhasaud	HPCL
3.	Delhi	Bijwasan	IOCL
4.	Gujarat	Kandla	BPCL
5.	Haryana	Rewari	IOCL
6.	Karnataka	Devanagunthi (Bangalore)	IOCL
7.	– do –	Mangalore	IOCL
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Mangliagaon - Indore	IOCL
9.	Maharashtra	Manmad	BPCL
10.	– do –	Borkhedi - Nagpur	BPCL
11.	– do –	Loni	HPCL
12.	– do –	Vashi	HPCL
13.	Punjab	Bhatinda	IOCL
14.	Rajasthan	Sanganer - Jaipur	BPCL
15.	– do –	Salawas	HPCL
16.	Tamil Nadu	Korukkupet - Chennai	IOCL
17.	– do –	Narimanam	IOCL
18.	– do –	Karur	BPCL
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Panki (also for Uttaranchal State)	IOCL
20.	– do –	Amousi - Lucknow	IBP

Gas cracker project in Assam

1517. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of present status of implementation of ongoing Gas Cracker Project in Assam indicating target fixed for commissioning the project;

(b) whether any special provision would be made or privilege would be given to local deserving unemployed youths in North Eastern region for appointment in various posts including lower grades in the Gas Cracker Project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of posts that will be formulated in different categories of Gas Cracker Project after it is commissioned as well as the number of appointments made till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The project is progressing, with overall physical progress of 64.6% on February 15, 2012. The target date for commissioning is December 2013.

(b) and (c) Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL) is a central PSU, whereby recruitment is done on a pan-India basis. However, as a special dispensation, BCPL has conducted campus interviews in major institutes/colleges in the North-Eastern region in 2011 for filling up of posts in various disciplines in executive categories. At present, the majority of employees in BCPL are from the North-East region.

(d) As per the Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR), total manpower required in BCPL is 800. However, the manpower recruitment is under revision. As on March 16, 2012, BCPL has made 138 appointments in Executive Cadre (excluding Board-level Executives).

Commercial production of CBM

1518. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas is negligible in comparison to the natural gas produced in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has awarded blocks to the private companies for production of CBM gas in the past three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the long term measures taken to increase production of CBM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Commercial production of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in the country during 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) is 74.833

million standard cubic meter (MMSCM) which is much less as compared to 19,971.253 MMSCM natural gas produced from conventional sources under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, seven blocks were awarded under fourth round of CBM bidding (CBM-IV) for which contracts were signed on 29.07.2010. Out of these, six blocks were awarded to private/foreign companies, while one block viz. AS-CBM-2008/IV in Assam was awarded to a Consortium of one foreign company (Dart Energy) and a Public Sector Undertaking (Oil India Ltd.).

In order to increase production of CBM in the country, a total of 33 CBM blocks have been awarded so far. The CBM production in the country is estimated to reach 4 Million Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) by the year 2016-17 as compared to the current level of production of 0.23 MMSCMD in 2011-12.

Petrol prices in the North Eastern States

1519. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that petrol prices in the North-Eastern States is way above the national average;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the same;
- (d) whether Government has taken measures to ensure proper supply of petrol in the North Eastern States;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details of the fluctuation of price levels of petroleum in the last five years in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol in cities of North East States and four metropolitan cities, as provided by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), is given below:

State	City	RSPs as on 1.3.2012 Petrol (Rs./litre)
1	2	3
NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	65.64
Maharashtra	Mumbai	70.66
West Bengal	Kolkata	70.03
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	69.55
Meghalaya	Shillong	66.72
Mizoram	Aizwal	64.44

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	64.78
Manipur	Imphal	64.56
Nagaland	Kohima	65.32
Tripura	Agartala	64.55
Assam	Guwahati	69.12
Sikkim	Gangtok	65.79

The difference in RSPs is primarily on account of the different rates of State level taxes.

(d) and (e) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are operating four refineries in the State of Assam which produce sufficient petroleum products for the requirement of North East States. Further, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has informed that they are Maintaining sufficient inventory at their depots in North East India.

(f) The revisions in Retail Selling Prices at Guwahati for the period January, 2007 till 20.3.2012 are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*)

Statement

Details of retail selling price of kerosene and LPG at Guwahati

Date	PDS Kerosene Guwahati/Dispur	Domestic LPG Guwahati/Dispur
01.03.2007		286.60
01.09.2007	8.68	
01.06.2008*	8.67	
05.06.2008		338.05
29.01.2009		313.05
31.01.2009		313.05
01.07.2009*	8.68	314.47
01.01.2009*	8.67	
26.06.2010	11.66	350.85
01.05.2011*	11.69	
25.06.2011	13.73	402.9
01.07.2011*		406.5
22.07.2011		392.5

*Change in siding charges, sales tax, dealers commission, terminalling charges and excise duty changes.

Statement-II*Retail selling prices of petrol and diesel in Guwahati*

Date	Petrol		Diesel	
	Guwahati/ Dispur	Increase/ Decrease	Guwahati/ Dispur	Increase/ Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
16.02.2007	45.53	(2.10)	31.39	-1.03
01.03.2007*	45.52	(0.01)		
16.05.2007*	45.48	(0.04)	31.38	-0.01
15.02.2008	47.58	2.10	32.41	1.03
24.05.2008*	47.61	0.03	32.45	0.04
05.06.2008	52.86	5.25	35.53	3.08
07.06.2008	51.86	(1.00)	34.53	0.00
06.12.2008	46.63	(5.23)	32.48	-2.05
24.01.2009	47.63	1.00	33.48	1.00
29.01.2009	42.39	(5.24)	31.43	-2.05
04.06.2009	42.96	0.57	31.69	0.26
02.07.2009	47.22	4.26	33.77	2.08
27.10.2009*	47.29	0.07	33.81	0.04
27.02.2010	50.17	2.88	36.46	2.65
26.06.2010	53.89	3.72	38.40	1.95
08.09.2010*	53.98	0.09	38.48	0.08
21.09.2010	54.27	0.29		
22.09.2010	54.55	0.28	38.69	0.21
17.10.2010	55.32	0.77		
09.11.2010	55.66	0.34		
16.12.2010	58.81	3.15		
16.01.2011	61.47	2.66		
15.05.2011	66.78	5.31		
25.06.2011			42.19	3.50
01.07.2011*	67.06	0.28	42.34	0.15

1	2	3	4	5
16.09.2011	70.4	3.34		
04.11.2011	72.31	1.91		
16.11.2011	69.95	(2.36)		
01.12.2011	69.12	(0.83)		

*Change in siding charges, sales tax, dealers commission, terminalling charges and excise duty changes.

Israel's offer for gas ventures

1520. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Israel has offered gas ventures in its country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has responded to such an offer; 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) No, Sir.

- (b) to (d). Do not arise.

Impact of decontrolling diesel prices

1521. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to decontrol the diesel prices like petrol prices as of now;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same;
- (c) whether Government has studied the impact of decontrolling diesel prices; 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) to (d) The Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh was constituted by the Government to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products. The Committee had, inter-alia, recommended that the price of Diesel may be made market-determined. Government on 25.06.2010 took a decision 'in principle' that its price would be made market-determined, both at Refinery Gate and Retail Level. However, Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price of Diesel to insulate the common man from the impact of rising international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions.

LNG regasification terminal at Kochi

1522. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petronet LNG has contracted LNG from Gorgon LNG in Australia for its upcoming LNG regasification terminal at Kochi;

(b) if so, whether international competitive bidding was followed to ensure the best supply terms;

(c) whether GAIL has secured far better prices from US compared to that finalized by Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL) for Gorgon LNG;

(d) whether Government is now considering pooling of prices so that these higher price contracts entered into by PLL can be passed on to fertilizer and power companies; 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) Yes, Sir. In August 2009, Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) has tied-up approximately 1.44 Million Metric Tonne Per Annum (MMTPA) of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) for 20 years with Mobil Australia Resources Company Pty. Ltd. (a subsidiary of Exxon Mobil) from its Gorgon project in Australia.

(b) PLL has informed that the long term LNG sourcing from Gorgon has been executed on bilateral negotiations basis as is being done internationally for long term contracts in the current market. The contract was signed by PLL on the commitment of its promoter offtakers, viz., GAIL (India) Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. who have committed to offtake the entire contracted quantity. Accordingly, PLL has executed back to back Gas Sales and Purchase Agreements (GSPAs) with these offtakers.

(c) PLL has informed that the two deals cannot be compared as their execution time are different. Further, the applicable index for both these deals are different.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Marketing margins charged by GAIL

1523. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) levies \$ 0.20 per unit for supplying imported gas and gas supplied from the Panna-Mukta and Tapti fields;

(b) whether it is also a fact that GAIL is also charging \$0.11 per unit

marketing margins on Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas as approved by the Cabinet in May, 2011;

(c) whether Government is considering replacing the current practice of determining marketing margins in case of KG-D6; and

(d) whether Government believes in level playing field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) is charging marketing margin of Rs. 9.26/ Million British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) and Rs. 9.723/ MMBTU on the sale of gas from Panna-Mukta and Tapti and sale of imported Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) respectively which translates to US \$ 0.185/MMBTU and US \$ 0.194/MMBTU respectively at an exchange rate of Rs. 50/US \$.

(b) GAIL is charging marketing margin of Rs. 2007 Thousand Standard Cubic Meters (MSCM) on sale of Administered Price Mechanism (APM) gas which translates to US \$ 0.101/MMBTU at an exchange rate of Rs. 507 US \$.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has referred the issue of marketing margin applicable on sale of natural gas by any marketer to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under section 11(j) of PNGRB Act, 2006 which will determine the quantum of Marketing Margin chargeable on the sale of natural gas to end consumers by a marketing entity, on the basis of the marketing costs incurred by it.

Strategic reserve of petroleum and natural gas resources

1524. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by the Ministry for strategic reserve of petroleum and natural gas resources in case of any war impose on our nation or any external unforeseen situation arise, so that any probable impact on our nation due to interruption or disruption in supply of crude oil from international market may be minimized; and

(b) whether this proposed strategic reserve may be established in every State, so that States will not have to face any greater probable difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL) is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with total storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country.

Further, a detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT

of crude oil storage at Bikaner, Rajkot, Chandikol and Padur has also been entrusted by ISPRL to Engineers India Limited.

Revamp of CAPART

1525. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revitalise the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) to introduce reforms in its programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this direction; and

(d) the details of the performance of CAPART in Maharashtra with special reference to Konkan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Executive Committee of CAPART had constituted Sub-Groups to suggest reforms for restructuring of CAPART. The reports submitted by the Sub-Groups were evaluated by IRMA, which had also submitted its report. A project document outlining the framework for implementing restructuring of CAPART has been prepared and sent to CAPART for its inputs, (on the project document).

(d) The details of the performance of CAPART in Maharashtra with special reference to Konkan region are given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement

Details of the Performance of Capart in Maharashtra with Special Reference to Konkan Region

Sl. No.	VO Name	Address	District (Venue)	Project Title	Sanctioned Amount	Sanctioned Date	Released Amount	Project Stage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kisan Vidya Prasarak Sanstha	AT/PO Shirpur, Distt Dhule, Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Training Cum Production Centre of Tailoring Trade	121080	1/6/1993 0:00	103880	Grant Released by Finance Division/ Due For Progress Report
2.	Bhartiya Shetkari (Kisan) Mandal, Karanjphen	At. Karanjphen, Tal. Radhanagari, Dist. Kolhapur	Ratnagiri	Training of Shg Women on Primary Processing of Wild and Medi-Plant Fruits and Vegetables	92000	8/7/2009 0:00	46000	VO Progress Report Received by CAPART
3.	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Leprosy Eradication Trust	Perubaug Chaitanya Co-Operative Housing Society Aarey Road, Goregaon (E), Bombay, Maharashtra	Thane	Green Acres	75600	9/4/1989 0.00	75600	Project Complete and Closed
4.	Narayan Ashram	302 Sai Niketan, Medona Colony, Boriwali (West), Dist. Mumbai, Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Training of Famrmers (Mainly Females) in and around	340630	9/6/2001 0:00		Final Release of Grant

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Society For Initiatives in Development and Directed Human Intervention	5 Vashi Saphalya Chs, Sector 9A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400703	Ratnagiri	Women Empowerment By Developing Opportunity	425775	11/24/2003 0:00		Project Terminated and Closed
6.	Ulhas Parisar Pratishthan	Fateh Mission, 98 Seth Motishah Lane, Bombay Maharashtra	Thane	Project For Installation of Handpumps	311740	10/17/1988 0:00	281044	Project Terminated and Closed
7.	Yusuf Mehrauli Centre	National House, 6 Tulloch Road, Apollo Bundur Bombay Maharashtra	Raigarh	Nodal NGO	1224000	2/21/2007 0:00	351000	Project Terminated and Closed
8.	Yusuf Mehrauli Centre	National House, 6 Tulloch Road, Apollo Bundur Bombay Maharashtra	Raigarh	Rural Young Professional Scheme	7534800	2/21/2007 0:00	0	Project Terminated and Closed
9.	Kibbtus	Mirashi Bunglow, 24/8, Shivna Gar, Pune	Ratnagiri	Two Days Orientation Workshop on Capart Policy Guidelines for the NGOS At Ratnagiri	98800	11/22/2007 0:00	98800	Project Completed and Closed.
10.	Kibbtus	Mirashi Bunglow, 24/8, Shivna Gar, Pune	Raigarh	Organizing Gram Shree Mela	461000	3/7/2008 0:00	420744	Project Terminated and Closed

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11. Active Friend Circle	H. No. 228, MIDC, Distt Ratnagiri, Maharashtra Tra 415639	Ratnagiri	Organisation of Awareness Generation Camps in RAT	27500	12/11/1986 0:00	27500	Project Completed and Closed
12. Active Friend Circle	H. No. 228, MIDC, Distt Ratnagiri, Maharashtra Tra 415639	Ratnagiri	Awareness Camps on Drinking Water under Technology	10000	9/21/1989 0:00	10000	Project Completed and Closed
13. Gokul Prkalpa Pratisthan	2150 Junekar House, Behind Ram Mandir, Ratnagiri Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti Poverty Pro.	53000	2/20/1987 0:00	53000	Project Completed and Closed
14. Gokul Prkalpa Pratisthan	2150 Junekar House, Behind Ram Mandir, Ratnagiri Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Demonstration Water Conservation Project	1975000	3/7/1989 0:00	1700000	Project Terminated and Closed
15. Matri Mandir	AT/PO Devrukh, Sangameshwar, Distt Ratnagiri Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Watershed Conservation and Development Project	200000	9/2/1996 0:00	0	Project Terminated and Closed
16. Matru Mandir	AT/PO Devrukh, Tal Sangameshwar, Distt Ratnagiri Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti Poverty Pro.	27400	6/16/1987 0:00	27400	Project Completed and Closed
17. Matru Mandir	AT/PO Devrukh, Tal Sangameshwar, Distt Ratnagiri Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Awareness Camps on Drinking Water under Technology	19000	9/22/1989 0:00	19000	Project Completed and Closed
18. Matru Mandir	AT/PO Devrukh, Tal Sangameshwar, Distt Ratnagiri Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Pipe Water Supply Project Under ARWSP in Problem	471858	5/30/1991 0:00	471858	Project Completed and Closed

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19. Sneh Samruddhi Mandal	Sawali" Saptalingi-nagar, AT/PO Sadawali, Tal. Sangemeshwar, Dist. Ratanagiri"	Ratnagiri	Training Programme For Papad Making	821000	11/4/2008	0:00		Project Terminated and Closed
20. Sneh Samruddhi Mandal	Sawali" Saptalinginagar, AT/PO Sadawali, Tal. Sangemeshwar, Dist. Ratanagiri"	Ratnagiri	Two Days Orientation- Workshop on Capart Guideline	70000	11/5/2008	0:00	35000	Grant Released by Finance Division/ Due for Progress Report
21. Akhil Bharatiya Madhyam Vargiya Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan	22 Prakash Apartment, Kalemanivati, Kalyan (East) Dist Thana, Maharashtra	Thane	Construction of 25 Twin Block Low Cost Houses For	311000	4/3/1989	0:00	124000	Project Terminated and Closed
22. Akhil Bharatiya Madhyam Vargiya Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan	22 Prakash Apartment, Kalemanivati, Kalyan (East) Dist. Thana, Maharashtra	Thane	Construction of 50 Sanitary Latrines For SCs.	70515	5/4/1989	0:00	28800	Project Terminated and Closed
23. Institute of Rural Reconstructi on	Vill/Po Bordi, Dist Thane, Maharashtra - 401 701	Thane	Integrated Development of Tribals Through Horticul	258000	5/11/1987	0:00	220600	Project Completed and Closed
24. Pragati Agricultural and Industrial Training Centre	Jeevan Chaya, Ram Maruti Road,Thane, Maharashtra.	Thane	Project Proposal on Waste Land Development	2182125	8/6/1990	0:00	2182125	Project Completed and Closed

25. Pragati Pratishtan	Jeevan Chhaya, Ram Murti Road, Wpada, Dist Thane Maharashtra 400 602	Thane	Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti Poverty PRO	55000	6/9/1987 0:00	52100	Project Completed Completed
26. Pragati Pratishtan	Jeevan Chhaya, Ram Murti Road, Wpada, Dist Thane Maharashtra 400 602	Thane	Awareness Camps on Drinking Water Technology MISSI	19500	6/13/1989 0:00	19500	Project Completed and Closed
27. Surya Community Centre	Devcoup, Po Palgha, Dist Thana, Maharashtra 401 404	Thane	Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti Poverty Prog.	26000	3/28/1988 0:00		T and C to be Accepted by VO
28. Surya Community Centre	Devcoup, Po Palgha, Dist Thana, Maharashtra 401 404	Thane	Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti Poverty PR	15000	9/12/1989 0:00	15000	Project Completed and Closed
29. Vama Niketan	Taluk Murbad, Dist Thana, Maharashtra - 401 401	Thane	Holding Awareness Camps for Drinking Water	19250	9/23/1988 0:00	19250	Project Completed and Closed
30. Vidhayak Sansad	Po Dahisar, Tal Vasai, Dist Thana, Maharashtra 401 303	Thane	Drinking Water Awareness Programme Under Technolo	34500	10/11/1988 0:00	34500	Project Completed and Closed
31. Vidhayak Sansad	PO Dahisar, Tal Vasai, Distthana, Maharashtra 401 303	Thane	Social Forestry And Horticultural Plantations For	1915445	3/27/1989 0:00	1915445	Final Release of Grant
32. Vidhayak Sansad	PO Dahisar, Tal Vasai, Distthana, Maharashtra 401303	Thane	Training of 40 Social Animators And 15 Organisers	358050	8/29/1989 0:00	292450	Project Terminated and Closed

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33.	Vidhayak Sansad	PO Dahisar, Tal Vasai, Dist. Thana, Maharashtra 401 303	Thane	Dry Stock Farm For Dry Animals of Freed Bonded Lab	262200	3/13/1990 0:00	262200	Project Completed and Closed
34.	Vidhayak Sansad	PO Dahisar, Tal Vasai, Dist. Thana, Maharashtra 401 303	Thane	Trainers Training Camp From 19th to 24th Sept' 90	40378	9/18/1990 0:00	40378	Final Release of Grant
35.	Vidhayak Sansad	PO Dahisar, Tal Vasai, Dist. Thana, Maharashtra 401 303	Thane	Project on Brick Making	173000	3/5/1991 0:00	167000	Project Terminated and Closed
36.	Vidhayak Sansad	PO Dahisar, Tal Vasai, Dist. Thana, Maharashtra 401 303	Thane	Social Forestry Programme in 25 Villages Of Wada and	532350	8/8/1993 0:00	532350	Project Completed and Closed
37.	ACIL Navsarjan Rural Develop- ment Foundation	Baldota Bhavan,4-Th Floor-117, Maharishi Karve Marg, Bombay-400020	Raigarh	Project on Social Forestry	144730	6/20/1990 0:00	71000	Project Terminated and Closed

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Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation

†1526. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation to improve the living standards of common people in the country;

(b) whether special projects are proposed for 170 naxal affected districts under this scheme;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether any guidelines have been laid down for these projects; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Hon'ble Finance Minister of India in his Union Budget speech 2012-13 has indicated the commitment of the Government to establish a Bharat Livelihoods Foundation of India through Aajeevika. The Foundation would support and scale up civil society initiatives and interventions particularly in the tribal regions covering around 170 districts. Private trusts and philanthropic organizations would be encouraged to partner with the autonomous body that will be managed professionally.

Financial irregularities under MGNREGS

†1527. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that news of financial irregularities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) being run in rural areas have come to the light;

(b) if so, the total number of cases of corruption that has come to the notice of Government till December, 2011 and the alleged amount of embezzlement in all these cases; and

(c) the number of people alleged for the irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

delay in payments etc. As on 9.3.2012, a total of 2911 such complaints have been received in the Ministry. The details of amounts involved in various irregularities as alleged or the number of people responsible for such irregularities cannot be ascertained from such complaints. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law.

DRI loans for State Government Housing Schemes

1528. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that loan of Rs. 20,000/- under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) is admissible of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses only;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not extending DRI loans to the BPL beneficiaries of State Governments housing schemes;
- (c) whether the DRI scheme would be extended to BPL beneficiaries of Housing Assistance Scheme of the State Governments; and
- (d) whether the limit of Rs. 20,000/- for DRI loans per IAY be enhanced to Rs. 30,000/-?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the announcement made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget Speech, 2008-09, Department of Financial Services had advised Reserve Bank of India to include only IAY houses in the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme for lending upto Rs. 20,000/- per housing unit at 4% interest.

(c) and (d) At present, no decision has been taken about enhancement of limit and extension of DRI Scheme to BPL beneficiaries of housing assistance schemes of State Governments.

Beneficiaries under SGSY

†1529. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was formulated for the families living below poverty line (BPL);
- (b) if so, whether such cases have come to the notice of Government where families not living below poverty line have received benefits under this scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of such cases that have come to light during the last three years; and

(d) the corrective action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified through BPL Census, duly approved by the Gram Sabha forms the basis for identification of families for assistance under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). The Self- Help Groups (SHGs) are also drawn from the BPL list approved by the Gram Sabha. Generally, all members of the SHG should belong to families below the Poverty line. However, if necessary, a maximum of 20% and in exceptional cases, where, essentially required, upto a maximum of 30% of the members in a group may be taken from families marginally above the poverty line living contiguously with BPL families and if they are acceptable to the BPL members of the group. The Above Poverty Line (APL) members of the SHG are, however, not entitled for any subsidy under SGSY.

(b) No such instance has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

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

Right to retain acquire land

†1530. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have the right to retain the acquired land in case of not starting the construction work even after lapsing more than 15 or 20 years of acquisition of agricultural land in public interest in many States by Government or getting the purpose of the acquisition of agricultural land defeated, not accepting the compensation by landholder for their land, continuing cultivation work by farmers on their own agricultural land and being in possession of the land; and

(b) the spirit of the Land Acquisition Bill of Central Government in this regard and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Section 16 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provides that when the Collector has made an award under Section 11, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the government, free from all encumbrances. There is no time limit prescribed for utilization of this land in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

(b) The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 proposes to replace the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and provides that no change from the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

purpose or related purposes for which the land is originally sought to be acquired shall be allowed. Further, if any land or part thereof acquired under this Act remains unutilized for a period of ten years, the same shall return to the Land Bank of the appropriate government by reversion. The aforesaid Bill is available on the website of the Department, *i.e.*, dolr.nic.in.

Implementation of MGNREGS

1531. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an apathy towards implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in some States, especially those considered poor;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) the extra efforts the Ministry is making to persuade those States to implement the MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(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 atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The objective of MGNREGA is to supplement the income of a rural household and it is not intended to be the sole means of earning livelihood for the rural population. The workers are free to avail any other employment opportunities available to them. Provisions of MGNREGA are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments and it is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to provide the number of days of employment guaranteed under section 3 of the Act on demand. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and persondays generated under MGNREGA by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment.

PMGSY proposals from Himachal Pradesh

1532. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of amount sanctioned by Government to Himachal Pradesh for the year 2011-12 for construction of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for constructions of roads from Amboi-Gumna,

Todsa-Gumna, Jalwari-Manghara and Link road Jalwari-Kailu in Chirgaon, District Shimla under the scheme for development of the area; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when these roads would be constructed along with the details of amount sanctioned for each of these roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) During 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 310.30 crore has been released to the State of Himachal Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) and (c) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. 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 Himachal Pradesh no proposal has been sent for approval for the Amboi-Gumna, Todsa-Gumna, Jalwari-Manghara and Link road connecting Jalwari-Kailu in Chirgaon Tehsil.

Naxal menace to MGNREGS in Maharashtra

†1533. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding delay in the works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the naxal affected districts of Maharashtra;

(b) whether naxals are snatching job cards and receiving payments against them in Vidarbha and Konkan; and

(c) the special measures being taken in rural areas for monitoring such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, sir.

(b) Konkan is not a naxal affected area and according to information received from the State Government of Maharashtra, no instances of naxals snatching job cards and receiving payments against them under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have been reported from Vidarbha.

(c) Does not arise.

Pakka houses under IAY

1534. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any estimate of the households in the country those do not have pakka house;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and district-wise;
- (c) the present status after allotment of Indira Awas Houses for a long period; and
- (d) by when the scheme would cover all household not having pakka building of their own;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Schemes for overall development of rural areas

1535. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing a number of schemes for the overall development of the rural areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated, actually released and utilized under each of these schemes during the last three financial years;
- (d) the number of complaints received regarding irregularities in the implementation of the schemes during each of the last three years; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to address the grey areas in the implementation of the ongoing schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the major schemes viz; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) /National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Combine (TSC) in rural areas of the States/UTs for the overall development of rural areas in the country. The two schemes namely NRDWP and TSC are implemented by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation with effect from 14.7.2011.

(b) Central allocation, release and utilization made under these schemes during the last three financial years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Year-wise number of complaints received under major Rural Development Schemes during last three years (2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) are given below:

Sl. No.	Programmes	Number of complaints received		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	MGNREGA	645	528	621
2.	PMGSY	112	101	92
3.	IAY	123	132	145
4.	SGSY/NRLM	3	5	4
5.	IWMP	1	2	2

(e) All kind of complaints received from individuals, and Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) are immediately forwarded to the concerned states for appropriate action.

Statement*Central allocation, release and utilisation made under schemes during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Central Allocation (RE)	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation (RE)	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation (RE)	Central Release	Expenditure
1.	MGNREGA	30000.19	29939.39	27250.09	39100.00	33506.61	37905.23	40100.00	35768.95	39377.27
2.	SGSY/NRLM	2350.00	2337.89	2285.40	2350.00	2230.00	2779.19	2984.00	2665.18	2804.04
3.	IAY	5645.77	8795.79	8348.34	8494.70	8635.74	13292.46	10053.70	10139.45	13465.73
4.	PMGSY	7780.15	7780.15	15161.00	11340.00	11340.00	18832.92	20000.00	18133.25	14910.98
5.	NSAP	4444.92	4444.92	3754.82	5113.45	5113.41	4668.08	5120.57	5120.57	5269.93
6.	NRWDP	6896.72	7056.02	5998.27	7986.43	7989.72	7205.43	8550.00	8941.81	8131.22
7.	TSC	1200.00	980.14	834.85	1200.00	1038.85	1334.08	1580.00	1531.95	1176.17
8.	IWMP	1545.00	1544.40	1590.05	1762.80	1762.64	1515.02	2458.00	2456.13	1199.67

Expenditure figures are out of total available funds which include opening balance+central release+state release+misc. receipts.

RE: Revised estimate

Concurrent evaluation of spending

1536. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal for concurrent evaluation of spending of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development conducts Concurrent Evaluation of its programmes AT regular intervals. These evaluation studies cover both physical and financial aspects of the programmes.

IAY houses with toilets facilities

1537. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are being operated by separate departments;

(b) if so, whether IAY houses are being built without toilets and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that IAY housing projects are constructed with toilets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) scheme has been dovetailed with Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) Programme w.e.f. 20th December, 2006 and the IAY beneficiary can avail fund available under that Programme for construction of a toilet with the IAY house. To ensure compliance of these instructions, a letter has been issued to the State Governments to make it mandatory that all IAY beneficiaries simultaneously are sanctioned one toilet each under TSC.

Even though construction of Sanitary latrine is an integral part of an IAY house, many beneficiaries do not construct toilets due to cultural and social norms.

Achievements of CAPART

1538. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the achievement of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) or else he was thinking of winding up the institution; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that foreign funding for this organization is declining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Sub-Groups constituted by the Executive Committee, CAPART for suggesting reform measures and the report submitted by the IRMA on restructuring of CAPART have identified certain areas for reforms. These reports have been considered and a project document outlining the framework for implementation of reform measures have been prepared. There is no plan for winding up of CAPART.

(b) CAPART has never been a recipient of any significant foreign funding and at present, CAPART is not receiving any foreign funding.

Use of forest lands for PMGSY roads

1539. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to different States under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir has not been able to avail of adequate assistance to construct new roads due to delay in or denial of permission to use forest land for road construction; and

(c) whether Government will accommodate upgradation of certain very important rural roads in Jammu and Kashmir under PMGSY so that it is not deprived of its share of PMGSY funds, if new roads are not possible due to forest clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN 'ADITYA'): (a) to (c) Amount released under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, Year-wise and State-wise, is given as per Statement-I (*See* below). Rural Road is a State subject and the responsibility of execution of works under PMGSY is of the State Government. As per Programme Guidelines, it will be responsibility of the State Governments to ensure that lands are available for taking up proposed road works. As per Advisory dated 12th June 2009 proposals of only following categories were being considered:

- (i) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (ii) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (iii) New habitation connectivity in the identified LWE affected districts.
- (iv) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

However, the above mentioned Advisory has been relaxed on 15th February 2012 vide circular number 2/2012 (copy enclosed in Statement-II)

Statement-I

Statement showing fund released under PMGSY during last three years
(2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11)

Sl.No.	States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	470.60	872.46	667.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.49	282.51	369.87
3.	Assam	967.32	1,179.00	1,900.67
4.	Bihar	1,022.64	1,692.88	3,366.43
5.	Chattisgarh	931.12	510.12	678.58
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	229.67	193.80	322.43
8.	Haryana	272.02	255.49	157.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	268.90	124.96	199.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	190.66	369.61	366.09
11.	Jharkhand	208.67	417.74	838.81
12.	Karnataka	634.63	764.87	917.68
13.	Kerala	82.29	100.11	144.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,843.70	2,111.21	1,966.12
15.	Maharashtra	1,030.00	944.18	1,237.55
16.	Manipur	20.00	149.16	144.98
17.	Meghalaya	35.70	-	64.27
18.	Mizoram	65.00	44.58	95.59
19.	Nagaland	85.71	65.02	25.13
20.	Orissa	1,251.38	1,594.35	2,467.36
21.	Punjab	243.42	348.42	194.43
22.	Rajasthan	1,771.32	583.41	886.22
23.	Sikkim	55.00	70.00	76.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	88.68	520.00	469.54
25.	Tripura	359.98	152.50	257.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,649.82	2,837.62	1,308.83
27.	Uttarakhand	114.89	164.95	237.96
28.	West Bengal	623.44	375.00	819.68
	GRAND TOTAL	14,621.05	16,723.93	20,181.37

Statement-II

27.03.2012

No. P-17025/6/2010-RC

Government of India

Ministry of Rural Development

Department of Rural Development

Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-1

Dated: 15th February, 2012

CIRCULAR No. 2/2012**Subject:** Proposals of New Connectivity for Habitations eligible under PMGSY.

1. Ministry of Rural Development had issued an Advisory letter No. H-12013/1/2009-RC dated 12th June, 2009 regarding proposals under PMGSY and the Circular No. 14/2011 of 12th December, 2011, relaxing the same. This Circular aims at to provide further relaxations.

2. It may be recalled that as per the above advisory, dated 12th June, 2009, only the following categories of proposals were to be considered for clearance under PMGSY:

- (a) Residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Phase-I of Bharat Nirman.
- (b) Projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank.
- (c) New habitation connectivity in the 33 identified LWE affected Districts.
- (d) Special road connectivity packages announced for the border areas.

Later on, relaxation given to the 33 identified LWE districts as at (c) above was extended to 60 Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), for which proposals of New Connectivity for eligible unconnected habitations of population of 250 and above (2001 census) are already being considered.

3. In view of progress made in clearance of aforesaid categories of proposals, the aforesaid advisory had been revisited and the Circular No. 14/2011, dated 12th December, 2011 was issued, which is also being further relaxed through this Circular and comprehensive mechanism to forward proposals is covered in ensuing paragraphs.

4. The following course of action would be adopted for consideration of proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having a population of 500 and above persons (as per 2001 census) in plain areas and above 250 persons (2001 census) in Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme), and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP).

(i) In respect of Plain Areas:

- (a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 1,000 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (2001 census).
- (b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 800-999 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600-799 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 600-799 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 500 to 599 persons (as per 2001 census).

(ii) In respect of Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand), Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and Tribal (Schedule V) areas other than Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP):

- (a) Such States which furnish a certificate that works have been awarded for over 90% of their eligible unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons and above (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (b) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 400-499 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census).
- (c) Once work is awarded for over 90% of eligible unconnected habitations having population between 300-399 persons (as per 2001 census) under PMGSY, then States after furnishing such certificate, can send proposals for eligible habitations having population between 250-299 persons (as per 2001 census).

Works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) may be deducted from the total works sanctioned while calculating the percentage of works awarded as required in para 4(i) and (ii).

States having areas covered under Para 4 (i) and (ii) above, can send proposals under both the above categories, along with the relevant certificates.

5. The following information should also be sent in formats with the proposals as per Annexure:

- (i) Number of SQM inspections due and carried out since April, 2011, till the last quarter, in Part A of Annexure.
- (ii) Information about the amount of maintenance funds required, credited to the Bank Account of SRRDA and actual expenditure made by SRRDA during 2010-11 and subsequent years as per Part B of Annexure.
- (iii) Details of completed roads out of the total sanctioned works till period ending 12 months ago (excluding the works dropped, works covered under other schemes, works in the Selected Tribal and Backward districts covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), works pending for completion due to court cases, forest clearance, Stage-I sanctions and for any other specific reason (to be given) in Part C of Annexure.

6. All data relating to roads, habitations and expenditure should tally with the OMMAS, which may accordingly be updated as per procedure.

7. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

Sd/-

(S R Meena)

Director (RC)

Enclosed: Annexure as above

To: All Principal Secretaries/Secretaries dealing with PMGSY in the States.

Pension scheme for widows

1540. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to lower the age bar for widows and increase the pension amount to the beneficiaries of the Central Pension Scheme in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of widows likely to be benefited in various States; and
- (d) the details of recurring expenditure likely to be increased on implementation of said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) At present, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), is applicable to widows in the age group of 40-59 years and belonging to household living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. Presently, there is no proposal to lower the age limit under IGNWPS. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in Budget 2012-13 announced that under the ongoing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), the monthly pension amount per person is being raised from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 300/-.

(c) As per existing criteria, about 29 lakh beneficiaries are likely to be benefited under IGNWPS in various States.

(d) The recurring expenditure is likely to be increased by Rs. 348 crore per annum on account of enhancement of central assistance under IGNWPS as per existing criteria.

Allocation of PMGSY funds

1541. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released and expenditure incurred under various phases of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, State-wise?

(b) the number of villages covered under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether work on certain projects is running behind the schedule; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A Statement showing State-wise and year-wise details of funds released and expenditure incurred under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the habitations connected up to January, 2012, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) In some of the States the progress of PMGSY is relatively slow. Rural road is a State subject and as per programme guidelines, execution of rural roads under PMGSY is entrusted to the State Governments. Such States are facing one or more of the following constraints in execution of PMGSY schemes:

(i) Inadequate institutional capacity

(ii) Limited contracting capacity

(iii) Non availability of sufficient qualified technical personnel

(iv) Limited working seasons and adverse climatic conditions

(v) Non availability of land and clearance of the land falling in forest areas

(c) Law and order problem in some parts of the country

Statement

Statement showing funds released and expenditure incurred under PMGSY during 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the habitations connected upto January, 2012

		(Rs. in crore)						
Sl. No.	States	Release 2008-09	Release 2009-10	Release 2010-11	Exp. during 2008-09	Exp. during 2009-10	Exp. during 2010-11	Habitations connected upto January, 2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	471	877	672	494	886	474	1,352
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	108	283	372	152	248	349	292
3.	Assam	982	1,179	1,901	1,007	1,413	1,301	6,515
4.	Bihar	1,065	1,751	3,477	1,068	1,875	2,695	6,210
5.	Chattisgarh	976	540	679	863	805	304	6,072
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7.	Gujarat	230	194	322	255	190	244	2,465
8.	Haryana	272	255	158	313	277	108	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	269	125	199	241	220	143	1,861
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	192	373	366	191	359	297	925
11.	Jharkhand	211	418	844	211	458	538	3,050
12.	Karnataka	640	765	928	550	884	635	269
13.	Kerala	84	100	146	84	114	146	362
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,895	2,136	1,966	2,198	2,235	1 1,409	10,754

15.	Maharashtra	1,030	949	1,243	930	995	1,012	1,109
16.	Manipur	20	149	145	38	145	122	212
17.	Meghalaya	36	0	65	13	20	36	144
18.	Mizoram	65	45	96	55	67	82	127
19.	Nagaland	86	65	25	87	72	30	89
20.	Orissa	1,251	1,594	2,477	1,163	1,895	1,924	6,338
21.	Punjab	243	348	196	269	323	155	406
22.	Rajasthan	1,771	603	886	1,696	795	686	10,438
23.	Sikkim	55	72	79	104	80	86	166
24.	Tamil Nadu	89	525	470	128	560	305	1,931
25.	Tripura	380	168	286	316	254	238	1,286
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,676	2,845	1,309	2,000	2,915	869	11,107
27.	Uttarakhand	117	166	240	153	173	192	641
28.	West Bengal	635	375	820	583	576	530	7,895
GRAND TOTAL		14,849	16,900	20,366	15,162	18,833	14,911	82,019

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Acquisition of land in rural areas

1542. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of land acquired in the rural area under various Central land acquisition Acts in the last three years and the total compensation paid;
- (b) the number of projects affected people due to such acquisitions;
- (c) the percentage of it falling under multi-cropped, single cropped, waste-land etc.; and
- (d) the percentage of waste land brought under agriculture in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Land and its management falls under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No. 18 of List-II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The acquisition of land for various projects is done by the concerned State Govts./UT Administrations. The data regarding total area of land acquired in the rural areas under various Central land acquisition Acts by the Government and the number of project affected people due to such acquisitions from whom such land has been acquired and the total compensation paid is not being maintained at the Central level. However, the Department of Land Resources has formulated a revised National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007, which has been published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007. The Policy prescribes the minimum rehabilitation benefits which should be extended to all the displaced families while the State/UTs and Public Sector undertakings are free to offer more than the benefits prescribed in the Policy. The NRRP-2007 has been sent to the States/UTs for implementation.

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

Rural development schemes in Gujarat

1543. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals received by Government from the State Government of Gujarat under various schemes during the last three years and the current year, District-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise;
- (b) the number of proposals out of the said proposals cleared by Government along with the number of proposals still lying pending with Government, scheme-wise, particularly for Patan, Banaskantha and Mehsana; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to expedite the matter relating to the aforesaid proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development receive proposals under various programmes from the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and implementing agencies, including Gujarat .Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) proposals are received from DRDAs for release of central funds. Under other Schemes namely Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) where State fund has been created, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) the proposals are received from State Government as per programme guidelines.

Under SGSY Central allocation to all the DRDAs including from DRDAs Patan, Banaskantha and Mehsana were released during the last three years. During the current financial year 2011-12, the Ministry have not received claim proposal from DRDAs Bhavnagar and Gandhinagar. The proposal of Vadodara DRDA cannot be released due to less than 60% utilization.

The proposals received from DRDAs under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a sub component of NRLM have not been found in conformity with the MKSP guidelines, thus the concerned DRDAs have been informed accordingly.

Under IAY, out of 26 districts of Gujarat, 37 DRDAs have submitted the proposals for 2nd instalment during 2011-12, Funds has been released to 16 DRDAs including Patan, Banaskantha and Mehsana. DRDA Gandhinagar has not agreed to take 2nd instalment. Complete proposals received from DRDAs during the last three years have been approved.

Proposals Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for 466 number of roads and 221 number of roads were received and approved during 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively, no proposal was received from the state during 2010-11. During current financial year 2011-12, proposals for 46 number of roads have been received and approved.

No proposal, received from DRDAs, State Governments, U.T. Administrations and implementing agencies complete in all respects as per the programme guidelines remain pending with the Ministry.

Allotment of IAY houses

1544. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses allotted to women, SCs/STs and minorities under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the last two years, year-wise, category-wise and State-wise;

- (b) whether Government proposes to allot more houses to eligible persons under IAY;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any committee has been constituted to monitor the scheme;
- (e) if so, the recommendations made by the committee; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government to implement the scheme effectively and to remove the hardships faced by the various State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A Statement showing the State-wise, number of houses sanctioned/allotted to women, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and the minorities people under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during the last two years is at given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The aim of Indira Awaas Yojana (FAY) is to reduce the housing shortage in the rural areas of the country as quickly as possible. Annual physically targets are fixed on year to year basis depending on Central Budget outlay provided for Rural Housing which has been increasing consistently over the years.

(d) and (e) No committee has been constituted to monitor IAY. However, it is closely monitored through various mechanisms such as Monthly and Annual Progress Reports, Utilization certificate. Audit Reports, Monthly and quarterly review meetings and through field visits by the Aiva Officers. National Level Monitors (NLMs) are appointed and deputed for independent inquiry and monitoring of the scheme. During the period June-Sept, 2009, NLMs were deputed for independent assessment of rural development programmes, who visited 2.387 villages in 249 districts of 27 States. Major findings of these NLMs in respect of IAY are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(f) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a popular Scheme of the Central Government and is being implemented very effectively, especially as IAY is a full subsidy scheme and houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves. However, in some States, there is shortage of skilled manpower, material and technical supervision. The State Governments have been advised to take necessary action to address these issues.

Statement-I

State-wise number of houses sanctioned/allotted to SC/ST, Minority and Women under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2009-10, 2010-11.

Sl. No.	STATE/Uts	2009-10					2010-11				
		SC	ST	Minority	Women	Husband and Wife Jointly	SC	ST	Minority	Women	Husband and Wife Jointly
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	171462	109099	54325	366051	5931	117973	59899	33208	257104	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6063	0	1594	2881	0	10265	0	3496	4229
3.	Assam	57830	79529	40551	118119	81229	45432	54402	30289	69517	51926
4.	Bihar	481040	31753	158745	615959	242587	477063	25977	155118	690447	276277
5.	Chhattisgarh	12874	55968	2233	22514	78515	7582	19115	1051	10046	30130
6.	Goa	51	418	108	1381	245	43	714	109	1107	441
7.	Gujarat	17485	34125	11996	157366	29508	7797	83380	41671	140576	30850
8.	Haryana	15487	0	4029	11660	12294	10864	0	2656	9658	7707
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4318	891	400	3503	5635	2793	454	248	1630	2854
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2744	16102	379	4153	9175	2770	3733	320	4522	6556
11.	Jharkhand	30828	65793	17005	90105	20686	36620	66330	21305	101890	23346
12.	Karnataka	85671	29126	29413	233132	0	32954	16059	11857	97224	0
13.	Kerala	32858	4407	12143	54143	11597	21130	4508	9935	39286	10829
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27441	39115	9113	35988	53650	18552	27471	4774	23403	33851

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Maharashtra	62425	71184	259 76	50486	170961	38049	43848	17017	22733	117302
16.	Manipur	170	3436	422	3254	2521	83	2178	481	1904	1398
17.	Meghalaya	97	9799	180	4827	4240	10	12860	58	4162	5005
18.	Mizoram	0	4851	0	2497	2243	0	4916	0	1677	1456
19.	Nagaland	0	12145	0	84	11696	0	16175	0	182	15508
20.	Orissa	77923	65659	15709	48849	126127	57093	41881	8298	72798	99369
21.	Punjab	24048	0	1323	16175	11098	17077	0	1935	12277	8645
22.	Rajasthan	38491	17933	114550	73437	18742	32801	15627	9509	54135	19927
23.	Sikkim	326	839	911	1252	913	345	670	1015	1280	380
24.	Tamil Nadu	95847	5106	25900	117305	52257	58313	2730	13053	59017	42976
25.	Tripura	3037	7123	1953	6222	7242	3064	11267	2038	7143	11439
26.	Uttar Pradesh	271141	1705	57565	340626	10289	570586	2176	39920	225374	10727
27.	Uttarakhand	8148	710	3937	17439	2936	4343	1534	2882	13264	1689
28.	West Bengal	121047	37799	78318	130130	123656	79675	22381	49965	103715	75005
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Is.	0	0	0	114	208	0	0	49	70	132
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	246	0	227	19	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1642789	770929	564094	2528592	1099081	1243012	559550	426255	2029837	890454

Statement-II

Major Findings of NLM Report

- Quality of houses found excellent in the case of 5.81% of the visited houses, rated good for 67.37%, average for 24.66% and poor for 2.16% houses
- Out of all the villages visited, payment was found to be made through Post Offices/Banks Accounts, in 95% of the total cases
- 90.86% of the villages visited had prepared Permanent IAY Waitlist
- 72.65% of the villages visited had displayed/painted Permanent IAY Waitlist on walls
- Out of 10173 IAY houses allotted during last five years in 2387 villages, 89% completed

Implementation of MGNREGS in naxal affected districts

†1545. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the number of labourer families working under the MGNREGS in naxal affected districts;
- (b) whether Government proposes to get the play grounds prepared under MGNREGS for children in such districts;
- (c) whether implementation of MGNREGS will accelerate the development of naxal affected districts of the country;
- (d) whether the people of the SC/ST category and extremely poor people can perform works related to irrigation, horticulture and land development at their own fields under MGNREGS; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, sir.

(b), (d) and (e) Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) lists the category of works in the order of their priority which shall be included in the Schemes to be formulated by the State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act for giving effect to the provisions of the Act. MGNREGA is implemented as the demand driven schemes by the State Governments. The relevant entries in Para IB of Schedule I of the Act are as follows.

- “(iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or Below Poverty Line families or

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India or that of small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 or to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006,”

“(ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.”

Construction of play grounds in districts as identified by the central Government for Integrated Action Plan has been notified under this provision.

(c) Yes, Sir. The primary objective of MGNREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The provisions in MGNREGA are effected through Schemes to be formulated and implemented by States under Section 4(1) of the Act.

Annual working days under MGNREGS

‡1546. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target for annual working days has been fixed under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which is being run to provide employment in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of annual working days set as target;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of working days has been reducing every year from 2009-2010 till date; and

(d) if so, the number of working days during each of the above years and the reason for the decrease therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. MGNREGA is demand driven and hence no targets are set. Provisions of MGNREGA are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments. The details of total number of persondays generated under MGNREGA from 2009-10 onwards as reported by States/UTs are given in Statement. (*See below*) MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

work subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household in every financial year. Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and persondays generated under MGNREGA by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment.

Statement

Details of total number of personday generated under MGNREGA

Sl.No.	State	Persondays generated (in lakh)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 16/02/12)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4044.30	3351.61	2243.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.98	31.12	0.14
3.	Assam	732.95	470.52	225.95
4.	Bihar	1136.88	1602.62	239.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	1041.57	1110.35	833.60
6.	Gujarat	585.09	491.84	234.32
7.	Haryana	59.04	84.20	70.93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	284.94	219.46	177.09
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	128.71	210.68	70.44
10.	Jharkhand	842.47	830.90	441.87
11.	Karnataka	2003.43	1097.85	310.49
12.	Kerala	339.71	480.34	430.27
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2624.00	2198.18	1018.17
14.	Maharashtra	274.35	200.00	332.55
15.	Manipur	306.18	295.61	63.51
16.	Meghalaya	148.48	199.81	95.38
17.	Mizoram	170.33	165.98	66.61
18.	Nagaland	284.27	334.34	84.56
19.	Odisha	554.09	976.57	346.88
20.	Punjab	77.17	75.40	45.65
21.	Rajasthan	4498.10	3026.22	1548.95

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sikkim	43.27	48.14	16.20
23.	Tamil Nadu	2390.75	2685.93	2042.42
24.	Tripura	460.22	374.51	343.54
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3559.23	3348.97	2008.37
26.	Uttarakhand	182.41	230.20	111.93
27.	West Bengal	1551.68	1553.08	600.82
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Is.	5.83	4.03	4.02
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.70	0.47	0.00
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	1.85	3.70	2.83
32.	Lakshadweep	1.41	1.34	1.15
33.	Puducherry	9.07	11.27	8.12
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		28359.46	25715.24	14019.47

NR=Not Reported

Fall in work days under MGNREGS

‡1547. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rural people are getting disenchanted from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in rural areas;

(b) the details of work days under the scheme in other parts of the country including Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for massive decrease in work days and the action Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (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. The objective of MGNREGA is to supplement the income of a rural household and it is not intended to be the sole means of earning livelihood for the rural

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

population. The workers are free to avail any other employment opportunities available to them. The details of total number of persondays generated under MGNREGA from 2009-10 onwards as reported by States/UTs are given refer to Statement given in the answer of US Q No. 1546. Provisions of MGNREGA are effected as demand driven schemes, to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments and it is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned to provide the number of days of employment guaranteed under section 3 of the Act on demand. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment and persondays generated under MGNREGA by the States/UTs depend on demand for employment.

Complaints received regarding MGNREGS

1548. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received complaints regarding corruption in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (MGNREGS) in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan since 2009;

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

(c) what action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The complaints mainly relate to cases of job cards not provided, misappropriation of funds, engagement of contractors, forgery of muster roll, manipulation in job cards, under payment of wages, non-payment of wages, corruption and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. As on 9.3.2012, the Ministry has so far received 1230 such complaints from Uttar Pradesh, 27 from Maharashtra, 45 from Andhra Pradesh and 261 from Rajasthan. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned state Governments for taking appropriate action, including investigation, as per law. As per Section 18 of the Act, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to make available to the District Programme Coordinator and the Programme Officers necessary staff and technical support as may be necessary for the effective implementation of the Scheme. In such complaints and cases of mismanagement of funds etc. enquiries are conducted for fixing responsibility for lapses, if any and action is taken against persons found responsible by the concerned State Governments.

Making MGNREGA liberal

1549. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has suffered due to the adherence to strict norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government proposes to make the norms liberal in view of achieving desired goal;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether around 11 lakhs job cards have been issued in Himachal Pradesh but around 4 lakh persons have availed of employment during the current year; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to provide job to every job card holder in the State?

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

(d) and (e) During 2011-12, (as on 16.2.2012) in Himachal Pradesh, a cumulative number of 1088618 households were issued job cards and 413693 households were provided employment under MGNREGA as reported by State Government. MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee of wage employment to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work subject to an overall ceiling of 100 days of employment per household in every financial year. Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act stipulates that adult members of every household who reside in rural areas and are willing to do unskilled manual work may apply for registration of their household for issuance of a job card. However, under the Act, mere issuance of a job card does not entitle a household to receive employment. Under Para 9 of Schedule II of the Act, the household also has to submit application for work to be entitled to receive employment. As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment by the States/UTs depends on demand for employment.

Central assistance to Bihar for rural development works

‡1550. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released by the Ministry to the State Government of Bihar for various rural development works during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds spent by the State Government of Bihar under various development heads during the last three years, year-wise and item wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments/U.T. Administrations in all the States including Bihar various rural development programmes namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP).

(b) Central release and funds spent by the Government of Bihar under various rural development programmes during the last three years (*i.e.* 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11) are given in Statement (*See* below).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise central allocation, release and expenditure incurred under rural development programmes during last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11)

State of Bihar		(Rs. in crore)								
Sl.No.	Schemes/ Programmes	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		“Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure
1.	MGNREGA	NA	1388.19	1316.48	NA	1032.78	1816.88	NA	2103.65	2664.25
2.	SGSY/NRLM	252.56	235.86	201.69	258.99	137.27	305.04	298.72	140.25	273.34
3.	IAY	1488.7	2397.81	2154.36	2240.39	2008.55	2995.94	2561.3	2260.59	3324.84
4.	PMGSY	337.00	1065.20	1067.54	287.81	1750.73	1874.51	118.24	3477.06	2694.91
5.	NSAP	499.96	499.96	409.68	597.76	597.76	560.90	560.02	560.02	680.92
6.	IWMP	NA	7.32	0.00	NA	5.71	3.74	NA	0.74	5.00

NA : Not applicable, being demand based programmes.

Expenditure figures are out of total available funds which include opening balance+Central release+State release+misc. receipts.

Note : The schemes namely MGNREGA and IWMP are demand based. State-wise allocation is not made.

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

**The Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
for the year 2012-13**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13. in respect of the Ministry Health and Family Welfare.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6311/15/12]

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

**Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various companies
and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF), Chennai, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6237/15/11]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (ii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Instrumentation Limited (IL), Kota, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying of papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6236/15/11]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.**
II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of the FRLHT, Bangalore and related papers.
III. The Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATRAJAN): Sir I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the

Ministry of Environment and Forests under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:—

- (1) No. B-12015/33(34)/Co-Ord/2009, dated the 20th October, 2011, publishing the Scientific and Technical group 'A' posts in Central Pollution Control Board (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6285/15/12]

- (2) No. B-12015/33(24)Co-Ord/2007, dated the 13th December, 2011, publishing the Central Pollution Control Board (Method of Recruitment, Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees other than Member Secretary) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6284/15/12]

- (3) G.S.R. 803 (E), dated the 9th November, 2011, publishing the water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6283/15/12]

- (4) G.S.R. 830 (E), dated the 24th November, 2011, publishing the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6282/15/12]

- (5) G.S.R. 831 (E), dated the 24th November, 2011, publishing the Central Pollution Control Board (Qualifications and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6282/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Center of Excellence for Medicinal Plants and Traditional Knowledge, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Center.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6461/15/12]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry Environment and Forests.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6281/15/12]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance.

II. Reports (2010-11) on the working of PSBs.

III. The Outcome Budget of the Flagship Programmes (2012-13).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN 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 Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertaking) Act, 1970 and 1980:—

- (1) S.O. No. 2736 (E), dated the 5th December 2011, publishing the nationalized Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2011.
- (2) S.O. No. 2737 (E), dated the 5th December 2011 publishing the Nationalized Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6480/15/12]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification F. No. IRDA/Reg./2/56/2011, dated the 14th November 2011, publishing the IRDA (Issuance of Capital by Life Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2011, under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6482/15/12]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R 885 (E), dated the 16th December 2011, publishing the Coinage of the One Hundred Fifty Rupee and five Rupees coined to Commemorate the occasion of 150th birth Anniversary of Madan Mohan Malaviya Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6483/15/12]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Consolidated Report on the Working of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6481/15/12]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget of the Flagship Programmes 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6331/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various medical institutes
and projects and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Mohan, Almora, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts

and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying of papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6497/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers as mentioned at (i)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6996/15/12]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGTRA), Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers as mentioned at (ii)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6495/15/12]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6498/15/12]

(iv) (a) Annual Report of the AIDS Prevention and Control (APAC) Project, Voluntary Health Services (VHS), Chennai, for the year 2010-11.

(b) Annual Accounts of the AIDS Prevention and Control (APAC) Project, Voluntary Health Services (VHS), Chennai, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv)(a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6494/15/12]

I. The Outcome Budget (2012-13) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

II. The MoU between the Government of India and M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

I. Outcome budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6265/15/12]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd., for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6426/15/12]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

SHRI K. B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (i) 227th Report on Action Taken Notes on the 218th Report on Revival and Restructuring of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Departmental of Heavy industry);
- (ii) 228th Report on Action Taken Notes on the 219th Report on Revival and Restructuring of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry); and
- (iii) 229th Report on the Credit facilities to MSME sector pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture:—

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report* on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-11) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education); and
- (ii) Thirtieth Report* on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2010-11) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12):—

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report on action taken, by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in the, Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' relating to the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications); and
- (ii) Thirtieth Report on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2011-12):—

- (i) Twenty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the

*The Reports were presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 16th February, 2012.

- Recommendations/Observations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on 'Development of Jute Sector' of the Ministry of Textiles;
- (ii) Twenty-fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on the 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
 - (iii) Twenty-Sixth Report on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee on the 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Textiles; and
 - (iv) Twenty-seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Directorate General of Employment and Training – A Review' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2011-12):-

- (i) Eleventh Report on 'Review of Central Soil and Materials Research Station'; and
- (ii) Twelfth Report on action taken by the Government on the Observation/Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Augmentation of Depleted Ground Water Level, Sustainable Development, Conservation, Management Use of Ground Water and Prevention of Water Pollution'

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Revision of MGNAREGA wage rates

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) regarding revision of MGNREGA wage rates along with Notification revising MGNREGA wage rates for the period April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013.

Bribe row in military contracts and defence land scams

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in the beginning I would like to request hon. Members to please allow

[Shri A.K. Antony]

me to narrate and speak a few words about the controversies and also the background.

I started my political career as a student leader in 1958; and as a Congress worker. More than 54 years of my public life, I was very particular of one thing, that is, probity in public life and fight against corruption. All through my life I was taking a position whichever portfolio I held. I was the Chief Minister of Kerala for three times. Once I was the Central Minister. I resigned at that time when some allegations were made. Members of the Opposition told me in the House, "Don't resign". But I resigned. That was my track record all through.

When I took over as the Minister of Defence, I was a little hesitant. I told my leadership, it is very difficult for me to handle this portfolio. Then, I was directed that you should take it up because the Defence Ministry is a controversial portfolio. That was the direction given to me by my party leadership. From the day one onwards, I have stated my position to the officials I am against corruption. In all my meetings with the military leadership and Defence Ministry officials I told them that I will not tolerate corruption. I am for modernisation. I will strengthen them because that is a decision which is important. But you should see that corruption is not there at any stage of procurement. If a corruption charge is proved, then, I will go the extent of cancelling any contract. This is my stated position. Even last week I told all the Service Chiefs and Defence Ministry officials, this position. If any charge is proved, I will go to the extent of cancelling any contract. This is what I upheld throughout.

I have acted upon the charges or complaints from Members of Parliament. Members of Parliament from here and others from outside also made complaints, in the case of Adarsh case I took action immediately and ordered a CBI inquiry. The hon. Member is here. He made a complaint about the Srinagar land scam. First I ordered a departmental inquiry. Then after that inquiry I came to the conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case. A complaint was given by the hon. Member from the BJP. I took it seriously. I ordered a preliminary inquiry by the Department. After the inquiry, I was satisfied that there was something wrong. I ordered a CBI inquiry. On many land scams I ordered CBI inquiry. This is the first time in the Government of India many CBI inquiries on land scams are going on; and many departmental inquiries are going on.

Recently, the CBI has gathered evidence against six. They have not charge-sheeted. They gave evidence. Then, I took a decision of blacklisting six companies, including four foreign companies, one Israeli company, one Russian, one Singapore, one German and two Indian companies. I cancelled the contracts and blacklisted these six companies for ten years. When I got complaints regarding certain procurements, which were at the final stage, I made quiet inquiries and I found

something was wrong somewhere. I went to the extent of cancelling a major contract of helicopter deals and so many other deals which were at the final stage. Many of my colleagues have complained that I am delaying modernisation, I have told them that I am for modernisation, I am for strengthening the national security and I will give total support, but I will not allow corruption. This is my approach throughout my life. That is now I came to occupy the present position. I will say only truth, nothing but truth, without hiding anything, I don't hide anything. I also don't act upon casually. What have done is what my conscience dictated to me.

I used to meet the Service Chiefs frequently. You know that. You were also in the Government. Frequently the Service Chiefs meet me. Occasionally, we deal with all the Service Chiefs together. The Defence Secretary, the National Security Advisor, all the three Service Chiefs and I together meet occasionally. But frequently the Service Chiefs meet me personally, one to one. They explain the latest situation in their domains and update me. They will explain their problems. We always have frank discussions.

More than a year ago – I don't exactly remember the date; I am sure it was more than a year ago; that is my memory; the exact date they know; nobody can meet the Army Chief without appointment; the Army record has got the exact date – during one of his meetings with me, the Army Chief told me about this incident. He told me that one General – I think, Tejinder Singh – met him and offered him crores of rupees bribe, I was shocked, I sat like that for a minute. Then, I told him, “Take action”. But he told me, “I don't want to resume it”. I don't know why. He said, “I don't want to resume it”, at that time. After that he did not give any written complaint to me or to the Defence Department or to the Department of Defence Production. The controversial trucks have been in use in the Army from 1986 onwards and during the time of so many Governments. If at all there was any complaint, he could have given a written complaint to me or to the Department. He did not give any complaint to me. My practice in the Defence Ministry, after I took charge, is that if I receive any written complaint or even any anonymous letter, I used to ask the Department to make an inquiry. That is my practice. I have not received any written complaint so as to enable me to act. But, yesterday, when it came in the newspaper, **The Hindu**, in the morning, I read that. Immediately I contacted the Defence Secretary and asked him to just see it and then take action. He asked me, “What action?” I said, “I would like to have a CBI inquiry. It is good”. I was in the Parliament because I had to attend the Question Hour in the Lok Sabha. But because of noise the Question Hour could not be conducted. Immediately I went to the office. There was only a newspaper report. I have not received any written complaint from anybody. Though this was a report, since this allegation was made by the Army Chief, immediately I wrote, “a comprehensive CBI inquiry should be conducted”. I asked the Defence Secretary to immediately order this. He wrote to the CBI and now they are inquiring into it. Let them inquire into everything. This

[Shri A.K. Antony]

was the action I took. So throughout my life, I am committed to do that. If I receive any complaint from any quarter, I will inquire into that. If anybody is found guilty, whoever he may be, howsoever powerful he is, I will take action. I will not spare anybody. But I must get some complaint from somebody. Nowadays, I am even inquiring into anonymous complaints. That is what I am telling you. (*Interruptions*). You are right. (*Interruptions*). I am doing that. Some of my colleagues in the Ministry and the Armed Forces told me that you should not act on such complaints. I said, "I cannot ignore even anonymous complaints." That is my approach.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, the guidelines of the Government of India are very clear that no anonymous complaint is to be sent for an inquiry.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Now I will think of it. So far my practice is, even an anonymous complaint, I used to send to the Ministry. That is what I am doing so far. So this is what has happened in this case. I acted on my judgement. If I am wrong, you punish me. But I have done my best. I have not covered anybody.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir there is no doubt about the honesty and integrity of Shri A.K. Antony. I have got a long association of last 40 years with him. We have worked together in the Student Movement and Youth Movement. So I respect and recognise that. But I am on a simple point. The incident took place, if I am not wrong, on 22nd September, 2010, when he told you this. Now you have announced the CBI inquiry. What is the terms of reference of this CBI inquiry? I know there are conspiracies by other forces who do not want our country to prosper or those who want to capture the area of India. They are also conspiring against our defence schemes or strategies, I can understand he is walking on a very thin line. There is danger on both sides. Now a General has made a statement. You are saying after so many days that we have ordered an inquiry. What is the terms of reference of the inquiry? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just wait. We are not converting it into a debate.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have just one or two brief points to make on what the hon. Defence Minister has just now said. Over the last few months, the facts, which have been coming out in public domain, are indeed disturbing. If I may say, the situation is becoming a little curiouser and curiouser. There is eventually civilian control of the Armed Forces. And something seems to be going wrong with our statecraft that issues which should really, on account of that civilian control, be settled in closed doors, are now becoming a subject of an unnecessary debate, which really in the context of the Armed Forces ought to be avoided. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Defence Minister and through him the Government that even the Government should take certain proactive initiatives that the kind of situation which has prevailed in this

disturbed equilibrium, I restrain myself from saying anything more, comes to an end quickly.

Secondly, since the hon. Minister has said and understandably so that he is very particular that all these cases should be inquired into, I think it is for him, as the Head of the Ministry, to make an assessment between a substantive charge or a baseless charge, if it appears to him that the charge is not frivolous and merits an inquiry, even when it is orally brought to his notice – anonymous or otherwise, I am not getting into that controversy – then the same has to be, at least, primarily inquired into. If a subject matter comes into the knowledge of the Army Chief and the hon. Minister that somebody, maybe, a serving General, is doing this, is this an issue on which both of them should have put blinkers on their eyes, not recorded it, not inquired into it at all, and allowed that General to complete his term?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: He had retired.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Yes, I stand corrected. Sir, if we, on a charge, which is *prima facie* not frivolous, decide to put blinkers on our eyes and say, “let it be a closed chapter”, then, we are learning to live with corruption. This is something which ought not to have happened. At the same time, Mr. Minister, we are completely with you if you want to cleanse up. But, please, maintain a judicious balance, and that judicious balance is that defence procurement, modernization and defence preparedness should not suffer. And, an impression has gained ground that in the last few years it is not only during the period of this Government but also of earlier Governments, our tendency to make a controversy of every issue relating to defence preparedness and defence procurement is hurting the country’s defence preparedness. Therefore, you need to have a judicious balance to be struck that whereas we must stand by probity, at the same time, we cannot leave India insecure if we get over-obsessed with that issue.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we have got a lot of respect for the Minister. We do not suspect him. That is not our intention. We know him. The point is that when a General came to him and complained to him about something, – he showed how worried he was – then, why did he not, on his own, start his inquiry? Why did he not pursue that matter? Why did he take that allegation of a General so casually? The other part of my clarification is this, Is the hon. Minister prepared to visit into our procurement policy? Our procurement policy has got a lot of flaws...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no discussion now...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: As a Member of the Standing Committee, I am telling you that.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition; he has made certain valid points. Actually, this is a matter which is worrying me as

[Shri A.K. Antony]

well. Of late, because of various reasons, India is becoming a market for various countries. Everybody is trying to come to the Indian market and competition between these foreign companies is there. Now, all the major countries want to sell their arms to India. For instance, there are countries like Russia, the U.S., Israel, Germany, Italy, France, the U.K., Ukraine, South Korea etc. All of them are trying to go their contracts. So, if somebody is out of the contract, then, such complaints are made. So, it is a problem. But my problem is that I cannot ignore any complaint. As somebody has said, it will affect the procurement process. I would like to tell you another aspect... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Why did you ignore the complaint made by the Army General?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: I am compelled to send all these complaints to the Ministry. They inquire into it and they forward it to the Service Chiefs. I would only like to tell you that in spite of all these complaints and cancellations, procurement is not bad. Last year, we spent 100 per cent. During this year, in spite of Finance Ministry's own problems, things are moving because now there are a large number of procurements. So, even if four or five fall through, others are there. So, we will be able to spend the money. But as the Leader of the Opposition has pointed out, this is a serious thing. We are also discussing as to how to tighten the system, and at the same time, speed up the procurements. I am discussing it with the Service Chiefs as well as with the Ministry people. I will keep in mind the suggestion made by him. Also, Sir, Shri Ahluwalia and Shri Rangarajan have pointed out certain things. Their point is that I should have acted when the complaint was made. But I cannot ask the Ministry to take action unless it is a written complaint. Everyday, so many people come to me and complain about things, (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): No, no. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this, Mr. Punj? Do you want to make an issue out of this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, he has told the House that he is acting on anonymous complaints. And here it was the Army Chief who came in person and complained to you. What action did you take?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, the Minister is on his legs and he has not yet completed.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: If there is any complaint received, I first send it to the Ministry, the Ministry sends it to the Armed Forces. They make an enquiry and report to us. Then, we take a decision on how to proceed. But here, I did not receive any written complaint at any stage.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, verbally, the complaint had been made to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, the Minister himself said it. *(Interruptions)* The Minister himself has said that. Please. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Hon. Member, I am speaking the truth. *(Interruptions)* I am telling you what happened. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. Now, Zero Hour. Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Infiltration at Indo-Bangladesh border

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, it is a very long-pending Zero Hour submission. This is a question related to our sovereignty. It is a question relating to Bangladeshi infiltration which has serious implications on the security and integrity of not just Assam but the entire country. It is yet to be tackled effectively.

During the last two weeks, a number of incidents have taken place in various parts of our State and even at the international border in Assam, for example, at the Indo-Bangladesh border in the Dhubri sector, the Mankachar sector and the Karimganj sector. Sir, incidents of firing took place. Then, the BSF personnel have arrested some illegal infiltrators in the border area. Lastly, on the 17th of March, Sir, 75 suspected Bangladeshi nationals were arrested by the State Police in Nagaon. A few days back, similar incidents took place in various other parts of the State. Sir, the indigenous people of Assam, irrespective of their religions, strongly feel that either there has to be a synchronized military action from the north and the south to stop this infiltration from across the border; or the people should take things in their own hands and do something; or, if nothing else, they must oppose it by showing a silent regression. The indigenous people of Assam also have a cloud of doubt, Sir. They feel that there is a distinct possibility of the Chinese making a drive for upper Assam in league with Bangladesh, who would hurry up to make a deal over Assam.

Sir, the hon. High Court has issued various directions during the last few months about tackling the issue effectively. Hon. Home Minister had given an assurance in the House that floodlights would be installed at the Indo-Bangladesh border. But, Sir, I suspect that he had misled the House because in the last ten years, not a single floodlight has been installed on the Indo-Bangladesh border, not in the Dhubri district, not in Mankachar, not in the Karimganj area. But these steps are not enough to tackle the issue. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take action, *(time-bell rings)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Shri Ramdas Aggarwal.
(Interruptions)

**Nationwide strike by gold and diamond traders
against taxes imposed in Budget**

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रामदास अग्रवाल - अनुपस्थित। श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, पिछले 11 दिनों से देश के सभी स्वर्णकार, सर्राफ और गहने बनाने वाले छोटे-छोटे कारीगर अपना बिजनेस बंद करके **indefinite strike** पर हैं।

सर, अफसोस की बात यह है कि सरकार की तरफ से उनकी स्ट्राइक खत्म कराने, उनका दर्द जानने, उनकी बात सुनने और उनकी समस्या हल करने के लिए कोई भी पहल नहीं की गयी है। सर, सरकार को करोड़ों रुपयों का रेवेन्यू देने वाले उन लोगों की समस्या को अगर सुना जाए तो वे और ज्यादा टैक्स देने के लिए तैयार हैं। वे सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि उन्हें इंस्पेक्टरी राज से बचाया जाए और उनके ऊपर और ज्यादा डिपार्टमेंट्स न थोपे जाएं। एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट का 1.30 परसेंट टैक्स लगाकर, उसका अकाउंट्स मेंटेन करने और लिखा-पट्टी करने से उन्हें बचाया जाए। सर, एक छोटा सा दुकानदार जो सिर्फ गहने बनाता है, वह अपने गहने बनाएगा, अकाउंट्स मेंटेन करेगा या अफसरों की फौज को **satisfy** करेगा? इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान उन की इस समस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं जब अपनी **constituency** में गया तो उन के बहुत से **representatives** मुझसे मिले। मैंने उनके धरने पर जाकर भी उनके मेमोरेंडम लिए हैं। उसमें उन्होंने एक ही बात कही है कि सरकार चाहे तो टैक्स और बढ़ा दे, लेकिन डिपार्टमेंट्स और न बढ़ाए क्योंकि हम इतने डिपार्टमेंट्स को **satisfy** करने के लिए **competent** नहीं हैं।

सर, मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से और सभी साथियों से भी दरखास्त है कि पिछले 11 दिनों से इन व्यापारियों व कारीगरों की **strike** चल रही है और सिर्फ दो दिनों में सरकार को हुए रेवेन्यू लॉस का डाटा 2400 करोड़ आया है। अगर यह स्ट्राइक **indefinite period** तक चलती रही तो इससे सरकार को कितना लॉस होगा और जो लोग धरने पर बैठे हैं उनको कितना लॉस होगा, यह विचार करने की बात है। सर, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार अपना मन भी खोले और कान भी खोले। वह उन्हें सड़कों पर उतरकर गाड़ियां व ऑफिस फूंकने के लिए न उकसाए। वे पीसफुल डंग से अपनी स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं, इसलिए उनकी बात को सुना जाए। कृपा करके उनकी बात को सुनने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई-न-कोई पहल हो। वे अपना बिजनेस खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं और टैक्स देने के लिए भी तैयार हैं, सिर्फ और डिपार्टमेंट्स न बढ़ाए जाने की उन की दरखास्त है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा और चाहूंगा कि सरकार उनकी दरखास्त पर ध्यान दे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. चंदन मित्रा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Effect of B.T. Cotton on farmers and society

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, this is related to the tenth anniversary of introduction of BT cotton in the country. The farmers' suicide is increasing in the

country and the farmers who are generally cultivating BT cotton in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and some other States, are facing a lot of trouble. Yesterday, there was a protest. The farmers are demanding a ban on the BT cotton seeds in the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture itself says that 90 per cent of the cotton cultivation in the country is by BT cotton. The data of 2010-11 says that out of 111 lakh hectares in cotton cultivation, 98 lakh hectares is done by using BT cotton. The Ministry of Agriculture itself says in their report of January 9, 2012, that cotton cultivating farmers are in a deep crisis since the time they have shifted to BT cotton cultivation. The spate of farmers' suicide in 2011-12 has been particularly severe amongst the BT cotton farmers. The Ministry's report says that the cost of cotton cultivation is increasing and the benefit is going mainly to the seed industries like the Monsanto and all.

Our hon. Minister said in Parliament recently that the BT cotton cultivation is very helpful for farmers but, practically, after ten years of experience, the BT cotton cultivation has clearly shown the results that it is giving only distress to the farmers. Sir, the cost of pesticides, the cost of the seeds and everything else is increasing. On the other side, the BT cotton, which is genetically modified, is creating a lot of genetical problems to the society too. Now, Sir, we are discussing about the farmers' suicide. Secondly, the oil which is produced from the BT cotton seeds and other items like oilcake which comes from the BT cotton seeds is also dangerous and is contaminated. Now, the Government is planning to introduce BT brinjal and ET tomato. Sir, there are 2200 varieties of brinjals in the country, if the BT Brinjal comes, then, all our traditional seeds would go away. So, I urge upon the Government of India to revisit its policy about BT Cotton Seeds. The whole BT Technology should be re-visited. I also request that a serious study should be conducted on the effect of BT Cotton Seeds in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor to associate.

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

**Need to scrap BRT Corridor Project in Delhi for
mitigating untold sufferings of people**

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw your attention, and, through you, Sir, the attention of the Government, to the enormous suffering that is going on in the BRT Corridor in South Delhi, which is of 5.8 kilometres length, and which has been completely damaged by the Government's vary, very unfortunate scheme of dividing traffic in different lanes.

[Dr. Chandan Mitra]

Now, this matter is no long only specific to Delhi because these schemes are being implemented in Ahmedabad very successfully, and in Pune, with less success than Ahmedabad. Sir, the problem, however, has become so acute that the High Court of Delhi has now told the Delhi Government that this matter has to be re-looked and a fresh study be conducted into the viability of this BRT Scheme.

Sir, this BRT Scheme has led to untold sufferings of the people in a large number of colonies, in the morning, if you attempt to come from South Delhi to Central Delhi, it takes anything between one-and-a-half hours to two hours. Sir, at every intersection, there is a waiting time of 30 to 35 minutes, and, as a result, people are missing their office time; and a lot of pollution is generated because car engines are left idling. The scientific-studies which have been conducted at all these intersections show that the pollution level has increased in a big way. On the one hand, the Government says that it wants to make beautification of Delhi by planting trees. But on the other hand, 1100 trees were cut to make this BRT Corridor. Today, the situation is that because of pollution and because of the man-hours wasted, the cost that is being suffered by the people is being ignored, which is why the High Court has ordered a fresh study. Sir, the High Court ordered a fresh study, and also said that for six weeks, this exclusive dedicated bus lane should be opened to other forms of traffic. Sir, I personally happened to be travelling down that road very frequently. Even on Sunday, I travelled down that road, but this order of the High Court has not been implemented. That is why I want to draw your attention towards this issue, and also want to know as to when this order will be implemented so that the people could get some relief in this matter.

Sir, there are 13 more projects that are lined up in Delhi for this, and Rs. 1200 crores have been sanctioned for it. This Rs. 160 crores project has led to total chaos on the streets of Delhi. So, Sir, through you, I urge the Urban Development Ministry to immediately scrap this project, and use the widened road in order to facilitate traffic movement, and not to talk about facility to bus travellers. Sir, I travel by bus; I have also travelled by bus; and it takes more time, not less.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statement of the Public Accounts Committee to be laid. Shri Tariq Anwar.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - (Contd.)

Statements of Public Accounts Committee

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the -Statements showing Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2011-12):-

- (iv) Twentieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Procurement of Defective Sleeping Bags;
- (v) Seventy-ninth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Undervaluation due to Adoption of Lower Mutually Agreed Price;
- (vi) Eighty-fourth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2005-06);
- (vii) Twenty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2006-07);
- (viii) Twenty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on “Undue Favour to Vendor in Acquisition of Submarines”; and
- (vi) Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Conservation and Protection of Tigers in Tiger Reserves.

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MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - (Contd)

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I had given a notice for raising the issue of kidnapping in the Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is not there.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I had given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour ...(Interruptions) I withdrew it, and I was told that I could raise it in the Zero Hour. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not there.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I had also given a notice on the continuous agitation... (Interruptions) Sir, it is a serious issue. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly discuss it with the Chairman. I will have to take up only those notices which have been accepted by the Chairman according to the rules. (Interruptions) I know; your case is different.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. You discuss it with the Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions).. You discuss, it with the Chairman ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभापति जी, मैं airport से दौड़ता हुआ आ रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: अग्रवाल जी, आपका नाम मैंने पुकारा था...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Sir, I am retiring now and I will not have any opportunity to speak in the House. ...(Interruptions)..

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your issue has been raised. *...(Interruptions)..* It has been raised effectively. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Sir, I am rushing from the Airport. *...(Interruptions)..* It is not my fault, Sir. *...(Interruptions)..* I will take only one minute. *...(Interruptions)..* I would have finished by this time. *...(Interruptions)..* Permit me for one minute only. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name was called. You were not there. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna raised the matter. So, you just associate yourself. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: I do not know what he has spoken. *...(Interruptions)..* I can't say that. *...(Interruptions)..* Sir, this issue is related to my State, that is why I am insisting. Otherwise, you know, Sir, in the last 18 years I have never insisted for anything. But this is my last opportunity.

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप एक मिनट में बोल दीजिए।

**Nationwide strike by gold and diamond traders against
the taxes imposed in the Budget – (Contd.)**

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): सर, मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

उपभापति जी, अभी jewellery और ornaments पर जो excise duty लगाई गई है, उसके संबंध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक परसेंट excise से व्यापारियों को कोई कष्ट नहीं है, लेकिन excise duty वाले जब उनके घरों में घुसंगे ओर उनके व्यापार में दखल देंगे, तो उससे भ्रष्टाचार खत्म होने के बजाय कई गुना बढ़ जाएगा और इंस्पेक्टर राज बढ़ जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: खन्ना जी ने भी यही कहा था।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: उसी के कारण आज पंद्रह दिनों से व्यापारी समाज लगातार हड़ताल पर है। सारे देश में व्यापार बंद है। लाखों आदमी इससे related हैं और कर्मचारी भी हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** महोदय, कर्मचारी भी हैं और व्यापारी भी हैं। दोनों परेशान हो रहे हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला हो जाएगा, इसलिए एक परसेंट की ड्यूटी वापस ली जाए, अन्यथा मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार चाहे तो उनको ग्रीन चैनल दे दे, उनसे एक परसेंट ड्यूटी ले ले, इसमें उन्हें आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन इस एक परसेंट ड्यूटी के कारण उनका सारा व्यापार खत्म हो जाएगा, affect हो जाएगा। महोदय, इतने दिनों से हड़ताल चल रही है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय यहां बैठे हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can mention it in your speech while speaking on Budget. *...(Interruption)..* We are deliberating on the Budget. *...(Interruptions)...* A debate is already going on Budget. It is a matter related to Budget. You discuss it during the discussion on Budget. आप इसको बजट discussion के समय उठाइए। **...(व्यवधान)...** अग्रवाल जी, आपका नाम बजट discussion में भी है। आप और कुछ कहना चाहते हैं, तो बजट के समय बोल दीजिएगा।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: ठीक है।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ मध्य प्रदेश का भी यही हाल है।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ associate करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: सर, हम भी इस विषय के साथ associate करते हैं।

Recent kidnapping in Odisha

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the recent kidnapping of an MLA and earlier of two Italians has created a situation where unfortunately the Minister of Home Affairs, Government of India has created an avoidable controversy perhaps rotating to the formation of NCTC. He created the controversy by saying, 'I was only informed by the Chief Minister of Odisha, no assistance was sought.' This is something like a cruel joke. The Chief Minister is not duty bound to inform about every crime or incident that takes place to the Union Minister of Home Affairs. This is a federal polity. When he informs, it is certainly something to do with the Home Ministry coming forward to assist, cooperate to sort out the problem because the entire intelligence machinery of the Government of India is at the disposal of the Home Ministry. Please remember 26/11 when there were accusations and counter accusations that, 'oh, we did inform the Maharashtra Government' and Maharashtra Government saying, 'we did, net get the information.' That kind of controversy we should not be creating because Naxalites, and Maoists have declared a war on the State and you must take it seriously. Then, in emergencies like this, there has to be a close coordination and there is a need to activate the Central Paramilitary Activation. Strategic use of paramilitary forces has to be done. I am, in fact, worried about another problem in this connection. Thanks to the Odisha Government's efforts; one Italian has been released. Now, a young dynamic and progressive tribal MLA is in custody of the Naxalites. At this stage, the Home Minister, on 26th writes to the Chief Minister that, 'I understand that the Chief Secretary has been in constant touch with the Home Secretary, Government of India'. Chief Secretary wrote a letter on the 24th asking for exact assistance, and here, the Home Minister is unaware, two days later about the Home Secretary having been in touch and of the exact assistance being asked for. It is a matter of great concern for the country. This may be noted. And the second thing to be noted is, how the Italian tour operator has been on a visa in this country for 19 years. What has the Home Ministry been doing?

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: यह शर्मनाक है।... (व्यवधान)...

RAMDAS AGARWAL (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, आप मुझे अनुमति दीजिए, मैं आखिरी बार सदन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि मुझे मेरा स्पेशल मेशन पढ़ने दीजिए। इसमें केवल एक मिनट लगेगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, आप ले कर दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: सर, मैं दुबारा नहीं बोलने वाला हूँ। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सर, मैं एक मिनट में इसे पढ़ दूंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala); Sir, earlier the House had decided that the Members would get an opportunity to read their Special Mentions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are right. Yesterday, the Members started reading the Special Mentions. There was a disturbance and the House had to be adjourned. Only two to three people could read it. Today, we wanted to have the Zero Hour issues and the Special Mentions. We would have allowed. Now, there are nearly 30-38 Special Mentions. If we start reading it out, it will go on up to 2 O' clock. So now, I will relax it for only those who are retiring.

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

श्री उपसभापति: एक मिनट। आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)....बस अब हो गया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मेरा एक सजेशन है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या सजेशन है?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, स्पेशल मेशन पढ़ने से जो ईश्यु है, वह सारे हाउस के ध्यान में आता है, अदरवाइज हम अपनी सेटिस्फेक्शन के लिए ले कर देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: खन्ना साहब, आप जो कह रहे हैं, वह सही है। स्पेशल मेशन पढ़ना चाहिए, लेकिन टाइम कन्सट्रेंट जो होता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य (असम): इसके लिए ही क्यों टाइम...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: या तो आप यह करें कि एक दिन में दस या पंद्रह ही स्पेशल मेशंस ही लिए जाएं। अगर 24, 25 या 50 रहते हैं तो कैसे करेंगे?...(व्यवधान)....That is why, if you agree, everyday we can have about eight or ten, which can be read. Now, we have 34 Special Mentions. How is it possible?

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: महोदय, आपकी कृपा के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसमें टाइम वेस्ट हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I have a submission to make. Kindly allow us.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): सिर्फ एक-एक मिनट दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह कैसे हो सकता है?...(व्यवधान)...

Demand for amendment in the official language act to make use of Hindi and other Indian languages mandatory in the Parliament

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, संविधान के भाग 17, अनुच्छेद 343 में संघ की

राजभाषा हिन्दी और लिपि देवनागरी होगी, यह कहा गया है। अनुच्छेद 120 में यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि संविधान के प्रारम्भ से पंद्रह वर्ष की अवधि की समाप्ति के पश्चात यदि संसद अन्यथा उपबंध न करे तो यह अनुच्छेद ऐसे प्रभावी होगा कि संसद में कार्य हिन्दी में अथवा सदस्य की मातृभाषा में कर सकेगा। महोदय, यह ध्यान देने का विषय है कि पंद्रह वर्ष की समाप्ति के समय अर्थात् 26 जनवरी 1965 को राजभाषा अधिनियम का सेक्शन 3 लागू हुआ जिसने अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग को बनाए रखा अर्थात् इसने संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के संसद में अनिवार्य प्रयोग के प्रावधान को रोक दिया। अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि उक्त अधिनियम में ऐसे संशोधन करे कि संविधान की मंशा की रक्षा हो सके। धन्यवाद।

**Demand for clearing backlog vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs
in Central Secretariat Service**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is reported that the Central Government had announced an estimated 50,000 posts lying vacant in SC, ST, OBC categories as backlog to fill up by promotion on priority basis by March, 2012.

The Central Secretariat Service is meant for manning middle management level posts in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, and it has a strength of 10,000 officers from Assistant to Joint Secretary levels. Reservation in promotions is applicable only up to Under Secretary grade which is the crucial entry gate for further promotions to Group 'A' posts in this Service. This grade has considerable backlog as the Government has made no effort to fill the backlog of reserved vacancies in lower grades after the Constitution (Eight-Second Amendment) Act, 2000. It seems the promotional opportunities are denied to CSS officers of deprived classes in the planned manner. Therefore, in order to do justice, I urge upon the Government:

- (ix) to prepare the rosters strictly in accordance with the prescribed format and put year wise vacancies on Government website;
- (x) to revise the eligibility conditions for promotion from one grade to another, particularly to the Under Secretary grade, from eight years to six years as per O.M. No.AB-14017/61/2008-ESTT. (RR) dated 24.3.2009 issued after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission recommendations, from year 2009 itself; and
- (xi) to strictly follow the reservation policy guidelines in the matter of ad-hoc promotions/appointments.

**Need to provide financial assistance for early completion of
Krishna Water Project Phase III of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): I would like to bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister of Water Resources that the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is facing severe shortage of drinking water. This shortage of drinking water in Hyderabad is expected to worsen in the coming years. Against the drinking water demand of 450 MGD, the Water Board is able to supply only 330

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

MGD. By 2013, projected water demand is likely to increase to around 480.20 MGD and the present resources available are not sufficient to meet the increasing demand. To augment the increasing demand for drinking water the construction of Krishna Water Project Phase-III is essential.

The Water Board has sought Rs. 1690 crore in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) that it submitted to the State on October 2011. But the State government, from its resources, is able to earmark only Rs. 30 crore. Unless the financial grant or loan is provided by the Central Government, it appears that the Krishna Water Project is not going to take off.

In view of above, I urge upon the Central Government to provide financial assistance for completion of Krishna Water Project Phase II Project so that drinking water problems of the capital city of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad could be solved. Thank you.

Demand to expedite the clearance of the proposal for changing the name of the High Court of Bombay as the High Court of Mumbai

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT (Maharashtra): Sir, the name of Bombay has since been, changed long back as Mumbai on popular demand. However, the name of High Court of Bombay remains the same because for changing this name, amendment in the Letter Patent of High Court 1862 is necessary which can only be done by the Central Government. A proposal was sent by the State Government of Maharashtra to the Central Government way back in January, 2005 with its no objection declaration to change the name of the High Court. But the matter is pending with the Centre for more than seven years now. Since this matter is very sensitive for the Mumbaikars and people of Maharashtra, I demand from the Central Government to expedite the matter for changing the name from Bombay High Court to Mumbai High Court on top most priority basis. Thank you.

Demand to make availability of all types of vaccines free of cost for newly born babies in the Government Health Centres

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, हर मां अपने बच्चे को बीमारियों से दूर रखने की लाख कोशिश करती है और हर वह प्रयत्न करती है, जिससे उसका नवजात शिशु किसी बीमारी से ग्रस्त न हो। इसमें टीकाकरण अभियान अत्यंत उपयोगी है, जिसके तहत बच्चों को जन्म के साथ विभिन्न प्रतिरोधक वैक्सिनें दी जाती हैं, जिनसे उन्हें अनेक बीमारियों से छुटकारा पाने में सफलता मिलती है।

महोदय, विश्व में भारत पोलियो ग्रस्त देशों की सूची से बाहर हुआ है। इसका सीधा अर्थ है कि पोलियो उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों की सफलता का नतीजा सुखद रहा है और किसी भी नवजात शिशु में पोलियो नहीं पाया गया है। यह किसी उत्सव से कम नहीं है, लेकिन दूसरी ओर देश में बच्चों के लिए टीकाकरण अभियान जिस प्रकार चलाया जा रहा है, उसमें कहीं न

कहीं कमी अवश्य है, जिसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि शिशुओं को कई बीमारियों से बचाने में सफलता नहीं मिलती है।

टीकाकरण अभियान के तहत निःशुल्क टीकों में कुछ टीके सरकारी केन्द्रों द्वारा शिशुओं को नहीं लगाए जाते हैं, बल्कि उन्हें बाहर से खरीदकर लगाने की सलाह दी जाती है। ये टीके इतने महंगे हैं कि आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत व्यक्ति ही अपने बच्चों को ये टीके लगवा पाते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि सभी बच्चों को सभी टीके नहीं लग पाते हैं और उन्हें कई बीमारियों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

महोदय, विशेषज्ञों की राय है कि यदि टीकाकरण अभियान में चेचक, दिमागी बुखार, हेपेटाइटिस ए.,बी.,सी., और पैटावेलेंट और ट्राइवेलेंट जैसे टीके सरकारी केन्द्रों पर मुफ्त लगाए जाएं, तो बच्चों को होने वाली ज्यादातर बीमारियों से उन्हें मुक्ति मिल सकती है।

अतः मेरी मांग है कि सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करे, जिससे हर नवजात शिशु को सभी टीके सरकारी केन्द्रों पर निःशुल्क लगाए जाएं।

Demand to take initiative to Promote Ayurvedic Medicines in Sports.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, Ayurveda's efficacy, as sports medicine, to heal injuries, build stamina and form is already recognized nationally and internationally. Kerala's experience in this area is encouraging.

Practitioners of sports as well as performing arts come to Kerala to get healed and revitalized. Along with Ayurveda, Kalari Therapy, developed side-by-side Kalarippayat, martial arts, Marma and yoga are also used in combination. Kerala has abundance of practitioners in these traditional healing practices. Though Ayurveda has a continuous history and now being given a special attention, the aspect of sports medicine is neglected and face the threat of dying out unless urgent attention is given to bring it back to the old glory.

Many sports persons from different parts of India come to various centres in Kerala to get effective treatment to sports injuries. A number of international visitors also come searching for this. Kerala's tremendous healing tradition is a boon to Indian sports. And, if it is spread properly to the whole world as there is nothing parallel to this available anywhere in the world, it helps a lot. This will be tremendous boost to India's quest to be a soft power as there will be demand for services from all over the world.

The Government of India should establish a world class sports medicine facility based on Ayurveda by incorporating Kalari Therapy, Manna healing (based on model points of the body), and yoga, in this era, sports is mired with accusations of using drugs, Ayurveda offers a harmless natural option to equip the sports men and women not only with physical stamina but also mental strength.

The Government of Kerala, the Government of India, SAI, Department of AYUSH and Ayurveda healthcare sector should join hands for this initiative which has a bearing on the health of our future generation.

Demand to give Malayalam the status of classical language

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the Malayalam language, which belongs to the family of Dravidian language, has a recorded history of more than 2300 years. Kerala, the land of Malayalam-speaking people, has a highly developed literal language and uninterrupted cultural history. The ancient Sangama Literature is a confluence of both Tamil and Malayalam. Malayalam has the distinction of preserving a number of proto-Dravidian elements which became extinct in cognate language. It is also the first language which brought the translations of the Arthashastra and the Bhagavat Gita with a native exemplification. The literature of classical art forms Kuthu, Kathakali and Kutiyattam are also noteworthy.

The Malayalam language has a long line of great poets and in the case of prose literature also Malayalam has considerable ancient texts.

The Government of Kerala had constituted an Expert Committee and that committee had prepared a detailed report. This report gives a clear picture of the antiquity and richness of the Malayalam language. The Government of India has recognized Tamil and Kannada and Telugu as 3 classical languages. So, I urge upon the Government to confer classical status to the Malayalam language also.

Concern over adverse impact of inflation on tribal people in scheduled areas of the country

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the impact of the recent food inflation on the tribal people of India in scheduled areas, a trend that has made them more vulnerable to food insecurity. The Government must be commended on the measures it has taken to arrest further increase in food rates, and to increase the availability of subsidized rations, but the already high cost of basic food is causing massive scarcity. As a result of this, tribal populations are not able to meet even minimal dietary and nutritional requirements.

Prices at one point grew at the rate of 12.2 per cent, and despite recent moderation, prices of pulses, milk and vegetables have gone up to 13.8 per cent, 11.41 per cent and 5.13 per cent respectively. Thus, very poor families in scheduled areas and others with significant tribal populations continue suffering.

Amongst other reasons, decreasing scope to collect Minor Forest Produce (MFP) due to various causes, inability of the Public Distribution System to pervade through the levels of bureaucracy and the lack of access to adequate land, farming inputs, finance and markets to benefit from higher food prices, have resulted in making the situation more urgent. In this regard, it is humbly suggested that support prices for MFP be made more inclusive of human labour cost involved and be raised accordingly.

According to recent media reports, continued price rise will not only mean an increase in hungry persons in the country, but result in postponing the achievement

of Millennium Development Goals on poverty reduction by half a decade. It is requested that the Government considers this phenomenon as a priority and take remedial measures to contain and reverse the same with immediate effect.

**Demand to take measure to solve the problem of
malnutrition in children of the country**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में छह साल से कम आयु के लगभग 16 करोड़ बच्चे हैं। बाल कुपोषण पर हंगर एंड मैलन्यूट्रिशन रिपोर्ट (2011) ने सरकार के समेकित बाल विकास कार्यक्रम की सफलता की पोल खोल दी है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश भर में 42 प्रतिशत बच्चे कुपोषित हैं। कुपोषण की ऊंची दर को किसी भी हालत में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता। कुपोषण की दर में कमी लाने में सरकार अभी तक असफल रही है। देश कितनी भी भौतिक प्रगति हासिल कर ले, जब तक बाल कुपोषण समाप्त नहीं होता, भौतिक प्रगति को प्रगति नहीं कहा जा सकता। इस पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र भी मुहर लगाता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र का आकलन है कि भारत में हर साल 21 लाख बच्चे पांच वर्ष की उम्र पार करने से पहले ही मृत्यु का शिकार हो जाते हैं। देसरी ओर एक हजार पैदा होने वाले बच्चों में 48 बच्चे औसतन साल भर के भीतर ही मृत्यु के शिकार हो जाते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने कुपोषण को राष्ट्रीय शर्म कहा है, लेकिन सिर्फ इसे स्वीकार करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। क्या कारण है कि आजादी के 64 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी देश के 42 प्रतिशत बच्चे कुपोषित हैं? अब तक तमाम योजनाओं पर किए गए खर्च की क्या उपलब्धि है? यदि सरकार वास्तव में देश के भविष्य की हितैषी है तो इस दिशा में शीघ्र और ठोस पहल करे क्योंकि केवल योजनाओं की घोषणाओं से काम नहीं चलेगा।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि वह स्वास्थ्य पर बजट बढ़ाए और कुपोषण को न केवल न्यूनतम स्तर पर लाने, बल्कि पूरी तरह समाप्त करने हेतु कदम उठाए। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to set up a regulatory mechanism for
property dealers in the country**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक अतिमहत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश भर में गांव से लेकर बड़े शहर तक बहुत से लोग प्रापर्टी डीलर और सलाहकार का काम करते हैं। इनकी गिनती देश भर में लाखों की संख्या में होगी, लेकिन इस व्यवसाय को नियमित करने के लिए कोई भी कानूनी प्रावधान नहीं है और न ही कोई कर विभाग का कोई ऐसा नियम है कि इस व्यवसाय में लिप्त लोग किस प्रकार से कर दें। इस व्यवसाय को शुरू करने के लिए कोई लाइसेंस भी नहीं लेना पड़ता है और करोड़ों का सौदा इनकी मध्यस्थता के द्वारा होता रहता है। बहुत सारे सौदे तो केवल पावर ऑफ अटार्नी के द्वारा होते हैं। इसके लिए कोई कानून, नियम, दिशा-निर्देश न होने के कारण धोखा होने का जोखिम भी बना रहता है। जो लोग उपरोक्त व्यवसाय में हैं, उनके लिए सरकार के द्वारा कोई नियम, कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए।

**Demand to review the Policy on Water to make
right to water a fundamental right**

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, the nation's first Water Policy was enacted in 1986 and the second in 2002. This is our third attempt at drafting a National Water Policy.

Due to flaws and gaps in the previous policies, over exploitation of

[Shri Moinul Hassan]

groundwater has increased, resulting in continuous decline in groundwater level and drying up of rivers and streams. Water pollution has increased to such an extent that groundwater has been contaminated at several places leading to severe consequences. At present, there is a big gap in Indian standards for drinking water and international standards. People's health condition in any region can be directly related to the quality of water. Hence it is very important to state the availability of 'safe drinking water to all'. One of the major drawbacks of the draft is that water is not articulated strongly enough as a fundamental human right. Additionally, it proposes to limit the role of Government in public services. This comes at a time when in other parts of the world, water services are being brought back into the public realm due to negative experiences with private sector water provisions. This policy suggests that the Government should function simply as a service facilitator and that service delivery should be handed over to local communities or the private sector.

I thereby urge the Government to ensure that this version of the Water Policy doesn't fail and successfully incorporates the views and needs of the various stakeholders involved.

Need for having effective and speedy procedure for trial and administration of justice in rape cases

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I would like to bring the attention of the House to the alarming reports about the poor rates of convictions in cases of rape. As per the National Crime Record Bureau, statistics and other study reports, the average percentage of conviction in rape cases, which was 44.23 per cent in 1973, has come down to 26.12 per cent in 2003, and stands at 26.54 per cent in 2010. The conviction rates in some States are even less, with eleven States reporting less than 20 per cent. Women's organizations have been raising the issue of the rising number of atrocities against women. Only a very few of these incidents get reported and if registered as cases. Only the brave women, who have suffered enough and who are aware of their rights, dare to register complaints, but the poor quality of police investigation and prosecution result in the acquittal of the accused in most cases. In cases of rape, many important pieces of evidence like clothes of victims are not recorded, scientific storage of samples is not done and proper framing of charges does not take place. The accused get bail very easily. Ultimately after years of suffering by the victims, the accused get easy acquittal due to the lapses in police investigations and manipulation of evidence and witnesses.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take steps for better sensitization of the police officers to ensure proper investigation and scientific recording of the evidence. The procedures and laws should be amended to ensure speedy trial and administration of justice.

Demand to declare 'Tea' as a 'National Drink' of the country

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government with an appeal to declare 'Tea' a 'National Drink of India', which is not just a product or a commodity for the people of the country, but it emerged as a culture and integrates with the word *chai chai* reverberates from east to west and from north to south. Similarly, tea has given immense contribution to the economic growth and social development of India. It is mentioned that 83 per cent households of the country consume tea, which is increasing at the rate of 3 per cent annually. You are aware that India is the largest producer of black tea in the world with a turnover of around Rs. 10,000 crore annually. Assam tea, first sold in London in January 1839, perhaps, is the only industry where India has retained its leadership in global trade since discovered in Assam in 1823. It is important to mention that Indian tea industry is the single largest employer of women, occupying 50 per cent of 1.2 million permanent workers. Tea industry is agro-based and supports rural economy and also helps to maintain an ecological balance due to green cover, measuring more than 5,80,000 hectares area under tea cultivation in the country. It is India's ability to offer varieties of tea with different taste and flavour, particularly the Assam Tea, with orthodox and CTC flavour followed by Darjeeling-Dooars, Nilgiri and Kangra. Tea is also marked as a 'health drink', its consumption can prevent heart disease, boost immune system as well as other positive effects that have been found in several research.

May I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take up the matter expeditiously and get the needful done towards declaring tea as 'National Bank of India'? This will be an honour to this agricultural product, which is having a remarkable contribution towards economy and socio-cultural development of the country.

**Demand to make provision of death penalty
to the guilty of rape of minors**

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Sir, there is a sharp increase in rape cases with minor girls in our country. But, there is no adequate provision in the existing law/rules for severe punishments to such guilty offenders. Recently, while processing such type of rape cases, hon. Court has regretted that due to lack of provision in existing law/rules, the Court cannot award punishment of death penalty to the guilty offenders.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government to implement necessary amendments in the existing law/rules for severe punishment against such culprits.

**Concern over the alarming increase of under
nourished population in the country**

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the recent data has revealed that the proportion of under-nourished people in India is 21 per cent. The

[Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley]

proportion of under-nourished children under the age of five in India is 43.5 per cent, and, one-third of women are under-nourished. It is a national shame that we top the list of countries having high rates of malnutrition. It is extremely unfortunate that even though the GDP has doubled since 1991, malnutrition eradication has shown little improvement.

The statistics are appalling as more than one-third of the world's 150-million malnourished children live in India. The lack of women empowerment further intensifies the problem in both rural and urban areas. Studies suggest that 92 per cent of mothers are unaware of even the meaning of malnutrition. This is a grave concern. Mother's education level usually determines the child's intake.

It is an extremely disturbing scenario as levels of undernourished further increase by social and economic inequalities in the States. It has also been revealed that it persists more in rural areas than urban areas, and, more among girls than boys. Given its impact on health, education and productivity, under nutrition must be tackled through a multi-pronged approach, and, there should be emphasis on schemes addressing determinants of malnutrition.

I urge upon the Government to undertake periodic evaluation and make strategic changes based on findings, as economic growth alone will not reduce malnutrition.

Concern over the international activities to exploit natural resources in the Arctic Ocean

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): The reports emanating from Northern hemisphere indicate that, there is considerable international activity about the Arctic Ocean. The littoral countries like the USA, Canada, Denmark, Norway and Russia are keen to exploit the vast natural resources of oil, gas, coal, zinc and silver lying buried under the icy Arctic Ocean. Estimates show that nearly 40 per cent of the global reserves of oil and gas are in the Arctic Ocean.

Exploitation of Arctic Ocean and the melting of ice because of global warming also raise vital questions. The possibility of the consequent climate change is certainly of concern for the entire world. The possibility of opening new shipping routes is going to affect the traditional shipping routes which will be a matter of international concern.

The Arctic Ocean belongs to the entire humanity and cannot be the concern of geographically littoral states like the USA, Canada, Norway and Russia.

Also, there are geo-political concerns which India cannot ignore taking into account the changing 21st century world scenario.

It is time that India mobilizes the international public opinion in favour of declaring the Arctic Ocean as another heritage of mankind. India should also make

efforts for evolving an international legal regime, possibly on the lines of the 1959 Antarctic Treaty.

It is time for India to evolve a definite policy and work out an action plan to ensure that what belongs to the entire world is not grabbed by a few countries simply because they happen to be the Arctic Ocean's immediate neighbours.

**Demand to amend the Right to Education Act, 2009 to address objections
being raised by minority educational institutions**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Minority school managements in the country have recently expressed some objections with respect to certain provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2009.

The Act prohibits screening procedure for admission of students. Minorities contend that by not allowing them to check as to whom they are admitting, there is a possibility of unruly elements and those who are totally opposed to the ideologies and value system of minority community getting into their institutions.

They also oppose the provisions in the Act which have the consequences of denying them grants if they do not comply with certain provisions of the Right to Education Act.

Minorities have opposed the composition of Management Committee under the Act. According to the Act, 75 per cent shall be from amongst parents or guardians of the children, and remaining from local bodies, teaching community and local educationists, thus making the Managing Committee majority dominated. This is what they say.

They have also said that they have established schools and also hostel facilities and, therefore, neighbourhood concept will deprive the children of tribal, the SC and the ST communities from availing school and hostel facilities provided by minority institutions.

While enacting any legislation with respect to education, the Government should examine the constitutional rights given to minorities since its inception. If legislations come in the way of such guarantees, it will lead to litigations in several courts of the country.

The Government, therefore, should amend the Act to address some of these objections.

**Demand to give option for children to get education in
English medium in Government schools**

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, देश में शिक्षा का व्यापक वातावरण है। आजीविका की सुलभता को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिकांश अभिभावक अपने बच्चों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पढ़ाने को प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं। चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी हो या किसान अथवा मजदूर, आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर होने पर भी आज भारत के अधिकांश लोग अपने बच्चों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम के

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

स्कूलों में पढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इन स्कूलों की भारी फीस और चंदा आम लोगों का बजट बिगाड़ देता है, किंतु बच्चों के सुरक्षित भविष्य के लिए अभिभावक कर्ज लेकर या जमीन बेचकर भी यह भार उठाते हैं।

अतः सरकार से मेरी अपील है कि आम जनता को राहत देने के लिए सभी सरकारी स्कूलों में बच्चों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम चुनने की सुविधा प्रदान करे, ताकि साधारण हैसियत के लोग भी मामूली खर्च पर बच्चों को अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पढ़ा सकें तथा एडमिशन की समस्या भी समाप्त हो।

**Demand to create a separate cell for clearing certain pending bills
passed by the Maharashtra State Legislature**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, through this august House, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the following Bills pending for approval from the Central Government which have been sent by the Government of Maharashtra two or three years back. First is, the Maharashtra Money Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010. The moneylenders doing money-lending business having obtained money-lending licence charge heavy interest on loans disbursed by them as compared to the rates charged by the banks. Second is, the Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010. In this Bill, provisions for imposing punishment on the person involved in unauthorised construction and on the designated officer who fail to take action against such unauthorised construction are proposed to be made in the corporations. Third is, the Bombay (Mumbai) Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009. This Bill was passed by the State Assembly after amending certain sections. This is an important piece of legislation. This Bill provides for reservation for each category – the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, minorities and general. Fourth is, the Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fees) Bill, 2011. This Bill aims to check commercialisation of education and helps meritorious and indigent students. Fifth is, the Maharashtra Slum Area (IC and R) (Amendments) Bill, 2011. This Bill aims to implement the slum rehabilitation schemes with more clarity.

Sir, I earnestly request the hon. Home Minister to expedite approvals for these Bills. I have highlighted only the important Bills. There are still other Bills also pending with the Home Ministry. I request the Home Ministry to create a separate cell for clearing these Bills on a top priority as these are in the public interest.

Demand to take steps to improve quality of ground-water in the country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the crucial role ground-water plays as a decentralised source of drinking water for millions of rural and urban families cannot be overstated. According to some estimates, it accounts for nearly 80 per cent of the rural domestic water needs, and 50 per cent of the urban water needs in India. Groundwater is generally less susceptible to contamination and pollution

when compared to surface water bodies. But, in India, where groundwater is used intensively for irrigation and industrial purposes, a variety of land and water-based human activities are causing pollution of this precious resource. Its over-exploitation is causing aquifer contamination in certain instances, while in certain others its unscientific development within sufficient knowledge of groundwater flow dynamic and geo-hydrochemical processes has led to its mineralisation.

The incidence of fluoride above permissible levels of 1.5 ppm occurs in 14 Indian States, affecting a total of 69 districts. Iron content above permissible level of 0.3 ppm is found in 23 districts from four States. Presence of heavy metals in groundwater is found in 40 districts from 13 States.

The Government needs to take more proactive steps to ensure the improvement in the quality of groundwater across the country due to the excessive reliance of people on groundwater for their livelihood and consumption. Failure to tackle the problem will result in having further repercussions such as spreading of diseases, deterioration of public health and hazardous living conditions and, therefore, the Government must attend to this problem immediately.

**Demand to take steps to remove the problems being faced by
Dalits in getting caste certificates in Chandigarh**

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत गम्भीर समस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। चंडीगढ़ में लाखों दलित कई दशकों से स्थायी रूप से निवास करते हैं, जिन्हें वोट व अन्य आवश्यक अधिकार तो प्राप्त हैं, लेकिन चंडीगढ़ प्रशासन उनके अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं मूल निवास प्रमाण-पत्र लाख कोशिश करने के बाद भी जारी नहीं करता है। आए दिन हजारों दलित प्रशासनिक कार्यालयों पर धरना, प्रदर्शन करके रोष व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रमाण-पत्र जारी न होने से हजारों दलित संवैधानिक अधिकारों, नौकरियों, भवन आवंटन तथा राजनीतिक अधिकारों से वंचित है तथा विकास की गति में भी पिछड़ गए हैं। वे दलित उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं बढ़ने से भी चंडीगढ़ से पलायन को मजबूर हैं।

बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने भारत के संविधान में दलितों के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था इसलिए की थी ताकि आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में पिछड़े दलित समाज को देश की मुख्यधारा से जुड़ने का मौका मिल सके, लेकिन देश की सरकार आज भी संविधान के अनुसार दलितों को सुविधाएं नहीं दे रही है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह विशेष अभियान चलाकर चंडीगढ़ के दलितों के जाति प्रमाण-पत्र, मूल निवास प्रमाण पत्र जारी कराने का कष्ट करे।

**Demand to frame a policy to ensure benefits due to
dependents of Defence Service Personnel**

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to your notice a matter of urgent importance as it concerns the welfare of the dependents of serving and retired defence services personnel.

A number of cases have come to notice where the serving and retired officers are denying the benefits, which are being conferred to them by the Armed Forces, to

[Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder]

their dependents, i.e., wife, children and parents, like the Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Service and C.S.D. benefit by not including the name of the wife in the Pension Payment Order, etc. This causes undue hardships to the legally wedded wife, children and parents.

I request the hon. Defence Minister to look into this aspect and frame a policy in this regard so that where an officer, whether retired or serving, is refusing to extend these benefits to his dependents, then these benefits be extended to them which, for want of signature or refusal of the servicemen/ex-servicemen, are being denied to the dependants by the Army, Navy and Air Force.

I also request that a welfare cell be also constituted at the level of Army Headquarters percolating downwards to regimental level where such cases can be addressed at the earliest.

Concern over reported presence of American Special Forces in the country

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the Commander of the US Pacific Command had stated at a Congressional hearing that American Special Forces assist teams are stationed in India along with Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Both the Ministry of External Affairs and the Defence Ministry have denied that any such force existed in India. This denial only raises further questions. The head of the Pacific Command has made an authoritative statement before a US Congressional Committee. There is no clarification from the US side that this statement is incorrect. The UPA government has not informed the country about the other arrangements which it has entered into with the US. For instance, in the same testimony, the Commander of the US Pacific Command has said: "We are working very closely with India with regard to their counter-terrorism capabilities and in particular on the maritime domain but also government to government, not necessarily DoD (department of defence) but other agencies assisting them in terms of their internal counter-terror and counter-insurgency challenges". The Government should come clean on the whole range of both the overt and covert military and security relations which exist with the United States, I, therefore, request that the Government should make the position clear in this regard.

Demand to expedite the process of interlinking of rivers in the country

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government to speed up the river interlinking project so as to attain a permanent solution to the water scarcity problem in the country. The project of interlinking of national rivers has been pending since 1982, when the National Water Development Agency was set up with an objective of exploring the feasibility of interlinking of rivers. During the National Development Council meeting held in 2007, our hon.

leader Dr. Kalaigner had urged upon the Central Government to take necessary steps in implementing the river linking project. To utilize about 20 per cent of the surplus quantum of the 13.76 thousand million cubic feet available on an average annually in the Tamiraparani river, the interlinking project of Tamiraparani-Karumeniyar-Nambiyar with an estimate of Rs. 369 crores was initiated in 2009 as a first step in the country. It is unacceptable that some States are being affected with adverse draught. In view of this, the Supreme Court has also instructed the Government to fix a time-frame for completion of interlinking of rivers project. Linking the Ganga and Cauvery, this project should also be extended to South districts of Tamil Nadu, as has earlier been urged upon by our hon. leader Dr. Kalaigner that it is a matter of historical significance. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to speed up the initiatives of interlinking of rivers project in the interest of the country and to avert water scarcity for irrigation and other purposes.

Demand to take suitable measures to control the prices of building material particularly cement in the North-Eastern Region of the country

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam). Sir, the price-hike in building material has severely affected the common man, apart from causing an increase in the cost of various development projects in the North-Eastern Region, It is strong, Sir, that although the cement industry enjoys various incentives under the Special Industrial Promotional Policy, the price of cement in the North-Eastern Region is the highest in the country. Nowhere in India is the price of cement more than Rs. 300 per bag. The average price of cement in the North-Eastern Region is Rs. 360 per bag.

Sir, major industries in the North-East are getting many incentives including Income-tax benefits, capital investment subsidy, etc. All these incentives are necessary for the development of industries as also for the economic growth of the North -Eastern Region. But the Government should also think of formulating similar policies and giving the benefit of such subsidies to the common people, so that prices of the products do not become a cause of concern to them.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to review its industrial policy and enact appropriate laws so as to benefit the consumers of the State as also to control the prices of such products.

Demand to institute an enquiry into irregularities in appointments of officers for official language in Public Sector Banks

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): महोदय, विभिन्न सरकारी बैंकों में राजभाषा अधिकारी पद हेतु जितने पदों की रिक्तियां होती हैं, उन्हें भरा नहीं जा रहा है तथा प्रार्थियों की योग्यताओं में से संस्कृत हटा कर अंग्रेजी जोड़ी जा रही है। सन् 2009 में यूको बैंक में 18 राजभाषा अधिकारी नियुक्त किए जाने हेतु विज्ञापित निकली थी, लेकिन अंतिम रूप से केवल 8 का चयन किया गया और वह भी अंग्रेजी की जानकारी अनिवार्य करने के उपरांत। 2009 के बाद यूको बैंक में किसी राजभाषा अधिकारी की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई, ऐसी जानकारी है। इंडियन बैंक में

[श्री तरुण विजय]

2009 में राजभाषा अधिकारी के 13 पदों की नियुक्ति की विज्ञप्ति निकाली गई थी, लेकिन केवल एक पद पर नियुक्ति की गई और 12 पदों पर नियुक्ति क्यों नहीं की गई, इसका भी कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं किया गया। पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक में 2010 की विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार राजभाषा अधिकारी के 10 पद रिक्त थे, लेकिन एक भी नियुक्ति नहीं की गई। आन्ध्र बैंक में 2011 की विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार राजभाषा अधिकारी के 10 पद रिक्त थे, पर एक भी नियुक्ति नहीं की गई। पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में 2011 की विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार 51 पद रिक्त थे, लेकिन केवल एक नियुक्ति का समाचार है। हिन्दी तथा संस्कृत में पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट डिग्री होने के बावजूद बैंक कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी की डिग्री लाओ, तब आपको हिन्दी अधिकारी के नाते नियुक्ति मिलेगी।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस पूरे प्रकरण की उच्च स्तरीय जांच करवाई जाए और दोषी अधिकारियों को दण्डित किया जाए।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to give the status of linguistic minority to the people speaking Nepalese in the country

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान नेपाली/गोरखा भाषा-भाषियों को भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा दिए जाने की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा।

महोदय, भाषा एकरूपता की एक ऐसी प्रतीक है, जो उस भाषा को बोलने वाले लोगों को पहचान भी प्रदान करती है। किसी भी जाति/समुदाय की पहचान उसकी भाषा, संस्कृति एवं भूमि से जुड़ी होती है।

भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक आयुक्त के 47वें प्रतिवेदन (2008-09) में उल्लेख किया गया है - देश भर में 122 भाषाओं को भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक के रूप में चिन्हित किया गया है। 22 भाषाएं आठवीं अनुसूची में अंतर्भूक्त हैं। रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल 22 भाषाओं में एक नेपाली भाषा शामिल है, जो भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक है।

महोदय, नेपाली भाषा बोलने और समझने वालों की अनुमानित संख्या एक करोड़ से ज्यादा है। यह भाषा निश्चित एक प्रदेश/प्रांत की भाषा नहीं है और यह देश के हर प्रदेश में बोली जाती है। यह भाषा हर राज्य/प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय भाषा या अल्पसंख्यक भाषा के रूप में है। 1992 में इस भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में मान्यता प्राप्त होने के बाद इसका विकास आशानुरूप नहीं हो पा रहा है।

महोदय, भारतवर्ष विभिन्न भाषाओं, साहित्य-संस्कृति एवं परंपराओं का मिश्रित देश और विभिन्नता में एकता एवं अखंडता की अभूतपूर्व मिसाल है। नेपाली भाषा के संवर्द्धन और विकास से भारत की मिश्रित साहित्य-संस्कृति का धरातल और भी मजबूत होगा तथा नेपाली भाषा-भाषियों को हर राज्य/प्रदेश में अपनी पहचान मिलेगी।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि नेपाली भाषा/भाषियों को हर राज्य/प्रदेश में भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक का दर्जा प्रदान करने में मदद करें।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने विशेष उल्लेख द्वारा जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock

The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2012-13

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, having worked in the Ministry of Finance for several years and having been involved in the multiple Budget-making exercise with successive Finance Ministers, for understandable reasons, I am sympathetic to any Finance Minister who crafts a Budget in such difficult times.

A combination of factors, both exogenous and endogenous, cramped the flexibility of, perhaps, the most sagacious political and economic manager of the Treasury Benches. We know that years of high economic growth, coupled with huge tax buoyancy, was not used to retire public debt. It instead was used for fiscal profligacy and financing flagship programmes of the Government. The performance audit of some of these flagship programmes like the NREGP or the Bharat Nirman would be a telling story. However, I support and appreciate that in a country which has limited social safety net, the value of these programmes is important for enhancing rural purchasing power, for economic growth, and, more importantly, for social cohesion. But the problem with expenditure, however, Sir, is that it only multiplies and never shrinks. So even when these new schemes were launched, others which had outlived their utility would duplicate, would really continue without being phased out. In a way, therefore, Sir, I sympathize with the Finance Minister. He has struck a bad patch. Expenditure can't be compressed, indeed, given the compulsions of the 12th Five Year Plan, increase in the Gross Budgetary Support is necessary to finance capital expenditure. In the aftermath of the Pay Commission, you have consequences on Non-Plan expenditure. The requirements of Defence circumscribe his flexibility to do very much on the non-Plan expenditure side. The over-shot subsidy bills are petroleum, food, fertilizers, which are an inescapable reality. The slowdown in growth reduces revenue buoyancy while a deteriorating investor environment moderates the inward flow of capital. Under these circumstances, and looking at the absence of political consensus to undertake reforms, what else can a Finance Minister do but do what he has done under the circumstances – to mitigate further deterioration in the fiscal situation, which would cripple our macro-economic stability, by giving us a new path of fiscal consolidation and suggesting some far-reaching changes in the FRBM Act? Indeed, however, the new path of fiscal consolidation, namely, a compression from 5.9 to 5.1 is contingent

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on the revival of a growth process of 6.9 to 7.6 per cent and, of course, the revival of the market sentiment for him to garner Rs. 30,000 crores from market disinvestment. If this doesn't happen, Sir, and if inflationary expectations are not effectively curbed, the Reserve Bank would be hesitant to loosen monetary policy, and this could further exasperate the current Current Account Deficit by inability to either attract capital flows or to manage the Current Account Deficit, which is really, in many forms, more sustainable.

Sir, yesterday, a point was raised – and I do not wish to go into the technicality of it – by the distinguished first speaker from the Treasury Benches, an old personal friend of mine. He raised two important points in his speech. First and foremost, he said that there had been a decline in the debt-GDP ratio of the Government. Now, apart from issues of methodological computation – I do not want to go into that methodology of why National Savings Schemes have been left out, why left out, why Market Stabilization Funds have been left out, why Exchange rates have been computed at current rates instead of the historic rates at which they were contracted. Leaving aside those issues, Sir, in terms of the debt-GDP ratio, what the Finance Minister had promised in the Medium Term Policy Statement, which he gave last year, has deteriorated from a target of 42.2 to 45.7 per cent, a deterioration of 1.4 per cent of GDP, which, Sir, is not small, looking at the fact that a one per cent GDP would mean roughly Rs. 90,000 crores. So, before really we begin to celebrate a reduction in the debt-GDP ratio, we need to be mindful of these figures. Also, Sir, nobody denies that a 6.9 per cent rate of growth that India has achieved, is vastly superior to what many other countries have achieved, but that is not the issue. Is 6.9 per cent our potential? Is 6.9 per cent our optimum? Is 6.9 per cent adequate to be able to mitigate the problems of stark hunger, the problems of catapulting India into the global category of the fast-growing economies? My contention, therefore, is not that we haven't done well; my contention is, we haven't done well enough to be able to try and see an optimum rate of growth sticking around at some optimal levels. John Gaibraith, the famous economist, had once said, "There are times in politics when you must be on the right side and lose." I had expected the Finance Minister to be on the right side even if it meant taking politically difficult decisions. And what the Prime Minister had famously remarked as "biting the bullet". I take it, therefore, Mr. Minister, that the bullet would be bitten in the months ahead of you, and that this is really a shadow Budget to be followed by a real Budget, a real Budget in which the Government really takes the steps for biting that bullet. What are those bullets, Sir? The bullets are well-known. It has been articulated in the Economic Survey, in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement of the Government. These bullets are really de-controlling petrol prices and market terms of import parity price. The Cabinet has already decided de-control of diesel prices, and therefore, adjustment of diesel prices; kerosene and LPG to go

on to a new scheme based on Aadhar and, of course, the correction of Urea prices, based on the Nutrient Fertilizer Scheme, which you have done for other kinds of fertilizers. These, Sir, are circuit bullets to bite and we will see if the Government really bites them. On the AADHAAR project, per se, I would like to mention that while a lot of reliance has been placed by the Finance Minister, frankly speaking, looking at the controversy everyday which has generated, who are the people living below the poverty line; what is the methodology for computing people; who are the real beneficiaries and who will be your targeted beneficiaries from the AADHAAR scheme. This needs to be brought in public domain, in a degree of wider national consensus, who are the beneficiaries of AADHAAR scheme, which you intend to bring.

Sir, I intend to now move on some broader questions. I have eight issues and concerns, and then some suggestions to make.

The first issue, Sir, is of the arithmetic. On the macro side, I have raised some concerns, which I will not repeat, mainly the behavioural pattern of inflation, the possibility of returning to high rate of growth and enabling politics of coalition. India, Sir, continues to have a fiscal deficit, which is the highest in the emerging countries. If States and the Centre taken together, our fiscal deficit is tantalizingly close to 10 per cent, which is close to what the fiscal deficit was in 1991. So, we are, Sir, on a dangerous curve at a time when growth is slow, inward capital flows are uncertain, tax buoyancies remain uncertain, and there are other problems which are on the horizon. Therefore, Sir, we need to be credible with the arithmetic which we need, which we have put forward.

My second concerns, Sir, are concerns of equity. I frankly expected the Finance Minister to address the issue of regional disparities and imbalances in a more focused way. Apart from the continuation of Backward Regions Fund, there is nothing which is of interest for a disadvantaged State like Bihar. Whether it be the location of a Central University at a site preferred by the State Government, or, the allocation of coal even for public sector projects redressing energy deficiency for a State where per capita consumption of energy is 1/8th of the National Average, or, translating the accepted principles of Fiscal Federalism that equal level of taxation must enable people equal level of access to merit goods, or, supporting the ambitious Special Agricultural Plan for Bihar, none of this, Sir, has found any reckoning in the Budget. Bihar continues to be disadvantaged. The principle of Fiscal Federalism has been given a go-by. Making Fiscal Federalism, Sir, requires greater reason, rational and compassion.

My third broad issue, Sir, is, to what extent, Minister, does the Budget represent a real investment in the future? Demographic dividend rests on India's youth. Yes. But we are talking, Sir, in terms of a global demographic dividend, in terms of a comparison of how much the global demographics really represent an aging demographics and the vast young population of India to be trained not only

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to fill India's needs but to fill this great-felt global need. This is what the world is expecting us on our demographic dividend, not merely for India, but in terms of the gap it fills in terms of global demographics. From this point of view, Sir, this would happen automatically. There are huge problems of investment in education-problems in the whole supply chain of human capital in teachers, from primary school teachers to higher education, are well-known. From this point of view, I said, a meagre allocation of just Rs. 25,000 crore for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is grossly inadequate, as indeed the Finance Minister's very marginal increase on the health sector which was contemplated in the 12th Plan to be 2.5 per cent of GDP.

My fourth concern is really renewing trust between federal entities in the economic policy-making domain. India, Sir, clearly is at an infraction point where the old strings, that kept States in line with the Central Government and pulled them down along with the Central Government's own mistakes, are frayed. There are two levers of control – political and economic. The Central Government still holds huge financial powers – transfers of one form or the other and chunks of funds are available for one thing or the other. But clearly, it does not hold the political reins. Nor can it control how policies, in fact, are being implemented by the States. It is, therefore, a contest in the 1.2 billion people in this country where policy power, implementation power and payment power are being held by different actors. The Central Government would be wise, therefore, to see past this and start to devolve more of the fiscal reins to States, as they would wish, or fail before the audiences that they seek to serve. It's the only way to ensure effective development of projects, for the States to become responsible for their own successes and failures.

Sir, we need to look beyond the federal Budget to see what is happening in the States. Nobody sees for a minute as to what is happening in the States. Many States are progressing very well. Nobody knows what is happening, perhaps, in Bihar or what is happening in Trivendrum or, what could be happening in Mumbai. The Government is obsessed with the Central Budget in Delhi. It's the time we change our mindset to regard India as a genuinely functioning federal polity. This is also necessary because the latest *London Economist* describes India, which is caught up in pre-1991 mindset, as 'villainous India'. It also calls the post-1991 India as the 'virtuous India'. I dare suggest a third India, a variegated India, variegated in terms of the multiplicity or spectrum which governance and economic growth in the States represent.

Sir, the fifth is the worrying feature on the consistency of domestic policies. Only yesterday, I came across the cover story of the *London Economist*. That cover story, which I have brought here, says, "The vanishing magic." And, it places many arguments for why that magic is vanishing. It says, "How India is losing its magic?" And, one of the things that the *London Economist* talks about losing its magic is because, and I quote from the *London Economist*, "Some worry that the rule of law,

one of the India's greatest strengths, is being eroded". The Budgetary proposal to amend the Income Tax Act with retrospective effect from 1962 on multiple fronts goes against the canons of consistency. It won't help in scripting an investment-led growth strategy. It will fuel uncertainty and doubts in the minds of the investors with rules of the game being changed midway and past contractual commitments not being honoured.

Similarly, Sir, Section-H of the Finance Bill on General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) is sweeping including excessive intrusive powers being conferred to designated tax officials. Their application and implementation needs sophisticated calibration. Sir, in addition to this, the new Section 151 of the Income Tax Act debars the jurisdiction of courts. This is one of the most fundamental things which the Indian Constitution guarantees – recourse to court. Which international investor will have confidence if an Act specifically debars his ability to go to Indian courts to seek redressal against acts of the Government? I would request the hon. Minister to please have a look at Section 131 of the proposed new income Tax Act.

Sixth point is raising the investment gearing ratio. We all know that we want to get back to higher rates of growth. For that, we certainly need a higher investment gearing ratio. We need to incentives savings, look to household savings, and find more innovative means. Our savings rate, which is high, laudable, has stuck in the last two years because public savings have got stuck, private savings are shy.

Seventh, Sir, everybody talks about a new manufacturing policy. Sure, it is a wonderful thing because I do not see how large millions of employment opportunities would have been created without manufacturing sector looking up. By merely the Minister framing a manufacturing policy without solving endemic problems of factors of production of land, labour, environment and whole regulatory framework, the manufacturing sector-will not kick off. Please, have an implementation plan for the new manufacturing policy, which you have announced.

Finally, eighth point is that there is an absence of a roadmap on low carbon strategy of growth. India has taken upon itself international obligations to move towards a regime of low carbon intensity. I do not see a word in the Finance Minister's Speech which would give us some benefit on how India proposes to transit to a low carbon intensive trajectory.

Sir, before I conclude, I have, therefore, eight suggestions to make.

First, my suggestion to the hon. Minister is that he has proposed an amendment to the FRBM Act. That's fine. But, the failure of the Central Government to reach the FP.BM targets has no consequences. Why not have a consequence written in the FRBM Act? Indeed, I will be accusing the Centre of a discriminatory policy. States Governments, who do not abide by the FRBM, have certain consequences which entail upon them. The Central Government is free to change the

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FRBM Act as it likes without giving the same kind of latitude to the States, I would suggest, therefore, that instead of ex-post Parliamentary ratification on breaches to the FRBM Act, you have either ex-ante rectification, or, even concurrent rectification, since you have fairly credible systems in tracking various policy parameters. My second suggestion to the Government is to consider contributing a National Commission on Amelioration of Regional inequalities to examine the real magnitude of the problem and to suggest measures to redress the growing regional backwardness in a transparent and expeditious manner. The India's growth story will be partial if all parts of the country cannot benefit and meet their rising aspirations to benefit from the multiplier benefits of growth.

I come to my third suggestion, and, it is a slight variation of the suggestion made by my very distinguished colleague, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar yesterday on Centrally Sponsored Schemes. I propose, Sir, that the Planning Commission be advised to constitute a Committee of Chief Ministers to prepare a roadmap for implementation in the Twelfth Plan itself on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to see as to how they can be rationalized. No expenditure policy would be meaningful if it does not address the malaise of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

My fourth suggestion, Sir, is to constitute a Commission on Expenditure Reforms to suggest measures on restructuring and convergence framework for performance and outcome monitoring of the development schemes, and, consolidation of schemes and expenditure, which have common and complementary objectives. The recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee, earlier, the Geethakrishnan Committee, and two other Committees on Expenditure Reforms gathered dust. They may be taken out of the shelves and dusted out for implementation.

My fifth suggestion is, that before we embark on far-reaching changes, the proposals to amend the Income Tax Act with retrospective effect from 1962, the Finance Minister could consider appointing an expert group on retrospective tax norms, who have domain knowledge in international law, to suggest measures on how India could retain its position as a preferred investment destination.

My sixth suggestion, Sir, is to restructure the stalled Inter-State Council, and, given the preponderance of economic issues, to constitute an Inter-State economic Forum under the ambit of the Ministry of Finance to give concern to federal-related issues.

My seventh, suggestion, Sir, is that given the importance of incentivizing agriculture in the eastern region, a Chief Ministers' Committee comprising of Chief Ministers of the Eastern States should be constituted for a coherent action plan and adequate support from the Central Government.

Finally, Sir, with a growing global perception on India losing its magic, the Finance Minister should come up during the Monsoon Session of Parliament, with a Strategy Paper on Revival of Growth because, by then, I presume that the bullet would have been bitten and the difficult pills swallowed.

Sir, in the absence of a tangible action embedded in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister, we will not return this country back to the high noon of economic growth. In his speech, Sir, the Finance Minister has this time, in departure from past practice, chosen to quote from Hamlet when he says, 'I must be cruel only to be kind'. What he has not done, Sir, is to quote the very next line in that very piece of Hamlet, which reads as follows, Thus bad begins and only worse remains behind.'

Hopefully, Sir, the fresh policy initiatives and coherent action plan to be reflected in the policy paper, which I have suggested, can dispel these apprehensions. Only, then, can the Finance Minister's 'cruelty' be termed as 'kind'. Time will tell whether he can do that. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to convey the wishes and concerns of the DMK Party, and, our Leader on the proposals made by the hon. Finance Minister as part of his Budget Statement.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan is to be launched in the coming year with focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The experience of the Finance Minister has helped him chart a steady path for growth while including promising proposal for social inclusion. I welcome the move to increase the overroll Plan outlay for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation by 18 per cent. I welcome the move to increase the overall Plan outlay for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation by 13 per cent. In particular, the proposals to increase agricultural credit to Rs. 5.75 lakh crores and the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to Rs. 14,242 crores deserve our unanimous support. We hope that such measures will help us achieve a targeted growth in the agricultural sector and benefit farmers and their families.

The commitment made by the Finance Minister that the Food Security Act will be fully provided for is reassuring. Sir, the 2011 Global Hunger Index ranks India as 15th among the countries with hunger situation. The extent of malnutrition and its impact on our children's growth is so widespread that our hon. Prime Minister recently termed it a 'national shame'. I urge that the Government provide sufficient funds to implement a strong and uncompromising Food Security Bill.

Along with this, the Budget has also increased Integrated Child Development Scheme by 53 per cent and has proposed to roll out a Maternal and Child Malnutrition Programme in 200 high burden districts. I welcome all such proposals and urge the Government to implement these on a mission mode, considering that there are 70,000 children born each day in India and we have to reach out to them

[Shrimati Kanimojhi]

because most of them are from under privileged families. If we do not act immediately, these children are going to be deprived of a fair and just future which has to be extended to them. It is out duty to do so.

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

Given the rising farm costs, I also welcome the proposal to provide direct fertilizer subsidy to the retailers. But the Government must think of taking this to the next step of giving subsidies directly to the farmers as that would benefit the farmers directly. They should also make sure that the infrastructure measures and all the facilities and guidance needed to make sure that this proposal happens is also done at the earliest because when the subsidy goes directly to the farmers and there are enough facilities and expert advice provided to them, usage of fertilizer will come down. Now there is a practice that the farmers without any knowledge of a particular soil or Sand use fertilizers, and sometimes they go against the crop also. When this is done with scientific method, definitely the amount of fertilizer that they are using will come down and it will take the farmers away from the mercy of the manufacturers and the retailers and they will become supreme.

We also welcome the scheme for direct transfer of kerosene subsidy to the beneficiaries. The use of modern technology such as mobile-based monitoring, bank transfers and smart cards will ensure low leakage of funds and efficient transfer of subsidies.

We also thank the Finance Minister for the waiver of the weavers' loan.

At the same time, I would also like to point out some of the issues that have not been addressed in the Budget. India is the largest importer of gold with a demand of 933 tonnes in 2011 against which India produces only 2 tonnes per year. The increase in the import duty of gold from 2 per cent to 4 per cent is bound to bring pressure on the existing market and this could again lead to smuggling and illegal trading which we have nearly done away with. For many years, gold has been a trustworthy investment for our working-class households. Gold is seen as a safe option which can withstand inflation and market punctuations.

Sir, today there is a significant decline in the savings rate from 36.8 per cent in 2007-08 to 31.6 per cent in 2011-12. In this scenario, the Indian households look towards the Finance Minister to find a strong stimulus for savings, otherwise they have been looking only at gold and physical assets as savings. Keeping this in mind, the Government must provide the citizens other avenues for investment, which are stable and not volatile.

This has been a grave concern to most of the women in this country. It is shocking to note that the allocation of Rs. 140 crore to the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2011-12 under the scheme 'Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims' has now been drastically reduced to Rs. 20 crore in the current Budget .

While the National Crime Records bureau reports increasing crimes against women, including rape, the reduction in funds for this scheme is contradictory. How is it possible to accept the reduction of funds given the circumstances in this country where violence against women is on the rise?

I also express my concern over the reduction in allocation for the Ministry of Women and Child development from Rs. 1,781 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 1,673 crore in this year's Budget. The previous years' Budgets presented by our Finance Minister show that he has always been very considerate to working women, but in this Budget, he has completely ignored the working women of this country. Given the pressures of society, tradition and economics on working women, I request the Finance Minister to increase the tax ceiling from the general limit and give a special tax ceiling to women. Such a move would greatly incentivise working women and help them contribute to our nation's economic growth even further.

Many of those who were hoping for a relaxation of the income tax-free ceiling up to Rs. 3 lakh limit were also left disappointed from this Budget. I hope that the Finance Minister will take into consideration the monetary pressures faced by the working class today and provide tax relief to those who are earning less than Rs. 3 lakh per year.

With regard to students' education, we thank the Ministry for accepting our party's recommendation made by Mr. Siva of setting up a corpus under the Credit Guarantee Scheme. I also request the Ministry to waive the interest on education loans.

When it comes to the differently-abled citizens, there is little to cheer. The Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme for the BPL is raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. However, this is still highly inadequate when you consider States like Tamil Nadu, which provides close to Rs. 1,000 per month and without income ceiling for all beneficiaries. Also, the Union Government has not shown the political will to establish a separate Department for the Affairs of the Differently Abled, which could streamline welfare schemes and encourage their involvement.

In most of the districts, there is no institute for the rehabilitation of the differently abled. Most schools, colleges, government offices and public spaces do not have barrier-free environment. I strongly urge the Finance Minister to make a special allocation for the welfare of children with speaking and hearing difficulties as well as visual impairments in education funds. The Government must promise that all Government buildings will have barrier-free access for them in future. By providing sufficient funds for this, the Finance Minister can send a clear signal that the Government is interested in a rights-based approach to providing an enabling environment for our fellow differently-abled citizens.

It is also proposed that Rs. 30,000 crore will be raised from disinvestment of Government assets, I urge the Finance Minister to rethink this proposal. Is

[Shrimati Kanimojhi]

disinvestment the only solution? For all those citizens and their families who are dependent on public enterprise, this will bring uncertainty and confusion. We must make sure that all possible avenues are explored for restoring the public enterprises so that they continue to provide valuable services to our public.

The hon. Finance Minister has announced that the Government is thinking of reducing grants as they are reasons behind fiscal deficit. Our leader in his statement has mentioned that in developing countries like India only subsidies help the poor and downtrodden people to gain purchasing power. Hence, reduction of grants must be seriously thought over before any decision is made.

Sir, the Budget is also silent on any major measures to build a 'low carbon economy'. The Prime Minister has promised a high goal of achieving 20,000 megawatts of solar energy by 2020. The climate change will be a major challenge in the years to come and our policies must be fine-tuned to meet this very important challenge. I urge upon the Finance Minister to make allocations for all forms of renewable energy including wind, water and solar.

Sir, Chennai has grown to become the automobile hub in India with one in three Indian-manufactured cars coming from the city's automobile industry. Over three lakh people earn their livelihood from this industry. Increase in customs duty on steel and hike in excise duty on commercial vehicle chassis might affect the automobile industry situated around the city of Chennai. The sago which is produced mainly in Tamil Nadu has been slapped with two per cent excise duty, burdening the already struggling farmers and the agricultural industry. We request the Minister to exempt it as an important food product from this excise duty.

In spite of all these issues raised here, I commend the hon. Finance Minister for providing capable and strong leadership in difficult times. I especially applaud the increased spending on social sector schemes such as Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and increase in Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Mid-day Meal Scheme.

Overall, increase in spending on SC/ST schemes by 18 per cent is a positive step. However, the Government must also take into consideration the under-utilisation of funds allocated in the past year because the funds allocated to this Department sometimes have not been utilised. Sometimes, there have been cases where the schemes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been clubbed together without making any difference between them. So, this has to be taken into consideration so that the funds which are allocated are utilised to the fullest extent.

Finally, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Preamble of the Constitution of India where foremost among the four primary commitments of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity, it seeks to provide justice – social, economic and

political justice. In order to further economic justice, it is important to understand the history of deprivation in our country. A vast majority of our people have been systematically denied opportunities and benefits over centuries. If we resolve to undo this injustice then, we must provide subsidies to those who are socially and economically weaker sections of the society. It cannot be done overnight. We have to continue supporting them; we have to reach out to them to pull them out of where they are because we are the ones who have pushed them to where they are. So, it's the only way to ensure that the socio-economic inequality is addressed. So, the Government should continue to reach out to them. People might say that subsidies or schemes to help the underprivileged and the down-trodden are a drain on the economy and the Budget. But, there is something bailed justice which is the most important thing and to ensure that, we have to continue to uplift these people.

With this, I convey my sincere appreciation for the commendable Budget presented by the Finance Minister and express the support of my party. Thank you.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे देश के आम बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मान्यवर, आम बजट देश की समस्त व्यवस्थाओं के संचालन का जरिया होता है, जिसके बिना देश का संचालन संभव नहीं है, इसलिए इस बजट का देश के लिए सही होना बहुत जरूरी है। मैंने कई बार इस बजट का गंभीरता से अवलोकन किया है। इस बजट में विशेष लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने की योजनाएं नजर आई हैं, लेकिन देश का बहुत गरीब तबका अपने आपको टगा हुआ महसूस कर रहा है।

महोदय, गरीबों के साथ यह भद्दा मजाक उस समय उजागर हुआ, जब योजना आयोग की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई कि गांव में रहने वाला व्यक्ति, जो प्रतिदिन 26 रुपए कमाता है तथा शहर में रहने वाला व्यक्ति, जो 32 रुपए प्रतिदिन कमाता है, वह गरीब नहीं है। इससे पूरे देश के गरीबों में मायूसी छा गई, वे गरीब हताश और निराश हो गए। यह मामला संसद के दोनों सदनों में जोर-शोर से उठाया गया, लेकिन यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने इस देश के करोड़ों गरीबों की आवाज को नहीं सुना तथा दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों के विरोध को भी नहीं सुना। अगर सरकार ने गरीबों के दर्द को जरा भी महसूस किया होता, तो इस बजट में सरकार को गरीबों की दैनिक आमदनी का आकलन करना चाहिए था।

महोदय, सरकार ने गरीबों को मिलने वाली सारी सुविधाओं को रोकने का इरादा बना लिया है। जब आप 26 व 32 रुपए कमाने वाले व्यक्ति को गरीब नहीं मानेंगे, तो सरकार को गरीबों के पक्ष में बनाने वाली योजनाओं का पैसा बचाने का मौका मिल जाएगा और देश का एक बहुत बड़ा गरीब तबका तमाम सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाएगा।

महोदय, देश में अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति की आबादी लगभग 25 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन बजट में इनके लिए केवल 37,113 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है। यदि सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति की कुल संख्या व उनकी गरीबी के मानक को ध्यान में रखा होता, तो अनुसूचित जाति व अनुसूचित जनजाति के विकास के लिए बजट में कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत धन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी, किंतु ऐसा नहीं किया गया, जिससे इस देश के बहुत बड़े गरीब तबके को निराशा हाथ लगी है।

महोदय, भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारे देश में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत लोग खेती से

[श्री वीर सिंह]

जुड़े हुए हैं और कृषि ही हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का मूल आधार है। पूरे देश की तरक्की कृषि के ऊपर निर्भर करती है, क्योंकि यदि किसान को उसकी फसल का उचित दाम मिलेगा और वह खुशहाल रहेगा, तो देश की तरक्की होगी। जब गांव खुशहाल होगा, तो शहर खुशहाल होगा और गांव और शहर जब खुशहाल होंगे, तभी हमारे देश की तरक्की संभव है, क्योंकि जब किसान के पास अच्छी फसल होती है और उसकी फसल का उचित दाम उसको मिलता है, तो वह मकान बनाता है, अच्छे ढंग से शादी-विवाह करता है। वह मकान बनाएगा, तो सामान खरीदने के लिए शहर में व्यापारी के पास जाएगा और सरिया, सीमेंट खरीदेगा। अगर बच्चों की शादी करेगा, तो शहर में व्यापारी के पास जाकर **jewellery** खरीदेगा, कपड़े खरीदेगा। जब किसान खुशहाल होगा, तो व्यापारी भी खुशहाल होगा और जब दोनों खुशहाल होंगे, तो शहर की तरक्की होगी, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि कृषि के लिए जो बजट दिया गया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। हालांकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कृषि सुधार के लिए काफी प्रयास किया है, जिसके लिए हम उनका शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं...लेकिन अभी भी खेती की तरफ काफी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना हेतु आपने जो 9,270 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान बजट में किया है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं लगता है। जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश के किसान आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं - जैसे महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ क्षेत्र हैं, महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा किसान आत्महत्याएं करते हैं, अन्य प्रदेशों में भी किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं की हैं, लेकिन विदर्भ की मांग काफी समय से उठ रही थी। इस बार बजट में उसके लिए प्रावधान भी किया गया है किन्तु वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। केन्द्र सरकार की जो योजना है, उसकी सही जानकारी पीड़ित किसानों को मालूम नहीं होती है। इस बार आपने बजट में क्रेडिट सुविधा बढ़ाने की बात कही है, वह भी एक सही कदम है परन्तु देश में करोड़ों की संख्या में किसानों को देखते हुए इस मद में आबंटित राशि 57 लाख 50 हजार रुपए कम प्रतीत होती है। पुनः इस राशि का व्यय ठीक प्रकार से किया जाना उपेक्षित है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि भारत में कृषि को और अधिक उन्नत बनाने के लिए किसानों को अच्छे सुविधाजनक कृषि यंत्र उपलब्ध कराए जाएं, उन्हें आधुनिक बीज भी मुहैया कराए जाएं। इसी प्रकार सिंचाई के साधन तथा तथा कीटनाशक दवाइयां हैं। आज फसलों में इतने अधिक रोग लगते हैं कि यदि ठीक कीटनाशक दवाई न मिले तो पूरी फसल बर्बाद हो जाती है। आज भी पूरे देश में कीटनाशक दवाइयों का अभाव है। किसानों को मालूम ही नहीं है कि हमें कौन सी कीटनाशक दवाई किस फसल में और किस समय प्रयोग करनी चाहिए। उसकी भी जानकारी होनी चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त देश में पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए हमारी सरकार को कीटनाशक दवाइयां सस्ते दामों पर उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। महोदय, हमारे देश में खाद की भी काफी समस्या रहती है। जिस समय पर जैसी खाद चाहिए, वैसी नहीं मिल पाती है। फसल को बोते समय डी.ए.पी. चाहिए या एन.पी.के. चाहिए, वह नहीं मिलती है। किसान बहुत लम्बी-लम्बी कतारें लगाकर खड़े रहते हैं, लेकिन जब उनका नम्बर आता है तो जितनी उनके पास खेती है, उस हिसाब से उनको खाद उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार को इस ओर भी बजट में प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में आवास की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने गरीबों के आवास की तरफ ध्यान दिया है किन्तु वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आज भी हमारे देश में करोड़ों लोग रेल की पटरी के किनारे, गंदे नालों के किनारे, मलिन बस्तियों में और खुले आसमान में झुग्गी-झोपड़ी बनाकर रहते हैं। यदि हमारी सरकार की मंशा साफ होती, तो वह इस ओर ध्यान देती, लेकिन जो भी सरकार रही, किसी ने भी इस ओर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं

माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देकर हमारे देश में ऐसे जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनका अपना आशियाना नहीं है...। जो खुले आसमान के नीचे रहते हैं, जो मलिन बस्तियों में रहते हैं, जो गंदे नालों के किनारे रहते हैं, उनको फ्री में मकान मुहैया कराया जाए। कभी-कभी महानगरों में मलिन बस्तियों को उजाड़ा जाता है, भू-माफिया उनकी बस्तियों में आग लगा देते हैं, उनकी कमाई का जो धन होता है, वह भी उसमें जलकर राख हो जाता है। इस तरह की शिकायतें ज्यादातर महानगरों में मिलती हैं और इनके बारे में आये दिन समाचार-पत्रों में छपता रहता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि पूरे देश में जितनी इस प्रकार की मलिन बस्तियां हैं, पूरे देश में जितने गरीब लोग रेलवे लाइन की पटरियों के किनारे, गंदे नालों के किनारे झुग्गी-झोपड़ी बनाकर रह रहे हैं, जो खुले आसमान के नीचे रह रहे हैं, उनके लिए एक विशेष अभियान चलाकर ऐसे सर्व-समाज के गरीब लोगों को सरकार द्वारा मकान बनाकर देने चाहिए जिससे कि वे अच्छी तरह से जीवन-यापन कर सकें और अपने बच्चों को अच्छा वातावरण दे सकें तथा उनके बच्चे भी अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

मैं धन्यवाद अदा करूंगा आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का, जो बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश की पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री हैं। उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले 5 साल में एक विशेष अभियान चलाकर, मान्यवर कांशीराम गरीब आवास योजना चलाकर, उत्तर प्रदेश के शहरों में और महानगरों में लाखों लोगों को फ्री में मकान बनवा कर दिए हैं। जो लोग झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहते थे, गंदे नालों के किनारे रहते थे, ऐसे सर्व-समाज के लोगों को आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने मकान बनाकर दिए हैं। अगर ऐसा कार्य केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से सभी प्रदेशों में किया जाए, तो एक भी गरीब बिना मकान के नहीं रहेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में बी.पी.एल. श्रेणी के लोगों को केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से राहत मिलती है। आज बी.पी.एल. के नाम पर बहुत बड़ी समस्या है क्योंकि पूरे देश में जो बी.पी.एल. की श्रेणी में लोग आते हैं, उनको बी.पी.एल. का राशन कार्ड प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। अगर इसका पूरे देश में सर्वे कराया जाए, तो जो इसका पात्र व्यक्ति है, उसको बी.पी.एल. का कार्ड नहीं मिला है, अंत्योदय का कार्ड नहीं मिला है, क्योंकि जब बी.पी.एल. या अंत्योदय के कार्ड बनाए जाते हैं तब सरकारी कर्मचारी सरपंच या प्रधान के पास जाता है। वह सरपंच या प्रधान की बैठक पर सीधे जाता है और उसी सरपंच या प्रधान से सूची ले लेता है कि आपके गांव में कौन-कौन गरीब लोग हैं, जो बी.पी.एल. की श्रेणी में आते हैं या अंत्योदय की श्रेणी में आते हैं। वह सरपंच उन लोगों के नाम लिखा देता है जिसने उसे वोट दिए हैं और सरपंच बनाया है, चाहे वे इस श्रेणी में आते हैं या नहीं आते हैं, वे इसके लिए पात्र हैं या नहीं हैं। आज पूरे देश में ऐसे लाखों-करोड़ों लोग निकलेंगे जो साधन सम्पन्न हैं, लेकिन जिनके पास बी.पी.एल. या अंत्योदय का कार्ड है। हमारे देश में ऐसे भी करोड़ों लोग हैं जो बी.पी.एल. या अंत्योदय के कार्ड के लिए पात्र व्यक्ति हैं, जिनको बी.पी.एल. श्रेणी का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, जिनको अंत्योदय कार्ड का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन उनको इसका लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। माननीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में केन्द्र सरकार को, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को कई बार इस बात से अवगत कराया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके पास BPL कार्ड नहीं है, जबकि वे इसके पात्र हैं। ऐसी स्थिति लगभग पूरे देश में है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि केन्द्र से गरीबों के लिए जो राहत दी जाती है, उसका पूरा फायदा उनको मिलना चाहिए तथा जो राहत जाती है, वह भी ज्यादा नहीं है, इसलिए उसमें भी बढ़ोतरी होने का अलग से प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

3.00 PM

मान्यवर, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने मनरेगा की तरफ काफी ध्यान दिया है और उसके लिए काफी बजट भी दिया है। हालांकि पूरे देश में जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। केन्द्र सरकार से प्रदेशों को मनरेगा के लिए जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह काफी कम है। जो लोग मिट्टी का काम करते हैं और कच्चे हैं, उनको बहुत कम मजदूरी, 120 से 140 रुपए, मिलती है और यह उनके लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उनको केवल मिट्टी के काम के लिए ही यह मजदूरी न मिले, बल्कि इसमें और काम भी शामिल किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की यह सोच है कि गरीब मिट्टी में ही मिला रहे, मिट्टी में मिलकर उसकी बुद्धि भी मिट्टी जैसी हो जाए, वह विकास न कर पाए और आगे न बढ़ पाए। वह बाहर जाकर ढाई सौ रुपए कमाता है, लेकिन गांव में उसको 120 रुपए या 140 रुपए में लगाकर रखा जाता है। वे रुपए भी उसको पूरे नहीं मिलते हैं क्योंकि वे रुपए तो सरपंच के रहमो करम पर मिलते हैं। सरपंच जिसकी हाजिरी भर देता है, उसको पैसा मिल जाता है। उस पैसे का सही उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पैसे में बढ़ोत्तरी हो और मिट्टी के कच्चे काम की जगह उसको पक्का काम मिले। मिट्टी के काम का कुछ पता नहीं चलता है क्योंकि बरसात आई तो वह खत्म हो जाता है। चाहे उसको आधा ही काम मिले, लेकिन पक्का काम मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि, वह टिकाऊ तो होगा। गांव में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को और सर्व-समाज के लोगों को इसका लाभ तो होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी इस ओर भी ध्यान देंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। हमारे देश में लाखों पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार युवक हैं। पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद भी उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, जिसके कारण वे परेशान हैं। आज हमारे देश का नौजवान बेरोजगारी के कारण हताश और निराश है। सरकार ने बजट में बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के संबंध में कोई उचित प्रावधान नहीं किया है और न ही इस समस्या का कोई समाधान किया है।

मान्यवर, आज पूरे देश में सभी विभागों में लाखों पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं। यदि सरकार चाहे कि हमारे देश के लाखों पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार युवक रोजगार प्राप्त करें, तो हमारे देश में जो लाखों पद रिक्त पड़े हैं, सरकार उन रिक्त पदों को भरे। इससे देश से बेरोजगारी दूर होगी। इस ओर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और इस मद में बजट बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, पूरे देश में जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति का बैकलॉग है, वह आज तक नहीं भरा गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, यदि हमारी सरकार इस बैकलॉग को पूरा करती है, तो पूरे देश में लाखों अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति व पिछड़ी जाति के पढ़े-लिखे बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा, नौकरी मिल जाएगी जिससे कि बेरोजगारी की समस्या का काफी हद तक समाधान होगा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में एक ही प्रदेश ऐसा है जहां पर अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति का बैकलॉग पूरा हो गया है। वह प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश है। उत्तर प्रदेश में आदरणीय बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने पिछले पांच साल में विशेष अभियान चलाकर अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति व पिछड़ी जाति के बैकलॉग को पूरा कर दिया है। यदि ऐसी सोच हमारी अन्य प्रदेशों की सरकारों की हो और उन पर केंद्र सरकार का दबाव हो, केंद्र में जो नौकरियां हैं, केंद्र उनके बारे में सोचे, तो पूरे देश में बहुत से बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा और समस्या का काफी समाधान हो जाएगा। मैं माननीय

मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जितना भी बैकलॉग है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए केंद्र की तरफ से बजट को बढ़ाया जाए, उसके लिए अलग से प्रावधान किया जाए।

महोदय, पेट्रोलियम सैक्टर में सरकार को बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है, सिर्फ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य बढ़ने के कारण देश में पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ा देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। चूंकि हम 75-80% तक कच्चा तेल आयात करते हैं और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य बढ़ने से ऑयल कम्पनियां सरकार पर दाम बढ़ाने का दबाव बनाती हैं, अतः सरकार को इस ओर कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है। हम तेल क्षेत्र में कैसे आत्मनिर्भर हों, इससे संबंधित आर. एण्ड डी. कार्य हेतु बजटीय सहायता की आवश्यकता है। क्या सरकार भविष्य में डीजल को भी पेट्रोल की भांति डीरेग्युलेट करने जा रही है, जिससे डीजल को बड़ी मात्रा में दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी को कम किया जा सके? माननीय मंत्री जी एल.पी.जी., केरोसीन के लिए प्रत्यक्ष सब्सिडी प्रस्ताव बताते हैं, लेकिन मुझे संदेह है कि ये प्रस्ताव सही तरीके से कार्यान्वित किए जाएंगे।

महोदय, हमारे देश में शिक्षा भी एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बेहतर शिक्षा के लिए काफी प्रयास किए हैं, किंतु इन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा हेतु बजट में कोई भी चर्चा नहीं की है। इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा हेतु आई.टी.आई., मेडिकल कॉलेज, नर्सिंग कॉलेज इत्यादि का होना अत्यंत जरूरी है। विशेषकर झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य राज्यों में ऐसे कॉलेजों का होना अति आवश्यक है, अतः इन क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा हेतु बजट में प्रावधान किया जाना अत्यंत जरूरी है।

महोदय, हमारे देश में दो तरह की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है। धनवानों के बच्चों के लिए अलग शिक्षा है और निर्धन के बच्चों के लिए अलग शिक्षा है। जहां धनवान का बच्चा पढ़ता है, उन महंगे स्कूलों में उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा दी जाती है, किंतु जहां निर्धन का बच्चा पढ़ता है, उस स्कूल में जरूरत के अनुसार स्टाफ नहीं होता, अध्यापक नहीं होते, पूरी सुविधा नहीं होती, बिजली, पानी, शौचालय जैसी बुनियादी सुविधाएं भी नहीं होती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जो बच्चे पढ़कर आते हैं, उनके लिए आगे काम्पिटिशन का स्तर एक होता है। लेकिन चूंकि पढ़ाई का स्तर दो तरह का होता है, जिसके कारण एक सोची-समझी साजिश के तहत निर्धन का बच्चा कामयाब न हो सके, आगे न जा सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था हो रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि देश में ऐसे गरीब बच्चों के लिए अलग से बजट होना चाहिए, जिससे गरीब के बच्चे भी अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ कर अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर आगे बढ़ सकें।

मान्यवर, हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वास्थ्य की तरफ काफी ध्यान दिया है, किन्तु स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में और भी ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस बजट में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं किया गया, जो निराशाजनक कहा जाएगा। स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा पर जी.डी.पी. का सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, मगर इस बजट में भी इनमें मामूली वृद्धि की गई है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अस्पताल खोलने वाले लोगों को किसी भी प्रकार की सब्सिडी नहीं दी गई है। यदि ऐसे अस्पतालों को सब्सिडी दी जाएगी, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी सेवाएं अच्छी तरह कार्य करेंगी। महोदय, आज हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं जर्जर हो चुकी हैं। सरकारी अस्पतालों की बिल्डिंग्स का बुरा हाल है, वहां पर पूरा स्टाफ भी नहीं है, वहां सभी तरह के रोगों की जांच के लिए इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स भी नहीं हैं और वहां दवाइयां भी पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इन सभी अभावों के कारण लोगों को अपना इलाज कराने के लिए प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में जाना पड़ता है। गरीब व्यक्ति प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में अपना इलाज नहीं करा सकता है, क्योंकि प्राइवेट अस्पतालों का खर्च बहुत ज्यादा होता है, जिसको गरीब व्यक्ति वहन

[श्री वीर सिंह]

नहीं कर सकता है। **(समय की घंटी)** इस कारण हमारे देश में लाखों गरीब लोग अपनी बीमारी का इलाज न कराने के कारण मौत के मुँह में चले जाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि देश में प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में गरीबों के मुफ्त इलाज हेतु अलग से व्यवस्था करनी अति आवश्यक है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Veer Singhji, there is one more speaker from your Party.

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

मान्यवर, बजट में गोल्ड ज्वेलरी के लिए कस्टम में 2 प्रतिशत तथा एक्साइज में एक प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई है। इस कारण देश के छोटे-छोटे सर्राफा व्यापारी दुकान बंद करके सड़कों पर आ गए हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त दो लाख रुपए से अधिक का गोल्ड लेने पर पैन नम्बर देना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। यह उचित कदम नहीं है, क्योंकि आजकल गोल्ड की बढ़ती कीमतों को देखते हुए कोई भी परिवार दो लाख रुपए का सोना विवाह आदि समारोह के लिए आसानी से लेता है। वह पैन नम्बर कहां से लाएगा, इस वजह से इंस्पेक्टर राज को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इसका सही समाधान निकाला जाना अति आवश्यक है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister, though highly experienced, has presented an extremely disappointing and lacklustre budget for 2012-13. This mismanagement of the country's finances in the last year has virtually crippled our economy. The common man has been crushed under the weight of double digit inflation, less of jobs in the labour intensive sectors, and the failure of the delivery system which has made it difficult for the huge amounts of money earmarked for welfare schemes to reach the intended beneficiaries. The plight of the farmer has been especially pitiable as the input costs have gone up exponentially without a corresponding increase in MSP. As a result, we have witnessed huge dissatisfaction all around, as exemplified by the increase in farmers committing suicide.

In the current year the government is estimating a 5.9% deficit as a percentage of the GDP which again would mean extremely high borrowings from the banking sector that would not only squeeze out the private sector borrowings but also keep interest rates high. This in turn, would impact our inflation rate.

Given the current rate of inflation and the Government increasing the taxes all around, as well as the energy prices going northwards I do not understand how the hon. Finance Minister expects the savings rate to grow which is essential for higher capital formation and rapid industrial investment. In his Budget Speech the hon. Minister has said that 'our inflation is driven by agricultural supply constraints'. Sir, except minor tinkering, I have not seen any meaningful steps being taken in the budget to address this issue. In fact, the Finance Minister has compounded the farmers' woes by declaring reduced subsidies on fertilizers. His promise of direct transfer of subsidies to farmers is only lip service and will remain a pipedream.

Sir, in the last one year fertilizers' prices have gone up from 40% to 70%, seed prices have seen a huge rise, diesel has gone up by almost 50% yet the MSP has gone up by only 10 to 12%. Further reduction of fertilizer subsidy would mean even higher prices which would lead to reduced consumption and hence lower yields per acre. The least the government should do is to analyse the impact of the removal of subsidy on fertilizers, increase in the price of diesel as well as seeds and pesticides and announce a fresh and realistic MSP immediately. I know the Government will hesitate to do so because it fears that this will lead to increase in food prices. I just want to remind the Hon. Minister that burdening the impoverished farmer any further would lead to social unrest in the country.

Sir, I understand and appreciate the difficult situation in which the hon. Finance Minister finds himself. He has to ensure that social schemes for our poor must find adequate funding. He cannot do away with the subsidies overnight. He has to provide for modernizing and equipping our defence forces, given the security threat all around us. He needs to ensure that the Railways must be adequately funded to ensure passenger safety and comfort as well as increase in freight capacity.

To meet these challenges, I would have expected some out of the box thinking. The disinvestment target of 2011-12 was Rs. 40,000 crore but the Government achieved a meagre Rs. 14,000 crore and that too at the fag end of the financial year. The current year's target of Rs. 30,000 crore is extremely inadequate. I am not saying that Government should lose control over the Navratnas but I see no reason why it can't step up this target to at least Rs. 1 lakh crore and thereby reduce the deficit, it would be pragmatic to privatise perpetually loss making PSUs which could actually be turned around by the private sector, thereby creating more jobs for our countrymen. Defence is sitting with 1.75 million acres of land of which almost 12,000 acres have been encroached upon. The Railways has a similar story. Why can't the Government monetise some of this land in a transparent manner and use the proceeds only for modernising our defence and the Railways. In Delhi's Chanakyapuri alone, Railways has land worth over Rs. 10,000 crores; in which only 70-80 officers reside. Why can't this be utilized for passenger safety? Similarly, in almost every city, they are sitting on prime land which can be monetised to reduce the deficit. Sir, turning to my State of Punjab, an expert committee set up by your own Department had recommended that the Centre should restructure the finances of West Bengal, Kerala and Punjab. While Rs. 8000 crores was announced for West Bengal, which I heartily welcome, yet, nothing has been done for Punjab. We have a huge debt on our head primarily due to the fact that we fought a proxy war with Pakistan, and the terrorism which the State had to encounter for over a decade completely destroyed our economy. Thereafter, the Centre gave huge tax concessions to our neighbouring States, and as a result, no industry came to

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

Punjab. We had to bank only on the Agriculture Sector which due to Centre's myopic policies has shown a sluggish growth over the years. The Central government has been talking of the Food Security Act. While, we wholeheartedly welcome it, but the critical question remains, 'where will this food come from?' Sir, Punjab has been feeding the Nation even at the cost of seriously depleting its water table. We have been asking for a generous one-time grant from the Centre to revamp our decaying canal system which is over a century old. We hope that the hon. Finance Minister would be considerate towards this request. Sir, may I suggest that the Central government should give tax concessions on setting up new industry to 50 'most backward' and 'sensitive border districts' in the country, rather than extending it to an entire State because the past experience has shown that this serves no useful purpose. Industry goes to only one or two convenient locations in the State and nothing goes to the 'backward districts'. Punjab has, at least, two 'sensitive border districts' where our youth has fallen victim to drug abuse due to the lack of employment opportunities coupled with Pakistan pushing in cheap drugs. Since the industry fears going to border areas, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider granting 'tax free status' to these two districts of Punjab in the national Interest. Sir, in the Malwa region of Punjab, there is hardly a village which does not have dozens of residents suffering from cancer. Most of them have to travel a long way to get themselves treated, which they can ill-afford. In fact, a train that leaves for Bikaner where there is a cancer hospital is now called 'The Cancer Express'. Since the hon. Minister had announced in his speech that some of the hospitals in the country would be upgraded to AIIMS-like institutions. I would urge him to upgrade one of the hospitals of this area and create a Super Specialty Cancer Hospital in Malwa. Sir, in the end I would say, every Punjabi is proud of his heritage and you will never find a Punjabi begging. We are only asking for what is our right. The Central government must deal with every State on an equal footing. We hope that the Finance Minister will do justice to Punjab expeditiously and not alienate this sensitive border State, where Pakistan is once again taking an undue interest. Thank You.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the General Discussion on the Budget. The Budget was presented by our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranabda. Passing the Budget by both the Houses of Parliament and getting consent of the hon. President is a very important Parliamentary exercise which we have been performing every year.

Sir, the financial management of the country is in the hands of bureaucrats. The Budget is prepared by only bureaucrats and is characterized by the ruling UPA Government.

Sir, I am representing a State – Odisha – which is economically very backward. My State has been suffering continuously due to negligence by the Central Government in providing central financial assistance. This is the State which has been suffering since its formation and even prior to that suffers from famine, floods and the super-cyclone. The calamities have become synonymous with Odisha and due to this we have suffered financially and otherwise. So, we need more support from the Central Government. That is the federal polity that I am expecting from the Union Government.

Sir, this year's Budget 2012-13, as described by the hon. Members of the ruling UPA-II and also some of the allies, is a big achievement, for, for me and for my State, this Budget is a big disappointment. Nothing is reflected for the poorer sections in the Budget. It has given priority to big corporate houses in the form of concessions and incentives. But, the Budget is not at all supporting the poorer sections, farmers, producers who are really the reason behind the country's GDP.

Sir, this Budget was presented on 16th of this month and ten days have been passed since then. We have so many reactions outside the House, in the print and electronic media, on this Budget. Financial institutions, economists, politicians and common man have all given their opinion on the Budget. There is no cheer for the common people. Now, it is the turn of Parliamentarians to put forth their view-point on the Budget in this House.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this House, certainly, has a tremendous respect for Pranabda. He is the most experienced Finance Minister who has presented seven Budgets. I think, he is in a mess. Instead of looking at the common man's interest in this Budget, he has taken the interest of his allies which are with the UPA-II. This is the reason why he is in confusion, I think, it is the compulsion for the Government to look at the interest of its allies and he is not different front that. So, it moves into directionless, I don't see any particular direction that this Budget shows. There is no clarity. There is no respect to the federal polity, which is the main concept of our Constitution. Sir, there can be no India without States. If you do not look at the States which are backward, if you do not look at the States which are financially backward, we cannot move ahead.

Sir, if you look at the present scenario, if you look at the price index, there is a continuous and consistent price rise. I am not going into the figures reflected in the index or any other statistical calculation. If you go to a common shop, you will find the price of various articles and how the commoners are suffering due to price rise. There was an increase in the freight rates just before the presentation of the Railway Budget. After this price rise, I also apprehend that the prices of diesel may go up. The direct effect of this would be that the common man would suffer from this.

Pranabda, who has presented this Budget, must give importance to the

[Shri Shashi Bhushan Behera]

backward States because that is the spirit of our Constitution. Unless you give more importance to the backward States in the Budget, those States cannot improve on their own because of their financial constraints. The backward States are not far away from Delhi. We are neighbour of West Bengal, Pranabda's baadi. Not only Odisha but Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, even Andhra Pradesh are also neighbours of West Bengal. The socio-economic conditions of my State are well known to the hon. Finance Minister because he belongs to our neighbouring State. He knows our culture, our socio-economic condition, and everything else. The backward States are mostly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes. Their population is not less than 70 per cent of the total population. So far as districts are concerned, out of 30 districts in Orissa, 19 districts are backward districts. Similarly, out of 314 blocks, 118 blocks are tribal blocks. So, this is the financial condition of the State of Orissa. Keeping in view the heavy population of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes, it should be measured in poor category. But this Budget has brought no cheer to these people. Directly or indirectly, they will have to share the tax burden. Those people are marginal farmers. They will not be able to derive any benefit because of the increased rate of interest for the agricultural sector. So, my humble appeal is that the hon. Finance Minister must keep in mind the interests of the marginal farmers also. He must ensure that they get easy loans at a lower rate of interest.

If you see the main features of this Budget, you will just, be disappointed. The burden of indirect taxes, to the tune of Rs. 30,000 crores, will be borne by the common man. The increase in the service tax from 10 per cent to 12 per cent would badly affect the primary education, transportation, medical treatment, and all other basic services.

The excise duty has been increased by two per cent. It will directly affect the craftsmen. In my State, Odisha, there are a lot of skilled craftsmen. They earn their livelihood through their skill. There are goldsmith and other metal craftsmen, those will be affected with these increase of excise duty (*Time bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Behera, there is one more speaker from your party.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: So, the increase in excise duty by two per cent will, certainly, harm the interests of the State. Especially, the manufacturing sector and the micro, small and medium industry sectors will be largely affected by this. The cottage industries and the village industries will be largely affected by this. No incentives have been given to the village industries and the micro, small and medium enterprises. But incentives are being given to the heavy industries. Custom duties have been reduced to benefit them. So, this is the attitude of

the Government. So incentives have been given to the MSMEs. So, this is the state of affairs.

Sir, now, I come to the exemption limit for the salaried class. Only a relaxation of Rs. 20,000/- has been given. Earlier, it was Rs. 1,80,000/-; now, it has been increased to Rs. 2,00,000/-. It should be raised to Rs. 3,00,000/- . People want to get rid of this slab section. So, the people have lost faith in you. Last year, the aim was to achieve an 8.5 per cent growth rate, but it was not achieved, it came down to 6.9 per cent. Similarly, the Budget deficit was expected to be 4.6 per cent of the GDP; it also turned out to be 5.9 per cent. The fiscal autonomy of the State is under threat. GST is not shared by the States. You had assured that the GST would be shared by the States; still it has not been complied with.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, as far as mining States like Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Jharkhand are concerned, they are suffering a lot. The demands that they had made to the Central Government have not been met.

Sir, I appeal to the Finance Minister that he should re-consider the allocations meant for health sector, education sector and power sector. These sectors are helpful in the development and improvement of the country. Sir, you had assured that you would bring a White Paper on Black Money, but, still, it is not transparent. This is a Budget with high taxes and inflationary effect. Nothing in this Budget inspires the middle classes and the poorer sections.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. (*Time bell rings*)

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: There are no symptoms of growth. So, the UPA-II Government fails to come up to the expectations of the common people. So, I don't support this Budget. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Derek O'Brien, you have only five minutes. Would you like to speak today or tomorrow? If you speak tomorrow, you may get a little more time.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Sir, my colleagues have spoken for 11 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):: But the balance is five minutes. What I suggest is, if you speak tomorrow, you may get one or two minutes more. Speaking today means only five minutes. So, try tomorrow.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Okay, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to register my views on the Budget presented by the Finance Minister. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Government for the bold initiative taken to amend the

[Shri A.W. Rabi Barnard]

income Tax Act with retrospective effect from 1962, to assert the Government's rights to levy tax on merger and acquisition deals, involving Overseas companies with business assets in India. To say that the companies which do business in India and make huge profits year after year need not pay tax like their counterparts, because they are registered Overseas, is not only shocking but is also a social sin in my view. There may be some laws, local and international, which may provide tax avoidance avenues to the shrewd.

But if we do a phenomenology of the concept of law, we will realize that laws are minimum requirements for a social contract. Men and women should take additional responsibility to contribute to the society over and above what the law expects them to perform. After all, what is a tax? Justice Holmes, three centuries ago, defined tax as 'the price you pay to buy civilization.' That is why I termed 'treating India as a tax heaven is asocial sin.'

Hence, I appreciate the proposed amendment. My appreciation ends with that and my disappointment with the Government starts now.

Sir, a month ago, there was a delegation from Europe, and, we, the Members of the Standing Committee on External Affairs, had an interaction with them, I asked the European team to help us understand the Euro crisis, particularly, the one affecting Portugal, Spain, Italy, and, above all, Greece. We were told that the primary reasons for the crisis were: (1) leaving beyond the means, that is, fiscal deficit; and (2) ineffective tax management. Looking at the Budget presented to us by the Finance Minister, I am afraid, if this kind of financial management continues in India, we will end up like the European countries', I mentioned.

Last year, total expenditure was budgeted to grow by a mere 5 per cent; non-Plan expenditure was budgeted to even decline by 1 per cent; Gross Tax Revenue was projected to grow by as much as 18 per cent; and market borrowings by just 11 per cent. All these were shown last year to project a deficit of 4.6 per cent of the GDP. Maybe, the Government thinks that we will not remember last year's Budget and through some window-dressing and manipulative-rhetoric, yet another set of false data can be presented as this year's budget. I am reminded of what Charles Dickens said, and, I quote, "The scene is unreal and the real is unseen. Let us take a look at the actual outcome. Total expenditure has expanded by double the rate, i.e., 10 per cent; non-Plan outlays have net declined, but have risen by as much as 9 per cent; tax revenue has grown by only 10 per cent, with the result that market borrowings have expanded by as much as 40 per cent; and the deficit in 2011-12 will now be 5.9 per cent. In February, 2013, we will be presented once again with another bunch of deceiving data.

If we are not a Greece or Spain yet, it is not because of an efficient management of the country, but because of the millions of law-abiding, patriotic

sons and daughters of this great civilization who pay their taxes religiously, live a frugal life, save a substantial portion of their income and tolerate the mismanagement of this UFA Government. Millions of our sisters and brothers have gone in search of overseas employment and contribute almost 5 per cent of the GDP, that is, close to 50 billion US dollars annually. In contrast, the Foreign Direct Investment is only half that amount of the remittance of the overseas migrant workers. Our sisters who work as housemaids, as nurses and our brothers, who work as agricultural labourers, as janitors, as carpenters and as computer professionals in countries far and near, have become the lifeline of our economy. I am reminded of *Mahakavi* Bharati's tribute to the migrant Indian worker. Hundred years ago, imagining the plight of the Indian worker in the sugarcane plantations of Fuji Islands, Bharati sang.

It is translated as, "Those wretches have no time think of their native land, of Their hearth and home. O wind! Haven't you been mauled by their heavy cries, cascading sobs?" That was Bharati, talking about the migrant workers of this nation. Those patriotic daughters and sons of India contribute to our economy much more than the Foreign Direct Investments. If we are not a Brazil or a Spain, it is because of these humble Indians.

Sir, let us go back to the second reason given by the European delegation for the financial crisis in Europe, namely, ineffective tax collection and income-tax mismanagement. This is where I think this Government is lacking focus and no son and daughter of India can help solve this problem unless the rulers themselves come forward to handle the crisis.

In a shocking revelation, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has said that the Government has a huge tax demand of Rs. 1.96 crores, of which 84 per cent cannot be realized at all due to various reasons such as death, insolvency and liquidation of companies. The C.A.G. pointed out that 12 individuals account for 90 per cent of the pending tax demand of 1.16 lakh crores, in individual cases. The report further said that, approximately, Rs. 65,000 crore of tax arrears is pending against corporate assesses. In the case of corporates, 28 companies account for 37 per cent of the total tax arrears.

The C.A.G. further said that while the Government collected direct tax worth Rs. 4,35,000 crore in 2009-10, there was still an uncollected portion of Rs. 2,29,000 crore in March, 2010, which is equivalent to 50 per cent of the total tax collection. "The arrears of demand also registered a steep hike in the last five years", says the C.A.G. .

New taxes to the tune of Rs. 45,000 crores are announced in this year's Budget. But what is your track record in tax collection? The C.A.G. noticed that there were 1,54,198 cases involving outstanding demands of Rs. 4,543 crore where the Assessing Officers did not communicate updated information relating to demands to Tax Recovery Officers.

[Shri A.W. Rabi Barnard]

No law is as effective as enacted; it is only as good as implemented. When the tax payer sees tangible changes brought about by his tax money, he or she would willingly and joyfully come forward to pay their taxes. But when a tax-payer reads that more than Rs. 2500 crores have been thrown into the sea in the name of the Sethusamudram shipping” canal, and nobody can explain what will happen next, and how much more will be dumped inside the waters of the bay of Bengal, what sort of an encouragement and enthusiasm can be found in the attitude of not only the tax payer, but also the Assessing Officer or the Tax Recovery Officer? Take, for instance, the 2G issue.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the matter is in the court. He cannot... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Please listen to me first. *(Interruptions)* Understand what I am saying. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it should not be brought in here. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seats. You may reply when your turn comes, *(Interruptions)* Please sit down. Those are his views. Please take your seats. *(Interruptions)* Those are only his views. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: He should not be talking like that. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: He should not mislead the people of this country. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Those are his views.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Sir, take, for instance, the 2G issue. The Finance Minister proposes to raise almost Rs. 50,000 crores through the 2G auction now. One Minister of this Government said that there was zero loss in the 2G sale through the first-come-first-served method. The Finance Minister now says he would raise some 50,000 crore rupees by abandoning the first-come-first-served route and by taking the auction route. The hon. Finance Minister had once said that in a democracy, 49 is equal to zero and 51 is equal to 100. Now, seeing ‘zero’ becoming 50,000 crores because of the Supreme Court direction, many questions would arise in the minds of the Indian voter because the average Indian is a very wise and intelligent person.

Will he believe that the tax he pays buys him civilization or helps; somebody to maintain coalition dharma and remain in power so that a few can loot the nation?

The Government of India has undertaken certain rehabilitation and resettlement projects in the Tamil area of Sri Lanka. In 2011-12 under ‘Aid to Sri Lanka’, Government allocated Rs. 290 crore. What is the progress report given? We

observe the most important project relating to construction of 50,000 houses for the war-affected Tamils, my people, has been delayed a lot. We note that out of 1000 houses projected to be constructed under pilot project, only 500 are nearing completion. You have taken the Indian tax payers money and given it to the war-crime accused Government of Sri Lanka. At least, ensure that the money is spent for the purpose it was meant.

In December, last year, three coastal districts of Tamil Nadu were hit hard by the Thane cyclone. Several died. Trees and lampposts were uprooted. Cashew plantations and rice crops were lost. Every household lost hard-earned wealth. Government of Tamil Nadu under the able leadership of my beloved leader, Honourable Chief Minister, Jayalalithaa, plunged into action and undertook relief and rehabilitation works on a war-footing. Congress leaders of neighbouring Puducherry, which was also affected by Thane cyclone, publicly acknowledged and appreciated the speedy and universal relief work done by Madam Jayalalithaa's Government. Government of Tamil Nadu submitted to the Centre a scientific report and expected a relief package of Rs. 5000 crore. I am sad to say only one-tenth of our expectation has been sanctioned so far. Sir, there seems to be an attitude of anti-Tamil in the operations and allocations of the Central Government.

Sir, yesterday, hon. Mani Shankar Aiyar was quoting a few newspaper headlines in support of the Budget. As I conclude, allow me to quote the editorial on the Budget by the 'Economic and Political Weekly', "For now the Budget prefers to look at what incentives to give the market so that the latter can take over the responsibility of increasing investment while the Government restricts itself to tinkering with social sector schemes in the hope that this will ensure its re – election in 2014. It looks like it is going to fail on all three counts: growth, social support and re-election." Thank you, Sir.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Sir, may I, first of all, express my admiration for the Finance Minister in the way in which he has tried to manage a large number of requirements of a very complex economy so that he can meet the minimum needs of different sectors and, at the same time, keep the economy going? A number of valuable comments have been made by earlier speakers. I want to restrict my comments to two areas. One is the area of agriculture and the other is nutrition, particularly malnutrition, I am particularly happy that the Finance Minister has chosen very, very important five objectives. Right in the beginning of his address, he gave five objectives. Two of them are exceedingly important. One is 'address supply bottlenecks in agriculture'. This is absolutely essential to contain food inflation. Food inflation is the one which affects the poor most. Already a very high degree of malnutrition prevailing in our country can be further aggravated if we have high prices. How do we really contain food inflation and how do we remove supply bottlenecks? The supply bottlenecks in agriculture sector are partly caused by policy and are partly caused by nature and our own gap between production,

[Prof. M.S. Swaminathan]

demand and supply. The more recent examples are very high undulation in the prices of a number of commodities like cotton, sugarcane, onion, potato and milk.

I feel, there are two important requirements for the Finance Minister to achieve, namely, to remove supply bottleneck in agriculture, that is, much better market intelligence and also much better coordination among Agriculture, Food and Commerce Ministries. There is no adequate co-ordination among them. Take, for example, the case of milk. Eighty per cent of the cost of milk is from fodder and feed. Most of our concentrates are exported like soyabean, cake and so on. How do we bring down the cost of milk if the cost of fodder and feed is very high? As I have mentioned earlier about fertilizer, if the input costs are high, from where will the farmers or the farm women get feed? So, I would suggest that to achieve the objective of removing supply bottleneck, we should look at both the production side and also the policy side in terms of co-ordination among the Food, Agriculture, Civil Supplies and Commerce Ministries.

The second major objective, as given, is precisely to address the problem of malnutrition, especially in the 200 highly-burdened districts identified by the Prime Minister's Advisory Council. I think it is exceedingly important. Many speakers here have spoken about curbing malnutrition. But, all that I would like to say is that the Finance Minister has rightly said that we must bring about synergy across nutrition, sanitation, drinking water, primary healthcare and so on. This is exceedingly important that this kind of co-ordination among sanitation, drinking water and primary healthcare departments should be there. But, the more important thing is that if you study the 200 districts – I do not have the complete list, but I have some of the names – in most of them, agriculture is the main stay of the people. The poor people are under-nourished. They are marginal farmers, sub-marginal farmers, or, landless labourers. So, I would like to suggest that if we want to achieve the purpose of overcoming malnutrition in the high-burdened districts, we must promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture can provide agricultural remedies to most of the nutritional maladies. Take for example, moringa, the common moringa, plus bajra, ragi and millet provide you almost all the macro and micro nutrients needed. So, while costly things can be applied, you should solve double purpose because you can improve the income of the farmer, and at the same time, overcome the problem of malnutrition.

My next point, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, relates to growth rate in agriculture. Many speakers have already mentioned this. I think, currently, there is a tendency for some euphoria saying that we have produced more and so on. It is logical. Every year, we should produce more than the previous year. But, a recent article by Mr. Sainath has shown that if you calculate the total production per capita, that is, if the population is growing, the per capita net availability goes down, whether it is pulses

or foodgrains. Therefore, there is no room for complacency. As was mentioned by a distinguished speaker from Punjab, there is fatigue of the Green Revolution in the heartland of the Green Revolution areas. Apart from stimulating Green Revolution in Eastern India, which in the Farmers Commission, we described as a 'sleeping giant' of Indian agriculture, we must ensure that the original Green Revolution areas maintain their productivity.

The next point is about the whole area of contribution of agriculture to GDP. It has been discussed in the Economic Survey of this year. It is going down and down-13.9 per cent. But, they have also made the point, which we all know, that onus of employment is on the farm sector. For example, the National Sample Survey Organisation has shown that for every thousand persons employed, 679 in rural India and 75 in urban India depend on agriculture. About 750 out of 1,000 depend for their livelihood on agriculture. That shows that unless you improve the productivity and profitability of small farms, we will have great difficulty.

Next, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are several challenges facing farm families. I would like to highlight three of them. We say that monsoon and market are the major determinants of a farmer's well-being or a farmer's fate. For monsoon, fortunately, we now have the National Monsoon Mission. There are some suggestions that this year's monsoon may not be fully as per expectations, but, nevertheless, whatever may happen, we must be prepared. We must have an anticipatory plan. Climate resilient farming has become exceedingly important. The market behaviour can be controlled, as has already been done in the case of wheat, rice and other crops, only by public procurement at a remunerative price. Here, I would again repeat what we suggested in the Farmers Commission. Input costs are going up. There is no proper insurance. The risks are getting higher.

The Minimum Support Price must be C2, that is, all the expenses, plus 50 per cent more, otherwise, the farmer will never come out of the poverty trap. There is also the question of input supply, apart from the monsoon, when the markets' input costs are important. There is the so-called mobile-based Fertilizer Management System, and, I agree with all this modernization of the delivery system of giving money directly to the farmers. The moment the Finance Minister spoke about direct transfer of subsidy to the retailer, and, then, to the farmer, I would urge to take caution, and, probably, try it in a few Districts as a first experimental measure before extending it too much, because if the retailer does not pass it on, there will be a lot of problem. It is worthwhile as an objective, but for its implementation, we should learn from the experience and move with caution.

Coming to the financial and State legislation areas, there is a suggestion with regard to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. The Bill is coming up. Without taking your time, I would like to suggest again that the National Commission for Farmers has gone into the issue of NABARD in great detail. In fact,

[Prof. M.S. Swaminathan]

wherever we met farmers, they said that they wanted a National Bank for Agriculture because a lot of other activities have been put on NABARD, and, it has overburdened it. For example, women farmers do not get Kisan Credit Cards but even if you do not have a National Bank for Agriculture, I think, it is important to look at the recommendations of the National Commission for Farmers on the reorganization of NABARD.

Sir, the most important problem, which, I think, many Members have highlighted, is the very inadequate post-harvest management. I think, yesterday, while answering a question, the Food Minister has stated that we will procure during the next few months about 67 million tonnes. Already, the Government stocks stand at 54.43 million tonnes, and, another 67 million tonnes of wheat and rice will be purchased, with a minimum of 35 million tonnes in Punjab and Haryana. I shudder to think what will happen to them. This is an area of very high priority. I am glad that some steps like two million tonnes of additional storage have been announced by the hon. Finance Minister. We cannot overcome the entire backlog in one or two years, but nevertheless, the highest priority must go to the safe handling of grains. Food safety, qualitatively and quantitatively, must be maintained.

Sir, I think, the foodgrain management and movement strategy is what is important now. I am sure, the Minister was sitting here, and, he must have already done it. But I hope he has got a good plan to move as much as possible because you cannot keep it all there in Punjab, Haryana, what you call as the 'Granary of India', or, 'The Heartland of the Green Revolution'. That must be moved. The Railway Ministry must have clear blueprint on the management and movement of foodgrains; otherwise, media will be full of losses and so on.

Now, I come to my last one or two points. We have the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Much has been said here as to how to get out of this enormous investment. But all that I would like to suggest is that it is one of the largest social protection schemes in the world. There is no doubt at all that it is one of the largest schemes. The National Food Security Bill will be the largest social protection measure against hunger. But it is equally important, if you want to get the best out of it, you must link them with the National Skill Development Corporation. For example, I have been suggesting that you are giving them employment for 100 days. There are other days also. Many of them are illiterate. Now, there are excellent methods of people making literate by using, what is called, joyful learning techniques and so on, and, Azim Premji Foundation, TCS and others are there. With the National Skill Development Corporation, we must take steps in this regard. In case of women labour, it is very important to expand the concept of work purely from digging and so on to run creches and *anganwadis* etc.

Lastly, I come to the National Mission or Agricultural Extension and

4.00 PM

Technology, which the Finance Minister has announced. Mr. Chairman, we have heard about farmers' suicides. I don't want to go in detail. I have studied 'Vidarbha' in great detail. The major problem of these farmers who committed suicide was that they had taken loans from moneylenders. The farmers have taken to high-tech agriculture without having the capacity to face, the risk. Now, I would like to suggest something. We go on doing experiments with T and V, ATMA and so on but do something if you want to really reduce farmers' distress. It is a very important matter. Our own countrymen are committing suicides. I think, this whole area of extension and technology transfer must be tailored. What we have suggested to the Farmers' Commission is, take outstanding farmers as director of extension. They have lot of experience. Otherwise, it will be one more scheme. T and V was discredited; ATMA was discredited; and now, third one will be discredited. This is too serious a matter for the future of agriculture; not only the future of agriculture, but also the future of small-scale farmers. Thank you very much.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir. I rise to discuss the Budget 2011-12. The Economic Survey 2010-11 had anticipated that the Indian economy would register growth of around 9 per cent, plus or minus 0.25 per cent, in 2011-12, almost reverting to the pre-crisis levels achieved during the three-year period, from 2005-06 to 2007-08. Now, the economy is expected to register a growth rate of 6.9 per cent in 2011-12 as per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office on 7th February, 2012. According to the Economic Survey, a part of the reason for the slowdown lies in global factors, particularly the crisis in the Euro zone 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 which always has a large effect on India and, of course, also due to domestic factors. Ultimately, the Survey suggested that there is need to be innovative in terms of policy. But, the Finance Minister failed to spell the innovation in the policies in the Budget.

At sectoral level, growth is estimated to be 2.5 per cent for 2011-12 for agriculture and allied sectors as against 7 per cent achieved in 2010-11. This has to be seen against the backdrop of continuing losses to farmers and farmers' suicides. This is in spite of the fact that India has the largest agricultural land area in the world. The country is not able to encash this situation. China has lesser agriculture land area than India and still it produces more agro products than India. Productivity per acre is much more there than India. There are no policies to protect the farmers and increase productivity in agriculture and related areas including dairy. Whenever and wherever there is higher production, the Government allows it to rot due to lack of storage and transport facilities. The ultimate sufferer is the farmer from any angle. The Finance Minister fails to address appropriately innovative measures as spelt out in the Economic Survey.

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

The hon. Finance Minister has said that the total agriculture credit for 2012-13 will be increased to Rs. 5,75,000 crore. It is surprising to note that nothing much has benefited the farmers through this credit in the previous years. There is a total flop of this scheme. There must be some problem in the implementation. I am given to understand that not even 50 per cent of the farmers are benefited by the credit. There is no let-up to the farmers' suicides. As a matter of fact, the farmers are not looking for this kind of credits or doles. They are expecting to have some sustainable measures for supporting them. Today's have read that Bt. Cotton is one of the reasons for the suicides. It is not giving proper yield, leading to losses to the farmers. This has been accepted by the Union Government itself in a note to the States. There should be a total review of the high yielding varieties. The Government should have been focused on improving the efficiency in the agriculture sector.

In regard to fuel prices, this Government has increased the petrol prices several times during the last year. The Government should think of balancing economy with fuel prices and the resultant growth. I do not know what the Government is doing to increase the indigenous resources so that India does not have to depend much on foreign imports. We are still not doing anything on the renewable sources and there is no imprint of the Finance Minister on this front.

Credibility is the next issue. Ever since the 2G Scam has been detected, this Government has lost credibility on all fronts. Now there is a plethora of scams being faced by this Government and the latest being the coal mining scam involving a loss of Rs. ten lakh crore, I do not want to comment on this latest scam as the final report of the CAG is yet to come. Because of the scams, it appears that the Government is in inertia and the leadership is weak.

The Economic Survey projected fiscal deficit to fall to 4.5 per cent in 2011 and 4.1 per cent in 2012. But I would like to mention that the total deficit of the Centre and the States crosses nine per cent. India being a developing economy, with around 50 per cent people below the poverty line, how can the country withstand the deficit while taking welfare measures? Here comes the role of innovative measures as spelt out by the Economic Survey.

Health is another important indicator of human development. People largely remain outside the public health facilities as the quality of services in government hospitals has not improved. People mostly depend on private healthcare providers. But what about the BPL families? I am given to understand that the so-called middle-class families sell their properties for treatment. But there is no answer to this from the Finance Minister. The expenditure on health increased from 1.25 per cent in 2006-07 to only 1.30 per cent in 2011-12. The total budget for the Health Ministry during 2012-13 is Rs. 30,700 crore as against Rs. 25,250 crore last year. The marginal

increase is not going to make significant improvement in the health infrastructure. The NRHM Scheme started by the Government is fraught with several flaws and is infested by corruption and scams. Special budgetary provision is necessary to be provided as a one-time measure for overall improvement in the health infrastructure. This has never happened so far. Unless people are healthy, how can they work, earn and survive? The Finance Minister should have focused more on improving sustainable growth and sustainable measures in agriculture, healthcare and education. He is completely silent on it and there is no comment on these issues. With this, I oppose the Budget. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Prabhatji, there are eight speakers, and your party has 67 minutes. Take 15 minutes, not more than that.

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश का आम बजट कितना शानदार है, यह इस सदन में सदस्यों की उपस्थिति तथा दर्शक दीर्घा में दर्शकों और पत्रकारों की उपस्थिति साफ-साफ बता रही है। मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इस पर बहस करने की कोई आवश्यकता होगी...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't disturb.

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं इस पूरे सदन की बात कर रहा हूँ, मैं पूरे सदन की बात कह रहा हूँ और इस पर बहस करने की बजाय प्रणब जी को स्वयं देखना चाहिए कि उदासीन बजट में लोग कितने उदासीन हो जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट किसके लिए था? क्या यह बजट किसानों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए, महिलाओं के लिए, छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए, बच्चों के लिए, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए, अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए था? आप इन सब चीजों को ढूँढ़ते रह जाएंगे, लेकिन आपको कहीं पर भी इस तरह का कोई भी प्रमाण नहीं मिलेगा कि आपने इन वर्गों के लिए क्या किया है। क्या इनको कुछ दिया है? अगर कोई ईमानदारी से इस पूरे बजट को और प्रणब मुखर्जी जी के भाषण को पढ़े तो मैं नहीं समझता कि इन वर्गों के लिए कुछ किया गया है। मैं बाद में सोचने लगा कि आखिर क्या वजह है जो ऐसा बजट आया। यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं थी, मुझे ज्यादा दिमाग भी नहीं लगाना पड़ा, मुझे सीधे-सीधे लगा कि हाल ही की तो बात है जब बिहार में पिटाई हुई, उत्तर प्रदेश में हालत खराब और प्रणब जी भी तो आखिर नेता हैं...(व्यवधान)...कृपया करके, आप मुझे डिस्टर्ब नहीं करें...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Don't make such comments. We are short of time. Please don't make such comments.

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं आप लोगों के भाषण के बीच में कभी नहीं बोलता हूँ। आप जवाब दीजिए।

यह कोई आश्चर्यजनक बात नहीं थी। बिहार में और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो हालत है, वह आपने देखी। आखिर प्रणब जी भी कम-से-कम मनुष्य हैं, क्या उन पर इसका असर नहीं पड़ेगा? आप किसी आदमी का खून निकाल लीजिए, उससे दौड़ने के लिए कहिए और फिर कहिए कि उसको फर्स्ट आना है, अब यह तो सम्भव है ही नहीं। हालत यह हो गई है कि मार भी खा रहे हैं और मारने वाला कह रहा है कि रोओ मत। अब यह तो कभी हुआ नहीं। भारतीय राजनीति के इतिहास में ऐसा उदासीन आम बजट, आज से पहले 80 बार बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, इस सदन ने कभी नहीं देखा। मैं जानता हूँ, मैं इसीलिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि उस बजट

[श्री प्रभात झा]

में कही गई बातों को बोलना यहां पर मेरी ड्यूटी है और उसकी कमजोरियों को उजागर करना मेरा दायित्व है। इसलिए मैं यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ। देखिए, एक-दो राज्य हों, तब और बात है। आप राज्य देखिए - गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्णाटक, पश्चिमी बंगाल, तमिलनाडु, पंजाब, ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़, हिमाचल प्रदेश। अगर दावा करें कि महाराष्ट्र, तो कोएलिशन, अगर दावा करें जम्मू और कश्मीर, तो कोएलिशन। आखिर करें क्या आदमी! तीन साल में पूरी गजक लुट गई। जनता कांग्रेस की विदाई करे, उसे सब जगह से हराए और फिर अगर जनता या उम्मीद करे कि प्रणब दादा या कांग्रेस बहुत बच्छा बजट देगी, तो यह तो एकदम **contrast** है। यह सम्भव ही नहीं था। मैं जानता हूँ कि प्रणब जी ने तो यहां पर लोक सभा में खड़े होकर बजट प्रस्तुत कर भी दिया, शायद उनकी जगह कोई और होता, जिसके पास प्रारम्भ से ही राजनीतिक अनुभव नहीं हो, जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में कहा जाता है, मैं नहीं समझता कि प्रणब मुखर्जी के अलावा कोई बजट प्रस्तुत कर सकता था। इसलिए मैं उन्हें बहुत बधाई देता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि वही एकमात्र कांग्रेस के नेता हैं, जिन्होंने इन विपरीत परिस्थितियों में, जब देश से कांग्रेस को भगाया जा रहा है, ऐसे में खड़े होकर कम-से-कम उन्होंने बजट तो प्रस्तुत किया। मैं उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

उन्होंने अपने बजट के भाषण में कहा है कि इस बजट को बनाने में मैंने दो बड़े लोगों का सहयोग लिया है।...**(व्यवधान)**...उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने दो लोगों का सहयोग लिया है। जयराम जी, एक माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का...**(व्यवधान)**...जयराम जी, एक प्रधान मंत्री का और एक उन्होंने कहा, देखिए, सच सुनने की ताकत होनी चाहिए...**(व्यवधान)**...एक बार उन्होंने कहा कि बजट में दो लोगों का मार्गदर्शन मिला है, एक सोनिया जी का और दूसरा प्रधान मंत्री जी का। इस बजट में कितना अच्छा मार्गदर्शन लिया गया है और कितना अच्छा समर्थन मिला है, यह उनके भाषण में कहा गया। अब यहां पर प्रणब मुखर्जी जी सीधे-सीधे अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से देश की जनता को साफ-साफ बता देना चाहते हैं कि आम बजट की खामियों के लिए केवल वे नहीं, बल्कि उनके दोनों मार्गदर्शक भी जिम्मेदार हैं। उन्होंने यह बात क्यों कही? उन्होंने यह बात इसलिए कही कि यह बजट उदासीन है और इसके लिए मैं अकेले जिम्मेदार नहीं हूँ। मैंने जिनका मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त किया है...**(व्यवधान)**...देखिए, मैं आपको **disturb** नहीं करता हूँ। चेयरमैन साहब, आप जरा बताइए कि मैं तो इनको **disturb** नहीं करता। उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने दो से मार्गदर्शन लिया। अब जब आपने मार्गदर्शन लिया है, मैं कोई यहां अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपके आंकड़ों से ही आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ। आपने कहा है, हम मोटे तौर पर मोटी बात जानते हैं, 2011-12 में हम पर कर्ज था 4.36 लाख करोड़, अब उसके बाद 2012-13 में यह हो गया 4.79 लाख करोड़ और इस कर्ज का सबसे काला पक्ष यह है कि हम प्रति रुपया 18 पैसे ब्याज देते हैं। कितना अच्छा मार्गदर्शन, कितना अच्छा समर्थन! बजट की पोल तो तब खुल जाती है, मैं आपके सामने एक आंकड़ा देता हूँ, 2012-13 के अनुसार सरकार के प्रत्येक एक रुपया में 29 पैसे बाजार से उधार लिया जाता है। और मज्जेदार मामला यह है कि 1.00 रुपये में 18 पैसे तो ब्याज में दिए जाते हैं और अगर 29 पैसे उधार लिए जाएंगे, तो $0.29 + 0.18 = 0.47$ रुपया। पूरे के पूरे बजट के 1.00 रुपये में से आपके जो 47 पैसे हैं, वे चले जाएंगे बट्टे खाते में। अब 53 पैसे में काम चलाना है। देश को बजट की असलियत बतानी चाहिए थी। देश को गुमराह नहीं करना चाहिए था। आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी से जमीनी हकीकत को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता। ठीक है, आपने औपचारिकता का निर्वाह किया है।

2011-12 में कर्ज पर देश की निर्भरता 27 पैसे थी, जो 2012-13 में लगभग 30 पैसे

के करीब हो गई है। यह कैसा मार्गदर्शन है? आपने यह कैसा समर्थन किया है? मैं एक-एक चीज पर आऊंगा। स्वामीनाथन जी ने किसानों के बारे में जो बात कही है, मैं दावा नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ और कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि मेरे लिए कृषि क्षेत्र प्राथमिकता का क्षेत्र बना रहेगा, यह वाक्य किसानों के साथ सरासर * है। आंकड़े सच बोलते हैं और जब हम आंकड़ों की हकीकत में जाते हैं, तो 2011-12 में 17.123 करोड़ से बढ़ा कर कृषि क्षेत्र के परिव्यय पर 2012-13 में 20.208 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। आबंटन में इस वृद्धि का लाभ किसको मिलेगा? इसका लाभ कृषि उद्योग को मिलेगा, कृषि व्यवसायियों को मिलेगा। किसी भी हालत में किसान को इसका लाभ नहीं मिलना है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने इस वर्ष उर्वरक पर दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी में भी कटौती जारी रखी है। जाहिर है कि इससे कृषि उत्पादकता प्रभावित होगी और किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या करने का सिलसिला बन्द नहीं होगा, बल्कि जयादा ही होगा। मध्य प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, इसी सदन में कृषि मंत्री, शरद पवार जी ने शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी की प्रशंसा करते हुए कहा था कि किसानों को कैसे आप 100 रुपये बोनस देते हैं! मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ, प्रति किंटल गेहूँ पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार 100 रुपये बोनस देती है, यह है किसानों के प्रति हमदर्दी...(व्यवधान) जी हां, समर्थन मूल्य के अलावा। केन्द्र ने समर्थन मूल्य 1285 रुपये घोषित किया है और हम वहां पर 1385 रुपये दे रहे हैं। यह है किसानों के साथ हमदर्दी। इतना ही नहीं, मैं चुनौती देता हूँ, यदि आप में दम है तो आप भी ऐसा करके दीजिए, आप किसानों को 100 रुपये प्रति किंटल अतिरिक्त दीजिए, तब समझेंगे कि आपमें किसानों के प्रति हमदर्दी है।

इसके आगे आइए। कौन सा ऐसा राज्य है जो किसानों को 1.00 रुपया ब्याज पर कर्ज देता है? उस राज्य का नाम है भाजपा शासित मध्य प्रदेश राज्य और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का नाम है शिवराज सिंह चौहान। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, आप 3% कर दीजिए, कहां गए किसानों से किए गए आपके वे खोखले दावे? विदर्भ का नाम बदल कर रख दिया गया है - आत्महत्या प्रदेश। कैसा राज्य संभालते हैं आप? आप हमें गुमराह करते हैं। हो सकता है, दुनिया का यूनिवर्सल ट्रुथ होता हो - दो दूनी चार, लेकिन आपकी सत्ता की लाठी के आगे डर के मारे लोग बोल देते होंगे - दो दूनी पांच। लेकिन सत्य यही है कि दो दूनी चार ही होता है और इस सच्चाई को आप कभी समझ नहीं सकते।

अब और आगे आइए। क्या इस सच्चाई को प्रणब जी नहीं समझते हैं? मैं केन्द्र से मांग करता हूँ कि यदि आप किसानों के असली हितैषी हैं, तो आइए, किसानों को प्रति किंटल पर 100 रुपये बोनस दीजिए, इसके अलावा घोषणा कीजिए कि हम 1 रुपया के ब्याज पर कर्जा देंगे। देश चिन्तित है। देश के 27 फीसदी किसानों ने खेती करना बंद कर दिया है। 40 फीसदी किसान यह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास कोई आल्टरनेट व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर देश के 27 फीसदी और 40 फीसदी किसान, 57 फीसदी किसान इस देश में किसानी छोड़ देंगे, तो देश का क्या हाल होगा? अन्नदाताओं की यह स्थिति है, आपको इसे समझने की चिन्ता करनी चाहिए और आपको किसानों की भावना समझनी चाहिए।

1997 से लेकर 2006 तक जिस देश में 2 लाख किसानों ने आत्महत्या की हो, अगर उन किसानों पर यू.पी.ए. सरकार आम बजट में रहमोकरम नहीं करती है, तो वह किसानों के साथ अन्याय करती है।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[श्री प्रभात झा]

अब हम आते हैं देश की उस आबादी पर जिसके संसाधन पर देश गर्व करता है, उसका नाम है - युवा। विकास के लिए युवा सबसे बड़ा संसाधन है। आने वाले वर्षों में भारत सबसे बड़ा युवाओं का देश होगा। यदि आंकड़ों को देखें तो 2016 में देश की लगभग आधी आबादी युवाओं की होगी। हम जानते हैं कि इस विशाल युवा समुदाय को यदि हमने समन्वित नहीं किया, इसका सही उपयोग नहीं किया और अगर यह गलत रास्ते पर चली गई, विनाश की ओर चली गई, तो यह शक्ति अपने आप में उपलब्धि होने के बजाए इससे देश को बहुत बड़ा खतरा होगा। इसलिए, मैं बजट में आंखें गड़ा-गड़ा कर देख रहा था कि युवाओं के लिए क्या है? 2016 में देश की आधी आबादी बनने वाले उन युवाओं के लिए इसमें क्या दिया गया है, तो युवाओं के प्रति उदासीनता का भाव इस बजट में है। 2011-12 में 311.39 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए, लेकिन 2012-13 में क्या दिया गया? देश की आधी आबादी युवाओं की होने वाली है, लेकिन आपने इसे बढ़ाकर कितना किया, 430.02 करोड़ रुपए। आपने यह जो ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा डालने का काम किया है, उससे यह सम्भव नहीं है और मैं फिर से यह कहता हूँ कि यह भटकते हुए नौजवानों को सम्भालने का काम नहीं है। उनको हम गलत रास्तों पर जाने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। आज उनकी जरूरत की जो चीजे हैं, जिसका उपयोग आज का युवा करता है, जैसे - मोबाइल पर बात करता है, रेस्टोरेंट में जाता है, ब्रांडेड कपड़े पहनता है, फिल्म्स देखना चाहता है, कोचिंग में पढ़ने जाता है, गिफ्ट देता है, आदि ये सभी चीजें जो युवाओं से जुड़ी हुई चीजें हैं, वे सारी-की-सारी महंगी कर दी गई हैं। यह आपका कैसा बजट है? क्या यह युवाओं को आकर्षित करता है या उसे बाध्य करता है कुछ और करने के लिए? देश के युवा, जिन पर देश का भविष्य निर्भर होता है, आने वाली पीढ़ी जो कि युवा है, वे सारे लोग आपके बारे में क्या कहते हैं? इस पीढ़ी की चिन्ता यदि आप नहीं करेंगे तो उनका ही जीवन अंधकारमय नहीं है, आधी आबादी युवाओं की है, तो इस देश का भविष्य भी अंधकारमय होगा और अगर देश का भविष्य अंधकारमय होगा तो हम और आप क्या करेंगे, इसका अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं।

सर, किसान पर बात हो गई और युवा पर भी बात हो गई...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude. There are eight speakers.

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, तब मैं आगे नहीं बोलूंगा।...(व्यवधान)....हमारी पार्टी का मेरे पास टाइम है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. That is not the point. Your party has given eight names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, इनको थोड़ा समय दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You should either reduce the names or you should agree that the other people will be given less time.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, लोगों के 10-10 मिनट्स बाकी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): 10-10 मिनट्स का टाइम नहीं मिलेगा, 8-8 मिनट्स का टाइम ही मिलेगा। मैं क्या करूँ?...*(व्यवधान)*...ठीक है, दो मिनट।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: नहीं, सर। दो मिनट नहीं।...(व्यवधान)....मैं पार्टी के हिसाब से...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं 25 मिनट्स बोलूंगा, यह तय करके आया हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं, नहीं।...**(व्यवधान)**...No. That is not possible.

श्री प्रभात झा: तब मैं नहीं बोलूंगा, सारी।...**(व्यवधान)**...ठीक है, सर।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Why do you say like that?

श्री प्रभात झा: सारी सर। मुझे बोलना ही नहीं है। यह जरूरी थोड़े ही है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): How can you say that?

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, अभी आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष: आप बोलिए, but I have to decide how much is the time. You can't decide that.

SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Now you don't decide, Sir, My party will decide.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, You understand that your party has given eight names. The total time is 67 minutes. How much will you get?

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, हो गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...मैंने फिनिश कर दिया है, सर।...**(व्यवधान)**...मैंने समाप्त कर दिया है, सर, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. You finish. You take three more minutes.

श्री प्रभात झा: मैं यह जानता हूँ कि यहां बोलने से कुछ होना नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You take two or three minutes more.

SHRI PRABHAT JHA : No, not at all, Sir. Sorry.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, आप बोलिए, but for five minutes.

SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Please. I request you, Sir.

सर, अभी मैंने किसानों की बात की और उसके बाद युवाओं की बात की। देश की आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है, नारी-शक्ति की है। मैं अब इस बात पर आता हूँ। जब मैंने पूरे बजट को टटोला कि देखूँ इसके बारे में कहां लिखा है? मैंने पिछले बजट को भी देखा कि उस भाषण में भी मैं देख लूँ कि कुछ होगा। इसी वर्ष हमने 101वां राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस मनाया है। उसमें राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध भेदभाव जारी है। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया ने इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस की पूर्व संध्या पर राष्ट्र के नाम सम्बोधन में कहा था कि "महिलाओं के विकास का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू उनकी आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा है। हमारे समाज में व्याप्त इन सामाजिक पूर्वाग्रहों को समाप्त करना जरूरी है, जिनके कारण लैंगिक भेदभाव होना शुरू हुआ है।" यू.पी.ए. सरकार की नीतियों और घोषणाओं में पूरी तरह से लैंगिक भेदभाव हर जगह देखा गया है। सभी मंत्रालयों में जेंडर आवंटन के 30 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन क्या हुआ है? 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अनुसार 'स्वयंसिद्ध' नामक कार्यक्रम देश में पूरी तरह से बंद है, आज वह कहीं नहीं चल रहा है। 2012-13 के बजट में तो उसका कहीं नाम ही नहीं है। इससे बड़ा * क्या

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[श्री प्रभात झा]

होगा? इस बजट में महिलाओं को आयकर में छूट की बात या किसी भी प्रकार का विशेष लाभ नहीं दिया गया है।

सर, अब आगे में गरीबों की बात करता हूँ। 2012-13 के आम बजट में गरीबों की घोर उपेक्षा की गई है। केन्द्र की यू.पी.ए. सरकार का गरीब और कमजोर विरोधी चेहरा 2012-13 के इस बजट में साफ दिखने लगा है। अब देखिए कि भविष्य निधि पर ब्याज दर में कटौती कर उनके साथ घोर अन्याय किया गया है। इसे 2010-11 के 9.5 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 2011-12 में 8.5 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया था। यह किसकी सरकार है? यह न महिला की, न युवा की, न किसान की और न इस देश की आधी आबादी की सरकार है। भविष्य निधि पर ब्याज में कटौती का सीधा असर असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों पर पड़ता है। इस देश के असंगठित क्षेत्र में कामगारों की संख्या 48 करोड़ है। आपका यह बजट 48 करोड़ लोगों के ऊपर एक साथ भार डालता है। हम जानते हैं कि भारत में कांग्रेसनीत यू.पी.ए. सरकार गरीबों का जितना * उड़ाती है, उतना आज तक किसी ने नहीं उड़ाया होगा।

महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में किसने प्रस्तुत किया? अभी योजना आयोग ने प्रस्तुत किया है। मैंने तीन चेक्स बनवाए थे, एक चेक प्रधान मंत्री जी के नाम, एक चेक चिदम्बरम जी के नाम और एक प्रणब मुखर्जी जी के नाम। मैंने उनको वहां से भेजा था कि आप कृपया इससे एक दिन का खर्चा चला लीजिए। आप गरीबी नहीं हटा सकते हैं, तो आपको गरीबों का * उड़ाने का अधिकार किसने दिया? आप गरीबों का इस तरह से * उड़ाएंगे? 1971 में इंदिरा जी ने कहा था "गरीबी हटाओ", क्या आपको उनका भी ध्यान नहीं है? अभी 5 करोड़ लोगों का नाम कैसे कम हुआ है? आप उस आधार को पढ़िए, जिसके आधार पर बी.पी.एल. के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों का नाम दर्ज हो रहा है। अगर आपके घर में छोटा सा fan है, तो आप गरीब नहीं हैं। अगर आपने शैचालय में मिट्टी के ऊपर pot लगा दिया है, तो आप गरीब नहीं हैं। अगर आपका बेटा प्राइवेट स्कूल में जाता है, तो आप गरीब नहीं हैं। आपने इसको * बना दिया है। यह एक साजिश है, इसलिए इस आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण की जांच होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, इन्होंने किस आधार पर कहा है कि आठ फीसदी गरीबी कम हुई है? आठ फीसदी कोई गरीबी कम नहीं हुई है, अगर आंकड़ों को उजागर किया जाए, तो आठ फीसदी गरीबी बढ़ी है। यह सरासर सदन को * दिया गया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मेरे प्रदेश में 72 लाख लोग बी.पी.एल. के नीचे हैं, लेकिन सरकार सिर्फ 42 लाख लोगों को कोटा देती है। जिसके लिए वे लोग सवाल करते हैं, लेकिन यहां एक साजिश की जा रही है और उनके नाम काटे जा रहे हैं। पूछने पर कहा यह जा रहा है कि आपके स्टेट के पटवारी हैं, आपके स्टेट के तहसीलदार हैं, ऐसा इसलिए कह रहे हैं ताकि यह लगे कि मध्य प्रदेश की भाजपा सरकार आपके नाम काट रही है, लेकिन हमने भी तय किया कि गरीबों की आवाज बन कर हम उठेंगे, गरीबों की लड़ाई लड़ेंगे और इस * से गरीबों को वाकिफ करेंगे। हमने उनके आंकड़ों को बतलाया है। आपने क्या किया है?

अभी महंगाई के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें हैं। आपने रोटी महंगी की है, कपड़ा महंगा किया है, मकान महंगा किया है, दवा महंगी की है, खाद महंगी की है, लोगों का घूमना महंगा कर दिया है, कर्ज महंगा कर दिया है और उसके बाद आप कहते हैं कि यह आम जनता का बजट है! हमने भी मध्य प्रदेश में आम जनता का बजट पेश किया है। एन.के. सिंह साहब, हमने कहा कि राय दीजिए और बजट लीजिए। हमने पूरे प्रदेश में जगह-जगह पर

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

boxes रखवाए और जनता से कहा कि राय दीजिए और अपना बजट लीजिए। आपने किसकी राय ली, किससे राय ली? क्या आपने कोई राय ली? आप तो चर्चा तक नहीं करते। दुर्भाग्य से भारतीय राजनीति की प्रकृति इस तरह बदल रही है कि विरोधियों को अपना घोर दुश्मन समझ कर जिस तरह से उपेक्षा की जा रही है, यह लोकतंत्र के लिए बहुत खतरे की बात है। विरोधियों की बात को सुनना चाहिए। विरोधी भी कभी-कभी आपको सही बात बताते हैं। मैंने पत्रकारिता के जमाने में बहुत बड़े-बड़े दौर देखे हैं। मैंने अटल जी को विपक्ष में बैठे हुए देखा है और नरसिम्हा राव जी तथा इंदिरा जी को सत्ता पक्ष में बैठे हुए देखा है। उस समय जब कोई बात विपक्ष रखता था, तो उसका बारीकी से अध्ययन किया जाता था। उस समय * नहीं होता था, लेकिन आज मैं मजे से बोल रहा हूँ, तो मेरी कोई दुश्मनी थोड़े ही है, यदि मैं देश की परिस्थिति को सच्चाई के साथ यहां रखने का काम नहीं करूंगा, तो यह कौन करेगा?

अस्पताल की बात आई, लोग चले गए हैं, एक लाख आबादी के अस्पतालों में सिर्फ 90 बेड्स हैं, एक लाख आबादी पर 60 डॉक्टर्स हैं, कायदे से एक लाख आबादी पर 140 डॉक्टर्स होने चाहिए, लेकिन सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं है, इसके लिए सरकारी खर्च के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद यानी जी.डी.पी. का मात्र एक फीसदी रखा गया है। 2004 के भाषण में जो साझा पत्र जारी हुआ था, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा था कि मैं इसको जी.डी.पी. का 2 से 3 फीसदी बढ़ा दूंगा। 2004 कहां और 2012 कहां, यह किसके साथ * हो रहा है? सरकारी अस्पताल में कौन जाता है? सरकारी अस्पताल में गरीब लोग जाते हैं, बी.पी.एल. कार्ड वाले जाते हैं। उनका * उड़ाने का अधिकार आपको किसने दिया है? इसको आप कब करेंगे? यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। कपिल सिब्बल जी कितना हांकते रहते हैं, ये आंकड़े आपके हैं, मैं कोई घर से नहीं लाया हूँ।

महोदय, देश की शिक्षा की हालत पर नजर डालते हैं, तो मन कचौट जाता है और लगता है कि ज्यादाती हो रही है। अब देखिए, पूरे नए IIT खोले गए, नए IIM खोले गए, स्थानीय तौर पर NIT खोले गए, लेकिन आज किस अभाव से जूझ रहे हैं? मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय को इस बार उच्च शिक्षा में 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए चाहिए थे। आपने उनको क्या दिया? आपने उनको 15,458 करोड़ रुपये दिए। यह उनकी हालत है! बच्चों की मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून के मद्देनजर पिछली बार सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के बजट में 40 प्रतिशत का इजाफा हुआ था, लेकिन इस बार इसमें सिर्फ 21.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की गयी है, यह किसका * है?

अब आप एक चौंकाने वाला आंकड़ा देखिए। सरकार ने पिछले बजट में 6000 मॉडल स्कूलों को खोलने की बात कही थी और कहा था कि उस पर हम 1200 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेंगे, लेकिन स्थिति क्या है? वर्ष 2008 में जो स्कूल बनने शुरू हुए थे, उनकी स्थिति यह है कि 6000 में से सिर्फ 438 स्कूल्स ही बने हैं। पी.पी.पी. मॉडल में खुलने वाले स्कूलों की संख्या 2500 थी, लेकिन मुझे कहते हुए दुःख हो रहा है कि उसकी तो कोई योजना और कोई तंत्र ही नहीं बना। यह कैसा * है? यह किसको दे रहे हैं *? इस देश को * देने वालो, जनता तुम्हें बार-बार बताएगी। उच्च तकनीकी आधार पर आइए, तो आई.आई.टी.जी की हालत ऐसी है...(व्यवधान)...मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति... लगातार इस तरह की बात की जा रही है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Now Please conclude. It is 23 minutes now. ...(Interruptions)...Please. (Interruptions)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, मैं तीन-चार बातें कह कर अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं, नहीं। 23 मिनट हो गये।

श्री प्रभात झा: वित्त मंत्री जी ने...(व्यवधान)...क्यों डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं? सच सुनने की ताकत रखिए।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बोलिए। Don't listen to them.

श्री प्रभात झा: वे हल्ला करें और मैं बोलता रहूँ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): कोई हल्ला नहीं कर रहा, आप बोलिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वादा किया था, उन्होंने किस तरह से पांच बातों पर वादाखिलाफी की है, उसका मैं आपको उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। उन्होंने पिछले बजट भाषण में कहा था कि हम 9 फीसदी विकास दर हासिल करेंगे। कहां गया उनका दावा? विकास दर सिर्फ 6.9 फीसदी! हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह कौन-सी बात थी? हम किसी घोटाले की चर्चा नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम अपना समय बर्बाद नहीं करेंगे।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम विनिवेश से 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये जुटाएंगे, जबकि आपने सिर्फ 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये जुटाए। आप किस मुंह से इस सदन को जवाब देंगे, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं। आपने कहा था कि सरकारी खर्च 3.4 फीसदी तक सीमित करेंगे, लेकिन अप्रैल से दिसम्बर महीने के बीच ही कुल सरकारी खर्च बढ़ कर 13.9 फीसदी तक पहुंच गया। वित्त मंत्री जी, हम जानना चाहते हैं कि यह आपका कैसा बजट है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

श्री प्रभात झा: वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि सब्सिडी बिल घटा कर 12 फीसदी तक लाएंगे, लेकिन सब्सिडी की रकम अनियंत्रित होकर 2500 अरब रुपये पहुंचने के आसार हैं, जो कि अनुमान से 1000 अरब रुपये जयादा है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, सदन इसके बारे में जानना चाहता है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि उधारी पांच फीसदी तक कम कर देंगे, लेकिन बड़े खर्च को पूरा करने में कुल उधारी 4.7 लाख करोड़ तक पहुंच गयी।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, मैं अब बस चार लाइंस सुनाऊंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, no. This is the time you had demanded. Please take your seat now. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfair ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रभात झा: सर मैं केवल चार लाइंस सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अच्छा, केवल चार लाइंस, फिर ठीक है।

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, ये चार लाइन्स हैं:

सत्ता का यह राजमुकुट, कब किसकी रही बपोती,

लोकतंत्र में जनादेश है सबसे बड़ी चुनौती,

इन चुनौतियों के अवसर पर सुनो समय की भाषा को,

कथनी और करनी से पूरा करो राष्ट्र की आशा को।

नहीं तो, जनादेश जो देती है, वह जनादेश छीन भी लेती है और छीनने का वक्त आ गया है। जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Now, Shrimati Prabha Thakur.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मैं यहां पर भारत सरकार के अनुभवी और अर्थविद् वित्त मंत्री, प्रणब दादा द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये बजट पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। आज के दुर्गम हालात में, जब कि देश में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में एक वैश्विक आर्थिक मंदी का दौर है, महंगाई का दौर है, इस दौर में बड़ी परेशानी और संकट की स्थिति में उन्होंने एक संतुलित बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। ऐसे हालात में जब कि अपने घर का बजट बनाना भी बड़ा मुश्किल होता है, उन्होंने पूरे देश का बजट बनाया, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देती हूँ।

महोदय, उन्होंने एक ऐसा संतुलित बजट दिया है, जिसमें कमजोरों, गरीबों, गांव के विकास, समाज के कमजोर वर्गों, एस.सी.ज, एस.टी.ज, हमारे जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं और हमारी जो बहनें हैं, उन सब का उन्होंने पूरा ख्याल रखा है। शहरी विकास की तरह ही गांवों का भी विकास हो, उन दोनों में दूरी न हो, उनमें कोई भेदभाव न हो, इसका उन्होंने विशेष लक्ष्य रखा है। इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देती हूँ। महोदय, मुझसे पहले बी.जे.पी. के माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रभात झा बोल रहे थे। मैंने उनको बड़े ध्यान से सुना। उन्होंने पूरे बजट को कमियों से भरपूर बताया तथा इसको उदासीन बजट बताया। उनकी पूरी बजट स्पीच के दौरान मैं यह सोचती रही कि कहीं तो वे किसी बात के लिए तारीफ करेंगे। कम से कम ब्लैक मनी पर यह सरकार श्वेत पत्र ला रही है। यह सरकार, एन.डी.ए. सरकार नहीं लाई, खाली बातें ही करती रही, आपकी कथनी और करनी में अंतर है। आप बातें करते रहे युवाओं को रोजगार देने की। कितने करोड़ युवाओं को रोजगार देंगे, सिर्फ कागज पर ही रह गए रोजगार। जब पहली यू.पी.ए. की हमारी सरकार आई, नरेगा के अन्तर्गत गांवों में रोजगार दिया गया। उसकी कोई तारीफ नहीं। आज अस्पताल के क्षेत्र में बात कर रहे थे कि कितनी आबादी पर कितने अस्पताल हैं। जरा एन.डी.ए. सरकार के समय के भी आंकड़े बतला देते तो एक तुलनात्मक अध्ययन सामने आ जाता कि कब कितने अस्पताल आपने बनवाए थे।

आप मध्य प्रदेश से आते हैं, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत खुशहाली है। अगर वहां के बाबू के घर छापा पड़ता है तो दस करोड़ मिलते हैं। पटवारी के घर छापा पड़ता है तो वहां करोड़ों के जेवरात मिलते हैं। आपके मध्य प्रदेश में यह समृद्धि और खुशहाली जो बढ़ रही है इस बी.जे.पी सरकार में, उसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देती हूँ। आपको शायद याद होगा बहुत वर्षों तक यहां मध्य प्रदेश में भी तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में भी कांग्रेस की सरकार रही। शायद आपने भी वह जमाना देखा होगा, मैंने भी देखा है बचपन में। हम सब लोग गांवों से आए हैं कहीं न कहीं से। हमारी जड़ें गांवों में हैं। मैं तब देखती थी कि गांव का जो किसान था, जो मजदूर था उसकी स्थिति यह थी कि उसके पैरों में जूता सलामत नहीं होता था। फटे हुए जूते, फटे हुए कपड़े, मैली कुचैली पगड़ी, वह भी जगह-जगह से फटी हुई होती थी। यह स्थिति थी हमारे गांव के भाई बहनों की। आज जब से देश आजाद हुआ और उसके बाद कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी तो एक बदलाव आया पूरे देश में। किसानों को जमीन का मालिक बनाया तो कांग्रेस ने बनाया। मुझे यह कहते हुए गर्व है कि चाहे वह इंदिरा जी का शासन रहा, चाहे वह पंडित नेहरू जी का, उन दिनों यह झगड़े, दंगे फसाद का वातावरण नहीं था, खुशहाली का वातावरण था। इंदिरा जी हरित-क्रांति लाई तथा गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया। उसी लाइन पर आज भी कांग्रेस चल रही है जो महात्मा गांधी की विचारधारा थी कि कमजोरों को, गरीबों को समाज के जो पिछड़े वर्ग हैं, उनको पहले ऊपर उठाना है, उनको आगे बढ़ाना है। उस विचारधारा को लेकर आज यू.पी.ए. अध्यक्ष सोनिया गांधी की भी

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

वही विचारधारा है, वही राजीव जी की भी विचारधारा थी, जिसके तहत उन्होंने पंचायत राज को मजबूत करने का काम किया। इसकी शुरुआत करके पंचायत राज को मजबूत किया है, तो इसी यू.पी.ए. सरकार में उनको अधिकार दिए गए हैं। हमारी बहनों को पंचायतों में, नगर निगमों, लोकल बॉडीज में आरक्षण दिया है, जबकि आप कह रहे थे कि इन्होंने महिलाओं के लिए क्या किया। तो वह भी कांग्रेस सरकार में राजीव जी की ही देन है, एन.डी.ए. सरकार में ऐसा कमाल नहीं हुआ था। आज भी राज्य सभा में अगर महिला आरक्षण विधेयक पारित हुआ तो इसके पीछे सोनिया जी की संकल्पना थी...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): प्लीज, प्लीज!...(व्यवधान) आप बैठिए!...(व्यवधान)

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: अब, आप मुझे बोलने दीजिए!...(व्यवधान) सुनिए!...(व्यवधान)

हां-हां, किया है सैल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप्स में। महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहन दिया है। जो सैल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप्स महिलाओं के हैं, जो समय पर अपना ऋण चुका देंगे, उनके ब्याज दर में तीन फीसदी कटौती, यही किसानों को रियायत दी गई है। तो यह सब बातें आपको शायद ध्यान में नहीं आ रही हैं। महोदय, एक व्यक्ति था जिसकी हर चीज में आलोचना करने की आदत थी, चाहे कोई भी बात हो, किसी में भी तारीफ नहीं करता था। उस व्यक्ति से एक विद्वान व्यक्ति ने कहा भाई, आप कहां तक पढ़े हो, हर चीज में कमियां ढूँढ लेते हो। वह व्यक्ति बोला कि हम इतना ही पढ़े हैं कि दूसरों की कमियां ढूँढ लेते हैं। वह बोले कि, भाई कभी अपने गिरेबान में भी झांक लिया करो। तो वह बोले कि नहीं हमारा चश्मा दूसरा चढ़ा हुआ है, उससे हमें सिर्फ दूर की आग जलती हुई दिखती है, पैरों तले जलती हुई आग नहीं दिखायी देती।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: यह उदाहरण क्या आप के लिए है?

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: अब यह तो समझने वाले समझ गए...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Prabhaji, address the Chair.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: प्रभा जी, भंवरी देवी को न्याय क्यों नहीं मिला, यह भी बता दीजिए?

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: भंवरी देवी के मामले में सी.बी.आई. की जांच हुई है, पूरी कार्यवाही हुई है। अब भंवरी देवी का मामला भी आप बजट में ला रहे हैं!...(व्यवधान)...महोदय, उस बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी क्या करें? अब आप गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश का हाल भी साथ-के-साथ बता दीजिए? गुजरात में क्या कांड हुआ, वह भी बता दीजिए?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे विपक्ष के लोग आरोप लगाते हैं और केन्द्रीय योजनाओं का क्रेडिट भी खुद लेते हैं और उन का नाम भी अपने हिसाब से बदल देते हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगी कि इस पर पाबंदी हो। राज्य सरकार श्वेत-पत्र जारी कर के वाक्यी जनता को बताए कि केन्द्र सरकार से कौनसी मद में कितना पैसा मिला ताकि जनता को पता लगे कि उससे उन को कितना फायदा हुआ, कितना नहीं हुआ और कितना बिचौलिए खा गए? महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार तो बिना भेदभाव के हर मद में धन देती है, चाहे वह महात्मा गांधी नरेगा योजना हो, मिड डे मील योजना हो, इंदिरा आवास योजना हो, सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान योजना हो, राजीव गांधी पेयजल योजना हो, जवाहर लाल शहरी नवीनीकरण योजना हो - सब के तहत हजारों करोड़ रुपयों का आवंटन हर राज्य सरकार को किया जा रहा है।

श्री प्रभात झा: यह पैसा कहां से आता है?...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, ये लोग हमेशा आरोप लगाते हैं कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतें

बढ़ गयीं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि कभी ये अपनी राज्य सरकार से भी कहें कि वह "वैट" की दर कम करे। उनकी अपनी राज्य सरकार क्या करती है? अभी राजस्थान में मुख्य मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। उन्होंने उस में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों पर वैट की दर 2 प्रतिशत कम की है। उन्होंने इस तरह कई प्रतिशत की कमी है, लेकिन सभी राज्य सरकारें अपना दायित्व नहीं निभातीं। अरे भाई, क्या वहां चुनी हुई सरकार नहीं हैं? क्या वहां का कोई बजट नहीं है? क्या उनके पास revenue नहीं है? क्या उनका कोई प्रशासन नहीं है, पुलिस नहीं है? वे हर बात के लिए आरोप केन्द्र सरकार के सिर पर मढ़ना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आतंकवाद और नक्सलवाद को रोकने के लिए अगर केन्द्र सरकार कोई नीति बनाती है, अगर एन.सी.टी.सी. जैसी कोई व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहती है, तो उसके विराध में खड़े हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह राज्य का मसला है, लेकिन जब राज्य में आतंकवाद व नक्सलवाद के चलते मासूम लोग मारे जाते हैं, तो केन्द्र सरकार पर आरोप लगाते हैं। जब केन्द्र सरकार इस के लिए कोई कारगर व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहती है तो आप उसे केन्द्र की दखलंदाजी कहते हैं। महोदय, आतंकवाद और नक्सलवाद को रोकने के लिए जो करीब 200 पिछड़े जिले हैं, जोकि आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्र हैं, उनके लिए भी हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में विशेष प्रावधान किया है। महोदय, लेकिन वहां तो चश्मा ही वह चढ़ा हुआ है जिससे हर चीज उन्हें नकारात्मक ही दिखायी देती है।

महोदय, ये लोग हर बात के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को जिम्मेदार मानते हैं। राज्य सरकार इन्हें इतनी बड़ी धनराशि देती है, लेकिन कभी तारीफ में एक शब्द नहीं कहते हैं, प्रशंसा का कोई शब्द नहीं कहते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने बहुत सी योजनाएं बनायीं, बहुत से कार्य किए हैं। अरे भाई ठीक है, विपक्ष में बैठकर लोग आलोचना करते हैं, अगर आलोचना की बात है तो आप आलोचना भी करिए, लेकिन क्या आप का यही धर्म रह गया है कि आप हर बात में कमियां ढूँढ़ें। केन्द्र सरकार की किसी बात की तारीफ भी तो कीजिए। विपक्ष की सिर्फ आलोचना करना ही तो नीति नहीं बन गयी है?

महोदय, ये लोग महंगाई की बात करते हैं, लेकिन ये अपने-अपने राज्यों की सरकारों से पूछें कि आपकी राज्य सरकारें कालाबाजारियों और जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कितनी कार्यवाही करती हैं? उन्हें रोकने के लिए वे क्या कार्यवाही करती हैं? आम जरूरत की चीजों के दामों पर पाबंदी लगाने के लिए वे क्या करती हैं? महोदय, आज हमारी यू.पी.ए. की अध्यक्ष सोनिया जी का एक commitment है कि इस देश में Food Security Bill लाया जाए। यह होती है concen. महोदय, एक जुबानी जमा-खर्च होता है और एक संवेदनशीलता होती है कि इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए किस तरह से काम किया जाए, किस तरह से कार्यवाही की जाए। 3 रुपए किलो चावल, दो रुपए किलो अनाज आर्थिक दृष्टि से निःशक्त व्यक्ति को उपलब्ध हो सके, इसके लिए आज ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना की तरह ही फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल यह सरकार लाई है। इसके अलावा गांवों में पेयजल के लिए, साफ-सफाई के लिए, निर्माण और विकास कार्यों के लिए, स्कूल खोलने के लिए, चिकित्सा कार्यों के लिए, सड़कें बनाने के लिए, रेल के विकास के लिए, यानी-हर मद में इस सरकार ने अच्छा-खासा प्रावधान किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हर घर का एक बजट होता है। मेरे घर में अगर मेरा बच्चा मुझसे मांग करे कि मुझे हजार रुपए की अमुक चीज चाहिए, तो मैं पहले यह देखूंगी कि मेरे घर की आमदनी कितनी है? आखिर वित्त मंत्री जी को रेवेन्यू भी तो जनरेट करना है, कहीं से कमाई भी तो होगी या केवल खर्चा ही होगा? इसके लिए टैक्सेज भी तो लगाने पड़ेंगे, वरना आमदनी कहां से होगी?

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह जानती हूँ कि महिलाएं बहुत कुशल अर्थशास्त्री होती हैं। हम महिलाएं जब घर चलाती हैं, तो अपने बच्चों की सारी मांगें पूरी नहीं कर सकती, क्योंकि हमारे जो सीमित संसाधन हैं...**(व्यवधान)** हम तुलना नहीं कर सकते। कई बार हमारे विपक्ष के साथी चिल्ला-चिल्लाकर बोल देते हैं और अमरीका से तुलना करते हैं कि अमरीका इतनी सब्सिडी दे रहा है, लेकिन आप क्या सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं? मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि NDA की सरकार के समय में आपने क्या सब्सिडी दे दी थी? कॉरपोरेट घरानों को खाद के लिए सब्सिडी दी जाए, इससे बेहतर है कि किसानों को कोई डॉयरेक्ट सुविधा दी जाए। रासायनिक खाद के लिए बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों को सब्सिडी देने के बजाय यह ज्यादा बेहतर है कि हम किसानों को सुविधा दें। इसके लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बार के बजट में हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है और समय पर कर्ज अदा करने पर उन्हें ब्याज में 3 प्रतिशत की छूट देने का प्रस्ताव है। अतः किसानों को सुविधा देने के लिए, महिलाओं को सुविधा देने के लिए तथा युवाओं के रोजगार के लिए शहरों में भी गांवों की तरह रोजगार के अवसर कैसे डेवलप हों, इसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किए गए हैं और इसके प्रति सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता इस बजट में स्पष्ट नजर आती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि यह सामाजिक न्याय को लेकर चलने वाला बजट है और इसमें दूसरी हरित क्रांति की संकल्पना है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि भूमि अधिग्रहण विधेयक भी जल्दी ही आएगा। इस सरकार के कार्यकाल में आम आदमी की आमदनी बढ़ी है...**(समय की घंटी)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी प्रभात झा जी वाला नुस्खा अपना लूंगी, नाराज होने वाला, इस पर आप 5-10 मिनट बढ़ा देते हैं, यह मैंने देख लिया है। अभी मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हुई है, इसलिए आप मुझे थोड़ा और समय दे दीजिए।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना में जो काम होते हैं, कई बार सारे कच्चे काम होने से राज्यों में इन कामों में घोटाले हो जाते हैं, क्योंकि वे बता देते हैं कि ये पानी में बह गए। ये काम कब हुए, कब बहे, इसका कुछ पता नहीं होता। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए। मजदूरों के काम की जो समय-सीमा है, वह बेशक 4 या 6 घंटे ही रहनी चाहिए। राजस्थान में हमारी बहनें नरेगा में ज्यादा काम करती हैं, 90 प्रतिशत बहनें काम करती हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आधे पक्के काम होने चाहिए। जैसे पानी की टंकिया बनवा दी जाएं, ये छोटे-छोटे जलाशय होते हैं और जहां पानी कम होता है, वहां उन्हें बनाया जाता है। इस तरह की कुछ पक्की सड़कें बन जाएं, तो वे नजर भी आएंगी और वहां की ग्रामीण जनता को उनका लाभ भी मिलेगा।

महोदय, अब मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि चांदी की केवल **branded jewellery** को ही शुल्कमुक्त न किया जाए। चांदी के जेवर सामान्य लोग पहनते हैं, गांवों के लोग पहनते हैं, इसलिए इन पर कोई शुल्क नहीं लगना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मैं नाराज हो जाऊंगी। मेरी एक मांग है कि जैसे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को विशेष कैटेगरी में लेते हुए सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं, उसी तरह राजस्थान को भी दी जानी चाहिए। राजस्थान का दो-तिहाई हिस्सा मरुभूमि है, रेगिस्तान है, वहां पांच-पांच साल तक पानी नहीं बरसता है। कई बार बहुत बुरी परिस्थिति में लोग जीते हैं, उसके बावजूद हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कल राजस्थान में बहुत अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, ताकि राजस्थान को विशेष

राज्य के तौर पर विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज दिया जाना चाहिए, ताकि उस अकालग्रस्त प्रदेश के लोगों को विशेष राहत मिल सके, इसके लिए भी मैं केंद्र सरकार से अपील करूंगी। राज्य सरकार ने भी कई बार यह मांग की है...(समय की घंटी)...

महोदय, आज income tax में छूट के लिए दो लाख तक की सीमा है। आज के समय में बीस-पच्चीस हजार रुपए महीने की आमदनी कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि महिलाओं को income tax में पहले जो छूट मिली हुई थी, उसे जारी रखा जाए और उसे कम से कम तीन लाख तक किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. That is enough.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: महोदय, आप बीच में टोक देते हैं, तो मुझे जो कहना होता है, वह मैं भूल जाती हूँ। महोदय, मुझे दो-तीन बातें और कहनी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): नहीं, नहीं...हो गया।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, जैसे आपने उन पर कृपा की, जरा कभी इधर भी किया कीजिए।

14 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों के लिए कहा गया है कि वे बाल श्रमिक के तौर पर काम नहीं करेंगे। महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि किस तरह से लोग बच्चों को भिखारी के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जिसे देखकर हमें बहुत दुख होता है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि उस बारे में भी विचार हो। साथ ही राजीव जी की पंचायत राज की जो परिकल्पना थी, उसे मजबूत करने का काम यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने किया है।...(समय की घंटी)...सर, जो केंद्रीय योजनाएं हैं, उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए विशेषज्ञों की कोई समन्वय समिति भी बननी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए...बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...Now, Shri narendra Kumar Kashyap. He is absent. Now, Dr. T.N. Seema.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, MCX को बंद करना चाहिए। Business News Channels पर खाद्य पदार्थों को जो MCX के जरिए बताते हैं, उससे सटोरियों की हिम्मत बढ़ रही है, इसलिए उस MCX पर कोई न कोई पाबंदी लगनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठिए। मैं सीमा जी को बुला चुका हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: और जो कलाकार हैं, ज्यादातर दस या पंद्रह साल तक कमाने वाले artist होते हैं...(व्यवधान)...चाहे वे टी.वी. में हों, फिल्म में हों, गायन में हों, वे कोई जिदगी भर कमाकर नहीं खाते हैं, इसलिए उनके लिए भी कर में छूट होनी चाहिए। हमारे युवाओं के लिए फिल्मों के मनोरंजन कर में भी कटौती होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए। आपकी पार्टी से बहुत लोगों को और बोलना है। आप बैठिए...बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: वे युवा कई जगह फिल्में देखने जाते हैं, तो आजकल multiplexes में दो सौ-ढाई सौ तक की टिकटें होती हैं। उसमें भी सरकार को कोई कमी या कटौती करनी चाहिए, कोई ऐसी नीति बनानी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...ताकि मनोरंजन पर कम खर्च हो...धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. There are twelve speakers of your party. Please take your seat.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: पंजाब में जो entertainment tax है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, nothing will go on record.

DR. PRABHA THAKUR: *

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, we know the Budget is not just a long list of financial statements. Budget is the policy statement of a Government. This Budget clearly states that the Government is more concerned about the corporate and the big business houses than the poor people. Sir, look at the fuel subsidy. The fuel subsidy is cut by Rs. 25,000 crores, which means people have to pay more for petrol, diesel, gas and kerosene prices of which are being planned to be deregulated. Sir, at the same time, the Government appears to be under pressure by the private contractor's lobby to increase the price of natural gas. Sir, in the face of drastic cut in subsidy on fertilizer by Rs. 6000 crores, fertiliser price is destined to zoom further to the serious disadvantage of the farming community. And still, the Government will be claiming that they are making an exercise of inclusive growth. Sir, the Government seems to have learnt no lesson from the global financial crisis of 2008 which has precipitated the global recession, which still continues unabated. Sir, several aspects of the Budget shows that the Government is preparing to withdraw from its responsibility to provide basic social security and other services to the vulnerable sections of our society. Sir, look at the condition of the working women of our nation. They are eating less, working more and that too for lower wages. Will this Budget held the working women in our country? I don't think so.

Look at the social sector spending. The rural employment, primary education, basic health, maternity and women and child development are the most essential components of the social sector spending. The Budget reflects a gross negligence on all these aspects, both in allocation and administration. Sir, allocation for the MNREGS has been drastically cut to appease the rural landlords.

Sir, 26 lakh Anganwadi workers, 8 lakh ASHA workers and 28 lakh Mid-Day-Meal Scheme workers are all women who are acting as pillars of the flagship social sector projects. But, they are denied even the statutory minimum wages. The hon. Finance Minister has mentioned about the contribution of ASHAs in the Budget. There is no doubt that they are playing the most crucial role in maternity care and improvement of maternal and child mortality rate. But, they are treated like piece-rate volunteers. Why we always push women to shoulder the responsibility of social service and other care? Is it because they are easily susceptible for exploitation? So, I would request the Government to come out with a clear-cut assurance in this regard. These women must be entitled to minimum wages for unskilled manual labour as available to MNREGS workers.

Sir, we know that India has a higher degree of gender discrimination when compared to our neighbours like China, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. We expected some remedies in this Budget, but got disappointed. The Economic Survey

*Not recorded.

claims that Gender Budgeting, as a tool for achieving gender main streaming, has been adopted by the UPA Government in 2005. But, what is record of the last seven years? The Gender Budgeting has become just a mechanical process of putting some nice statements in the Union Budget. Look at the percentage of plan allocation for the gender programs. It was 6.22 per cent in 2011-12 and has declined to 5.8 per cent in the present Budget.

Sir, millions of poor women are depending on micro credit these days. Last year, the hon. Finance Minister had announced a women's SHG's Development Fund. But, his year, the allocation is only Rs. 300 crores. This Fund is to support self-employment schemes through Aajeevika through NRLM.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The voting is going on in the other House ...(*Interruptions*).. He will come.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is right. But, we have Ministers from Rajya Sabha as well ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is coming... (*Interruptions*)... Just wait for a minute.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): sir, you adjourned the House for ten minutes ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, कोई केबिनेट मिनिस्टर मौजूद नहीं हैं।...(*व्यवधान*)...राज्य सभा खाली है।...(*व्यवधान*)...यह सरकार की लापरवाही दिखाता है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, you adjourn the House for ten minutes ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He was here. He has just gone out ...(*interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: You adjourn the House for ten minutes ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Agreed. But, the Minister has to present in the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He will come ...(*Interruptions*).. Take your seat... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, when will he come?...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Natchiappan, get the Minister ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, no Minister is here...(*Interruptions*)...This is the right of this House...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, you adjourn the House for ten minutes... (*Interruptions*). There has to be somebody ...(*Interruptions*)...

5.00 P.M.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, that is the right of this House ...*(Interruptions)*.. No Minister is here...*(Interruptions)*...You adjourn the House...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has come. You understand the point. वे आ गए हैं। You should also understand the personal problems ...*(Interruptions)*...He has just gone out ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't be like that...*(Interruptions)*...Don't be so technical ... *(Interruptions)*... He has just gone out ...*(Interruptions)*..

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, may I continue?... *(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't be too much technical. ..*(Interruptions)*. ..You please proceed.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: This is supposed to be the major women empowerment programme of the UPA for the coming years. But why has he allocated only just Rs. 300 crores for this ?

I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to please be more sensible, more reasonable and try to understand the problems of the suffering women in our nation.

The Budget proposes to provide interest subvention to women SHGs to avail loans up to Rs. 3 lakhs at 7 per cent per annum. Women SHGs that repay loans in time will get additional 3 per cent subvention. It is good. It is good. But it is only for SHGs under the NRLM. And, it is only for 150 districts. Poor women need assistance in all the districts. I don't understand why the Government is interested in pilot projects only. Many such programmes disappear after implementing them as pilot projects. The high rate of interest is the biggest problem that the women SHGs are facing. A cap on the interest rate is needed to control the MFIs who are exploiting the poor women. But, I don't think the Government is interested in this. The Finance Minister has said that they are bringing the Micro Finance Bill in the Budget Session, But in that Bill also there is no cap on the interest rate. So, if the Government is genuinely concerned about the exploitation of poor woman by the MFIs, it should bring the cap on interest rates for the micro-credit given by the MFIs.

We need more comprehensive, more integrated approach towards development. As the Hungama Survey has revealed, India has 42 per cent children who are malnourished. For solving the acute problem of malnutrition, the Budget proposes a Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Augmentation Programme, which Prof. Swaminathan has referred to. That's a good approach. But, again, that is also meant for only 200 districts.

Isolated programmes for education, health, sanitation and malnutrition will not succeed. That has been our experience in Kerala for the last 11 Five Year Plans.

Kerala is often quoted as an example for achieving better human development indicators. How was this made possible? It could become possible only because of social reforms and Government interventions in land re-distribution, universal public education, good public health facilities, decentralization, etc. it changed the power relations in the society. Without genuine land reforms, without total literacy and without effective decentralization, how can we ensure equal distribution of the fruits of development? So, land reforms are very much needed. What is the record of land reforms during the 65 years of freedom? Leaving only Tripura, West Bengal, Kerala and some other pockets, the land is concentrating in the and of some big land owners. We can't ensure fruits of development to be distributed amongst all the sections of the society unless there are land reforms, total literacy and effective decentralization.

Sir, last week, while answering a question in this House, the hon. Home Minister had said that the crimes against women are on the rise. But how is this Government addressing this issue? It is being addressed by cutting down the allocation for the relief of rape victims from Rs. 140 crores to Rs. 20 crores. It is unbelievable. It is a drastic cut.

In the Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has stated, "Sometimes you have to be cruel to be kind". Very much true. The Finance Minister and his Government have been cruel to the working people, women, dalits, and other vulnerable sections of the society, while being extra kind to the corporates and big landlords.

With these observations, I conclude, Sir.

श्री मंगल किसन (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हर साल अनुमान बजट प्रजेन्ट करते हैं। इस साल भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने देश के लिए फाइनेंस बजट प्रजेन्ट किया है। हम लोग सोच रहे थे कि सरकार के मुताबिक देश में 160 से ज्यादा बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उनके बारे में, इस अनुमान बजट में बैकवर्डनेस को दूर करने के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे। मगर इस बजट में, उसके बारे में BRGF को छोड़कर और कुछ नहीं है। हम लोग सोच रहे थे, जैसा ओडिशा है, ओडिशा में 46% के आसपास बी.पी.एल. परिवार रहते हैं। जैसे झारखंड है, उसमें 40 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा परिवार BPL category के रहते हैं। इसी प्रकार छत्तीसगढ़ में भी 40 per cent से ज्यादा परिवार BPL category के रहते हैं, बिहार में more than 50 per cent BPL के परिवार रहते हैं और ओडिशा में भी more than 46 per cent BPL category के लोग रहते हैं। हम सोचते थे कि जो देश के निर्धन राज्य हैं और जिनमें ज्यादा निर्धन व्यक्ति रहते हैं, उनके बारे में अलग से बजट में कुछ व्यवस्था होगी। हमारे Finance Minister ने हर department को पहले साल जो पैसे दिए थे, उससे ज्यादा इस साल कहीं पर 12 per cent, कहीं 17 per cent, कहीं 20 per cent, कहीं 18 per cent और कहीं 30 per cent बढ़ा दिए हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि देश का जब बजट अनुमानित किया जाता है, उस समय न तो हमारे Finance Minister को और न ही जो लोग बजट बनाते हैं, उन लोगों को देश की क्या परिस्थिति है और क्या देशवासियों को जरूरत है, इसकी ठीक से जानकारी नहीं होती है। इसके चलते ये लोग सिर्फ percentage बढ़ाकर देश को गुमराह करते हैं। जैसा मैंने निर्धन स्टेट ओडिशा बोला है, वह प्राकृतिक सम्पदाओं मेजर मिनरल रिसोर्सेज से

[श्री मंगल किसन]

भरे हैं। इसी प्रकार से छत्तीसगढ़ में भी **major mineral resources** और सम्पदा भरे हुए हैं, झारखंड में भी भरे हुए हैं। जो स्टेट देश में नेचुरल रिसोर्सज और **mineral resources** के धनी हैं, उनके वासिंदे देश के सबसे गरीब लोग हैं। यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि भारत सरकार उस स्टेट को **financially exploit** कर रही है। जब धन वितरण करने का समय आता है तब उस स्टेट को उसकी इनकम के मुताबिक धन नहीं दिया जाता है। **Yesterday**, हमारे साथी मिस्टर रॉय, **also spoke on that line**. यदि भारत सरकार को इस देश की **integrity or federal structure** को बनाए रखना है तो हर स्टेट को उसकी इनकम के मुताबिक शेयर मिलना चाहिए। आज देश में 63 साल की आजादी के बाद भी जो अन्याय हो रहा है, देश के विभिन्न कोनों में **discontentment**, असंतोष उजागर हो रहा है, इसकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

ठीक है, **total mineral resources and other resources of the State** का भारत सरकार **exploitation** करे, मगर जो स्टेट का शेयर है, वह तो देना चाहिए। यह बोलते हैं **that the people of your State are living below poverty line, just like monkeys! This is the Bhashan of the planners of the State**. यह कैसे होगा? जब धन नहीं होगा तो लोग भूखे रहेंगे। जब धन नहीं होगा तो स्कूल नहीं बना पाएंगे तो हम अनपढ़ रहेंगे जब हम अनपढ़ रहेंगे तो कहीं भी हम अपनी डिमांड्स का ठीक ढंग से **presentation** नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसीलिए हम कहेंगे कि जो निर्धन स्टेट्स हैं और जहां पर गरीब लोग ज्यादा रहते हैं, सरकार उनके लिए जानबूझकर षडयंत्र कर रही है। इसी के चलते लोग निरक्षर रहे हैं और वे लोग जहां हैं, वहीं पड़े रहे और जो उनकी सम्पत्ती है, भारत सरकार उसका **exploitation** करके, दिल्ली, मुम्बई जैसे महानगरों में खर्च करेगी। वहां पर उजाला करके अच्छे लोगों के रहने का स्थान बनाएगी। दूसरी तरफ जो गरीब आदमी है, वह अभी भी भारत के गांवों में कीड़े-मकोड़ों की तरह रह रहे हैं। आदिवासी की तो बात छोड़िए, आप लोग, जो हमारे साथ हैं, उनकी भी पूछ नहीं है। आप लोग, जो हमारे साथ हैं, हम लोग जंगल में जो खाते हैं, जो पीते हैं, जैसे रहते हैं, आप लोग भी उसी हिसाब से रह रहे हैं, क्योंकि **there is no change for the tribal people, the Dalit people, the forward groups, the OBC or other groups. The financial and economic condition of those people who are living in dense forests and sub-plan area is the same. There is no change at all**. यह सरकार इस देश को एक यूनिट में बांधकर रखना चाहती है। यह बात ठीक है कि देर है, लेकिन अंधेर नहीं है, कुछ ऐसा ही समझकर भारत सरकार को अंडर डेवलप एरिया के लिए कुछ सोचना और करना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आदिवासी लोग, जो पहले किसी अच्छा पहनने वाले आदमी को देखकर डरते थे, जंगल में रहने वाले वे आदिवासी आज बाबू लोगों के सहारे से सरकार के साथ लड़ने के लिए साहस बांधे हुए हैं। झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, **even** वेस्ट बंगाल में जहां अंडर डेवलप एरिया है, **this created a revolutionary mentality and now they are ready to fight with the establishment of this country...(Time-bell rings)...** इस चीज को बदलने के लिए आपको उस एरिया की डेवलपमेंट करनी पड़गी। ऑनरेबल रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर बोल रहे थे कि आज तक 1,04,000 गांवों में पीने का पानी नहीं पहुंचा है, हर गांव में जाने के लिए रास्ता नहीं है। सर, कुछ गांवों में राजीव गांधी रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन योजना का टाइम खत्म हो गया है, लेकिन अभी तक ओडिशा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ में **not even 25**

per cent villages have been electrified and the total amount of that Programme has been spent only for purchasing...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): समाप्त कीजिए। ओ.के. ठीक है।

SHRI MANGAL KISAN: Besides this, they have done nothing. उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम कभी बोलते नहीं हैं, हमें दो मिनट और दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका टाइम हो गया है। आप सुनिए, आप चार मिनट के अलावा आठ मिनट बोल चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मंगल किसन: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप दो मिनट और दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ओ.के., आप दो मिनट और बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मंगल किसन: सर, रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन प्रोग्राम, जो सरकार का मासिक प्रोग्राम है, जिसके लिए इतना प्रचार हो रहा है कि 'we are doing electrification for each family and each hamlet of this country.' मैं सरकार और माननीय मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि सही मायने में ओडिशा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, जहां सब प्लान एरिया है, यदि वहां 25% से ज्यादा गांव या हेमलेट का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ हो, तो आप जो दंड देंगे, हम उसको सहने के लिए उपस्थित हैं। मैं डिमांड करता हूं that whether this Programme has been properly implemented or not and whethere the money meant for the poor people of this country has been spent on them or not. That should be examined by a High Powered Committee and what has been done should be known to everybody. This is my demand. मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह भारत सरकार पूरे देश की सरकार है। इस सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि every part of this country is equal. और जब बजट बनाने का टाइम आए तो हर स्टेट को, हर एरिया को देखकर उसका डेवलपमेंट और बजट बनाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। मैं इतना अनुरोध करके आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): धन्यवाद मंगल किसन जी। Now, Shri Ram Jethmalani. Would you like to speak?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan) : Not today, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Then Dr. C.P. Thakur, he is not there. Then, Shri Raghunandan Sharma.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: वे कल बोलेंगे। आप श्रीमती समृति जुबिन ईरानी को बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Shrimati Zubin Irani.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Sir, she is, 'Smrimati Irani *alias* Tulsi.

श्रीमती समृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): थैंक्यू सर। यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता। मुझे इस बात का यकीन है कि आज इस सदन में ऐसे कई महानुभाव हैं, जिन्होंने अपने भाषण में नारी की स्तुति करते हुए, नारी की वंदना करते हुए उपनिषद् के संदेश का उल्लेख जरूर किया होगा, लेकिन इस देश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि लोकतंत्र के मंदिर में महिला को शब्दों की पुष्पांजलि तो कई बार चढ़ाई जाती है, लेकिन देश के बजट में महिला के लिए विशेष प्रावधान नहीं किया जाता। आज जब प्रभा जी बोल रही थीं, तो उन्होंने विपक्ष पर यह आरोप लगाया कि आप विरोध का चश्मा लगा कर पूरे बजट को देख रहे हैं। प्रभा जी, आज विपक्ष का चश्मा उतारते हुए मैं इंसानियत का चश्मा पहन कर कुछ बातें इस बजट के सन्दर्भ में आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगी।

[श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिल ईरानी]

महोदय, महिला का संघर्ष उसके जन्म से ही शुरू हो जाता है। आज हमारे देश में कई परिवार ऐसे हैं, जहां पर अगर इस बात की सूचना पहुंचती है कि गर्भ में बेटी पल रही है, तो उस बेटी की हत्या की तैयारी वे परिवार शुरू कर देते हैं। इस सदन में कई बार महिला सांसदों ने कन्या भ्रूण हत्या की ओर सबका ध्यान आकर्षित करने का प्रयास किया। आदरणीया माया जी जब कन्या भ्रूण हत्या पर बोलीं, तो प्रभा जी ने भी उसका समर्थन किया। आज यह इस देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में हर साल कन्या भ्रूण हत्या की वजह से एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा कन्याएं लुप्त होती हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में वह आंकड़ा मात्र एक स्पेशल मेशन के माध्यम से हमें भयभीत करता है। मैं आज आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ महाराष्ट्र की उस सोशल एक्टिविस्ट की तरफ, वह वर्षा देशपांडे, जो मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में जब सोनोग्राफी क्लिनिक्स में स्टिंग ऑपरेशन करते हुए डॉक्टर से पूछताछ कर रही थी कि आजकल मीडिया के माध्यम से जब खबरें आती हैं कि नाली में या गार्बेज केन में फीटस पाया जाता है, तो पुलिस कार्रवाई करती है, आप ऐसी कार्रवाई से कैसे बचते हैं, तो डॉक्टर ने स्टिंग ऑपरेशन करने वाली उस महिला एक्टिविस्ट से कहा कि मैंने क्लिनिक में छः कुत्ते बांध रखे हैं, जब फीटस निकाला जाता है, तो वह उन कुत्तों को खिलाया जाता है, ताकि पुलिस और मीडिया के लिए कोई भी सुराग न बचे। सर, जब मैंने यह घटना सुनी, तब एक मां होने के नाते मैंने सोचा कि काश, इस सदन में हम स्पेशल मेशन, जीरो ऑवर से उभर कर एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय पॉलिसी का निर्माण करें, जो कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के इस कलंक को हमारे देश से मिटाने के लिए एक **awareness campaign** चला सके और काश, हमारे देश के बजट में इसके लिए कोई-न-कोई प्रावधान हो, लेकिन तब मैंने सोचा कि जब वित्त मंत्री के पास जीती-जागती-महिला के लिए वित्त नहीं है, तो वे उस बच्ची की आवाज कैसे बनेंगे, जिसने अभी तक जन्म नहीं लिया है। शायद इसीलिए जब यह सरकार बच्चों के पालन-पोषण पर भाषण देती है, तो सरकार के शब्द मुझे खोखले नजर आते हैं। हाल ही में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कुपोषण, **malnutrition** हमारे लिए एक **national shame** है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि भारत सरकार ने कुपोषण से लड़ने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया है। प्रभा जी, मैं विपक्ष की एक सदस्या होने के नाते यह आरोप नहीं मढ़ रही हूँ। I quote, "The National Nutrition Mission, which was to coordinate..." (*interruptions*) Let me finish, Madam. "...efforts of different Ministries in line with the National Nutrition Policy, identify nutritionally backward regions and groups, monitor and evolve mechanisms for coordination and conduct of evaluation studies..." यह National Nutrition Mission, जिसके लिए महिला और बाल विकास विभाग में पिछले साल एक सौ करोड़ का प्रावधान था, अगर आप उस महिला और बाल विकास विभाग के Chief Controller of Accounts की वेबसाइट पर data पढ़ें, तो जान पाएंगे कि अप्रैल 2011 से 15 मार्च 2012 तक National Nutrition Mission पर सरकार ने कितना खर्च किया - शून्य। शायद इसलिए आज भारत में किसी को आश्चर्य नहीं होता that 42 per cent of our children below five are malnourished and 59 per cent are stunted. In fact, Sir, when India found itself on the 67th spot in the World Hunger Index, way behind Botswana, Congo, Nepal and even Pakistan, I wondered why my democracy cannot ensure the safety of its own future generation. महोदय, जहां तक भविष्य का सवाल है, तो इस बजट को पढ़ कर कोई भी महिला अपने भविष्य को भी सुरक्षित नहीं पाएगी। आज सीमा जी ने कई ऐसी महिला नीतियों का उल्लेख किया, जिनके बारे में आंकड़े देख कर उनमें हताशा पैदा हुई। मैं आज इस सदन

से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस देश में हर पांच मिनट में महिला का बलात्कार होता है, उस देश में महिला बाल विकास मंत्रालय के आंकड़े कहते हैं कि **relief and rehabilitation of rape victims** के लिए 45 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, लेकिन 15 मार्च 2012 तक खर्चा हुआ - 'शून्य'। जिस देश में एन.जी.ओज के आंकड़े यह कहते हैं कि 45 प्रतिशत महिलाएं गांवों में और 35 प्रतिशत महिलाएं शहरों में कभी-न-कभी **domestic violence** का शिकार रही हैं, उस देश की महिलाओं को यह दिलासा दिया जाता है कि यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने **Domestic Violence Act** के तहत महिलाओं के संरक्षण की योजना की है, लेकिन उस महिला को, जो पीड़ित है, यह नहीं बताया जाता कि **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act** को **implement** करने के लिए भारत की सरकार ने एक नये पैसे का प्रावधान नहीं किया है।

महोदय, आज वित्त मंत्री जी के इस भाषण को पढ़ते हुए कहीं न कहीं में सोचती हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने शायद यह ऐलोकेशन इसलिए नहीं किया क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि महिला और बाल कल्याण विभाग एक रुपया खर्च नहीं करने वाला। शायद इसीलिए हमारे देश की महिला आयोग की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष हमारे देश की बेटियों को यह हिदायत देती हैं कि अगर राह चलते कोई बदमाश तुम्हें सैक्सी कहे, तो उससे तुम्हें आपत्ती नहीं होनी चाहिए। शायद महिला आयोग की अध्यक्ष हमारे देश की बेटियों को यह संकेत देना चाहती हैं कि भारत सरकार महिलाओं और बेटियों की सुरक्षा के लिए बिल्कुल चिन्तित नहीं हैं।

महोदय, आज प्रभा जी ने और सीमा जी ने अपने भाषण में **Self-Help group** का उल्लेख किया और मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस सरकार को अगर चिन्ता है तो मात्र घोषणाओं की चिन्ता है। 1993 में 31 करोड़ के कॉर्पस से राष्ट्रीय महिला कोष को बनाया गया। **Economic Survey** यह कहता है कि आज वह कॉर्पस 180 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है। महिला और बाल कल्याण के अगर आप आंकड़े देखें तो पिछले साल का प्रावधान 100 करोड़ का था और **Self-Help Groups** को पैसा कितना मिला? 'शून्य'। स्वयंसिद्ध योजना के तहत ऐलोकेशन किया गया, ताकि **Self-Help Groups** के माध्यम से महिलाओं को सहारा मिल सके और ऐलोकेशन मात्र...(व्यवधान) ये सरकार के कागज हैं, विपक्ष के नहीं, ऐलोकेशन मात्र 30 लाख रुपये का हुआ और खर्चा हुआ - 'शून्य'।

अगर कांग्रेस के मेरे साथी कहीं न कहीं सहारा लेना चाहें तो प्रियदर्शिनी योजना का सहारा ले सकते हैं, जिसमें **Self-Help Groups** के लिए पिछले साल ऐलोकेशन हुआ 15 करोड़ का और खर्चा हुआ मात्र 14 लाख...(व्यवधान)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Government spent crores of rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can reply when your chance comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती स्मृति जुविन ईरानी: मैं पूछना चाहूंगी कि जिस देश में पॉलिसी की घोषणा होती है और इम्प्लिमेंटेशन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, उस देश में वाकई में क्या महिला सशक्त हो पाएगी? आज वह महिला, जो देश की 121 करोड़ की आबादी में 58 करोड़ की सहभागी है, उस महिला के लिए इस बजट में 2% का भी ऐलोकेशन नहीं है।

महोदय, आज मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी सरकार **Provisional Census** के डाटा को देखते हुए इस बात का दम भरती है कि भारत की महिला साक्षर हो रही है। आज ग्रेजुएट्स में महिलाओं की संख्या 48% है, लेकिन **working women hostel** देश भर में मात्र 890 हैं, क्योंकि पिछले बजट में इनके लिए 4 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान हुआ था,

[श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिल ईरानी]

लेकिन इस प्रावधान के चलते 15 मार्च तक खर्च हुआ सिर्फ 40 लाख। शायद इसीलिए आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है।

Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for ten traditional sectors, इस कार्यक्रम के लिए पिछले बजट में प्रावधान किया गया 11.5 करोड़, लेकिन खर्च किया गया मात्र 1.20 करोड़।

सर, यह वह सरकार है जो महिलाओं को महंगाई देती है, लेकिन उसके हाथों को काम नहीं देती। शायद इसीलिए जब आज सीमा जी **Women Self-Help Group Development Fund** के बारे में उल्लेख कर रही थीं, तब मैं यह सोच रही थी कि यह कॉर्पस मात्र 150 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में ही लागू किया जाएगा और उन सारे अन्य डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को नदारद किया जाएगा, जहां पर महिलाएं रहती हैं और जहां उन्हें मदद की दरकार है। **And, at times, I wonder whether that Scheme also will meet the fate of other schemes that I have enunciated today.**

महोदय, आज जब मैं **fate** की बात करती हूँ, तकदीर की बात करती हूँ तो उस महिला के बारे में सोचती हूँ, जो महिला तो है, लेकिन विकलांग भी है। मैंने पिछले सत्र में भारत सरकार से प्रश्न किया था कि विकलांग महिलाओं की दरिद्रता को मिटाने के लिए क्या भारत सरकार के पास कोई योजना है, तो **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** ने मुझे जवाब दिया, **that they have no specific scheme for poverty alleviation for persons with disability.**

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, **Ministry of Housing and Urban Development** ने मुझसे यह जरूर कहा कि "स्वर्ण जयन्ती शहरी रोजगार योजना" के तहत 3% का आरक्षण दिया गया है **for people with disability**, लेकिन यह भी बताया कि उस आरक्षण को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने एक रुपये का भी प्रावधान नहीं किया। सर, यह वह देश है, जहां पर 2001 के सेंसेक्स के डेटा से पता चलता है कि हमारे देश में दो परसेंट की पोपुलेशन विकलांग है, जिसमें से 45 परसेंट महिलाएं हैं और वे निशक्त महिलाएं हर रोज अपने आपको सशक्त करने के लिए किसी-न-किसी प्रकार के शोषण का शिकार होती हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज एक वरिष्ठ मंत्री इस सदन में बैठे हैं, जिनकी ओर जब बड़े आदरपूर्वक देखती हूँ तो उनका वह वाक्य याद करती हूँ कि हमारे देश के आंकड़े यह बताते हैं कि देश में महिलाओं को टॉयलेट की कम और मोबाइल की ज्यादा चिन्ता है। जब मैंने यह वाक्य पढ़ा तब मैंने उड़ीसा की उस बेटी के बारे में सोचा, जिसको चार साल की उम्र में पोलियो हुआ था और जिसके पिता के निधन के बाद उसकी बूढ़ी मां ही उसका सहारा थी। लेकिन, जैसे-जैसे बेटी जवान होती गई और मां बूढ़ी, तब हर सुबह उस बेटी को अपनी गोद में उठाकर शौच के लिए खेत में ले जाने के लिए परिवार में कोई अन्य सदस्य बचा नहीं था। 28 साल की उस लड़की से जब इंदुमती राव नाम की एक एक्टिविस्ट मिली, तब उस लड़की ने कहा कि हर सुबह गांव का कोई-न-कोई पुरुष मुझे शौच के लिए खेत में लेकर जाता है, लेकिन कहीं-न-कहीं मात्र उस एक सुविधा के लिए मुझे शारीरिक शोषण के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति देनी पड़ती है।...**(व्यवधान)**...मैं आज इस सदन में यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि 28 साल की उस विकलांग लड़की को अगर आज हम ऑप्शन दें कि उसे मोबाइल चाहिए या शौचालय, तो वह बेटी शौचालय जरूर पसंद करेगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, विपक्ष के नेता ने कहा था कि Budget is not a mere accounting statement. ये वे आंकड़े हैं, जो किसी का जीवन बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन इस आंकड़े में, जो बजट के माध्यम से प्रस्तुत हुए, उस लक्ष्मी का उल्लेख नहीं है, जिसे हर घर में मूरत बनाकर हम पूजते तो हैं, लेकिन सम्मान नहीं देते। The hon. Finance Minister, in fact, had quoted Shakespeare and said, which has been today repeated by many hon. Members, "I must be cruel only to be kind", Sir, Shakespeare has also said, "Women may fall when there is no strength in men". मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से उम्र और अनुभव में छोटी हूँ। मैं उनका सम्मान करती हूँ लेकिन एक महिला होने के नाते उनके बजट का समर्थन नहीं करती, because the Finance Minister has not strongly applied himself to the upliftment of women in this Budget.

सर, जैसा प्रभा जी ने कहा कि बार-बार हम विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन अच्छी बातें या मांगें क्यों नहीं रखते, तो आज मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के सामने अपनी मांगें रखना चाहती हूँ कि अगर वह वाकई इस देश में महिला को सशक्त बनाना चाहती है तो 'इन्दिरा गांधी मातृत्व सहयोग योजना' को हर जिले में इम्प्लिमेंट करे, क्योंकि आज यू.एन. के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि पूरे विश्व में India and Nigeria are one-third contributors of maternal deaths in the world. सर अगर हम इस सदन के माध्यम से अपने देश की गर्भवती महिलाओं की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकते, तो सशक्तिकरण पर भाषण देने का हममें से किसी को अधिकार नहीं है। मैं प्रभा जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आप 'सेल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप्स' के माध्यम से महिला को सशक्त करना चाहती हैं, तो without any political or ideological differences, let us apply ourselves to uplifting and empowering women through self-help groups. गुजरात में हमने 'मिशन मंगलम' के माध्यम से 1500 करोड़ रुपए ढाई लाख सेल्फ हैल्प ग्रुप्स को देकर 25 लाख महिलाओं को यह सुविधा प्रदान की है। आपसे निवेदन है, महोदय, कि आप सरकार को मेरा यह निवेदन पहुंचाएं कि चाहे वह 'राष्ट्रीय महिला कोष' हो, 'स्वयंसिद्धि योजना' हो या 'प्रियदर्शिनी योजना' हो, इन सभी कार्यक्रमों के लिए बजटरी एलोकेशन बढ़ाया जाए और इस एलोकेशन के इम्प्लिमेंटेशन को भी बड़ा क्लोजली मॉनिटर किया जाए। जहां तक Relief and rehabilitation of rape victims में एलोकेशन का सवाल है, तो उसमें मैं सीमा जी से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि इसके एलोकेशन को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। But, I think, woman will be duly served if the allocation is implemented effectively in a time-bound fashion and monitored.

Sir, the Protection of Woman from Domestic Violence Act 2005 में पारित हुआ था, लेकिन पैसे की कमी के चलते वह 2012 तक भी इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हो पाया है। आज आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act के लिए सरकार बजटरी एलोकेशन करे, ताकि वह महिला, जो घरेलू हिंसा की शिकार है, उसको कहीं-न-कहीं हम सरकार के माध्यम से सहायता दे सकें।

सर, आज मेरी मांगों की लिस्ट लम्बी है। मैंने अपनी पार्टी से कहा था कि मुझे भी 33 परसेंट का समय ही चाहिए, ताकि मैं अपने तथ्य रख सकूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी के अभी 28 मिनट्स बचे हैं, लेकिन...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगी। चाहे वह 9th Plan, हो 10th Plan हो या 11th plan हो, हर प्लान में सरकार को एक टारगेट और दिशानिर्देश दिया गया, to ensure that, at least, 30-33 per cent of direct and indirect beneficiaries of all

[श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिल ईरानी]

Government schemes should be women and children. मैं जानती हूँ कि सरकार ने बार-बार यह कहा कि 33 परसेंट आरक्षण political और coalition compulsion की वजह से नहीं दे पाए, लेकिन there is nothing that dissuades the Government from making 33 per cent of expenditure on women and children in this country.

सर, अंत में मैं यही कहूंगी कि महाभारत के शान्ति पर्व में भीष्म पितामह ने युधिष्ठिर से कहा था कि जिस समाज में नारी की रक्षा न हो सके, उस समाज का पतन और नाश निश्चित है। आज आपके माध्यम से यू.पी.ए. के भीष्म पितामह, आदरणीय प्रणब बाबू को मेरा निवेदन है कि आप अपने माध्यम से नारी को इस देश में आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनितिक तौर पर सुरक्षित रखें, वरना यू.पी.ए. के राज में महिला का नाश निश्चित है। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, while congratulating the hon. Member for a spirited speech, I would like to say that a number of reference have been made to women Self-Help-Groups. I would like to offer a clarification because a part of confusion has arisen from a partial reading of the Budget documents.

सर, राष्ट्रीय महिला कोष के लिए जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उस पर जो आलोचना आई है, वह सही है, परंतु महिला सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड के संदर्भ में सरकार की तरफ से जो flagship कार्यक्रम है, वह National Rural Livelihood Mission है, जो कि आजीविका कार्यक्रम है, जो बजट document में महिला या बाल विकास मंत्रालय की जगह ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के अंदर दिखाया जाता है। अगर आप देखें, तो National Rural Livelihood Mission के अंतर्गत आज सारे देश में 3 करोड़ गरीब महिलाएं Women Self Help Group की सदस्य हैं और national Rural Livelihood Mission के तहत अगले 5 साल में 3 करोड़ महिलाओं की यह संख्या 7 करोड़ हो जाने की उम्मीद है। यानी, हर बी.पी.एल. परिवार की एक महिला सदस्य को कहीं न कहीं Women Self Help Group का सदस्य बनाया जाएगा। इसके लिए इस साल हजार रुपए की बढ़ोतरी की गई है, इसलिए यह कहना कि Women Self Help Group को नजरअंदाज किया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: I think, Seema ji also said that the budgetary allocation for such a programme is insufficient. I am sure you agree with that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jesudasu Seelam.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion. Sir, I support this Budget. But, first of ail, while complementing my friend, Mrs. Irani, for her eloquent speech, I would like to offer her a clarification .

श्री उपसभापति: Clarification में ही आपका समय चला जाएगा।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, she mentioned that there has been zero expenditure. I would like to say that the Central Government does not have any mechanism to implement all the programmes. The concerned States do implement these programmes. The money-goes to the State Governments. We will have to find

out as to which State Government has not spent the money. How can we blame the Central Government with regard to allocations whereas the responsibility lies with the State Governments? I want her to kindly ponder over that. That is all, I would like to say, Sir, in this regard.

Now, Sir, I have keenly listened to various speakers. Much has been said on the growth front. I would like to make a limited intervention. Sir, in this country, the growth is fine. We all are proud that there is acceleration in terms of growth. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, growth with equity is our concern. This is the concern, I would like to express because equity has to be given equal importance.

If you look at the scenario, right from 1991, there is an accelerated growth but, as rightly pointed out by some of the previous speakers, the rate of poverty reduction is highly disproportionate to the rate of growth. I think, we would like the rate of poverty reduction should also be at the same pace, otherwise, resultantly, what happens is that there is a differential growth. The pace of growth is different for different sections. The poor are growing at a little lower rate than the rich, and, there, the disparities are increasing. That is the end result. So, our effort has been to reduce this gap in developmental indices of the rich and other sections, especially the poorest of the poor. So, a lot of initiatives have been taken by successive Governments. One such critical and very important initiative is the concept of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan. I would like to dwell on that a little more deeply because we feel that the money is spent out of around three lakh crore rupees of the Plan expenditure. A commitment has been made – not now; it was made in mid 70s by Madam Indiraji – for a focused attention to reduce this gap between the most disadvantaged sections in this country and the rest of the society in terms of developmental indices. This country has accepted it as a national policy. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards the total misrepresentation of these moneys while allocation is made. These moneys are generally categorized into three types. The first is where the benefit is directly going to the targeted sections. The second is where there are general schemes where the SCs/STs are incidental beneficiaries. The third is where the benefit is notional. So, I think, the classification by the Planning Commission needs to be re-oriented. I would just take the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. For instance, in the year 2007-08, the total Plan expenditure was Rs. 1,58,491 crores. The allocation of amount is made as per the agreed principle that for the proportional population, equivalent percentage of Plan expenditure should be spent or earmarked for the focused needs of the targeted groups, that is, education, health and other basic infrastructure. This is the accepted principle. So, Sir, if you take the population equivalent percentage, it should be 16.2 per cent. In that case, it should have been Rs. 25,675 crores, but the actual allocation was only Rs. 12,367 crores, which amounts to 7.8 per cent, not 16.2 per

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cent. Similarly, in the year 2008-09, it should have been Rs. 29,731 crores, but the actual allocation was Rs. 14,727 crores. Like that, if you come to 2011-12, out of total Plan expenditure of Rs. 3,27,396 crores, it should have been Rs. 53,038 crores, but actual allocation is Rs. 29,917 crores, which is 9.1 per cent. This year also, the misrepresentation has been clearly noticed. I only appeal to the Finance Minister to correct these distortions. For instance, if you look at the allocations made this year, out of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 3,91,027 crores, only Rs. 37,113 crores have been allocated to the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. I have taken just one example. It happens in the case of the Scheduled Tribes also. This is amounting to 9.49 per cent only. It should have been Rs. 26,215 more. This deficiency should be made good, Sir.

The second point I would like to make is that there are schemes which directly benefit the targeted groups, like agricultural cooperation. There are 32 schemes where the allocation is mere Rs. 14,955 crores. We would have loved to have more allocation made because these are the initiatives where the benefit directly goes to improve the functional abilities, to improve their capacity so that they come out of the poverty line, whatever you may say. This is to improve their economic and social condition. There are 32 schemes. I don't want to mention each of them, but I would mention some of the important ones. They are the National Mission on Micro Irrigation, the National Horticulture Mission, the National Horticulture Board, including the Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, the Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States, etc. Similarly, there is one for education loan, then Scholarship for College and University Students. Then there is the *Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana*. There is one for health insurance. There is the Skill Development Initiative under the Ministry of Labour and Employment. There is one in the area of child labour. In the MSME Ministry, there is the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. Under the Power Ministry, there is the Subsidy for Rural Electrification. In the Department of Rural Development, there is the IAY. There is the *Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana*. In education and literacy, there is the Adult Education Programme. Then there is the Skill Development Programme. There is the Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel. There is the National Scheme of Incentives to Girls for Secondary School, and support to IMGs and institutions working under the Skill Development Programme. Sir, in social justice, all the 12 schemes need more allocation. Similarly, in the area of water and sanitation, there is the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and the Central Rural Sanitation Programme. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for enhancing the unit cost rate. In the morning while replying to a question, he said that now he is planning to enhance the unit cost of individual sanitation. There are a lot of problems. We have even offered to spend from the MPLAD Scheme. You can't enter a village because of open defecation. That needs to be totally stopped. We are thankful to the hon. Minister. He is kind enough to enhance the unit cost rate. Similarly, under the Ministry of Women and Child

Development, there is the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls. This needs mere allocation, because the benefit goes directly to the poorest of the poor. Then there is the IGMSY. This is also a very good scheme, instead of Rs. 14,955 crore, it could have been doubled, because these benefits really accrue to the beneficiaries directly.

There is a second set of schemes. These are general schemes, particularly the flagship programmes. It is unfair to treat them as part of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. Even if the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes is not there, these benefits would have accrued to them. My point is that in all your flagship programmes, there is a misrepresentation of allocation. Sir, if there is no allocation, there is no spending. Even if there is allocation, some States are diverting it. Some States are getting the funds lapsed. Sir, you may recall that in this very House, the hon. Home Minister of the country promised on 30th August 2010 that the money which was diverted, spent for other than the intended work would be paid back. The Delhi Government diverted more than Rs. 500 crore of the SCP/TSP Funds. There was a promise which is not yet fulfilled. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister are trying to manage the finances keeping in view the constraints. At the same time, whatever money is allotted should be properly spent. There are State Governments which are not spending. At least, there should be reviews. I am sorry to say that these days we are not finding the review of the social sector as it used to be. I would request that a clear message has to be sent that review of the social sector spending should be as per the guidelines given. Similarly, there are a set of schemes, as I was mentioning, which are general. For instance Rs. 14,633 crore is allocated here. These are 15 schemes which are mostly ongoing flagship programmes. For instance, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. For the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the amount shown here under the Special Component Plan is Rs. 5,111 crore. (Time-bell rings) It is wrong to show this amount because the total money allocated in the Budget for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is Rs. 8,292 crore. Out of that, you are showing Rs. 5,111 crore under SCP. Sir, this is unfortunate. Even if you think that under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the SCP has to be given, you give 16.2 per cent. We have no problem. But, it is more than 61 per cent. That's not correct. It's not a correct reflection in your figures. You are hiking the allocations under SCP, thereby showing that you have given this allocation, which is not correct. Even if you think that SCP should be accounted in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, it should have been to the tune of 16.2 per cent as per the population. Similarly, under rural housing scheme, Indira Awaas Yojana, (Time-bell rings) out of the total allocation, 39.2 per cent is shown as SCP. It should have been 16.2 per cent. The rest should have been shown in the general. So, this classification gives a very different picture.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you have to conclude because your ten minutes have gone to fifteen minutes.

SHRI JESUDAGU SEELAM: Sir, I am concluding. Then, there is a third category where the allocation is absolutely notional. This needs to be to the tune of

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Rs. 6,229 crore. So, I would like to make a request regarding these allocations. For the first category, there should be more allocations. Then, the amount of Rs. 26,215 crore, which is wrongly classified, should be re-allocated to the Special Component Plan and Rs. 6,229 crore, which is wrongly accounted, should be reverted back and a new scheme to the tune of Rs. 6,229 crore + Rs. 26,215 crore to enhance the functional abilities should be introduced for duality education.. Sir, we have been asking for quality education in this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everything is important.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we need residential schools. We have to phase out the system of preferential treatment. But, you have to start quality education. You start quality education through residential schools. I am sure, one day, we would see that this gap is totally removed for the weaker sections, the poorest of the poor and the agricultural labourers. There are educated people. (Time-bell rings) You please spend some money on skill development and entrepreneurship development.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We need more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, I have called the next speaker.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, could I have one minute more?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have taken sixteen minutes.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we would like to have institutional framework for administering the Special Component Plan.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your message has gone.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we have given representations. I would request that these representations are considered and a proper accounting should be made. We are grateful that the SCP allocation has been enhanced to 18 per cent this year. We are grateful to the Finance Minister. With these observations, I support the Budget. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Bishwajit Daimary.

SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY (Assam): Thank you, Sir. सर, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो इस साल का बजट तैयार किया है, मुझे इस पर विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के सम्बंध में कुछ बातें यहां रखना चाहता हूं।

सर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने अपने बजट में development purpose में जितना भी फंड विभिन्न Departments के लिए रखा है, और normally जो वह दूसरे स्टेट्स के लिए लेकर आए हैं, अगर उसी तरह नॉर्थ ईस्ट को भी देते रहेंगे तो नॉर्थ ईस्ट कभी develop नहीं हो पाएगा। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट हर लिहाज से अलग है। वहां की भौगोलिक स्थिति, वहां की प्राकृतिक परिस्थिति, वहां के लोग, जमीन,

नदियां सब अलग हैं। हमारा देश सड़क-संचार को विकसित करने के लिए बहुत से कदम उठा रहा है, लेकिन हम लोग अभी तक नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में इसे डेवलप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। विभिन्न कामों के लिए जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, उनमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट कवर नहीं होता, इसकी वजह से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में होने वाले सारे कामों को **implement** करने में बड़ी मुश्किलें होती हैं। जैसे प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना में सारे गांवों को जोड़ने की जो योजना है। यह योजना हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में अच्छी तरह से लागू नहीं हो पाई, क्योंकि इसमें **bridge** का जो **specification** दिया गया है, वह बहुत ही कम है। कहीं 30 मीटर से ज्यादा बड़ा ब्रिज नहीं बना सकते हैं। लेकिन नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में 500 मीटर से भी ज्यादा बड़ी नदियां हैं, जिसकी वजह से हम आज तक प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत अपने सारे गांवों को सड़कों से नहीं जोड़ सके हैं। इसके लिए हमारा जो **fund allocation** है, उसे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

अगर हम पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के बारे में बात करें, तो वहां यह समस्या है कि सारा पहाड़ी इलाका है। आपने बेशक वहां के पहाड़ी-राज्यों के लिए थोड़ा **fund allocation department-wise** बढ़ा दिया है लेकिन असम ऐसा राज्य है, जो यहां से प्लेन दिखाई देता है, लेकिन इन राज्यों में भी बहुत से पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, जहां लोग रहते हैं। गाइडलाइंस के हिसाब से यदि किसी राज्य में कुआं बनाना है, तो उसके लिए सिर्फ 15,000 या 20,000 रुपए मिलते हैं। अगर हमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कुआं बनाना है, तो पांच-दस लाख रुपए की जरूरत पड़ती है। इसलिए इन गाइडलाइंस की वजह से हमें बड़ी पेशानी होती है। इन रुपयों से न तो हम 100 कुएं बना सकते हैं, न 100 कुओं को मिलाकर एक कुआं बना सकते हैं। ये दोनों काम हम वहां पर नहीं कर सकते। इस तरह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में ये सारी समस्याएं हैं। इसी प्रकार चाहे **Defence allocation** हो, चाहे **Home Ministry allocation** हो, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जो **law and order situation** है, चाहे **internal security** की बात हो, चाहे **external security** की बात हो, अगर वहां पर हम **fund allocation** ज्यादा नहीं करेंगे, तो यह समस्या कभी हल नहीं होगी।

आज उन्हें थोड़े आधुनिक हथियारों की जरूरत है, लेकिन आज तक उनके पास 303 rifle ही हैं और किसी-किसी सिपाही के पास तो rifle तक नहीं होती है। यहां के लोग जानते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट कैसा है। यदि वे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट जाते हैं, तो सोचते हैं कि पता नहीं, लौटकर आएं या नहीं। वहां की पुलिस फोर्स को **modernize** करने के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जितनी **support** चाहिए, यदि वह **support** उनको नहीं मिलेगी, तो हम बजट में चाहे कितने भी **provisions** करें, यह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए फायदेमंद नहीं होगा। आज अगर हिसाब करें, तो करीब 50,000 **modern arms** खरीदने के लिए कुछ करोड़ रुपए ही लगेंगे। अगर इस रुपए को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया जाए, स्टेट की पुलिस को ही शक्तिशाली बनाया जाए, तो आपको वहां आर्मी, बी.एस.एफ. या सी.आर.पी.एफ. लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर हम स्टेट की सारी पुलिस फोर्स को ही **modernize** करके शक्तिशाली बनाएं, तो हम इस **insurgency** की समस्या को भी कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। आज आपने जितनी भी सेंट्रल फोर्स वहां लगाई है, वे लोग नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों को समझ ही नहीं पाते हैं। वे वहां की समस्याओं को हल भी नहीं कर सकते हैं और **situation** को भी संभाल नहीं सकते हैं। सेंट्रल फोर्स की वजह से वहां पर समस्या बढ़ रही है। अगर इसकी जगह स्टेट फोर्स को ही शक्तिशाली बनाया जाता, तो शायद आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में यह हालत नहीं होती। आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में पावर की भी बहुत प्रॉब्लम है। वहां पूरे गांवों को **electrify** करने के लिए **Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Programme** के जरिए कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए थे, लेकिन आज वहां पावर ही नहीं है। पावर का बहुत **crisis** है, लेकिन सामने ही भूटान में बहुत सारी पावर है। हमने बात भी की थी ओर एक बार भूटान की तरफ से असम गवर्नमेंट को सुझाव भी दिया गया था कि भूटान के सारे बॉर्डर एरियाज में गांवों को **electrify** करना है, जिसके लिए वे **subsidy** में हमें पावर दे देंगे। इंडिया में जितना खर्चा होता है, उससे 60 परसेंट से भी कम में हमें **current** वहां से मिलने वाला

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

है, लेकिन इसको कौन करेगा, कौन कदम उठाएगा? इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए अगर आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए कदम उठाएंगे, तो आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को जरूर **develop** कर सकते हैं, इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में विचार करें।

सर, आज मनरेगा की गाइडलाइन्स के अनुसार काम करना हमारे यहां संभव नहीं है, क्योंकि यहां **labour component** और **material component** में जो **ratio** दिया गया है, इसके जरिए हम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में कुछ भी काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज वहां पर अगर रास्ता बनाना है, तो उसमें **sand gravel** करने की जरूरत है। **Sand gravel** हमें दूसरी जगह से **carry** करना पड़ता है। **Every hundred metres** में हमें बारिश आने के कारण **slab culvert** देना पड़ता है, इसलिए हमें **80 percent material component** की जरूरत है, लेकिन इसको कौन **sense** करेगा और अगर **sense** नहीं करेगा, तो मनरेगा से वहां पर कैसे काम किया जाएगा? इसी के कारण इस प्रोग्राम के जरिए जितना **development** वहां होना था, वह हम लोग आज तक नहीं कर पाए। जैसे **flood control** के लिए वहां अभी तक कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बनाई गई है। स्टेट के सारे छात्र संगठन वहां की फ्लड प्रॉब्लम को नेशनल प्रॉब्लम माना जाए, ऐसी मांग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की नदियों को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, फ्लड को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, **erosion** को कंट्रोल करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जाए। पांच-दस-पचास करोड़ के एक-दो प्रोजेक्ट **sanction** किए जाते हैं, लेकिन उन प्रोजेक्ट्स से वहां की नदियां कभी कंट्रोल नहीं हो पाएंगी। आज वहां पर लाखों हेक्टेयर जमीन चली गई है और जाती रहेगी। इसी प्रकार वहां बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं और वहां की हालत को देखते हुए अगर **special guidelines** नहीं बनाई जाएंगी, कोई **Special Plan Provision** की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी, कोई **special** पैकेज नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक चाहे वर्ल्ड में इंडिया कितनी भी ऊंचाई पर पहुंच जाए, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट कभी भी **develop** नहीं हो सकता है। इसी कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का **mindset** इंडिया के बाकी लोगों के साथ नहीं मिल सकता है, इसलिए उस ओर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने यहां पर जितनी भी बजट की व्यवस्था की है, इस बजट के जरिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के **development** के लिए जो भी कदम उठाने हैं, कुछ विशेष **guidelines** बनाकर वहां की जरूरत के हिसाब से वे कुछ **funds allocate** करें। इसी आशा के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, यह जो बजट है, जैसे प्रभात झा जी ने कहा कि यह उदासीन बजट है, तो यह सही शब्द है और यह निराशाजनक बजट है। देश के लिए, जनता के लिए उसमें कोई भी आशा की किरण नहीं है। **the Budget is anti-people. It will trigger price rise and increase inflation.**

सर, यह जनरल बजट सरकार के चेहरे जैसा है। जैसी सरकार, वैसा बजट! देश के प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह एक जाने माने **economist** हैं, ऐसा कांग्रेस के लोग दावा करते हैं और जो हमारे वित्त मंत्री हैं, वे जरूर एक अनुभवी राजनेता हैं, लेकिन इन दोनों के चेहरे पर हमने कभी हंसी नहीं देखी, न मुस्कराहट देखी। मुझे पता भी नहीं कि ये दोनों कभी मुस्कराते होंगे। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री की हंसती हुई तस्वीर आप दिखाइए और इनाम जीतिए लेकिन क्या करें, उनकी मजबूरी है। हम समझ सकते हैं कि यह जो गठबंधन सरकार है, उनके साथी दलों को मनाने में उन पर क्या गुजरती होगी? उनका चेहरा उनका आईना है और उनके चेहरे पर हमेशा चिंता की लकीर खिंची दिखाई देती है।

सर, इस गठबंधन सरकार ने उनकी मुस्कराहट छीन ली है, लेकिन मेरा सवाल है कि वे भले ही न मुस्कराएं, पर क्या आम इंसान से हंसने का अधिकार छीनना यू.पी.ए. सरकार की नीति बन गई है? आप न हंसे, लेकिन जनता के लिए कुछ आनन्ददायक, कुछ हंसने वाली, कुछ अच्छी बातें आप करिए।

महोदय, जिस दिन से यह सरकार सत्ता पर बैठी है, 125 करोड़ जनता का सुख-चैन छीनने में लगी है। बजट में आयकर छूट की सीमा को आपने दो लाख कर दिया है, लेकिन जनता को इसका लाभ एक बूंद के समान भी नहीं होगा, बल्कि सरकार ने बड़ी ही चालाकी से उसकी धन सम्पदा में से बाल्टी भरकर निकालने का इंतजाम किया है। यह गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के परिवारों का देश है, जो एक-एक पैसा जमा करके अपना घर चलाता है। उसे जब देने को आपके पास कुछ नहीं है तो उससे छीनने का अधिकार भी आप खो चुके हैं। वित्त मंत्री उन्हें हर साल मुंगेरी लाल के सपने दिखाकर उनकी जेब काट रहे हैं।

महोदय, 130 कंज्यूमर गुड्स को सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी के दायरे में लाया गया है, जिसका सीधा असर जनता की जेब पर पड़ेगा। यूलिप जैसी जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों की सेवाओं पर सर्विस टैक्स का प्रस्ताव, होटल किराए में वृद्धि, यहां तक कि अब प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में चेकअप कराने जाने पर भी सर्विस टैक्स अदा करना होगा। मेरा सरकार से सवाल है कि इस देश में क्या सरकारी अस्पताल 125 करोड़ लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त हैं? यदि नहीं, तो प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में इलाज कराने के उनके विकल्प को आप कठिन क्यों बना रहे हैं?

महोदय, सरकार ने विमान यात्रा पर सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ा दिया। कोई बात नहीं। उच्च वर्ग उसका भार उठा लेगा, लेकिन रेल यात्रा में एसी क्लास को भी सर्विस टैक्स के दायरे में आप लेकर आए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे की एसी क्लास में सफर करने वाला हर व्यक्ति उच्च क्लास से नहीं होता, मध्यम वर्ग का इंसान भी जोड़-तोड़ करके एसी में सफर करता है। अब उसको भी डबल मार झेलनी पड़ेगी।

सर, बजट से पहले और बजट के बाद में सब्सिडी की खूब बात होती है। इस बार कुछ ज्यादा ही बात हो रही है क्योंकि इसे जी.डी.पी. का दो प्रतिशत फिक्स कर दिया गया है। सरकार अपनी बदहाली के लिए हर बार सब्सिडी का रोना रोती है। सोशलिस्ट व्यवस्था के तहत हम मानकर चलते हैं कि सबसे ज्यादा सब्सिडी हम ही देते होंगे, जबकि यह गलत है। हमसे ज्यादा सब्सिडी अमेरिका में दी जाती है, लेकिन उसका बजट में कोई जिक्क तक नहीं होता है।

सर, मैं कुछ प्वाइंट्स रखना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में फर्टिलाइजर पर 61 हजार करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी देने का दावा है। इस बार बजट में 12 करोड़ किसानों को सीधे सब्सिडी देने का वायदा किया गया है। फूड पर 75 हजार करोड़ और पेट्रोलियम पर 43 हजार करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी आप देंगे। अमेरिका में 1500 हजार करोड़ रुपए का फार्म सब्सिडी बिल 2008 से लागू है। वहां पर 55 हजार करोड़ तो किसानों को खेती करने के लिए नगद सब्सिडी के रूप में बांटे जाते हैं। इसी साल अमेरिका ने जनता को 51 लाख करोड़ रुपए का टैक्स ब्रेक दिया है। यदि आबादी और जमीन की तुलना की जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी 125 करोड़ है और उसमें से आधी आबादी खेती पर निर्भर है, जबकि जमीन सिर्फ 32 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर है। वहीं अमेरिका की आबादी 31 करोड़ है, वहां पर दो से तीन प्रतिशत आबादी ही खेती पर निर्भर है और जमीन 98 लाख वर्ग किलोमीटर है। अमेरिका की तुलना में हमारे देश में 20 गुणा ज्यादा गरीब हैं, लेकिन खर्च उनकी तुलना में तीन गुणा कम है। हिन्दुस्तान में 70 करोड़ लोग गरीब हैं, लेकिन सामाजिक क्षेत्र पर जी.डी.पी. का सिर्फ 6.8 प्रतिशत खर्च होता है। वहीं अमेरिका में चार करोड़ लोग गरीब हैं, लेकिन वहां पर सामाजिक क्षेत्र पर जी.डी.पी. का 20 प्रतिशत खर्च होता है। इस प्रकार उनसे सात गुणा छोटी हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था है।

सर, वैसे तो बजट पूरे देश का होता है, फिर भी इस बजट ने महाराष्ट्र के साथ अन्याय किया है। मुम्बई महाराष्ट्र की राजधानी है और यहां बैठे हुए सभी लोग मुम्बई को देश की आर्थिक राजधानी मानते हैं। टैक्स कलेक्शन के मामले में अगर देखें तो सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स कलेक्शन मुम्बई से होता है। जो रेवेन्यू हिन्दुस्तान की तिजौरी में आता है, वह मुम्बई से आता है। लगभग 1 लाख

[श्री संजय राउत]

80 हजार करोड़ रुपए मुम्बई से आते हैं, लेकिन आपने इसके बदले में मुम्बई या महाराष्ट्र को कुछ नहीं दिया है। महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा किसान हर साल आत्महत्या करते हैं। अगर विदर्भ की बात देखें, तो उड़ीसा, विदर्भ में कोई फर्क नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा कुपोषण के शिकार बच्चे हैं। आपको मुम्बई की चमक-धमक दिखती है, आपको मुम्बई का बॉलिवुड दिखता है, आपको वहां के उद्योगपति दिखते हैं, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र मुम्बई से बाहर भी है। हमारी मांग है कि मुम्बई से केन्द्र को मिलने वाले लगभग 1 लाख 80 करोड़ रुपए में से महाराष्ट्र के विकास के लिए आधा हिस्सा हमें मिलना चाहिए। मुम्बई सबका, पूरे देश का पेट भरती है, लेकिन मुम्बई की और महाराष्ट्र की स्थिति बेहाल है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने मांग की थी कि मुम्बई की कोस्टल रोड, मुम्बई ट्रांस हार्बर लिंक जैसे बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित किए जाएं, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट में ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया है। शिवड़ी-न्हावा शेवा सी लिंक, वर्सीवा-अंधेरी-घाटकोपर मेट्रो, चारकोप-बांद्रा-मानखुर्द मेट्रो, नई मुम्बई एयरपोर्ट, कोस्टल रोड आदि को सीधे धन नहीं दिया है।

सर, मुम्बई के पहले मेट्रो प्रोजेक्ट के लिए 450 करोड़ का डिफरेंस फंड मंजूर किया था परन्तु अब तक 225 करोड़ रुपये ही मिल सके हैं। इस बजट में मेट्रो और मोनो रेल प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कोई सीधी सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

सर, पिछले एक वर्ष में चारों ओर महंगाई बढ़ी है, खासकर डेवलपमेंट सेक्टर पर तो महंगाई की जोरदार मार पड़ी है। इससे डेवलपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट का खर्च करीब-करीब 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गया है। इस बजट में महाराष्ट्र के हिस्से में सेंट्रल टैक्सेस के हिस्से का 15,728 करोड़ रुपया ही मिलेगा, जो मेरे लिहाज से काफी कम है। मुम्बई कारपोरेट नगरी है। कारपोरेट सेक्टर टैक्स में छूट की उम्मीद कर रहा था पर उन्हें बजट से झटका लगा है। न आम इंसान को कुछ मिला है न कारपोरेट सेक्टर को कुछ मिला है।

सर, वित्त मंत्री जी ने देश की 125 करोड़ की आबादी को हाउस अरेस्ट किया है। खासकर मुम्बई के आम आदमी की यात्रा और होटल के खाने से रोज का नाता है। इस बजट के बाद घर से बाहर निकलते ही आम इंसान की जेब कटने लगेगी। यात्रा महंगी हो गई है, चाहे ट्रेन से जाए या विमान से जाए, हर यात्रा के लिए सर्विस टैक्स भरना पड़ेगा। कार-बाइक महंगी हो रही हैं। कार्मशियल vehicles महंगे होंगे, यानी सड़क यातायात भी महंगा होगा। होटल रेस्तरां में रहना-खाना महंगा होगा, फास्ट फूड महंगा होगा, क्रेडिट कार्ड पेमेंट महंगा होगा, शॉपिंग महंगी होगी, यानी सरकार ने घर से बाहर निकलने के लायक आम इंसान को नहीं छोड़ा है। अफसोस तो यह है कि आम आदमी घर में बैठकर टी.वी. नहीं देख सकता, क्योंकि टी.वी महंगा हुआ है, फ्रिज महंगा हुआ है। होम केयर उत्पाद महंगे हुए हैं। ए.सी. महंगा हो गया है, वाशिंग मशीन महंगी हो गई है, फोन बिल महंगा हो गया है और यहां तक कि ऑनलाइन टिकट बुकिंग भी महंगी हो गई है।

सर, वित्त मंत्री आम इंसान को न घर पर रहने देना चाहते हैं, न बाहर निकलने देना चाहते हैं, आखिर वे चाहते क्या हैं? आखिर में वित्त मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्र को चेताया है कि वे डीजल, रसोई गैस, फर्टिलाइजर्स से सब्सिडी हटाने का कठोर निर्णय ले सकते हैं। इससे निश्चित रूप से आम आदमी मारा जाएगा और कांग्रेस पार्टी 2014 के अगले आम चुनाव में बर्बाद हो जाएगी। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बजट का विरोध करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The house is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11:00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past six of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 28th March, 2012.