

Vol. 226  
No. 7



Tuesday  
21 August, 2012  
30 Sravana, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT  
CONTENTS

- Written Answers to Starred Questions (page 1-45)  
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (page 45-235)  
Election of Deputy Chairman (page 235-36)  
Felicitations to the Deputy Chairman (page 236-245)  
Papers Laid on the Table (page 246)

©  
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

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

---

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OR RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF  
BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY  
THE INDIAN PRESS, AZAD PUR, DELHI-110033

## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, 21st August, 2012/30th Sravana, 1934 (Saka)*

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 121. ...(*Interruptions*)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रधानमंत्री त्यागपत्र दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्रधानमंत्री त्यागपत्र दें। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा एक पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Can one person speak? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please, please ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no, please, please. Please don't display any paper here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Can one person speak? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please no slogans. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, मेरा पॉइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

#### Drinking water and sanitation facilities

†\*121. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the population living without drinking water and toilet facilities in the country, State-wise:

(b) the details of the facilities, assistance and grants provided by the Central Government and names of the schemes under which these were provided to States

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for drinking water and toilet facilities to each family during the last three years. State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the number of proposals for grant/assistance received by Government from States, including Madhya Pradesh for drinking water and sanitation facilities during the last three years; and

(d) the number of such proposals approved and those pending, with reasons for pendency?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per Census 2011, the percentage of rural households with availability of drinking water sources beyond 500 metres, State/UT-wise, is given in Statement-I (*See* below) and the percentage of rural households not having access to sanitation facilities, State/UT-wise is given in Statement-II. (*See* below).

(b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers two centrally sponsored schemes, *viz.*, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) (previously Total Sanitation Campaign). Under NRDWP financial and technical assistance is provided to States to supplement their efforts in provision of adequate safe drinking water in rural habitations. The financial assistance provided by the Ministry to the States/UTs under the NRDWP, in the last 3 years, is given in Statement-III (*See* below). NBA is a comprehensive programme 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. The amount of incentive as central share provided to eligible households for construction and usage of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) is as under:

Year	Incentive provided by Centre
w.e.f. 1.8.2008	Rs. 1500/- (Rs.2000 for hilly and difficult areas)
w.e.f. 1.6.2011	Rs. 2200/- (Rs.2700 for hilly and difficult areas)
w.e.f. 1.4.2012	Rs. 3200/- (Rs.3700 for hilly and difficult areas)

Funds released to States/UTs under the programme during the last three years. State-wise and year-wise is given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(c) and (d) NRDWP funds are allocated to the States as per approved allocation criteria. The States are vested with full powers under the NRDWP to plan and approve drinking water supply schemes in the State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees. Project proposals from States, including Madhya Pradesh, for drinking water supply under NRDWP are not required to be sent to Central Government for approval. Due to the drought, requests for financial assistance for drinking water supply have

been received from States. Subsequently, the following funds under the NRDWP have been released to the affected States:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State	NRDWP (Programme) component	NRDWP (Calamity) component
1.	Haryana	24.65	0.00
2.	Karnataka	71.35	12.00
3.	Rajasthan	157.68	11.00
4.	Maharashtra	199.45	15.00 .

The full first instalment funds under NRDWP have been released to Gujarat and Punjab.

NBA is a project based programme presently covering 607 rural districts of India, including 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh. These have all been approved. In the last 3 years, 17 district proposals, including two from Madhya Pradesh, for revision have been received and approved.

**Statement-I**

*Percentage of rural households with availability of drinking water beyond 500 metres as per Census 2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Percentage
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.40
2.	Himachal Pradesh	10.20
3.	Punjab	5.70
4.	Chandigarh	1.60
5.	Uttarakhand	20.10
6.	Haryana	16.20
7.	Delhi	10.40
8.	Rajasthan	31.90
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14.10

---

1	2	3
10.	Bihar	12.60
11.	Sikkim	22.80
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.40
13.	Nagaland	31.40
14.	Manipur	40.70
15.	Mizoram	32.10
16.	Tripura	39.60
17.	Meghalaya	37.90
18.	Assam	20.40
19.	West Bengal	31.50
20.	Jharkhand	36.40
21.	Odisha	38.50
22.	Chhattisgarh	30.30
23.	Madhya Pradesh	36.10
24.	Gujarat	18.50
25.	Daman and Diu	2.80
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.00
27.	Maharashtra	19.60
28.	Andhra Pradesh	23.90
29.	Karnataka	24.80
30.	Goa	8.20
31.	Lakshadweep	0.30
32.	Kerala	10.80
33.	Tamil Nadu	8.20
34.	Puducherry	2.10
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.60
	INDIA	22.10

---

**Statement-II**

*The percentage of rural households not having access to sanitation facilities as per Census 2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Percentage of households
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.3
3.	Assam	38.5
4.	Bihar	81.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	85.2
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70.7
7.	Goa	27.4
8.	Gujarat	65.8
9.	Haryana	42.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	32.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.3
12.	Jharkhand	91.7
13.	Karnataka	68.1
14.	Kerala	5.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	86.4
16.	Maharashtra	55.8
17.	Manipur	12.3
18.	Meghalaya	43.1
19.	Mizoram	12.9
20.	Nagaland	22.3
21.	Odisha	84.7
22.	Puducherry	59.6
23.	Punjab	28.1



1	2	3
24.	Rajasthan	79.9
25.	Sikkim	14.9
26.	Tamil Nadu	73.3
27.	Tripura	15.4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	77.1
29.	Uttarakhand	45.0
30.	West Bengal	51.3
31.	Delhi	13.5
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38.9
33.	Chandigarh	5.7
34.	Daman and Diu	34.2
35.	Lakshadweep	1.7
ALL INDIA		67.3

**Statement-III***Funds provided to States under the NRDWP from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	537.37	558.74	462.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	178.20	199.99	184.83
3.	Assam	323.50	487.48	522.44
4.	Bihar	186.11	170.73	330.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	128.22	122.01	139.06
6.	Goa	3.32	0.00	5.01
7.	Gujarat	482.75	609.10	571.05
8.	Haryana	206.89	276.90	237.74

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	182.85	194.37	146.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	402.51	468.91	420.42
11.	Jharkhand	111.34	129.95	148.17
12.	Karnataka	627.86	703.80	667.78
13.	Kerala	151.89	159.83	113.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	379.66	388.33	292.78
15.	Maharashtra	647.81	718.42	718.35
16.	Manipur	38.57	52.77	47.60
17.	Meghalaya	79.40	84.88	95.89
18.	Mizoram	55.26	61.58	38.83
19.	Nagaland	47.06	77.52	80.91
20.	Odisha	226.66	294.76	171.05
21.	Punjab	88.81	106.59	123.44
22.	Rajasthan	1012.16	1099.48	1153.76
23.	Sikkim	20.60	23.20	69.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	317.95	393.53	429.55
25.	Tripura	77.40	74.66	83.86
26.	Uttar Pradesh	956.36	848.68	802.32
27.	Uttarakhand	124.90	136.41	75.57
28.	West Bengal	394.30	499.19	342.51
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh			0.00
TOTAL		7989.72	8941.81	8474.02

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise fund released during the last three years under Nirmal Bharat  
Abhiyan previously Total Sanitation Campaign*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11078.44	14218.46	9657.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	404.97	119.26	204.88
3.	Assam	6729.84	9437.36	12251.18
4.	Bihar	9046.72	11259.76	17219.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	5018.42	5479.58	2702.42
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	3036.91	4692.36	4308.28
9.	Haryana	718.15	2361.49	335.27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1017.74	2939.78	469.57
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	332.90	2792.51	967.95
12.	Jharkhand	3941.66	5466.98	7264.92
13.	Karnataka	5571.00	4458.66	8709.28
14.	Kerala	975.45	2286.34	158.89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9987.48	14402.60	15076.00.
16.	Maharashtra	9894.05	12911.70	5799.94
17.	Manipur	1177.54	80.30	1087.87
18.	Meghalaya	1378.78	3105.23	1115.72
19.	Mizoram	412.98	653.40	31.38
20.	Nagaland	1059.27	1229.45	174.06
21.	Odisha	5031.55	6836.73	11171.70
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Punjab	116.02	1116.39	283.18
24.	Rajasthan	4352.64	5670.74	5424.41
25.	Sikkim	0.00	112.86	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	6166.18	7794.35	7662.06
27.	Tripura	836.66	925.14	133.92
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11579.77	22594.00	16920.72
29.	Uttarakhand	773.98	1707.61	804.76
30.	West Bengal	3246.26	8327.50	14124.34
31.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA
33.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA
34.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
35.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA

#### Forest-village development scheme

†\*122. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- whether any forest-village development scheme has been prepared in the country;
- if so, the total number of forest-villages for which the development scheme has been prepared; and
- the details of implementation of the scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

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

As per information provided by Ministry of Tribal Affairs which is the agency for development of Forest Villages in the country, the programme for development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of Forest villages was launched during 2005-06 as a one time measure for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the Forest Villages and to provide basic facilities and services. Under the programme, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities *viz.* approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rain water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. are taken up for implementation.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has approved proposals covering 2, 423 forest villages in 12 States.

(c) Under this programme, funds are released from the head of account of the special area programme "Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP)". State-wise fund released during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*Details of fund released during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Funds Released
1.	Chhattisgarh	2797.18
2.	Gujarat	1351.96
3.	Mizoram	202.50
4.	Uttar Pradesh	151.14
TOTAL		4502.78

**Upgradation of health services in NE States**

\*123. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether health services are very poor in North Eastern (NE) States as compared to other States of the country;

(b) whether Government has extended special financial assistance to North Eastern States for strengthening and upgradation of health services, with particular reference to Nagaland;

(c) if so, the details of financial assistance provided during the last three years;

(d) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Nagaland for setting up of a medical college during the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Central Government provides special financial dispensation for North Eastern (NE) States including Nagaland for strengthening and upgradation of health services in the following ways:-

(i) 10% of plan allocation is earmarked under the national health schemes, including the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for NE States and Sikkim.

(ii) Under NRHM, share of funding between Centre and the NE States, Sikkim and special category states is 90:10, while this ratio is 75:25 for other states.

(iii) To complement and supplement the initiatives under the NRHM, the Scheme, namely, Forward Linkages to NRHM is being implemented for NE States to improve the tertiary and secondary level health infrastructure.

(c) The details of financial assistance provided to the North East States and Sikkim for the last three years by the Ministry is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) No application in the prescribed manner has been received from the Government of Nagaland for establishment of a new medical college during the current year.

**Statement***Details of Financial Assistance to NE States and Sikkim for last three years*

Department/Ministry	Total Releases	(Rs. in crore)							
		Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
<b>Year 2011-12</b>									
D/o Health & FW	1,756.92	112.70	972.86	251.04	129.79	67.97	120.94	31.73	69.88
D/o AYUSH	51.95	5.88	4.26	9.24	3.08	9.53	5.44	6.31	8.23
D/o AIDS Control	85.38	7.13	16.12	17.62	3.85	11.98	17.04	4.85	6.79
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,894.25</b>	<b>125.71</b>	<b>993.24</b>	<b>277.90</b>	<b>136.72</b>	<b>89.48</b>	<b>143.42</b>	<b>42.89</b>	<b>83.90</b>
<b>Year 2010-11</b>									
D/o Health & FW	1,762.41	115.86	824.05	254.37	161.17	140.31	119.72	44.99	101.93
D/o AYUSH	30.41	2.44	3.97	0.26	1.90	2.28	6.53	0.91	12.12
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,792.82</b>	<b>118.30</b>	<b>828.02</b>	<b>254.63</b>	<b>163.07</b>	<b>142.59</b>	<b>126.25</b>	<b>45.90</b>	<b>114.05</b>
<b>Year 2009-10</b>									
D/o Health & FW	1,649.95	66.16	911.77	214.88	148.79	77.75	82.35	28.71	119.54
D/O AYUSH	45.57	3.72	4.10	12.02	6.52	4.29	8.19	3.76	2.98
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,695.52</b>	<b>69.88</b>	<b>915.87</b>	<b>226.90</b>	<b>155.31</b>	<b>82.04</b>	<b>90.54</b>	<b>32.47</b>	<b>122.52</b>

**Impact of MGNREGS on farm labour**

\*124. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has resulted in acute shortage of farm labourers and with farm hands becoming a scarce commodity, farming practices around the country are changing and Indian agriculture is heading for a crisis; and

(b) if so, what are the long term plans of Government to remedy the present agricultural situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The demand and supply of labour for various sectors of the economy depend upon several factors like wage rates, economic prospects, absorption capacity, regional and climatic conditions, demographic profile of the work force, etc.

There have been no definitive findings indicating that the shortage of farm labourers is primarily due to MGNREGA. Some studies have in fact highlighted MGNREGA's positive impact in terms of a rise in rural wages and reduction in distress migration from rural areas.

Since, MGNREGA is a demand driven, rights based wage employment programme backed by legislation, State Governments are obliged to provide upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work, if demanded, at any time of the year, as mandated in the Act. Average persondays of employment generated under MGNREGA during 2008—2012 has ranged between 54 days to 43 days per annum.

MGNREGA has led to major increase in wages of rural workers as well as their improved bargaining power in other sectors. NSSO data reveals unambiguously that the majority of MGNREGA workers are impoverished small and marginal farmers especially in tribal areas. The tightening of the labour market post MGNREGA is a positive indicator from the point of view of poverty alleviation and also signals a pressure for technological advances that raise farm productivity in areas of relative labour shortage.

MGNREG Act allows works such as irrigation, horticulture, land development, soil and water conservation on private land belonging to the SCs and the STs or below poverty line families or to the beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) or that of the small or marginal farmers or to the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recommendation of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. 12% of the total works in financial year 2011-12 alone were on the lands of such individual beneficiaries, a vast majority



of these are small and marginal farmers, the productivity of whose lands has been so eroded over the years, that they have been compelled to labour under MGNREGA. Permitting aforesaid works on the lands of small and marginal farmers implies a coverage of 40% of all cultivated area (80% of all land holdings). MGNREGA thus plays a significant role in raising the agricultural productivity of these farmers and facilitating their return to farming.

Studies conducted by Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bangalore, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad and University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore have all concluded that MGNREGA works have had a positive impact on agricultural productivity and have also reduced water, soil, agricultural and climate-change vulnerability. Research suggests that water related assets created under MGNREGA have increased the number of days in a year that water is available and also the quantity of water available for irrigation. The increased availability of water has also led to changes in crop patterns and increased area under cultivation according to some studies. Districts and villages which have performed better in MGNREGA implementation and used funds efficiently on waste lands and watershed development, seem to demonstrate a visible growth in agricultural productivity.

An analysis of the quantum of MGNREGA works provided across the year indicates a distinct seasonal fluctuation, with a disproportionately higher share of works being done during the off-season in agriculture. Data indicates that it is in the lean agricultural season (January to June) that substantial percentage of persondays of work are generated in most areas.

There is a need to expand and deepen the positive synergy between MGNREGA and agriculture especially that practiced by small and marginal farmers. It is with this objective in mind that the Ministry has permitted new works under MGNREGA relating to watershed development (contour trenches, contour bunds, farm bunding, earthen dams, dug out farm ponds, stop dams, spring-shed development, etc.), agriculture related works (NADEP composting, vermi-composting and liquid bio-manures), irrigation command related works (rehabilitation of minors, sub-minors and field channels), etc.

### **Himayat Schemes**

\*125. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched "Himayat" scheme to tackle the issue of unemployed youth all over the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of this scheme and details of feedback on success of the scheme all over the country;

(c) whether Government has collected any data on unemployed youth in the country, specially in Bihar, which is the most backward State in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of unemployed youth in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government has launched a Skill Empowerment and Employment scheme in Jammu and Kashmir (SEE-J&K) also known as "Himayat" to train and place unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir belonging to poor families.

(b) The salient features of this scheme are:—

(i) The scheme will provide placement linked skill training to one lakh J&K youth in next five years. The placement will be in the private sector.

(ii) The training duration will range from three to nine months. The Project Implementing Agency will provide one year post placement tracking.

(iii) Training for salaried as well as self employment will be provided. 70% funds will be used to provide salaried employment training and 30% funds for self employment training.

(iv) Different training strategies will be used for different categories of youth, school dropouts, studied intermediate etc.

(v) All training centres shall install biometric devices for attendance and youth selected for training will be provided a UID card.

The scheme has evoked a positive response from youth of Jammu and Kashmir. So far, a total of 2431 youths have been trained under this scheme.

(c) The Government has conducted the second annual employment-unemployment survey in the country for a fixed reference period of Agriculture year 2010-11 *i.e.* July, 2010 to June, 2011. The estimates of employment-unemployment and its derivatives are derived for the persons of Age 15 years and above only. Based on the usual principal status approach, unemployment rate for the persons of age 15 years and above in the State of Bihar is as follows:

Head	Rural	Urban	Overall
Unemployment Rate	8.2%	6.4%	8.3%

(d) Data on unemployed youth in the country is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual principal status approach (PS) for each State/UT*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT/All India	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	24	22	46	111	61	27	35	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	86	56	99	252	142	47	101	65
3.	Assam	48	128	62	44	206	73	47	138	63
4.	Bihar	59	205	85	45	181	64	58	203	83
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	6	9	27	59	35	13	11	12
6.	Delhi	25	175	45	32	149	49	31	153	48
7.	Goa	94	549	231	62	290	109	80	462	179
8.	Gujarat	5	13	7	12	42	15	8	18	10
9.	Haryana	26	71	30	24	120	36	25	88	32
10.	Himachal Pradesh	41	12	28	38	130	63	40	17	31

11. Jammu and Kashmir	33	157	50	44	260	71	36	182	56
12. Jharkhand	37	89	47	50	120	59	39	93	48
13. Karnataka	24	21	23	27	35	29	25	24	25
14. Kerala	32	214	82	40	375	145	34	262	99
15. Madhya Pradesh	18	28	20	44	96	51	24	37	27
16. Maharashtra	19	26	21	23	107	42	20	47	28
17. Manipur	25	23	24	87	65	80	39	34	37
18. Meghalaya	24	40	31	42	100	64	27	49	36
19. Mizoram	10	9	10	8	119	43	10	32	19
20. Nagaland	65	48	59	63	72	65	65	52	60
21. Odisha	28	29	28	36	107	43	29	34	30
22. Punjab	13	66	17	13	86	21	13	74	18
23. Rajasthan	12	30	16	16	64	20	13	33	17
24. Sikkim	82	163	113	105	511	229	85	194	126
25. Tamil Nadu	19	24	21	19	41	25	19	29	22
26. Tripura	47	310	115	139	446	236	66	344	141

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Uttarakhand	35	108	55	21	142	40	32	113	52
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22	33	23	32	71	35	24	40	25
29.	West Bengal	43	159	61	89	402	139	53	212	78
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	409	108	25	331	119	23	367	113
31.	Chandigarh	126	367	161	8	40	12	21	84	28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	160	33	-	-	-	10	130	27
33.	Daman and Diu	9	-	7	3	-	2	7	-	6
34.	Lakshadweep	294	240	290	76	366	117	196	314	209
35.	Puducherry	5	32	11	43	161	66	30	111	47
	ALL INDIA	27	56	34	34	125	50	29	69	38

**Healthcare facilities for urban poor**

\*126 SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 9 crore people in the country have been categorized as urban poor and most of them are residing in urban slums;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the level of availability of healthcare facilities to these poor people is worse than those available to the rural poor and their health indicators are also worse than those of the rural poor; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to improve the healthcare facilities for urban poor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Funds are provided to States under the Reproductive Child Health (RCH) programme as well as National Disease Control Programmes to cater to the needs of urban population including urban poor. The Central assistance supplements the efforts of the State Governments and urban local bodies who shoulder the primary responsibility of providing healthcare to their populations.

**Kerosene quota for Rajasthan**

†\*127. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the Kerosene quota for Rajasthan, keeping in view the geographical condition and population of the State; and

(b) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) At present there is no proposal to increase the PDS Kerosene quota for the State of Rajasthan.

(b) The Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene quota of the States/UTs is broadly determined by rationalizing the previous years allocation on the basis of factors, such as increase in Domestic LPG connections, lapse of PDS Kerosene quota and cap on the PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG population.

**Illegal activities by senior officials of DGCA**

\*128. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether cases of illegal activities by a number of senior officials of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) have been reported;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has sought to initiate action against these officials;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether former DGCA had also recommended for action against these officials;
- (f) if so, the details thereof;
- (g) the reasons for no action being taken by the Ministry, so far; and
- (h) the details of action to be taken by Government against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (h) The Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has forwarded 14 cases involving 17 senior officials of DGCA in which disciplinary action had been proposed for the alleged irregularities. Details in this regard are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The recommendations of the DGCA have been examined in the Ministry in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and disciplinary proceedings have been started in all the cases. In addition, criminal action has also been initiated against 4 other officials of DGCA. Details in this regard are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

*List of Disciplinary cases*

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Subject	Disciplinary action recommended
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Charan Das, Joint DG	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings
2.	Shri M.M. Kaushal, Assistant Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings

1	2	3	4
3.	Shri Rajiv Gaur, Assistant Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings
4.	Shri R.K. Yadav, Assistant Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings
5.	Shri V.P. Massey, Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings
6.	Capt. B.S. Nehra, Junior Pilot	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings
7.	Shri R.S. Passi, Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings
7A.	Shri A.K. Bhardwaj, Director	For assisting daughter of DGCA officer to obtain licence without proper verification of flying hours.	Minor Penalty Proceedings
8.	Shri James George, Assistant Director	Permitting employment of member of family in airline industry without prior permission of the Government.	Major Penalty Proceedings
9.	Shri A.K. Sharan, Joint DG	Undue favour shown to M/s. Touch Wood Flying Academy	Major Penalty Proceedings
9A.	Shri R.K. Khanna, Deputy DG	Co-accused in the above case for admitting the candidate to appear for Special exam	Minor Penalty Proceedings
10.	Shri R.K. Khanna, Deputy DG	Wrongful claim of HRA from Government	Major Penalty Proceedings
10A.	Shri Sudipta Dutta, Director	For not initiating action for deduction of Licence Fee in the above case.	Minor Penalty Proceedings
11.	Shri T.K. Gopinath, Private Secretary	Violation of AIC 2/1978 for getting free ticket for his wife.	Major Penalty Proceedings



1	2	3	4
11A.	Shri A.K. Sharan, Joint DG	For issue of AIC without verification	Minor Penalty Proceedings
11B.	Shri Bir Singh Rai, Deputy DG	For issue of AIC without verification	Minor Penalty Proceedings
12.	Shri CPMP Raju, Director	Violation of AIC 2/1978 for getting free ticket for his private journey with his family member. He also used mobile phone provided by a private airline	Major Penalty Proceedings
13.	Shri Biplap Dutta, Controller of Airworthiness	Alleged violation of instructions on delegation of powers in the Aircraft Rules, 1937. <i>Vide</i> S.O.726 and exercised the powers exceeding his jurisdiction while granting approval to an NSOP holder.	Major Penalty Proceedings
14.	Shri A.K. Sharan, Joint DG	Alleged error in preparation of list of flying schools/institutions/clubs which were eligible for grant of concessional rate for levy of fees.	Major Penalty Proceedings
14A.	Shri D.S. Sada, Section Officer	Alleged error in preparation of list of flying schools/institutions/clubs which were eligible for grant of concessional rate for levy of fees.	Major Penalty Proceedings

***Statement-II****List of other cases*

Sl.No.	Name and Designation	Subject
1	2	3
1.	Shri Raje Bhatnagar, Deputy Director	CBI has registered a Regular Case against Shri Raje Bhatnagar for entering into a commercial dealing with a private company and the matter is pending with CBI.
2.	Shri Pradeep Kumar, Assistant Director	Delhi Police (Crime Branch) has registered a case in the matter of pilot licence approval on fake DGCA result card.

1	2	3
3.	Shri M.J. Bhattacharya, UDC	Delhi Police (Crime Branch) has registered a case in the matter of pilot licence approval on fake DGCA result card.
4.	Mohd. Kasim Ansari, Draftsman	Delhi Police (Crime Branch) has registered a case in the matter of pilot licence approval on fake DGCA result card.

**Awareness on negative impact of tobacco usage**

\*129. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an alarming rise in tobacco related health disorders in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to low levels of awareness the unhindered sale of tobacco products is nothing but a death trap for the vulnerable youth, especially in rural areas; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to create wide awareness among the vulnerable youth in the country side against the use of tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the report of Tobacco Control in India (2004), nearly 8-9 lakh people die every year due to diseases attributable to tobacco use. As per the ICMR study "Assessment of Burden of Disease due to Non-Communicable Diseases" (2006) based on analysis of published literature till 2004, the risk of disease attributable to tobacco use was 78% for stroke, 65.6% for tuberculosis, 85.2% for ischemic heart disease, 52% for acute myocardial infarction, 43% for oesophageal cancer, and 16% for lung cancer.

Further as per the WHO Global Report on Tobacco Attributable Mortality, (2012):-

- 7% of all deaths (for ages 30 and over) in India are attributable to tobacco.
- The proportion of deaths attributable to tobacco was almost 12% for men and 1% for women.
- Tobacco was responsible for 9% of all the deaths related to Non-Communicable Diseases and 2% of communicable disease related deaths
- Among communicable diseases, deaths attributed to tobacco accounted for 5% of all lower respiratory infections deaths and 4% of tuberculosis deaths.

- Among non-communicable diseases, 9% of deaths are attributable to tobacco, with 58% of deaths due to trachea, bronchus, lung cancers caused due to tobacco use. In addition, 25% of deaths caused by respiratory diseases and 28% of deaths caused by Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) are attributable to tobacco.

(b) As per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) - India (2010) conducted in the age group of 15 years and above, there are about 274.9 million users of tobacco in India and the prevalence is more in rural areas (38%) than urban areas (25.3%). Further, the Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2009, conducted among the students aged 13-15 revealed that 14.6 % of students currently use any form of tobacco. It is possible that low levels of awareness contribute to increasing sales of tobacco products.

(c) Government enacted "Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA) in 2003 with the objective of reducing consumption of tobacco products in society, protecting youth and children from tobacco use and protecting the health of non smokers from the harmful effects of second hand smoke. The specific provisions include:

**Section 4:** Prohibition of smoking in public places

**Section 5:** Prohibition of direct and indirect advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of cigarette and other tobacco products.

**Section 6(a):** Prohibition of sale of cigarette and other tobacco products to a person below the age of eighteen years.

**Section 6(b):** Prohibition of sale of tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions.

**Section 7:** Depiction of pictorial health warnings on tobacco products.

Currently most of the Rules have been notified and are under implementation.

Further in order to facilitate the effective implementation of the Tobacco Control Laws and to bring about greater awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco use, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, has launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in 42 districts in 21 States.

Under the national level mass media campaigns, specific advertisements have been developed and aired from time to time to create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco usage, second hand smoke and various provision under COTPA. In addition, various anti-tobacco IEC materials have been developed and disseminated widely through radio, TV for increasing public awareness on the risks of tobacco use.

**Production cost of petro-products**

\*130. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of actual production cost of petrol, diesel and kerosene per litre and of LPG per kg?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost of individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

**Eradication of cholera**

\*131. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of death cases due to cholera reported in the past three years in each State capital;
- (b) the steps taken by the Ministry to eradicate cholera from the country; and
- (c) the quantum of funds allocated for cholera eradication during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State/UT-wise reported cases and deaths due to cholera during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Technically speaking, it is not feasible to eradicate cholera. However, the risk of an outbreak of cholera and its spread can be minimized by provision of safe drinking water, proper disposal of human waste and by adopting personal hygiene practices. Responsibility for providing safe drinking water primarily lies with the State Governments. The Government of India supports State Governments/local bodies in ensuring supply of safe drinking water through National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, provides technical guidance to State Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases including cholera and helps them in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) within the overall framework of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations and

etiological diagnosis, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower. Funds are released to States/UTs under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) to strengthen surveillance and to detect and respond to outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases including cholera. The details of funds released to States/UTs under IDSP during last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise Reported Cases and Deaths due to Cholera in India during 2009, 2010 and 2011*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009		2010		2011	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	308	4	178	0	227	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	21	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	12	0	1	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	309	0	132	1	79	0
8.	Haryana	17	1	105	0	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	5	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2976	3	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0
12.	Karnataka	143	0	301	3	166	0
13.	Kerala	62	2	2	0	19	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7	4	3	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	183	1	384	1	210	2
16.	Manipur	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	NR	NR	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	0	0	2	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	19	0	43	1	9	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	0	37	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	818	0	156	0	580	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	1	NR	NR	NR	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	20	0	9	0
28.	West Bengal	486	0	570	0	652	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	35	0	NR	NR	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	8	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1066	NR	77	0	380	7
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		3482	12	5004	9	2341	10

Source: National Health Profile published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Notes: NR implies "Not Reported".

#### **Statement-II**

#### *Funds Released to State Health Societies under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)*

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	States/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	201.71	169.82	112.88

---

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.51	123.00	148.07
3.	Assam	23.55	139.75	151.09
4.	Bihar	10.00	121.17	103.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	46.42	110.13	48.59
6.	Goa	33.83	16.64	26.82
7.	Gujarat	90.16	169.25	201.06
8.	Haryana	98.44	75.83	139.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	79.87	30.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.03	100.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	81.78	65.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	89.95	218.19	103.48
13.	Kerala	0.00	144.34	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	201.16	197.82	88.35
15.	Maharashtra	138.49	292.85	118.57
16.	Manipur	0.00	35.00	31.56
17.	Meghalaya	30.07	46.50	14.75
18.	Mizoram	34.02	68.75	53.54
19.	Nagaland	38.37	75.00	73.75
20.	Odisha	27.13	100.00	39.06
21.	Punjab	97.63	147.60	103.79
22.	Rajasthan	177.66	227.53	136.28
23.	Sikkim	20.40	28.00	14.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	87.54	193.62	60.95
25.	Tripura	19.08	24.00	7.00
26.	Uttarakhand	78.10	131.74	64.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	275.30	0.00	243.75
28.	West Bengal	111.08	99.40	35.85

---

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	15.61
30.	Chandigarh	29.10	8.00	13.74
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.51	15.00	5.27
32.	Daman and Diu	19.01	15.00	8.71
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	20.19	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	24.97	35.00	33.14
TOTAL		2303.06	3223.93	2197.83

#### Development of airports in Andhra Pradesh

\*132. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up the proposals for development of new airports and revival of old airports in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Site clearance has been granted by Steering Committee of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for New Greenfield Airport at Ongole in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh proposed to be developed in the private sector by M/s. Prakasam Airport Pvt. Ltd. Further, MoU has been signed between AAI and Government of Andhra Pradesh to undertake development of Warangal Airport in a phased manner; initially for operations of ATR-72 type of aircrafts and later for A321 type of aircrafts.

Airports Authority of India (AAI) has sought an additional land of 438 acres free of cost and provision of free water, electricity and security for 5 years for the Warangal Airport from the State Government. Government of Andhra Pradesh has released Rs. One crore for land acquisition for the Airport. The additional land has not yet been acquired and handed over to AAI.

An MoU has also been signed between AAI and Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of Kadapa Airport in a phased manner; initially for operations of ATR-72 type of aircrafts and later for A321 type of aircrafts. A New runway with associated facilities, apron and link taxiway have been completed at a cost



of Rs 26.12 crores in January, 2010. Construction works of a new Terminal Building and a new Control Tower cum Technical Block cum Fire Station are at advance stage of completion.

### **Child malnutrition in the country**

\*133. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 383 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20 December, 2011 and state:

- (a) the details of findings of child-malnutrition survey titled 'HUNGaMA';
- (b) the scenario regarding child-malnutrition, stunting, underweight, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India, State-wise;
- (c) how the country compares with neighboring and other advanced countries in this regard; and
- (d) whether the Prime Minister had described the above scenario as a National Shame?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) HUNGaMA (Hunger and Malnutrition) Survey was carried out during the period October, 2010, to February, 2011, covering 1.9 lakh children in 3,360 villages in 112 districts across nine States. These States are Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The purpose of the survey was to capture the nutritional status of children.

- Out of 112 districts, 100 districts were selected from the bottom of a Child Development District Index (developed by UNICEF); and for comparison, 1 best performing district from each of these 6 States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh ) and 2 districts each from three best performing States (Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh).
- The survey shows that positive change for child nutrition is happening in India including 100 focus districts. However, rate of child malnutrition is still unacceptably high where over 40% children are underweight and almost 60% are stunted.
- The report shows that in the 100 Focus Districts, the prevalence of child underweight (using WHO standards) has decreased from 53.1 per cent (DLHS 2. 2002-04) to 42 per cent (HUNGaMA 2011); this represents a 20.3 per cent decrease over 7 year period with an average annual rate of reduction of 2.9 per cent.

- Prevalence of severe wasting (<-3 SD) in children 0-59 months is 3.3 per cent in the 100 focus districts, which are ranked the lowest on child development index. This prevalence is lower than the national average of Severe Acute Malnutrition estimated at 6.4 per cent in National Family Health Survey (NFHS) III.
- Child malnutrition starts very early in life and by 24 months of age, 42% of children become underweight.

(b) The Scenario regarding child malnutrition, Stunting, Underweight, Infant mortality rate and Maternal Mortality Ratio in India and State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The International comparison of malnutrition for the period 2005-11 carried out by WHO is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise scenario of child malnutrition, IMR and MMR*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	% underweight children NFHS-III (2005-06)	% Stunted children NFHS-III (2005-06)	% Wasted children NFHS-III (2005-06)	IMR SRS 2010	MMR SRS (2007-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>India</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>212</b>
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	–	–	–	25	–
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	42.7	12.2	46	134
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	43.3	15.3	31	–
4.	Assam	36.4	46.5	13.7	58	390
5.	Bihar	55.9	55.6	27.1	48	261
6.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	22	–
7.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	52.9	19.5	51	269
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	38	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Daman and Diu	–	–	–	23	–
10.	Delhi	26.1	42.2	15.4	30	–
11.	Goa	25	25.6	14.1	10	–
12.	Gujarat	44.6	51.7	18.7	44	148
13.	Haryana	39.6	45.7	19.1	48	153
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	38.6	19.3	40	–
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	35	14.8	43	–
16.	Jharkhand	56.5	49.8	32.3	42	261
17.	Karnataka	37.6	43.7	12.6	38	178
18.	Kerala	22.9	24.5	15.9	13	81
19.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	25	–
20.	Madhya Pradesh	60	50	35	62	269
21.	Maharashtra	37	46.3	16.5	28	104
22.	Manipur	22.1	35.6	9	14	–
23.	Meghalaya	48.8	55.1	30.7	55	–
24.	Mizoram	19.9	39.8	9	37	258
25.	Nagaland	25.2	38.8	13.3	23	–
26.	Odisha	40.7	45	19.5	61	–
27.	Puducherry	–	–	–	22	–
28.	Punjab	24.9	36.7	9.2	34	172
29.	Rajasthan	39.9	43.7	20.4	55	318
30.	Sikkim	19.7	38.3	9.7	30	–
31.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	30.9	22.2	24	97
32.	Tripura	39.6	35.7	24.6	27	–
33.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	56.8	14.8	61	359
34.	Uttarakhand	38	44.4	18.8	38	359
35.	West Bengal	38.7	44.6	16.9	31	145

**Statement-II***International comparison of malnutrition, period 2005-11*

Nations	Time Period	Children aged <5 years stunted (per cent)	Children aged <5 years underweight (per cent)
India	2006	47.9	43.5
Afghanistan	2004	–	–
Bangladesh	2007	43.2	41.3
Bhutan	2010	33.5	12.7
China	2010	9.4	3.4
Mauritius	1995	13.6	13
Myanmar	2010	35.1	22.6
Nepal	2011	40.5	29.1
Pakistan	2011	43	30.9
Sri Lanka	2009	19.2	21.6
Australia	1996	–	–
Brazil	2007	7.1	2.2
Germany	2006	1.3	1.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2004	7.1	4.6
Iraq	2006	27.5	7.1
Italy	1977	4.3	1.3
Japan	1981	8.3	3.2
Malaysia	2006	17.2	12.9
Oman	2009	9.8	8.6
United Kingdom	1979	3.9	1.9
United States of America	2004	3.9	1.3

Source: World Health Statistics, 2012.

**Water pollution**

\*134. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of steps taken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and its branch offices across the country against persons/organisations responsible for water pollution beyond permissible limits during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): During the last three years, *i.e.* from 2009-10 to 2011-12, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued 195 directions under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the violating industries. CPCB has also issued 97 directions to State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) under section 18(1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for directing the non-compliant units for taking corrective action.

The State-wise details of directions issued are given in Statement (*See* below).

**Statement***State-wise summary of directions issued*

State	Years					
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	E(P) Act*	Water Act**	E(P) Act*	Water Act**	E(P) Act*	Water Act**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	3	2	3	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	1	4	1	5	
Bihar	-	-	-	-	2	-
Chhattisgarh	3	2	12	-	4	-
Daman and Diu & DNH	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gujarat	-	1	3	1	3	3
Haryana	2	1	-	1	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	2	-
Jharkhand	-	1	-	-	3	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	-	-	1	1	1	2
Kerala	1	1	-	1	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	4	-	4	4
Maharashtra	1	2	10	8	9	7
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	1	-	1	3	1
Punjab	2	3	2	1	3	1
Rajasthan	-	-	2	2	3	3
Sikkim	2	1	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	1	2	4	12	8
Uttar Pradesh	3	3	27	2	30	7
Uttarakhand	1	-	4	4	3	1
West Bengal	1	1	5	1	4	3
TOTAL	19	21	79	30	97	46

\*Directions issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

\*\*Directions issued under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

#### Sector-wise Forest Advisory Committees

\*135. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently rejected the suggestions of the Group of Ministers (GoM) to form sector-wise forest Advisory Committees to speed up the pace of the project approval process;

(b) if so, the grounds on which such a proposal of GoM has been rejected;

(c) whether Government has since evolved any new mechanism to give clearance to coal, mining and power sector related projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to consider the environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other development projects in its sixth meeting held on 1st March,

2012 *inter-alia* recommended that the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) will examine whether they can constitute more than one Advisory Committee for faster forest clearances.

In the seventh meeting held on 30th May 2012, the GoM was informed that their suggestion for constitution of more than one Advisory Committees has been carefully considered by the MoEF. Since there are not many pending cases with Forest Advisory Committee, MoEF did not find any need to constitute additional committee at this stage. The GoM therefore, recommended that MoEF should constitute additional committees, as and when required.

(c) and (d) Proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose, including for coal, mining and power sector related projects are examined in accordance with the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 and the guidelines issued under the afore-mentioned Act. No separate mechanism to process the proposals seeking approval under the afore-mentioned Act for diversion of forest land for coal, mining and power sector related projects has been evolved by the MoEF.

#### **Transfer policy for CGHS staff**

\*136. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 383 given in the Rajya Sabha on 20 December, 2011 and state:

(a) whether transfers of some pharmacists were ordered and it was also decided that the transfer policy of Government would be followed in CGHS, in letter and spirit;

(b) whether although a couple of more transfers were also made consequently the transfer policy was not properly implemented and bulk of the staff, including pharmacists and doctors remain posted at the same place even after a categorical assurance;

(c) the reasons for not adhering to the transfer guidelines and not applying it in a fair manner; and

(d) by when a uniform transfer-posting of the staff of CGHS (Ayush) cadre will be affected?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Transfers/postings of Ayurvedic pharmacists are made regularly.

(b) Ayurvedic pharmacists and doctors are transferred from one place to another in regular course. Details of transfer/postings made in last two years are given in Statement-I and II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Generally transfers are made as per the laid down norms. However, in certain cases officers are allowed to continue keeping in view the exigencies of administration and public interest.

**Statement-I**

*Transfers of Ayurvedic Pharmacists*

Sl. No.	Name of the Pharmacist	From	To
1.	Girish Chandra Pal	Ay. Hospital	Ay. Medical Store Depot. (AMSD)
2.	Vivek Gupta	AMSD	North Avenue
3.	Bidesh Layak	North Avenue	Laxmi Nagar
4.	Chandrika Kumar	Laxmi Nagar	Kings way Camp
5.	Smt. Saroj Bala	Kings way Camp	Laxmi Nagar
6.	Rajeev Kumar Patel	Jungpura	Kidwai Nagar
7.	Madhu Bala Sharma	R.K. Puram	Kidwai Nagar
8.	Sarat Srivatsav	Kidwai Nagar	R.K. Puram
9.	Manmohan Sharma	Gurgoan	R.K. Puram
10.	Rajendra Kumar	R.K. Puram	Gurgoan
11.	Jaihand Kumar Vishwa Karma	R.K. Puram	Jungpura
12.	Ashok Agarwal	Delhi Cantt.	Janak Puri
13.	Deepak Sharma	Delhi Cantt.	Paschim Vihar
14.	Rakesh Sharma	Janak Puri	Dev Nagar
15.	Smt. Yogita Bharadwaj	Kidwai Nagar	Janakpuri
16.	Smt. Yogita Bharadwaj	Janakpuri	Paschim Vihar
17.	Chander Prakash	North Avenue	Janak Puri
18.	Raj Kumar	Ay. Hospital	North Avenue
19.	Biplav Dutt	Ay. Hospital	North Avenue
20.	Vivek Gupta	North Avenue	Jung Pura
21.	Rahul Bharadwaj	Janakpuri	Gurgoan
22.	Rajendra Kumar	Gurgoan	Kidwai Nagar
23.	Rajeev Kumar Patel	Kidwai Nagar	Gurgoan



**Statement-II***Transfers of Ayurvedic Doctors made in last two years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Doctor	From	To
1.	Dr. Archana Jain	R.K. Puram	Kidwai Nagar
2.	Dr. Deepa	Jungpura and	R.K. Puram on alternate days
3.	Dr. Prinaka Pandey	Paschim Vihar	Dev Nagar
4.	Dr. Shreeja	Dev Nagar	Paschim Vihar
5.	Dr. Jaya Lakshmi	Laxmi Nagar	Kings Way Camp
6.	Dr. Manjusha	Kalibari	North Avenue

**Satellite system for aircraft landing**

\*137. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to use satellite system for aircraft landing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this technology is better placed with regard to safety of passengers;
- (d) whether a beginning in this regard has been made in certain countries in the world; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is implementing state-of-the-art satellite based navigation system named as GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for augmenting in Civil Air Navigation over Indian Air Space.

GAGAN Project is being implemented in a phased manner. The first phase also called Technical Demonstration (TDS) Phase was successfully completed in August, 2007. The Final Operation Phase (FOP) has commenced from June, 2009 and is scheduled to be completed by June, 2013.

GAGAN will provide seamless navigation across Indian skies for aircrafts with high level of position accuracy, integrity, availability and continuity with appropriate warnings/alarms when position accuracy is beyond tolerance limits for specific periods of time as per standard laid down by ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation).

After operationalisation, this system will provide navigation assistance to all phases of flight operations including enroute to precision approach for landing.

Being a wide area augmentation system, GAGAN services will be available all over Indian air space, and enhance navigational capabilities at airports where it is not practicable to install ground based system due to terrain constraints and coverage limitations.

(c) Yes, Sir. GAGAN will increase safety by using a three dimensional approach operation with course guidance to the runway, which will reduce the risk of controlled flight into terrain with obstacles or water.

GAGAN will also offer high positional accuracies over a wide geographical area like the Indian airspace. These positional accuracies will be simultaneously available to all airports and airfields.

It will also enhance reliability and reduce delays by defining precise air space corridor that feature parallel routes and optimized airspace corridors.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Some important countries too have taken similar initiative as detailed below:-

Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) is operational in USA since 2005 which is used for enroute and precision approach for landing of aircrafts and also in non-aviation sector. In Japan, Multi-Satellite Augmentation System (MSAS) is operational since 2007 and it is used for enroute service aircrafts and non-aviation sector. In Europe, European GEO Navigation Overlay System (EGNOS) is operational since, 2011 and it is used for enroute and precision approach landing of aircrafts and in non-aviation sectors.

#### **Allocation of funds under CRF Scheme**

\*138. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the funds under the Central Road Fund (CRF) Scheme to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have been given excess funds under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise accrual and release under Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*The State-wise details of accruals and releases made under CRF scheme during the last three years and the current year*

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Accruals	Releases	Accruals	Releases	Accruals	Releases	Accruals	Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	148.91	175.05	170.33	172.20	191.06	187.65	196.09	32.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.38	18.44	35.42	35.72	40.24	55.36	41.49	0.00
3.	Assam	35.05	32.87	38.91	45.47	44.42	33.53	46.02	0.00
4.	Bihar	46.28	50.49	53.61	48.30	62.00	20.17	64.61	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	58.43	22.19	66.39	64.99	74.97	46.31	77.30	0.00
6.	Goa	5.87	2.82	6.19	17.02	6.60	0.00	6.57	1.10
7.	Gujarat	107.48	0.00	119.81	208.03	135.00	132.58	139.42	0.00
8.	Haryana	47.55	18.16	55.36	50.57	66.17	64.99	67.56	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.81	12.06	27.48	17.44	31.22	26.04	32.19	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	86.81	86.81	96.97	97.79	110.59	108.61	113.58	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	39.44	32.64	44.13	40.88	50.56	16.28	52.14	0.00

(Amount in ₹ Crore)

12. Karnataka	105.84	120.30	118.45	96.01	133.67	131.28	138.29	0.00
13. Kerala	36.54	49.27	40.26	80.49	45.29	0.00	46.47	7.75
14. Madhya Pradesh	133.63	45.76	152.33	281.58	173.02	233.87	179.55	0.00
15. Maharashtra	174.92	72.97	199.75	256.82	225.57	0.00	234.63	39.11
16. Manipur	8.90	2.20	10.07	5.28	11.43	5.84	11.56	0.00
17. Meghalaya	10.40	3.04	11.81	16.76	13.41	16.50	13.83	0.00
18. Mizoram	8.20	6.73	9.29	3.10	10.55	6.90	10.88	0.00
19. Nagaland	6.61	4.63	7.35	2.17	8.57	11.53	8.84	0.00
20. Odisha	70.56	70.56	79.74	91.50	91.46	110.47	94.53	0.00
21. Punjab	48.69	68.69	50.71	80.35	57.82	105.32	57.36	0.00
22. Rajasthan	158.91	158.91	177.30	178.79	201.16	196.92	207.43	56.69
23. Sikkim	2.99	3.41	3.48	2.48	3.96	4.05	4.08	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu	93.98	54.89	109.16	203.01	123.78	160.10	128.77	21.46
25. Tripura	4.62	5.27	5.22	7.95	5.94	9.81	6.12	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh	140.65	161.07	157.93	189.87	180.28	177.06	184.76	184.76
27. Uttarakhand	25.74	8.01	28.84	34.89	33.19	0.00	34.01	34.01
28. West Bengal	53.02	53.02	59.23	67.51	66.62	63.33	68.92	11.49

\*.-As on July, 2012.

**Air service between India and Myanmar**

\*139. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of Prime Minister of Myanmar, it was decided to start air service between the two countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Air India or private airlines are not operating any flights between India and Myanmar at present; and
- (d) if so, by when flights on this sector will resume operation for business class and tourists?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (d) During the recent visit of Prime Minister to Myanmar, a revised Air Service Agreement was signed on 28 May, 2012 which would enhance direct air connectivity and facilitate easy business interaction, tourism and people-to-people contacts between India and Myanmar. Presently, Air India and Myanmar Airways are operating two services each per week between India and Myanmar.

**Financial irregularities under MGNREGS**

†\*140. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that complaints of massive irregularities have been received under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) being implemented by Government with a view to provide employment in the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the number of such allegations received during 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (c) whether any special system has been put in place to check such irregularities and keep a tab on the budget expenditure of the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the country. The complaints mainly relate to instances 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

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and other irregularities, use of machinery, delay in payments etc. The State-wise details of such complaints received during the last 2 years (2010-11 and 2011-12) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The implementation of the Act is the responsibility of the State/UT 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. Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors (NLMs) are also deputed to investigate complaints of serious nature. Upon completion of their investigation, their reports are analyzed and findings are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for taking corrective measures.

For effective programme management and to meet the disclosure norms as mandated in MGNREGA, an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled Management Information System (MIS) has been deployed. The architecture of the MIS is constructed on the requirements of the legal process of the Act. All physical and financial performance data is available in public domain. This infuses transparency in MGNREGA implementation and enables monitoring of implementation gaps and act as a deterrent on agencies responsible for data entry in MIS from resorting to malpractices. Some of the other steps taken to eliminate the occurrence of irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA are as follows:

- (i) In consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified. All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit Mechanism as outlined in these Rules.
- (ii) With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to provide for wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices.
- (iii) Information and Communications Technology (ICT) based Management Information System (MIS) has been made operational to make data available for public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (iv) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

- (v) The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of schemes.

*Statement**Complaints under MGNREGA*

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1
3.	Assam	6	8
4.	Bihar	25	61
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	55
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	18	9
8.	Haryana	19	29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	4
11.	Jharkhand	10	44
12.	Karnataka	12	13
13.	Kerala	2	5
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	135	88
16.	Meghalaya	0	4
17.	Maharashtra	6	6
18.	Manipur	1	8
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1	0
21.	Odisha	19	30

1	2	3	4
22.	Punjab	4	5
23.	Puducherry	0	1
24.	Rajasthan	30	57
25.	Sikkim	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	7	5
27.	Tripura	0	1
28.	Uttar Pradesh	266	605
29.	Uttarakhand	8	18
30.	West Bengal	8	8
ALL INDIA		621	1091

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Aircraft employee ratio in Air India

931. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India (AI) has one of the highest aircraft employee ratio and it has over 220 employees per aircraft compared to other international carriers which usually have less than 200 to 100 employees per aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India has come out with an attractive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to reduce costs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the reduction in manpower cost is one of the conditions put by the cabinet while approving Air India's turnaround plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The employees to aircraft ratio in Air India is 258. The Aircraft to employee ratio varies from airline to airline depending upon the nature and extent of functions performed in-house. Most of the airlines have outsourced a number of their functions and as



a result these aircraft employee ratio is less. Whereas in case of Air India most of the functions are being performed in-house and as result the ratio is higher.

(c) and (d) In order to rationalize manpower for achieving optimum utilization of manpower resources and as part of the Turn Around Plan (TAP), the Board of Directors of Air India have given an in-principle approval to a Voluntary Retirement Scheme for all permanent and confirmed employees of the Company, who are in Indian scales of pay and have rendered a continuous service of 15 years in the Company or have reached a minimum age of 40 years as on date of closure of the scheme. Employees holding licences/approval from DGCA as part of their job requirements like aircraft engineers, pilot, simulator maintenance engineers, approved flight dispatchers, service engineers etc. are not eligible. The proposed VRS would be notified after approval of the Government.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet while approving the Turn Around Plan of Air India has set up various targets for Air India which include hiving off of Maintenance, Repair and Overhauling and ground handling activities and VRS package in order to reduce manpower cost.

#### **Committee on security arrangements at airports**

932. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up any committee on security arrangements at airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for strengthening security arrangements and financial growth of aviation sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the orders of the Cabinet Committee on Security regarding formulation of a comprehensive security review of airports, a Committee was constituted by this Ministry in 2010 and necessary action on the recommendations of this Committee has already been taken.

(c) Ministry of Civil Aviation has decided to seek budgetary support from the Government to strengthen the security arrangements at the airports to ensure the financial growth of aviation sector in a secure environment.

#### **Impact of merger of Air India and Indian Airlines**

933. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has finally admitted that merging of Air India and Indian Airlines five years back has not worked out well for the company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that both Air India and Indian Airlines were making cash profits till fiscal 2006-07, but have seen losses soaring thereafter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether 70 per cent of the merger process is complete and the remaining 30 per cent merger will be completed soon; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The erstwhile Air India had registered profit of Rs.65.14 crores and Rs. 12.43 crores in 2004-05 and 2005-06 respectively. During the same period, the erstwhile Indian Airlines had also registered profit of Rs.71.61 crore and 63.00 crores. However, erstwhile Air India suffered a loss of Rs.541.30 crore and the erstwhile Indian Airlines suffered a loss of Rs.320.97 crore during 2006-07. The merged Air India has also suffered loss of Rs.2226.16 crore in 2007-08, Rs.5548.26 crore in 2008-09, Rs.5552.44 crore in 2009-10, Rs.6865.17 crore in 2010-11 and the estimated loss for 2011-12 is Rs.7853 crore.

(e) and (f) Air India has completed integration of 74% processes and integration of 23% processes is in progress. The remaining 3% processes are yet to initiated. The manpower integration is one of the important processes which is yet to be completed.

#### **VRS in Air India**

934. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to reduce costs and attain efficiency among its work force, the National Carrier, Air India is set to come out with an attractive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed VRS *inter-alia* includes offer of alternative contractual jobs to family members of those opting for the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to rationalize manpower for achieving optimum utilization of manpower resources and as part of the Turn Around Plan (TAP), the Board of Directors of Air India have given an in-principle approval to a Voluntary Retirement Scheme for all permanent and confirmed employees of the Company, who are in Indian scales of pay and have rendered a continuous service of 15 years in the Company or have reached a minimum age of 40 years as on date of closure of the scheme. Employees holding licences/approval from DGCA as part of their job requirements like aircraft engineers, pilot, simulator maintenance engineers, approved flight dispatchers, service engineers etc. are not eligible. The proposed VRS would be notified after approval of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Combined loss of Air India and Indian Airlines**

935. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that post-merger, Air India has been incurring losses through operation of the service;

(b) if so, the figure of accumulated losses; and

(c) the details of the schemes adopted by the Ministry to cover the losses and start earning profits?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India has been incurring losses as per details given below:-

Year	Rs. in crores
2007-08	2226.16
2008-09	5548.26
2009-10	5552.44
2010-11	6865.17
2011-12 (Provisional)	7853.89

(c) Government has approved the Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan of Air India which focuses on cost reduction and improved operational performance. Government has also decided to infuse more equity into Air India to improve the debt equity ratio.

In order to reduce costs and improve operational performance, Air India has taken various steps such as: (i) Complete route rationalization of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations; (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes; (iii) induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passengers appeal; (iv) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost; (v) Return of leased aircraft at the end of their tenure or prematurely; (vi) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas; (vii) Redeployment of staff to cut in-fractionous expenditure; (viii) Grounding of ageing fleet including B747-400 which would be used only for certain lines of operations and for operating VVIP flights; (ix) Relocation of EDs/IBOs from abroad back to India; (x) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations; (xi) Dismantling of the Frankfurt hub and establishment of the Delhi hub resulting in substantial saving due to restructuring of routes; (xii) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centres.

#### **Modernization of Kolkata and Chennai airports**

936. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of expenditure already incurred by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in the latest modernization/renovation projects in Kolkata and Chennai airports; and
- (b) the time-frame for completion of the projects at both Kolkata and Chennai airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The expenditure incurred on the modernization of Chennai airport upto July, 2012 is Rs. 1754.31 crores against the project cost Rs. 2015 crores and in respect of Kolkata airport, the expenditure is Rs. 1998 crores against the project cost of Rs. 2325 crores.

(b) These two projects are complete. The Domestic and International Terminal buildings at Chennai airport are likely to be commissioned by September, 2012 and the new Integrated Terminal at NSCBI Airport, Kolkata will be commissioned by October, 2012.

#### **Funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP**

937. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during last three financial years as per the guidelines issued by Planning Commission *vide* its letter dated 26 December, 2006;
- (b) if no such funds were earmarked during the last three years the reasons therefor;

(c) whether separate budget head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for financial year 2011-12 as mandated by the Department of Expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No funds were earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during the last three financial years.

(b) Ministry of Civil Aviation do not have binding commitments to make allocations under SCSP and TSP.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Madurai as international airport**

938. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madurai Airport will be declared as International Airport since the Mahenthra Airlines of Sri Lanka has expressed its willingness to operate between Colombo and Madurai and the Ministry of Home Affairs also has provided additional strength for security; and

(b) if so, by when the cabinet decision of naming the airport on Freedom fighter Pasumpon Muthuramalingam Thevar will also be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No Such proposals are under consideration of this Ministry at present.

#### **Training of pilots in flying schools**

939. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of pilots trained in Government flying schools during the last three years;

(b) the details and number of pilots trained in non-Government flying schools during the last three years; and

(c) the details of SPL/PPL/CPL issued by the said Government and non-Government flying schools during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Strike of the Air India pilots**

†940. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the recent strike of Air India pilots in the country alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (b) the routes on which flights were affected and the losses suffered by Air India due to the strike of pilots;
- (c) whether Government is considering to recover the losses of Air India from the pilots who went on strike; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) A section of Air India pilots represented by Indian Pilots Guild (IPG) started reporting sick in a concerted manner effective 1900 hours on 7.5.2012. The pilots agitation continued for nearly 60 days and was called off *w.e.f.* 3.7.2012. The agitation was primarily against the decision of the Management to fulfill its commitment made before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 2.5.2012 regarding training of pilots of the erstwhile Indian Airlines on Boeing 787 aircraft.

(b) Due to the agitation of pilots, Air India's operations on long haul international routes were affected. Air India restructured its operations and put in place a schedule to operate maximum possible flights and ensure connectivity to maximum destinations so as to cause least inconvenience to the passengers. As per revised schedule Air India operated 39 international flights per day as against its normal schedule of 46 flights per day. Air India flights to Toronto, Seoul, Hong Kong and Osaka could not be operated due to strike. The revenue loss suffered by Air India due to recent strike of the pilots is approximately Rs.600 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Investment in airport projects**

941. DR. KV.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the investments in the airport projects in the country is not keeping pace with the growth of the economy;
- (b) whether this is leading to poor air connectivity in the country;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to revise the airport investment policy in the Twelfth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The growth in the investment in the airport infrastructure in the country has been higher than the growth of economy because air passengers traffic has been consistently growing at a higher growth rate than the growth rate of GDP. The passengers traffic from 2001-2002 to 2011-2012 (last 10 years) has grown @ 15% as against the GDP growth rate of 7% to 9%. To cope up with the higher growth of air traffic, the investment in airports was made keeping with the growth in the traffic.

(b) No, Sir. At the end of Eleventh Plan (2007-2012), total passenger handling capacity at all Indian airports was 197.77 million against the demand of 162.30 million passengers *i.e.* capacity is ahead of demand.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Shifting of Air India base to Delhi**

942. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to shift the Air India base to Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Rise in revenues of Air India**

943. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the revenues of Air India saw a rise by 21 per cent in April to June quarter despite the two month long strike by a section of its pilots;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Air India has suffered a huge loss due to two month long strike by a section of its pilots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The passenger revenue of Air India has increased by 17% in April to June, 2012 as compared to April to June, 2011.

(c) and (d) The loss of revenue suffered by Air India due to two months strike of its pilots is approximately Rs.600 crores.

#### **Charging of airport development fee by GMR Group**

944. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hon'ble Supreme Court has issued notices to Government and others for charging of Airport Development Fee (ADF) by Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) from passengers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that representations and complaints have been received from various quarters on the charging of the ADF by the GMR Group;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for not revisiting the orders by Government on charging ADF from passengers by GMR; and

(e) whether Government is reconsidering the issue of ADF in line with Hon'ble Supreme Court's notice?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A notice has been received from the Hon'ble Supreme Court on an Appeal filed by Consumer Online Foundation in Civil Appeal No.4819/2012.

(b) to (e) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) is the independent regulatory established under the AERA Act, 2008 to determine the aeronautical tariff at major airports. In accordance with Section 22A of Airports Authority of India (AAI) Act, 1994, AERA has determined the levy and collection of Development Fee (DF) by M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) after a series of discussions, meetings, presentations and consultations process with stakeholders *i.e.* Airline Operators, Federation Indian Airlines (FIA), International Air Transport Association (IATA), Passengers Association, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), etc. The representations/responses were duly considered by AERA during the stakeholder consultation before determining the DF. The Orders of AERA are appealable before Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal.

#### **Scam in Delhi airport deal**

945. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has estimated a loss of more than ₹ 1.63 lakh crore in a scam in the Delhi airport deal;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to bring the perpetrators of the scam to book; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking action on the report of the CAG?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, in the report tabled in Parliament, in para 2.5, CAG has observed that the potential earning in the form of licence fee, as per calculation of Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) from the land available for commercial exploitation, amounts to Rs. 1,63,557 crores.

(b) and (c) The report of CAG is being examined.

#### **Reconstitution of AERAAT bench**

946. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tenure of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority by Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT) which was set up in 2010 to handle several important cases like the airlines appeal against the increase in airport charges at Delhi and Mumbai airports was over;

(b) if so, when the tenure was over and whether the new bench has not been constituted as yet, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the tenure of the existing tribunal has been extended; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken to reconstitute the new tribunal bench?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The tenure of the Chairperson and Members of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT), who were assigned the work of the Tribunal, an additional charge basis, was over on 02.06.2012. As per the provisions of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) Act, 2008, Government of India (GoI) sought the recommendations of Hon'ble Chief Justice of India (CJI) for suitable persons to be appointed as Chairperson and Members of the Tribunal. The nominations from Hon'ble CJI have since been received. Approval of the competent authority has been sought on the recommendation of the CJI for making appointments to the posts of Chairperson and Members of the Tribunal.

#### **Restructuring of BCAS**

947. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of instances of security lapses reported during the last one year and the current year;
- (b) whether the functioning of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has been reviewed by the authorities in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the specific measures being proposed to restructure BCAS and lay down adequate operational framework for aviation security?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No major security lapse relating to civil aviation security has come to notice during the last one year and current year.

(b) and (c) The review of functioning of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) is a continuous process.

(d) The Ministry of Civil Aviation had engaged an expert team of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for making suggestions for restructuring the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and for sufficient operational infrastructure for aviation security. ICAO has submitted its report and its main recommendations are as under:-

- (i) Restructuring of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security.
- (ii) Creation of a dedicated Aviation Security Force (ASF).
- (iii) Identification of core and non-core functions of aviation security.
- (iv) Development of robust aviation security procedures.

The recommendations are being examined in the Ministry for its implementation and action on creation of dedicated ASF and strengthening of BCAS has already been initiated.

#### **Proposal for security regulator**

948. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for security regulator;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There is already a Civil Aviation Security Regulator namely Bureau of Civil Aviation Security

(BCAS) for regulation of civil aviation security in the country. Hence, there is no need of any fresh proposal. Commissioner of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security is the appropriate authority for establishing, developing, implementing, maintaining and reviewing the National Civil Aviation Security Programme consistent with the provisions of Annex-17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation *i.e.* Chicago Convention-1944.

(c) Does not arise.

**Task force for rationalising cost in AI**

949. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India (AI) has suffered losses on all routes except two;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that losses have increased due to strike by Air India pilots;

(d) if so, whether Government has set up a committee to analyse the reasons for such losses;

(e) by when the committee is likely to submit its report;

(f) whether Government has also decided to set up a task force to rationalize costs; and

(g) if so, by when the task force is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on April-June, 2012 (Provisional) route-wise analysis as under:—

1. 9 Services not meeting fuel cost;
2. 90 Services meeting fuel cost but not meeting cash cost;
3. 69 Services meeting cash cost but not meeting total cost;
4. 16 Services meeting total cost.

(c) The quantum of loss of revenue already suffered by Air India due to recent strike of the pilots is approximately Rs.600 crores.

(d) to (g) A task Force, headed by a Joint Secretary of the Ministry, has been constituted to examine route economics and to find ways and means to rationalize the routes so as to make the operations more cost effective.

**Purchase of paintings by Airports Authority of India**

†950. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has procured costly paintings in the past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Airports Authority India (AAI) has procured paintings from time to time in the past for display at airports. During the last three years procured/purchased are as under:—

(i) Six paintings in the year 2009 for Jaipur Airport.

(ii) Two paintings for Khajuraho Airport.

(iii) Four paintings in the year 2010 for Lucknow Airport.

(iv) Two paintings in the year 2011 for Jaipur Airport.

(v) Two paintings in the year 2011 for Trivandrum International Airport.

**Establishment of greenfield airports in the country**

951. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has greenfield airports policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up greenfield airports in the country, according to that policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the number of such greenfield airport projects taken up and ongoing presently, State-wise; and

(e) the details of funds earmarked for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector, Government had pronounced a policy for greenfield airports in April, 2008. As per this Policy, the promoter, including the State Government, seeking to develop the airport has to submit the proposal to the Government for consideration by the Steering Committee. Application for setting up of Greenfield airport are considered by the Steering Committee/competent authority for grant of 'in principle' approval, after they have completed all necessary formalities

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of obtaining pre-feasibility study report, site clearance, clearances from regulatory agencies, etc.

So far Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of Greenfield airports at Mopa in Goa; Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra; Shimoga, Gulbarga, Hassan and Bijapur in Karnataka; Kannur in Kerala; Durgapur in West Bengal; Datia/Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh; Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh; Karaikal in Puducherry and Pakyong in Sikkim.

Necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoters. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operators.

#### **Cancellation of flights by AI**

952. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India (AI) has cancelled its flights at the last minute, owing to various reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof, during the last three months, and the reasons therefor, route-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid such last minute cancellations causing inconvenience to the passengers, and also to provide smooth and regular service to the public?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Shortage of drinking water in North Karnataka**

953. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the acute shortage of drinking water in North Karnataka due to drought conditions for the last three years; and

(b) if so, the special measures initiated by Government to provide drinking water in the drought affected areas of the State and for provisioning of Central Funds to the State to overcome this problem?

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

(b) The Ministry had written to all State Governments, including Karnataka, on 27 June, 2012 informing them about the forecast by India Meteorological

Department (IMD) and advising them to take steps for preparedness and response in order to tackle drought like situations that may develop during South-West monsoon 2012. The States were requested to prepare Contingency Plans and implement them to tackle the situation.

The Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries and Minister of Rural Development and Drinking Water and Sanitation alongwith a team of Central officials visited Karnataka on 2nd August, 2012 to review the drought situation including scarcity of drinking water. The State Government of Karnataka has declared 142 taluks in 24 districts in the State as drought affected with scarcity of drinking water due to the deficient monsoon. In all 988 habitations in these areas are being supplied with drinking water through water tankers.

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation on 10.7.2012 released an amount of Rs. 12 crore from the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) calamity component to Karnataka. In addition, the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) on Drought approved on 31.7.2012 proposals for the release of an additional Rs. 12 crore to Karnataka from the NRDWP Calamity component and the release of the balance of full 1st instalment of NRDWP funds for the year 2012-13 amounting to Rs. 71.35 crore to Karnataka. These amounts have since been released to the State. The State had opening balance of Rs. 213.14 crore as on 1.4.2012 and has so far been released Rs. 313.53 crore under (NRDWP) in 2012-13. A proposal for release of Rs. 286.82 crore, being the second instalment of NRDWP allocation for 2012-13, is pending consideration of EGOM.

The availability of the funds to the State as mentioned above shall facilitate it in tackling the drinking water problems in the drought affected areas.

#### **NRDWP grants for water purification**

†954. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided grants to various Gram Panchayats under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for water purification and procurement of water purifying equipments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the grants provided during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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

(b) Does not arise.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Supply of safe drinking water to every households**

955. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty per cent of Indian households have to travel more than half a kilometre for drinking water;

(b) whether over twenty per cent of Indians get their water from unsafe sources including untreated sources for tap-users and uncovered wells;

(c) whether it is also a fact that less than five per cent of households get their drinking water from a tap; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to supply safe drinking water to every household in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2011, 22.10% of rural households have to travel more than half a kilometer for fetching drinking water in rural areas while 8.1% of the urban households have to fetch drinking water from a distance of more than 100 metres.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per Census 2011, 24.4% of households access drinking water from sources that include untreated water from taps, uncovered wells and other sources.

(c) No, Sir. As per Census 2011, 30.8% of the rural households and 70.6% of urban households get their drinking water from taps.

(d) The Government of India administers the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) under which the financial and technical assistance is provided to States to supplement their efforts to provide adequate safe drinking water to the rural population. A budgetary allocation of Rs. 10,500 crores has been provided for NRDWP in 2012-13. Under NRDWP, the Government of India has given priority to cover partially covered habitations and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. A further 5% of NRDWP allocation is also earmarked for allocation to those States facing problems of chemical contamination in drinking water or with Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected high priority districts. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, the focus shall be on piped water supply, to promote piped water supply in rural areas. The Government of India is taking steps to cover all rural habitations and households with safe and adequate drinking water supply on a continuous basis.

**Drinking water crisis in Jaintia Hills**

956. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jaintia Hills district of Meghalaya is facing an acute drinking water crisis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether major rivers in the area have been declared unfit for use by humans due to unscientific mining; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to curb mining in that area and its effects on water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State Government of Meghalaya, sources of some drinking water supply schemes have had to be shifted due to contamination. Some major rivers in the area have been found to be unfit for human use.

(d) The State Government has reported taking up the following steps to curb mining in the area and its effect on water pollution:—

- (i) Awareness programmes have been conducted to educate mine owners/miners and mine dependent families on ill effects of unscientific mining and storage of coal.
- (ii) In order to address the issue of mining in Jaintia Hills district of Meghalaya and its effect on water pollution, the State has framed a State Mineral Policy.
- (iii) Government have also entered into special arrangements with Village Durbars to protect the sources in order to ensure longevity of drinking water sources.

#### **Beneficiaries of TSC**

957. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects being run under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra; and
- (b) the number of persons benefited from this project during each of the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) 607 projects including 71 of Uttar Pradesh and 33 of Maharashtra are being run under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) earlier known as Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(b) The number of Individual Household Latrines constructed during each of the last two years, State-wise is given in Statement.



**Statement***Individual Household Latrines constructed during each of the last two years*

Sl.No.	State	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1049704	654282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19799	27781
3.	Assam	498849	510243
4.	Bihar	717792	839927
5.	Chhattisgarh	236164	82496
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
7.	Goa	800	0
8.	Gujarat	515224	321357
9.	Haryana	132137	103913
10.	Himachal Pradesh	216571	30066
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	125228	70626
12.	Jharkhand	296678	53479
13.	Karnataka	810104	414782
14.	Kerala	20241	2188
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1166016	900769
16.	Maharashtra	562183	519563
17.	Manipur	49576	55306
18.	Meghalaya	65417	51550
19.	Mizoram	1611	17237
20.	Nagaland	18224	46318
21.	Odisha	853303	359171
22.	Puducherry	77	0
23.	Punjab	118415	32535
24.	Rajasthan	750948	730385

1	2	3	4
25.	Sikkim	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	473647	410794
27.	Tripura	30392	24761
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2915407	1613384
29.	Uttarakhand	132913	125051
30.	West Bengal	466311	800900
TOTAL		12243731	8798864

#### **Bio-digester toilets in rural areas**

958. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has signed an MoU with Railways for providing Bio-digester toilets in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Fluoride Mitigation Centre in Gujarat**

959. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to set up a Fluoride Mitigation Centre in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds which will be allocated for this Centre;

(d) the time by when this Centre will start its function in Gujarat; and

(e) the steps taken by the Ministry in coordination with the State Government of Gujarat to provide hazardous fluoride-less drinking water facility particularly in north Gujarat as there are many places where excess fluoride has been found in water?

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India has approved the proposal to set up a Regional Centre for Fluoride and Fluorosis Management at Gandhinagar in Gujarat to assist the Northern States including Gujarat State in providing solutions to Fluoride contamination in drinking water and Fluorosis management. The Government of India has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Director, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur to finalize the terms of reference of the Institute and prepare Detailed Project Report.

(d) The Government of India has targeted to set up the Centre within the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(e) Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), 67% of the funds released to the States can be spent on coverage and water quality problems including fluoride contamination in rural drinking water supply. In addition, 5% of NRDWP allocation has been earmarked for Water Quality to be utilized for provision of safe drinking water in habitations with chemical contamination including in fluoride affected habitations, and in Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome affected priority districts.

#### **Bio-toilet scheme**

960. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) the number of dry toilets in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry has signed a MoU with DRDO to set up one lakh biogas toilets in 300 village panchayats in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the details of village panchayats likely to be covered under this scheme in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;
- (e) the details of the budget allocation for this programme; and
- (f) the number of people likely to be covered under bio-toilet scheme who are defecating in the open?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No data regarding existence of dry latrines in the rural areas of the country is maintained by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MDWS) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) for implementation of bio-digester based toilets developed by DRDO, in Gram Panchayats. MOU has provision for DRDO to adapt the technology suitably for use in villages in a phased manner.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

#### **Construction of toilets**

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

(a) the targets set and achievements made for construction of toilets during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for slippages, if any; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cover more people under sanitation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There are no annual targets under the scheme as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is a demand driven programme for construction and usage of toilets. The State wise details of Individual Household Latrine (IHHLs) constructed under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/NBA during each of the last three years as per progress reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Ministry is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per the provisions under NBA, the toilets are to be built and maintained by the beneficiaries. Information regarding slippages is not maintained under the programme.

(c) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas under NBA, Government of India has adopted the strategy to phased saturation approach for creation of Nirmal Grams. The provision of incentive for Individual Household Latrines has been extended to cover identified categories of Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households in addition to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has also been made in terms of work person days for construction of sanitation facilities. The component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been strengthened. Conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water for sanitation facilities.

**Statement**

*Individual Household Latrines constructed during each of the last three years*

Sl.No.	State	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	606277	1049704	654282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16682	19799	27781
3.	Assam	489334	498849	510243
4.	Bihar	640359	717792	839927
5.	Chhattisgarh	460320	236164	82496
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	800	0
8.	Gujarat	607078	515224	321357
9.	Haryana	191242	132137	103913
10.	Himachal Pradesh	239576	216571	30066
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	55390	125228	70626
12.	Jharkhand	335592	296678	53479
13.	Karnataka	1087674	810104	414782
14.	Kerala	68302	20241	2188
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1354632	1166016	900769
16.	Maharashtra	934879	562183	519563
17.	Manipur	15941	49576	55306
18.	Meghalaya	47256	65417	51550
19.	Mizoram	7639	1611	17237
20.	Nagaland	25993	18224	46318
21.	Odisha	539077	853303	359171
22.	Puducherry	208	77	0
23.	Punjab	158060	118415	32535

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Rajasthan	665660	750948	730385
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	533108	473647	410794
27.	Tripura	27346	30392	24761
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2669547	2915407	1613384
29.	Uttarakhand	115071	132913	125051
30.	West Bengal	515535	466311	800900

### Nirmal Grams in Andhra Pradesh

962. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of villages which were transformed to Nirmal Grams in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The names of Gram Panchayats which were awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, is given in Statement (See below).

(b) NGP is an award based incentive scheme for open defecation free and clean environment in Gram Panchayats, Block and districts. There are no targets fixed for Gram Panchayats, Block and districts for Nirmal Grams during any year.

(c) Does not arise.

### Statement

*The names of Gram Panchayats which were awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years*

### List of Awarded Gram Panchayats Year : 2011

Sl.No.	District Name	Block Name	Panchayat Name
1	2	3	4
1.	East Godavari	Alamuru	Penikeru

1	2	3	4
2.	East Godavari	Pamarru	Gudigalla Bhaga
3.	East Godavari	Pithapuram	Navakandravada
4.	East Godavari	Rajanagaram	East Gonagudem
5.	East Godavari	Seethanagaram	Muggaulla
6.	Guntur	Amaravathi	Malladi
7.	Guntur	Tadepalle	Chirravur
8.	Guntur	Tadepalle	Kunchanapalli
9.	Guntur	Tenali	Gudiwada
10.	Guntur	Tenali	Kopalle
11.	Karimnagar	Ellanthakunta	Thallapally
12.	Karimnagar	Koheda	Venkateshwarla Pally
13.	Karimnagar	Konaraopet	Mangalampalli
14.	Karimnagar	Metpalli	Chintalpet
15.	Karimnagar	Pegadapalli	Devikonda
16.	Karimnagar	Shankarapatnam	Ippalapally
17.	Karimnagar	Sircilla	Nerella
18.	Khammam	Bonakal	Allapadu
19.	Krishna	Gampalagudem	Kothapalli
20.	Krishna	Kaikalur	Chatakai
21.	Krishna	Tiruvuru	Akkapalem
22.	Medak	Chinnakodur	Machapur
23.	Medak	Chinnakodur	Medipalle
24.	Medak	Dubbak	Raghottampalli
25.	Medak	Kohir	Gurjuwada
26.	Medak	Kondapak	Madinipur
27.	Medak	Kondapak	Mathapalle
28.	Medak	Kondapak	Zapthinacharam

1	2	3	4
29.	Medak	Mulug	Srirampur
30.	Medak	Nanganur	Mundrai
31.	Medak	Nanganur	Siddannapet
32.	Medak	Sangareddy	Nagapur
33.	Medak	Siddipet	Burugupalle
34.	Medak	Siddipet	Yellupallu
35.	Nalgonda	Bommala Ramaram	Rangapur
36.	Nalgonda	Kattangoor	Muthyalammagudem
37.	Nalgonda	Munugode	Gudapoor
38.	Rangareddy	Ghatkesar	Aushapur
39.	Rangareddy	Ghatkesar	Ghanpur
40.	Rangareddy	Manchal	Nomula
41.	Visakhapatnam	Butchayyapeta	L. Singavaram
42.	Visakhapatnam	Chodavaram	G. Jagannadhapuram
43.	Visakhapatnam	Chodavaram	Rayapurajupeta
44.	Visakhapatnam	Kotauratla	Rajupeta
45.	Visakhapatnam	Madugula	V.J. Puram
46.	Visakhapatnam	Ravikamatham	Kavagunta
47.	Visakhapatnam	Yelamanchili	Lakkavaram
48.	West Godavari	Achanta	Kodamanchali
49.	West Godavari	Achanta	Pedamallam
50.	West Godavari	Attili	K.Samudrapugattu
51.	West Godavari	Attili	Kanchumarru
52.	West Godavari	Attili	Varadallapalem
53.	West Godavari	Chagallu	Chikkala
54.	West Godavari	Chagallu	Dharavaram
55.	West Godavari	Chagallu	Kalavalapalli



---

1	2	3	4
56.	West Godavari	Chagallu	Markundapadu
57.	West Godavari	Chagallu	S. Muppavaram
58.	West Godavari	Chintalapudi	Errampalle
59.	West Godavari	Chintalapudi	Thimmareddipalle
60.	West Godavari	Chintalapudi	Venkatapuram
61.	West Godavari	Denduluru	Medinaravupalem
62.	West Godavari	Devarapalle	Dhumanthunigudem
63.	West Godavari	Devarapalle	Gowripatnam
64.	West Godavari	Devarapalle	Kurukuru
65.	West Godavari	Devarapalle	Pallantla
66.	West Godavari	Devarapalle	Yernagudem
67.	West Godavari	Dwarakaturumala	G. Kothapalli
68.	West Godavari	Dwarakaturumala	M. Nagulapalli
69.	West Godavari	Dwarakaturumala	Pangidigudem
70.	West Godavari	Dwarakaturumala	Ramannagudem
71.	West Godavari	Dwarakaturumala	Ramasingaaram
72.	West Godavari	Dwarakaturumala	Venkata Krishnapuram
73.	West Godavari	Elamanchili	Kazaeast
74.	West Godavari	Eluru	Chodimella
75.	West Godavari	Eluru	Kalakurru
76.	West Godavari	Eluru	Sanivarapupeta
77.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Karagapadu
78.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Karicherlagudem
79.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Rajampalem
80.	West Godavari	Iragavaram	East Vipparru
81.	West Godavari	Iragavaram	Kathavapadu
82.	West Godavari	Iragavaram	Kavalipuram

---

---

1	2	3	4
83.	West Godavari	Jangareddigudem	Ammapalem
84.	West Godavari	Jangareddigudem	Sreenivasapuram
85.	West Godavari	Jeelugumilli	Darbhagudem
86.	West Godavari	Kamavarapukota	Adamilli
87.	West Godavari	Kamavarapukota	Ankalampadu
88.	West Godavari	Kamavarapukota	Ravikampadu
89.	West Godavari	Kamavarapukota	Thadikalapudi
90.	West Godavari	Kovvur	Arikirevula
91.	West Godavari	Kovvur	Dommeru
92.	West Godavari	Kovvur	Isukapatlapangidi
93.	West Godavari	Kovvur	Nandamuru
94.	West Godavari	Koyyalagudem	Atchutapuram
95.	West Godavari	Koyyalagudem	Dippakayalapadu
96.	West Godavari	Koyyalagudem	Parimpudi
97.	West Godavari	Koyyalagudem	Yerrampeta
98.	West Godavari	Lingapalem	Asannagudem
99.	West Godavari	Lingapalem	Lingapalem
100.	West Godavari	Nallajerla	Achannapalem
101.	West Godavari	Nallajerla	Ayyavaram
102.	West Godavari	Nallajerla	Jagannadhapuram
103.	West Godavari	Nallajerla	Marellamudi
104.	West Godavari	Nallajerla	Musallakunta
105.	West Godavari	Nallajerla	Pothavaram
106.	West Godavari	Nallajerla	Pullalapadu
107.	West Godavari	Palacole	Venkatapuram
108.	West Godavari	Pedapadu	Punukollu
109.	West Godavari	Pedapadu	Vatluru

---

1	2	3	4
110.	West Godavari	Pedavegi	Pedavegi
111.	West Godavari	Pedavegi	Vegiwada
112.	West Godavari	Pentapadu	B. Kondepadu
113.	West Godavari	Pentapadu	Parimella
114.	West Godavari	Pentapadu	Racherla
115.	West Godavari	Pentapadu	Ravipadu
116.	West Godavari	Penumantra	Velagaleru
117.	West Godavari	Peravali	Kadimpadu
118.	West Godavari	Peravali	Kanuru Agraharam
119.	West Godavari	Peravali	Usulumarru
120.	West Godavari	Polavaram	LND Peta
121.	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Marampalli
122.	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Nandamuru
123.	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Neeladripuram
124.	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Ramannagudem
125.	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Venkataramannagudem
126.	West Godavari	Tanuku	Duvva
127.	West Godavari	Tanuku	Konala
128.	West Godavari	Tanuku	Pydiparru
129.	West Godavari	Tanuku	Tetali
130.	West Godavari	Tanuku	Velpur
131.	West Godavari	Thallapudi	Thadipudi
132.	West Godavari	Undi	Arthamuru
133.	West Godavari	Undi	Chilukuru
134.	West Godavari	Undrajavaram	Palangi
135.	West Godavari	Undrajavaram	Velivenu
136.	West Godavari	Unguturu	Venkatadriapparaopuram

1	2	3	4
137.	West Godavari	Unguturu	Yerramillipadu
138.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Balepalli
139.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Chintalakotigaruvu
140.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Dusanapuddi
141.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Nadamurugaruvu
142.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Thokalapudi

**List of Awarded Gram Panchayats Year : 2010**

Sl.No.	District Name	Block Name	Panchayat Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Chittoor	Pitchatur	Adivisankarpuram
2.	East Godavari	Amalapuram	A. Vemavarampadu
3.	East Godavari	Ambajipeta	Vakkalanka
4.	East Godavari	Mandapeta	Y. Seethanagaram
5.	East Godavari	Pamaru	Paningapalle
6.	East Godavari	Ravulapalem	Mummidivarapupadu
7.	East Godavari	Seethanagaram	Mirthipadu
8.	Karimnagar	Gangadhara	Himmathnagar
9.	Karimnagar	Kamalapur	Madannapeta
10.	Karimnagar	Mallial	Ramannapet
11.	Karimnagar	Shankarapeta Kesavapatnam	Vankayagudem
12.	Karimnagar	Veenavanka	Himmatnagar
13.	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	Arjalabai
14.	Nalgonda	Thipparthi	Kothagudem
15.	West Godavari	Devarapalle	Tyajampudi
16.	West Godavari	Elamanchili	Lakshnipalem

---

1	2	3	4
17.	West Godavari	Elamanchili	Narinavari Meraka
18.	West Godavari	Elamanchili	Vaddilanka
19.	West Godavari	Elamanchili	Yelamanchili Lanka
20.	West Godavari	Eluru	Chataparru
21.	West Godavari	Eluru	Malkapuram
22.	West Godavari	Eluru	Prathikollalanka
23.	West Godavari	Eluru	Tangellamudi
24.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Bhimolu
25.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Chityala
26.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Guddigudem
27.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Jagannadhapuram
28.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Vadalakunta
29.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Venkatayapalem
30.	West Godavari	Kovvur	Dharmavaram
31.	West Godavari	Kovvur	Madduru
32.	West Godavari	Kovvur	Penakanametta
33.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Jeedigunta
34.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Korumamidi
35.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Korupalli
36.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Singavaram
37.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Tallapalem
38.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Vijjeswaram
39.	West Godavari	Pedapadu	Gogunta
40.	West Godavari	Pedavegi	K.Kannapuram
41.	West Godavari	Pedavegi	Pedakadimi
42.	West Godavari	Pentapadu	Mounjipadu
43.	West Godavari	Penumantra	Nelamuru
44.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Rayakuduru

---

**List of Awarded Gram Panchayats Year : 2009**

Sl.No.	District Name	Block Name	Panchayat Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Anantapur	Mudigubba	Uppalapadu
2.	Chittoor	Chandragiri	A.G.Gari Palle
3.	Chittoor	Chittoor	Doddipalle
4.	Chittoor	Karvetinagar	Surendranagaram
5.	Chittoor	Nagalapuram	Subbanaidu Kandriga
6.	Chittoor	Palamaner	Samudrapalle
7.	Chittoor	Penumur	Charvaganipalle
8.	Chittoor	Penumur	Thirjvireddipalle
9.	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Akanambattu
10.	Chittoor	Puthalapattu	Gandlapalle
11.	Chittoor	Rompicherla	Rompicherla
12.	Chittoor	Santhipuram H/O Arinuthalapalle	Nadimpalle
13.	Chittoor	Yerpedu	Seetharampeta
14.	Cuddapah (Kadapa)	Chapadu	Seetharamapuram
15.	Cuddapah (Kadapa)	Chennur	Mudlapalli
16.	Cuddapah (Kadapa)	Jammalamadugu	P. Sugumanchipalli
17.	Cuddapah (Kadapa)	Lingala	Dondlavagu
18.	Cuddapah (Kadapa)	Sidhout	Madhavaram-I
19.	East Godavari	Ainavilli	Nallacheruvu
20.	East Godavari	Ainavilli	Pedapalem
21.	East Godavari	Alamuru	Gummileru
22.	East Godavari	Alamuru	Jonnada
23.	East Godavari	Alamuru	Pedapalle
24.	East Godavari	Allavaram	Bendamurulanka

---

1	2	3	4
25.	East Godavari	Allavaram	Godi
26.	East Godavari	Allavaram	Godithippa
27.	East Godavari	Allavaram	Kodurupadu
28.	East Godavari	Allavaram	Rellagadda
29.	East Godavari	Allavaram	Vodalarevu
30.	East Godavari	Amalapuram	Chindadagarvvu
31.	East Godavari	Amalapuram	Sakurru
32.	East Godavari	Anaparthi	Koppavaram
33.	East Godavari	Anaparthi	Pedaparathi
34.	East Godavari	Atreyapuram	Kattunga
35.	East Godavari	Atreyapuram	Vadapalli
36.	East Godavari	Atreyapuram	Vaddiparru
37.	East Godavari	Atreyapuram	Vasanthawada
38.	East Godavari	Biccavolu	Railway Station Peta
39.	East Godavari	Gokavaram	Gadelapalem
40.	East Godavari	Gokavaram	Gamgampalem
41.	East Godavari	Gollaprolu	A.P.M. Allavaram
42.	East Godavari	I. Polavaram	G. Vemavaram
43.	East Godavari	Jaggampeta	Mallisala
44.	East Godavari	Kajuluru	Cheduwada
45.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	Cheediga
46.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	Indrapalem
47.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	Nemam
48.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	P. Venkatapuram
49.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	Repuru
50.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	S. Atchuthapuram
51.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	Thimmapuram

---

1	2	3	4
52.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	Vakalapudi
53.	East Godavari	Kakinada Rural	Valasapakala
54.	East Godavari	Kothapalle	Amaravilli
55.	East Godavari	Kothapeta	Mandapalli
56.	East Godavari	Malikipuram	Gudimellanka
57.	East Godavari	Malikipuram	Kesanapalli
58.	East Godavari	Malikipuram	Lakkavaram
59.	East Godavari	Mamidikuduru	Appanapalle
60.	East Godavari	Mummidivaram	Krapa Chintalapudipalem
61.	East Godavari	Mummidivaram	Pallavaripalem
62.	East Godavari	P. Gannavaram	K. Yenugupalle
63.	East Godavari	P. Gannavaram	Kundalapalle
64.	East Godavari	Pedapudi	Domada
65.	East Godavari	Pedapudi	Kaikavolu
66.	East Godavari	Peddapuram	Chadalada
67.	East Godavari	Rajahmundry Rural	Hukumpeta
68.	East Godavari	Rajanagaram	Kondagunturu
69.	East Godavari	Rajanagaram	Namavaram
70.	East Godavari	Rangampeta	Chandrelu
71.	East Godavari	Ravulapalem	Ubalanka
72.	East Godavari	Razole	Mulikipalli
73.	East Godavari	Razole	Podalada
74.	East Godavari	Sakhinetipalle	Antarvedipalem
75.	East Godavari	Sakhinetipalle	Gudimula
76.	East Godavari	Sakhinetipalle	Sakinetipalle Lanka
77.	East Godavari	Sakhinetipalle	Tekisettipalem
78.	East Godavari	Sakhinetipalle	Vuyyurivari Meraka



---

1	2	3	4
79.	East Godavari	Samalkota	G. Medapadu
80.	East Godavari	Samalkota	Kapavaram
81.	East Godavari	Samalkota	Pandaravada
82.	East Godavari	Seethanagaram	Inagantivari Peta
83.	East Godavari	Seethanagaram	Jallimudi
84.	East Godavari	Seethanagaram	Mulakallanka
85.	East Godavari	Seethanagaram	Vengelapudi
86.	East Godavari	Uppalaguptam	Munipalle
87.	East Godavari	Uppalaguptam	Pedagadavilli
88.	Karimnagar	Bejjanki	Kashimpet
89.	Karimnagar	Bejjanki	Laxmipur
90.	Karimnagar	Bejjanki	Veerapur
91.	Karimnagar	Choppadandi	Revelli
92.	Karimnagar	Gambhiraopet	Narmal
93.	Karimnagar	Gangadhara	Kondannapally
94.	Karimnagar	Kathlapur	Ambaripet
95.	Karimnagar	Koheda	Chencherlacheruvu
96.	Karimnagar	Koheda	Kachapur
97.	Karimnagar	Koheda	Koheda
98.	Karimnagar	Mustabad	Chippalapally
99.	Karimnagar	Mustabad	Maddikunta
100.	Karimnagar	Pegadapalle	Lygalamarri
101.	Karimnagar	Saidapur	Ramulapalli
102.	Karimnagar	Saidapur	Saidapur
103.	Karimnagar	Sirsilla	Balamallupally
104.	Karimnagar	Thimmapur (LMD)	Nusthulapur
105.	Karimnagar	Vemulawada	Bollaram

---

---

1	2	3	4
106.	Karimnagar	Vemulawada	Mallaram
107.	Karimnagar	Yellareddipet	Haridas Nagar
108.	Khammam	Kallur	Pocharam
109.	Khammam	Madhira	Kajipuram
110.	Khammam	Wyra	Laxmipuram
111.	Kurnool	Adoni	G. Hosalli
112.	Kurnool	Alur	Kurukunda
113.	Kurnool	Aspari	Banavanur
114.	Kurnool	Bethamcherla	H. Kottala
115.	Kurnool	C. Belagal	Palukudoddi
116.	Kurnool	Devanakonda	Velamakuru
117.	Kurnool	Dornipadu	Kondapuram
118.	Kurnool	Gonegandla	Iranbanda
119.	Kurnool	Gospadu	Nehrunagar
120.	Kurnool	Jupadu Bungalow	Bannur
121.	Kurnool	Kallur	Peddakottala.
122.	Kurnool	Koilkuntla	Gunjalapadu
123.	Kurnool	Koilkuntla	Pottipadu
124.	Kurnool	Kothapalle	G. Veerapuram
125.	Kurnool	Kowthalam	Gudikambali
126.	Kurnool	Krishnagiri	Agaveli
127.	Kurnool	Kurnool	B. Thandrapadu
128.	Kurnool	Maddikera (East)	Yedavali
129.	Kurnool	Midthur	Peersabpeta
130.	Kurnool	Orvakal	Bodduvanipalli
131.	Kurnool	Panyam	Nerawada
132.	Kurnool	Pathikonda	Jutur

---

---

1	2	3	4
133.	Kurnool	Veldurthi	Madarapuram
134.	Kurnool	Veldurthi	SHO. Peremula
135.	Mahbubnagar	Kothur	Teegapur
136.	Mahbubnagar	Nawabpet	Rudraram
137.	Medak	Chinnakodur	Kasturipally
138.	Medak	Chinnakodur	Mandapally
139.	Medak	Jinnaram	Anantharam
140.	Medak	Jinnaram	Mangampet
141.	Medak	Kondapak	Thimmareddypally
142.	Medak	Mirdoddi	Laxminagar
143.	Medak	Mulugu	Basvapur
144.	Medak	Nangnoor	Ghanapur
145.	Medak	Nangnoor	Maqudumpur
146.	Medak	Ramachandrapuram	Kollur
147.	Medak	Ramachandrapuram	Tellapur
148.	Medak	Siddipet	Mittapally
149.	Medak	Thoguta	Etigaddakistapur
150.	Nellore	Duttalur	Somala Regada
151.	Nellore	Podalakur	Ayyagaripalem
152.	Nellore	Podalakur	Parlapalli
153.	Nellore	Podalakur	Velikantipalem
154.	Nellore	Seetharamapuram	Devisettypalle
155.	Nellore	Udayagiri	Vengal Rao Nagar
156.	Nellore	Varikuntapadu	Timmareddypalle
157.	Rangareddy	Ghatkesar	Narapally
158.	Rangareddy	Hayathnagar	Injapur
159.	Rangareddy	Hayathnagar	Pedda Amberpet

---

1	2	3	4
160.	Rangareddy	Keesara	Rampally Diora
161.	Rangareddy	Maheswaram	Dubbacherla
162.	Rangareddy	Manchal	Khanapur
163.	Rangareddy	Rajendranagar	Khanapur
164.	Rangareddy	Saroonagar	Badangpet
165.	Rangareddy	Saroonagar	Jalpally
166.	Rangareddy	Saroonagar	Nadargul
167.	Visakhapatanam	Atchuthapuram	Iruvada
168.	Visakhapatanam	Atchuthapuram	Janguluru
169.	Visakhapatanam	Kasimkota	Addam
170.	Visakhapatanam	Madugula	Pongalipaka
171.	Visakhapatanam	Munagapaka	Venkata Puram
172.	Visakhapatanam	Padmanabham	Cherikandam
173.	Visakhapatanam	Pendurthi	Jerripothula Palem
174.	Visakhapatanam	Rambilli	Kumarapalli
175.	Visakhapatanam	Sabbavaram	Boduvalasa
176.	Visakhapatanam	Yelamanchili	Pohureddipalem
177.	Vizianagaram	Bobbili	Kotha Penta
178.	Vizianagaram	Bobbili	Narayanappa Valasa
179.	Vizianagaram	Dathirajeru	V. Dasaripeta
180.	Vizianagaram	Kurupam	P. Levidi
181.	Vizianagaram	Seethanagaram	Chinankalam
182.	Vizianagaram	Therlam	Kagam
183.	Warangal	Parakal	Aliabad
184.	Warangal	Parvathagiri	Anantharam
185.	Warangal	Raghunathpalle	Madharam
186.	Warangal	Raghunathpalle	Ramannagudem

---

1	2	3	4
187.	West Godavari	Akividu	Kollaparru
188.	West Godavari	Attili	Danthupalli
189.	West Godavari	Attili	Pali
190.	West Godavari	Bhimadole	Pulla
191.	West Godavari	Bhimavaram	Annaram
192.	West Godavari	Bhimavaram	Komatitippa (North)
193.	West Godavari	Buttayagudem	Anthervedigudem
194.	West Godavari	Buttayagudem	Jainavarigudem
195.	West Godavari	Chintalapudi	Venkatadrigudem
196.	West Godavari	Denduluru	Gaila1gduem
197.	West Godavari	Denduluru	Somavarapadu
198.	West Godavari	Devarapalle	Ramannapalem
199.	West Godavari	Dwarakatirumala	D. Tirumala
200.	West Godavari	Dwarakatirumala	Dorasanipadu
201.	West Godavari	Dwarakatirumala	Gundugolanukunta
202.	West Godavari	Dwarakatirumala	P.Kannapuram
203.	West Godavari	Dwarakatirumala	Timmapuram
204.	West Godavari	Dwarakatirumala	Tirumalempalem
205.	West Godavari	Dwarakatirumala	Vempadu
206.	West Godavari	Elamanchili	Burugupalli
207.	West Godavari	Elamanchili	Matlapalem
208.	West Godavari	Elamanchili	Nerudumilli
209.	West Godavari	Eluru	Kokkirailanka
210.	West Godavari	Eluru	Satrapadu
211.	West Godavari	Gopalapuram	Cherukumilli
212.	West Godavari	Iragavaram	Itempudi
213.	West Godavari	Iragavaram	Pekeru

---

1	2	3	4
214.	West Godavari	Jangareddigudem	Nagulagudem
215.	West Godavari	Jangareddigudem	Nimmalagudem
216.	West Godavari	Jangareddigudem	Tekkinavarigudem
217.	West Godavari	Jeelugu Milli	P.Ankampalem
218.	West Godavari	Jeelugu Milli	Swarnavarigudem
219.	West Godavari	Kalla	Bondada
220.	West Godavari	Kalla	Kallakuru
221.	West Godavari	Kalla	Kopalle
222.	West Godavari	Kamavarapukota	Edavalli
223.	West Godavari	Kamavarapukota	Guntupalli
224.	West Godavari	Kamavarapukota	Kallacheruvu
225.	West Godavari	Kovvur	Kapavaram
226.	West Godavari	Koyyalagudem	Gavaravaram
227.	West Godavari	Koyyalagudem	Mangapathidevipeta
228.	West Godavari	Lingapalem	Dharmajigudem
229.	West Godavari	Mogaltur	Kalipatnam East
230.	West Godavari	Mogaltur	Varathippa
231.	West Godavari	Narsapur	Biyyaputippa
232.	West Godavari	Narsapur	Gondi
233.	West Godavari	Narsapur	Navarasapuramnew
234.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Atlapadu
235.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Kalavacherla
236.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Katakoteswaram
237.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Pandalaparru
238.	West Godavari	Nidadavole	Unakaramilli
239.	West Godavari	Nidamarru	Enikepalli
240.	West Godavari	Nidamarru	Gunaparru

---

1	2	3	4
241.	West Godavari	Palacoderu	Goraganamudi
242.	West Godavari	Palacoderu	Palakoderu
243.	West Godavari	Palacole	Pedamamidipalli
244.	West Godavari	Pedapadu	Jayapuram
245.	West Godavari	Pedapadu	Naidugudem
246.	West Godavari	Pedapadu	Tallagudem
247.	West Godavari	Pedapadu	Thotagudem
248.	West Godavari	Pedavegi	Chkrayagudem
249.	West Godavari	Pentapadu	Darsiparru
250.	West Godavari	Pentapadu	Meenavalluru
251.	West Godavari	Penumantra	Garuvu
252.	West Godavari	Penumantra	Satyavaram
253.	West Godavari	Peravali	Mallesvaram
254.	West Godavari	Peravali	Mukkamala
255.	West Godavari	Peravali	Venkatarayapuram
256.	West Godavari	Poduru	Jagannathapuram
257.	West Godavari	Poduru	P. Polavaram
258.	West Godavari	Polavaram	Itikalakota
259.	West Godavari	Polavaram	Vinjaram
260.	West Godavari	T. Narasapuram	Borrampalem
261.	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Kunchanapalli
262.	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Pullayagudem
263.	West Godavari	Tallapudi	Gajjaram
264.	West Godavari	Tallapudi	Malakapalli
265.	West Godavari	Tanuku	Komaravaram
266.	West Godavari	Undi	Arelu
267.	West Godavari	Undi	Panduvva

---

1	2	3	4
268.	West Godavari	Undi	Vandrum
269.	West Godavari	Unguturu	Setarampuram
270.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Matsyapuripalem
271.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Perikipalem
272.	West Godavari	Veeravasaram	Veravallipalam

#### Financial assistance to Bihar

963. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has given any financial assistance to Bihar for drinking water and sanitation projects during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The financial assistance provided to Bihar for drinking water under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and for Sanitation under the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), (previously Total Sanitation Campaign) during the last three years is given below:-

Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)	
	NRDWP	NBA
2009-10	186.11	90.46
2010-11	170.73	112.59
2011-12	330.02	172.19

#### Identification of villages for chemical contents in water

964. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently conducted a survey to identify villages in various States where arsenic, nitrate and fluoride contents are excessive in drinking water;

(b) if so, the details of such villages, State-wise;

(c) the impact of these chemicals on human health, animals, environment etc.;



(d) whether any measures have been undertaken by Government to reduce these chemical contents in the drinking water;

(e) if so, the success achieved by Government in this regard; and

(f) the details of the schemes undertaken in these villages by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) State Governments monitor the quality of drinking water regularly and upload the data on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) developed by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. As on 1.4.2012, 1,04,152 quality affected habitations remain to be provided with safe drinking water. State-wise and contamination-wise list of remaining quality affected habitations as on 1.4.2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Prolonged use of water contaminated with arsenic may cause arsenicosis disease whereas prolonged use of water contaminated with nitrate may cause methamoglobinemia especially in infants. Similarly prolonged use of water contaminated with fluoride may cause dental, skeletal and non-skeletal fluorosis.

(d) The Government of India has advised all states to provide safe drinking water from alternate surface/ground water sources on sustainable basis in those habitations with drinking water source(s) affected with chemical contamination including arsenic, nitrate and fluoride. States can utilize upto 67% of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funds released to them to provide safe drinking water in quality affected habitations. Under NRDWP, 10% of funds could be utilized for improving source sustainability which *inter-alia* includes artificial recharge of ground water that may also help in improving water quality through in situ dilution of contaminants. The total budgetary provision for NRDWP for 2012-13 is Rs. 10,500 crore.

(e) and (f) The achievement in coverage of water quality affected habitations with safe drinking water during the last three years and current year is given below. Scheme-wise details are maintained by the State Governments.

Year	Quality affected habitations covered with provision of safe drinking water					
	Arsenic	Nitrate	Fluoride	Salinity	Iron	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009-10	2357	503	6606	2633	20030	32129
2010-11	2832	968	5070	2761	15476	27107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12	1858	926	6112	2041	11184	22121
2012-13 (as on 16.8.2012)	300	104	631	112	1345	2492
TOTAL:	7347	2501	18419	7547	48035	83849

**Statement**

*Status of Remaining Quality Affected Habitations as on 1.4.2012*

Sl.No.	State	Total	Arsenic	Fluoride	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396	0	332	0	64	0
2.	Bihar	14580	1004	2698	10877	0	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	8815	0	313	8339	163	0
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	274	0	57	0	64	153
6.	Haryana	17	0	12	0	5	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	0	2	22	6	0
9.	Jharkhand	412	1	41	369	0	1
10.	Karnataka	5875	19	2806	938	734	1378
11.	Kerala	934	0	106	585	186	57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2789	0	2485	156	148	0
13.	Maharashtra	1671	0	483	337	342	509
14.	Odisha	12465	0	398	11051	991	25
15.	Punjab	33	0	19	1	13	0
16.	Rajasthan	26729	5	7130	46	18924	624
17.	Tamil Nadu	528	0	5	405	111	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Uttar Pradesh		882	9	144	23	705	1
19. Uttarakhand		17	0	2	13	0	2
20. West Bengal		5440	2119	873	1955	493	0
21. Arunachal Pradesh		115	0	0	115	0	0
22. Assam		15979	1157	80	14742	0	0
23. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Meghalaya		97	0	0	97	0	0
25. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Nagaland		130	0	0	130	0	0
27. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0
28. Tripura		5935	0	0	5935	0	0
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		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		9	0	0	8	1	0
TOTAL:		104152	4314	17986	56144	22950	2758

\* As per IMIS on 16.8.2012

#### **Amendment in Wildlife Protection Act**

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

(a) whether in order to check poaching of wild animals, Government proposes to amend the Wildlife Protection Act;

(b) if so, the details of wild animals killed or found dead in the past three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the existing Wildlife Protection Act has completely failed to put a check on such killings; and

(d) if so, the immediate steps that would be taken to check killings of wild animals across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has proposed amendments in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, *inter-alia*, for incorporation of the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) in the Act, and for enhancing the penalties for violation of any provisions of the Act.

(b) The responsibility of management and protection of forests and wildlife is vested with the State/Union Territory Governments. The State Forest Departments deal with the forest and wildlife offences and related issues. The details of wild animals killed or found dead are not compiled at the level of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### **Safe disposal of e-waste**

966. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what constitutes e-waste and what are the new rules for safe disposal of e-waste;

(b) the system and rules that govern recycling of such e-waste to control any kind of harmful effects on the people in general, and children and women, in particular; and

(c) whether certain guidelines have been framed and circulated to ensure that all such rules are followed in letter and spirit to control any of its harmful effects on the public in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the e-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for proper management and handling of e-waste. These Rules have come in to force from 1st May, 2012. As per these Rules, 'e-waste' means waste electrical and electronic equipment, whole or in part or rejects from their manufacturing and repair process, which are intended to be discarded.

The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in

these rules. The producers are required to collect e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collections centers or take back systems either individually or collectively. e-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. Waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.

The guidelines on implementation of e-Waste Rules, 2011 have been prepared by the Central Pollution Control Board and uploaded on the website. The guidelines provide approach for setting up collection mechanism, dismantling and recycling operations.

#### **Wet and marshy land in Maharashtra**

†967. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified wet and marshy land in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether marshy lands exists in several such forests, which are always water logged or have rivers around?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Considering the importance of wetlands, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has identified three wetlands *viz.* Ujni, Nalganga and Jayakawadi from the State of Maharashtra for conservation and management under the National Wetland Conservation Programme (NWCP).

(c) Marshy lands do exist in such forests as abundance of water at least for a part of year is a single dominant factor. They need not be water logged or have rivers around but need to support hydrophytes and have their substrate predominantly of undrained hydric soils.

#### **Formation of EPA**

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

- (a) what is India's future plan for solid waste management;
- (b) whether India is taking effective steps in reduction of green house gas emission; and
- (c) whether India would come forward to form Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 and the Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 to ensure proper collection, storage, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste including plastic waste. Under these Rules, the municipal authorities are responsible for setting up, operationalisation and coordination of waste management system. Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 have, *inter-alia*, suggested technologies for solid waste management. Ministry of Urban Development is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the projects eligible for JNNURM assistance include environmental improvement and solid waste management.

(b) Government of India has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 to achieve sustainable development with co-benefits in terms of climate change. Government follows the policy of sustainable development which *inter-alia* include promotion of energy efficiency, appropriate mix of fuels and primary energy sources including renewable sources, efficient transport etc. Further, States are encouraged to prepare State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) in order to address the adverse effects of climate change at the State level.

(c) There is no such proposal for setting up of Environment Protection Agency.

#### **Pollution of Yamuna river**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coliform Index of the water of Yamuna in Delhi and surrounding areas is around 1 crore and the permissible limit for potable water is 50 and for bathing purpose is 500;

(b) whether the Ministry has any immediate plan of action to minimise the pollution level of Yamuna in this context; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As per the analysis of the regular monitoring undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), river water quality of Yamuna River deteriorates especially in its stretch between Wazirabad barrage at Delhi till its confluence with Chambal River in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). High count of Total and Faecal Coliform, which are above the permissible levels, alongwith no or very low Dissolved Oxygen level in the river water is due to wastewater

discharges in the river Yamuna, predominantly from domestic sources. The water quality of the river shows improvement only during monsoon period.

(b) and (c) To supplement the efforts of State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, Government of India is implementing Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) with assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in a phased manner. YAP-I, which commenced in April, 1993, was completed in Feb, 2003 at a total cost of Rs. 682 crore covering various pollution abatement works, including creation of Sewage Treatment capacity of 753.25 million litres per day (mid). YAP-II was approved in 2003 at an estimated cost of Rs. 624 crores with major items of work such as rehabilitation of sewerage network and Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and construction of new STPs. Further, under YAP-III project for Delhi with an estimated cost of Rs. 1656 crores has been approved.

#### **Conservation of rivers**

†970. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the big rivers of the country which are highly polluted by industrial pollution, State-wise;

(b) what are the Government schemes which are under implementation for purification and conservation of water of these rivers and number and names of the schemes which are under consideration, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has implemented schemes with foreign assistance to save the rivers from industrial pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) On the basis of criteria evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and monitoring undertaken by CPCB, polluted stretches of rivers have been identified, a table showing the State-wise list of such polluted rivers is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The schemes sanctioned for conservation of rivers includes construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), laying of sewer lines, Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) etc. Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in identified river stretches under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). Inclusion of additional rivers/towns under the Plan is

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a continuous process based on proposals received from State Governments, the funds available under the Plan, degree of pollution, etc. Details of projects received and sanctioned during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) External assistance from bilateral/multilateral agencies has been availed of from time to time by the Government for conservation of rivers. For Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) Phase-I, loan assistance of Yen 17.77 billion and for YAP Phase-II, loan assistance of Yen 13.33 billion has been provided by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). For pollution abatement of River Ganga at Varanasi, loan assistance of Yen 11.184 billion has been availed from JICA. A project with World Bank assistance for abatement of pollution of river Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 7000 crore has been approved in April, 2011 with the World Bank contribution of US \$ 1 billion for the project.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of polluted river stretches*

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



1	2	3	4
9.	Maharashtra	Bhima, Godavari, Mula and Mutha, Pawana, Panchganga, Patalganga, Indrayani, Koyna, Kundalika, Kalu, Kanhan, 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), Kalinadi 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
21.	Chhattisgarh	Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi	3
22.	Meghalaya	Kharkhala and Umtrew	2
23.	Odisha	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

**Statement-II**

*Status of projects proposals received and sanctioned in the last 3 years and current financial year for pollution abatement of rivers under National River Conservation Plan and National Ganga River Basin Authority*

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects received	No. of projects sanctioned	Sanctioned project cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-
2.	Bihar	5	4	441.86
3.	Delhi	3	3	1662.69
3.	Gujarat	2	-	-
4.	Haryana	3	3	221.97
5.	Maharashtra	7	1	74.29
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	6.20
7.	Punjab	17	12	501.64
8.	Rajasthan	1	1	149.59
9.	Sikkim	3	2	84.91
10.	Uttar Pradesh	9	8	1353.81
11.	Uttarakhand	13	13	143.73
12.	West Bengal	29	28	673.90

**Restoration of lakes in Karnataka**

971. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any lake in Karnataka, especially in Bengaluru, for restoration under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP);

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the lakes marked for restoration; and

(c) the timelines for completion of the restoration projects in Bengaluru?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan

(NLCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country on 70:30 funding pattern.

Out of the proposals received from the State of Karnataka, projects for conservation of 16 lakes have been approved at a total cost of Rs.69.18 crore, which includes lakes of Bengaluru, namely Vengaihkere, Nagavara, Jarganahalli, Lalbagh, Bellandur, Gowramma and Hombalamma. An amount of Rs.39.16 crore has been released till March, 2012 on implementation of lake projects in Karnataka.

(c) The projects for conservation of four lakes in Bengaluru have since been completed.

### **Carrying capacity of country's coastline**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to assess the carrying capacity of India's coastline before allowing multi-sector industries to come up along the coast in the designated areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, especially in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh including Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No carrying capacity study of India's coastline is proposed. However, while considering the grant of environmental clearance to projects requiring foreshore facilities, the cumulative Impact of the existing activities in the vicinity and of the proposed activity are taken into account. Based on this, suitable mitigation measures are stipulated. Further, MoEF has issued CRZ Notification, 2011 on 6th January, 2011 which prohibits even the foreshore facilities in high eroding coastal stretches.

### **Protection of animals at Kaziranga National Park**

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

(a) the number of animals killed in various national sanctuaries including the Kaziranga National Park (KNP) during the last flood;

(b) whether the authority has failed to make advance arrangements to protect the animals in Kaziranga National Park (KNP) in spite of the experience of the devastating flood of 1988;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of action taken to free the illegal encroachment of land, checking

pollution and putting a stop on killing of animals including rhinos poaching, in KNP; and

(e) whether Government has any proposal for inclusion of the foot-hills of Karbi Anglong under KNP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Mortality of wild animals due to flood has been reported during the year only in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve (Assam), which includes the Kaziranga National Park. As reported by the State, a total of 631 animal deaths have occurred in Kaziranga due to high floods during June-July, 2012, and the details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Flood is a recurring natural phenomenon in Kaziranga which creates a variety of habitats suitable for different species. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding support is provided to the reserve, which, *inter-alia*, includes flood mitigation measures. The current floods brought in much more water than the ecological requirement of the floodplain habitat, resulting in mortality of wild animals as well as damage to physical infrastructure like roads, anti-poaching camps, artificial high grounds etc. During similar high floods of 1988 and 1998 in the said area, mortality of 1203 and 652 wild animals respectively, was recorded by the State.

(d) and (e) Advisories/guidelines have been issued to States, including Assam, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, vis-a-vis the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to protect/conservate the habitat from various decimating factors, like encroachment, ecologically unsustainable land use and poaching. Further, the State of Assam has also been advised to propose the Karbi-Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary as a tiger reserve with a view to improve its conservation status.

#### *Statement*

*Details of animal death recorded during high flood in Kaziranga National Park during June-July, 2012 (as reported by State)*

Sl.No.	Species	Total
1	2	3
1.	Rhino	19
2.	Elephant	1
3.	Swamp deer	11
4.	Buffalo	4

1	2	3
5.	Hog deer	529
6.	Sambar	22
7.	Wild boar	34
8.	Porcupine	5
9.	Hog badger	3
10.	Python	2
11.	Fox	1
TOTAL		631

#### **Encroachment of forest land in Himachal Pradesh**

974. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 12701 cases of encroachment involving 4107.73 hectares of forest land in various districts of Himachal Pradesh due to negligence of concerned officials of the forest department;

(b) the names of the persons who are involved in encroachment of forest land by less than 10 bighas and by more than 10 bighas with their respective districts/tehsils/villages;

(c) whether it is a fact that Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh in its judgement has taken serious note of the menace of encroachment of forests land; and

(d) if so, the details of action Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There are about 14100 cases of encroachment involving approximately 4600 hectares of forest land in various districts of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Information regarding name of persons involved in encroachment of forest land is not collated at the level of the Ministry.

(c) The Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh has taken note of menace of encroachment involving forest areas more than 10 bighas.

(d) Himachal Forest Department takes action as per law to vacate the encroachment on forest land. The status of encroachments involving more than 10 bighas is given in Statement-I and details of other cases is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

**Statement-I**

*District-wise position of FIRs registered as per Hon'ble High Court order on 30.06.2012 for encroachment cases of more than 10 bighas*

Sl. No.	District	Circle	Division	FIR lodged		Demarcation/ investigation done		Cases filed in Court	
				Previous	Total	Previous	Total	Previous	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	8	8	8	8	4	4
				5	5	5	5	4	4
				TOTAL	13	13	13	8	8
2.	Chamba	Chamba	Chamba	26	26	25	26	25	25
				11	11	11	11	8	8
				3	3	3	3	3	3
				34	34	15	15	6	6
				TOTAL	74	74	54	55	42
3.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	0	0	0	0	0	0
				0	0	0	0	0	0
				TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Kangra	D/shala	Nurpur	8	8	8	8	8	8
			Palampur	1	1	1	1	1	1
		Hamirpur	Dehra	17	17	17	17	16	16
			TOTAL	26	26	26	26	25	25
5.	Lahoul	Kullu	Lahoul	5	5	5	5	1	1
			Total	5	5	5	5	1	1
6.	Kullu	Kullu	Kullu	353	353	119	353	353	353
			Seraj	159	159	29	29	159	159
			Parvati	32	32	14	32	11	11
*	Rampur	Ani	Ani	459	459	459	459	459	455
			TOTAL	1003	1003	621	873	982	978
7.	Kinnaur	Rampur	Kinnaur	132	132	132	132	76	102
		WL Shimla	Sarahan	1	1	0	0	0	0
			TOTAL	133	133	132	132	76	102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Mandi	Mandi	Mandi	74	74	44	64	34	58
			Nachan	22	22	22	22	22	22
			Suket	7	7	7	7	7	7
			Karsog	5	5	5	5	5	5
			J/Nagar	1	1	1	1	1	1
			TOTAL	109	109	79	99	69	93
9.			TOTAL	66	65	71	71	71	71
10.	Shimla	Rampur	Kotgarh	19	19	19	19	0	0
			Rampur	179	179	179	179	0	0
		Shimla	Shimla	24	24	14	14	14	14
			Theog	131	131	65	65	2	2
			Rohru	394	394	185	210	0	0
			Chopal	324	324	155	186	0	0
			TOTAL	1071	1071	617	673	16	16
			GRAND TOTAL	2500	2499	1618	1947	1290	1336

\*4 cases in Rampur dropped due to death of 4 occupants. Fresh FIRs are being lodged against the LRs.

(\*1) FIR in Paonta Divn. has been deleted as the area is below 10 bighas.



**Statement-II***Position of encroachment cases of less than 10 bighas*

	DFO-cum- Collector		Revenue Court		Total	
	No.	Area (in ha.)	No.	Area (in ha.)	No.	Area (in ha.)
(a) Cases Challenged	9751	1886.82	5786	1058.06	15537	2944.8782
(b) Cases decided/ Order passed	6021	1181.857	1852	374.783	7873	1556.6391
(c) Cases in which eviction obtained	3021	621.3553	894	132.959	3915	7543.3142

**Conservation of Narcondum Hornbills**

975. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmentalists have launched a campaign to protect about 300 Narcondum Hornbills, a bird found in small area in the Andamans only;

(b) whether National Board for Wildlife has recently been requested to reconsider a proposal for laying of a road through the virgin forest for installation of a Coastal Surveillance Radar where these birds have been living for centuries; and

(c) whether any alternative would be found out to save these birds from extinction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has received representations from environmentalists urging the need for conservation of the Narcondam Hornbills in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c) The Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 25th Meeting held on 13th June, 2012 had considered the proposal regarding construction of a RADAR in the Narcondam Islands. However, no final decision on the matter has been taken.

**Special Tiger Protection Force in Karnataka**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka has acquired the distinction of being the first State in India to deploy a commando unit—Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)—to protect its big cat population from poachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and spent so far; and

(c) the steps being taken to adopt such measures in other States also to protect the tigers including in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Karnataka is the first State to create the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) in the Bandipur Tiger Reserve. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, 100% central assistance is provided to tiger States for raising, arming and deploying the STPF in sensitive tiger reserves. The details of Central assistance provided to States and spent in this regard are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Based on tiger abundance and vulnerability, 13 Tiger Reserves in the country have been identified for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF). The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below). However, under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored scheme of Project Tiger, central assistance is provided to all the tiger reserves, including those in Andhra Pradesh, for antipoaching measures. This, *inter-alia*, includes deployment of local people as well in protection to complement the field staff.

***Statement-I***

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

Sl. No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve	State	Year	Central assistance provided (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount spent by States (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Corbett	Uttarakhand	2008-09	93-00	-
2	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	93.00	-
3	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan	2008-09	93.00	-
4	Similipal	Odisha	2010-11	30.00	30.00
			2011-12	240.00	-

**Statement-II**

*List of Tiger Reserves identified for raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force*

Sl.No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State
1.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Corbett	Uttarakhand
3.	Ranthambhore	Rajasthan
4.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Bandipur	Karnataka
9.	Pench	Maharashtra
10.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra
11.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu
12.	Kaziranga	Assam
13.	Similipal	Odisha

**International assistance for disposal of e-waste**

977. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of e-waste generated annually in each State and Union Territory;
- (b) the quantum of such waste recycled in the country, annually;
- (c) whether any study was conducted in the context of generation and recycling of e-waste within the country and also in some Western and Asian countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including Government's reaction thereto;
- (e) whether Government proposes to seek international assistance for disposal of e-waste; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and other measures taken by Government for disposal of e-waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (f) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1.47 lakh MT of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005. This is expected to increase to about 8.0 lakh MT by 2012. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab are among top ten states generating about 70% of total e-waste. There are about 75 authorized and registered e-waste recyclers with recycling capacity of about 2.46 lakh MTA of e-waste.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the E-Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011, for proper management and handling of e-waste. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these rules. As per these Rules the producers are required to collect e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collections centers or take back systems either individually or collectively. E-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. Waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor having environmentally sound facilities.

The Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste published by CPCB provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.

The Ministry is implementing a Scheme to provide financial assistance for setting up of treatment, disposal and storage facility for hazardous and integrated recycling facilities for e-waste on public private partnership mode.

There is no proposal to seek international assistance for disposal of e-waste.

#### **Diversion of forest land for developmental activities**

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

(a) whether the diversion of forest land for developmental activities require prior approval of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such proposals received by Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals approved, rejected or kept pending alongwith the reasons for the same; and

(d) the time by which all the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes including developmental activities require prior approval of the Central Government under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) and (c) The details of proposals received by the Central Government in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 alongwith details of projects approved/rejected by and under consideration of the Central Government is given in Statement (*See* below). Detailed site inspection is required in proposals involving more than 100 ha of forest land. Quite often, the proposals received are not complete in all respect and the Central Government has to seek further details/documents from the concerned State Governments. These are the main reasons of pendency of the proposals.

(d) The proposals for diversion of forest land are processed in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and then considered by the Forest Advisory Committee constituted under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Ministry takes a decision after considering the recommendations of the Committee. Proposals involving 100 ha or more forest land are also inspected in detail by the officers of the concerned Regional Office of the Ministry. The Ministry takes prompt action to consider the projects for forest clearance when projects complete in all respect are received.

**Statement**

*Details of proposals received by the Central Government in the year  
2010, 2011 and 2012*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of proposals approved	Under consideration of Government of India	Pending due to non-receipt of information sought from the State/ UT Govt.	Closed/ Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn	Total Number of Proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Year 2010</b>						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	2	1	-	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25	2	6	1	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	2	3	-	19
4.	Bihar	12	1	1	-	14
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	1	2	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	-	2	1	20
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-	3
8.	Delhi	2	-	1	-	3
9.	Goa	3	-	2	-	5
10.	Gujarat	75	1	12	-	88
11.	Haryana	236	10	45	-	291
12.	Himachal Pradesh	144	4	44	4	196
13.	Jharkhand	38	3	15	-	56
14.	Karnataka	22	2	4	9	37
15.	Kerala	2	-	1	1	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh	28	1	14	3	46
17.	Maharashtra	37	2	9	2	50
18.	Manipur	4	-	4	-	8
19.	Meghalaya	2	-	-	-	2
20.	Mizoram	1	-	1	-	2
21.	Odisha	19	1	2	2	24
22.	Punjab	254	9	67	5	335
23.	Rajasthan	22	-	5	4	31
24.	Sikkim	21	-	-	-	21
25.	Tamil Nadu	10	-	1	2	13
26.	Tripura	6	-	5	-	11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	143	5	6	7	161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Uttarakhand	242	3	4	84	333
29	West Bengal	9			2	11
TOTAL		1390	48	258	129	1825

**Year 2011**

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of proposals approved	Under consideration of Government of India	Pending due to non-receipt of information sought from the State/ UT Govt.	Closed/ Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn	Total Number of Proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	-	-	-	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	6	10	5	45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	2	5	-	20
4.	Assam	2	-	2	-	4
5.	Bihar	26	7	8	1	42
6.	Chandigarh	4	-	1	-	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	7	9	2	25
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	3	1	-	11
9.	Delhi	1	-	-	-	1
10.	Goa	-	-	-	1	1
11.	Gujarat	83	20	31	-	134
12.	Haryana	295	17	97	1	410
13.	Himachal Pradesh	84	7	64	3	158
14.	Jharkhand	8	3	4	2	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Karnataka	14	11	4	6	35
16.	Kerala	4	1	3	-	8
17.	Madhya Pradesh	32	9	26	3	70
18.	Maharashtra	57	4	14	2	77
19.	Manipur	-	2	-	-	2
20.	Mizoram	1	1	-	-	2
21.	Odisha	16	4	3	-	23
22.	Punjab	253	10	119		382
23.	Rajasthan	14	2	5	3	24
24.	Sikkim	9	1	-	-	10
25.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	1	-	9
26.	Tripura	1	-	-	-	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	114	6	11	6	137
28.	Uttarakhand	94	5	8	101	208
29.	West Bengal	4	-	-	-	4
TOTAL		1177	129	426	136	1868

**Year 2012**

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	No. of proposals approved	Under consideration of Government of India	Pending due to non-receipt of information sought from the State/ UT Govt.	Closed/ Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn	Total Number of Proposals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	-	2	-	3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	9	2	1	17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	5	2	-	7
4.	Assam	-	1	-	-	1
5.	Bihar	6	4	6	-	16
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	9	3	-	13
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	2	-	2
8.	Gujarat	13	12	4	-	29
9.	Haryana	64	21	15	-	100
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19	25	30	-	74
11.	Jharkhand	3	12	7	-	22
12.	Karnataka	5	13	1	-	19
13.	Kerala	-	-	1	-	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	21	4	-	27
15.	Maharashtra	10	10	2	-	22
16.	Manipur	-	-	1	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	-	1	-	-	1
18.	Mizoram	-	3	-	-	3
19.	Odisha	3	4	1	-	8
20.	Punjab	15	23	13	-	51
21.	Rajasthan	3	3	-	-	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	5	-	-	6
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7	13	8	-	28
24.	Uttarakhand	2	3	6	6	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	West Bengal	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL		161	197	110	7	475

**Approval of schemes under Forest Act, 1980 for  
Uttarakhand**

†979. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various proposals received by the Ministry for approval under Forest Act, 1980 from Uttarakhand during 2011 and 2012; and

(b) the names of the various schemes approved under the Forest Act, 1980; and

(c) the details of the schemes not being approved alongwith this reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) During the year 2011 and 2012, Ministry of Environment and Forests received 302 proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes in Uttarakhand. Current status of grant of approval to these proposals is given in Statement (*See* below).

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Current status of the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes in Uttarakhand received by the Ministry of Environment and Forests during the year 2011 and 2012*

Status of Proposals	Category of projects								Total
	Drinking water Supply Scheme	Hyde Projects	Defence Projects	Irrigation Projects	Road Projects	Schools	Trans-mission line projects	Others	
Final approval accorded	-	1	-	-	18	2	2	13	36
In principle approval accorded	5	2	1	-	65	5	3	22	103
Presently under examination for grant of in-principle approval	-	1	-	-	9	-	1	3	14
Pending with the Government of India due to non-receipt of requisite information/document from the State Government of Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	7	34
Closed due to non-receipt of requisite information/documents from the State Government	-	1	-	1	74	1	-	6	83
Rejected on merit	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	4	30
Returned the incomplete proposals	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>302</b>

**Deaths of children due to diarrhoea and pneumonia**

980. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:  
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that more than six lakh kids die every year in the country due to diarrhoea and pneumonia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India topped the list of countries with the highest mortality rate to diarrhoea and pneumonia; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check high mortality rate of kids in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. In India, pneumonia and diarrhoea are leading causes of death among children below five years of age. As per report "Countdown to 2015", pneumonia contributes to 11 per cent of deaths and diarrhoea accounts for another 11 per cent of total under-five deaths in India.

(c) No.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the steps taken by the Government for prevention and control of pneumonia and diarrhoea in children are as follows:-

- (1) Promotion of early and exclusive breast-feeding offers protection against common childhood illnesses including diarrhoea and pneumonia. Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices are being promoted through the national health programme.
- (2) Vitamin A Supplementation programme covers children upto the age of 5 years and offers protection against diarrhoea and pneumonia by improving the immunity and is used as a preventive measure.
- (3) Promoting use of Zinc and ORS is one of the priority activities for child survival. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) packets and zinc tablets are made available free of cost and mothers are taught how to use them.
- (4) Awareness is being created amongst mothers on sanitation and hygiene and in the communities about the causes and treatment of diarrhoea through health education.

Antibiotics for treatment of pneumonia and dysentery are made available through the public health system.

- (5) The community health workers and facility based health service providers are trained in the management of diarrhoea and pneumonia through the IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) programme across the country.
- (6) Under Universal Immunisation Programme various vaccines are provided and these are DPT, Measles and BCG that protect against diphtheria, pertussis, measles and tuberculosis. Vaccine against Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) infection has been introduced in the national immunization schedule for infants in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the first phase.

**Selling of sub-standard medicines by chemists shops near AIIMS**

981. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the racket of selling sub-standard and expensive medicines by chemists shops located in close proximity to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No case of sale of substandard and expensive medicines by chemist shops located in close proximity to the All India Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has come to the notice. M/s All India Medicos located inside the AIIMS campus was inspected by Drugs Control Department, Government of NCT of Delhi. The firm was found to have substituted branded medicines. Several samples have been seized for conducting tests. AIIMS has setup a Monitoring Committee to monitor sales of medicine by this shop.

**Status of AIIMS in Bihar**

†982. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiative taken by Government for construction of AIIMS in the States as proposed earlier;
- (b) the number of AIIMS, which has become operational so far, from the proposed number; and
- (c) whether the proposed AIIMS in Bihar is functioning and, if so, since when and the amount of fund allocated by the Central Government for this?

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 820 Crore of each AIIMS like Institutions at Bhopal, Raipur, Rishikesh, Bhubaneswar, Patna and Jodhpur under first phase of the (AIIMS) PMSSY. The academic session at these six new AIIMS including AIIMS Patna are going to commence during September, 2012.

### Leprosy-free India

983. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India is continuing to record the highest number of leprosy cases in the world followed by Brazil and Indonesia;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any step to make the country leprosy-free;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. State-wise details of new leprosy cases reported in 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), target of leprosy elimination *i.e.* less than 1 case per 10,000 population has already been achieved at national level in 2005. Now, the Government is concentrating on achieving elimination of leprosy at district level. The special measures for achieving elimination at district level include early cases detection and complete treatment through intensified activities like active case finding, Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/ Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) in the community, capacity building of medical, paramedical and community workers and improved monitoring and supervision.

- (e) Does not arise.

### Statement

#### State/UT-wise New Leprosy Cases Reported in 2011-12

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Reported Leprosy Cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7820

---

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28
3.	Assam	1000
4.	Bihar	17801
5.	Chhattisgarh	6999
6.	Goa	64
7.	Gujarat	7496
8.	Haryana	524
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195
10.	Jharkhand	3615
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175
12.	Karnataka	3718
13.	Kerala	861
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5858
15.	Maharashtra	17892
16.	Manipur	24
17.	Meghalaya	41
18.	Mizoram	13
19.	Nagaland	90
20.	Odisha	8312
21.	Punjab	695
22.	Rajasthan	974
23.	Sikkim	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	4082
25.	Tripura	36
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24627
27.	Uttarakhand	499
28.	West Bengal	12169

---

1	2	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27
30.	Chandigarh	54
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	237
32.	Daman and Diu	3
33.	Delhi	1295
34.	Lakshadweep	2
35.	Puducherry	49
TOTAL		127295

#### Sub-standard medicines in health centres

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

(a) whether it is a fact that health centres were supplied with sub-standard and expired medicines, and they lacked trained Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) equipped with drug kits;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise, particularly in the tribal areas including in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the funds spent for this during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), procurement and distribution of medicines are done by the States/UTs. This is in addition to the medicines procured and supplied by States/UTs out of their own budget. Government of India also procures and supplies medicines, vaccines and contraceptives for some selected programmes under NRHM. In all cases of procurement by the Government of India, the tender conditions stipulate that there should be at least 5/6th shelf life after shipment. They are also subject to rigorous quality checks such as:

- packaging and labeling requirements;
- WHO-GMP certificate verification;
- Pre-dispatch inspection as well as quality control analysis by independent agencies; and



- Post dispatch quality checks.

As regards the Accredited Social Health Activities (ASHAs), 8.66 lakh have been selected in the country so far, out of which 8.03 lakh have been trained and 7.85 lakhs have been provided with drug kits. State wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

**Statement**

*State-wise details of ASHAs*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Selection	Training (upto 1st Module)	Training (upto 5th Module)	Drug Kit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	83301	69402	0	83301
2.	Chhattisgarh	60092	60092	60092	60092
3.	Himachal Pradesh	16888	0	0	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9700	9500	8300	9500
5.	Jharkhand	40964	40115	40964	35000
6.	Madhya Pradesh	52393	48159	42405	52393
7.	Odisha	42597	40765	40883	40948
8.	Rajasthan	50287	40310	27700	38044
9.	Uttar Pradesh	136094	135130	121580	128434
10.	Uttarakhand	11086	11086	8978	9983
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	3740	3862	3635	3862
12.	Assam	29172	28007	27186	27855
13.	Manipur	3878	3878	3878	3878
14.	Meghalaya	6258	6250	6250	6250
15.	Mizoram	987	987	987	987
16.	Nagaland	1700	1700	1700	1700
17.	Sikkim	666	666	666	641
18.	Tripura	7367	7367	7367	7367

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Andhra Pradesh	70700	70700	70700	70700
20.	Goa	0	0	0	0
21.	Gujarat	29508	28809	24241	29731
22.	Haryana	13683	12825	11112	5000
23.	Karnataka	33750	33750	33750	33750
24.	Kerala	31868	30719	22992	23350
25.	Maharashtra	59316	56854	9116	58394
26.	Punjab	16800	16214	16214	16463
27.	Tamil Nadu	2650	2650	1639	1639
28.	West Bengal	45564	40692	33810	32123
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	407	407	407	407
30.	Chandigarh	423	30	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	208	85	85	85
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	4121	2680	1890	3435
34.	Lakshadweep	83	83	0	83
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		866251	803774	628527	785395

#### Diabetes networking website

985. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a networking site called D-book ([www.d\\_book.org](http://www.d_book.org)) is working for the Diabetic patients;
- (b) the result of this site and how many patients have been benefited so far;
- (c) whether this site is medically approved by Government; and
- (d) if so, how many such sites are working in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry is not aware of the networking site called D-book.

(c) and (d) This Ministry does not have any provision to grant approval to a networking site.

#### **Measures for reducing infant mortality rate**

986. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India ranks top among the 121 nations of the world in the field of underweight children below the age of five years;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken so far to improve the health of the children in the country;

(c) whether the child mortality rate is 47.57 per thousand live births;

(d) whether it is also a fact that India stood at 51st position among 220 countries so far as the child mortality rate is concerned; and

(e) if so, the reasons for such alarming situation and the remedial measures adopted by Government in this regard to minimise the child mortality rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per World Health Statistics report 2012, India stands 2nd rank in the field of underweight children below the age of five years.

(b) Malnutrition is multidimensional and intergenerational and requires interventions through various Ministries to address its many underlying causes in different stages of the life cycle.

Under NRHM, the remedial steps taken are as follows:—

- **Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices** that include early initiation of breast-feeding and exclusive breast-feeding till 6 months of age.
- **Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses** at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
- **Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition** at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 564 such centres are functional all over the country.

- Specific program to prevent and combat **micronutrient deficiencies** of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for children 6 to 60 months.
  - **Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card** are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health and Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
  - **Nutrition Education** on VHNDs (Village Health and Nutrition Days) to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast-feeding.
  - **Growth monitoring** of children upto three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.
- (c) No. As per office of Registrar General of India, SRS 2010 report, India has Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 47 per 1000 live births.
- (d) As per World Health Statistics report 2012, India stands 47th rank of infant mortality rate in the world.
- (e) The causes of infant deaths in India 2001-03 as given by the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, are Perinatal conditions (46%), Respiratory infections (22%), Diarrhoeal disease (10%), Other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%) and Congenital anomalies (3.1%). Factors contributing to above causes are home delivery by unskilled persons, lack of essential new born care for asphyxia and hypothermia , poor child care practices, lack of early detection of sick newborn, inadequate/delayed referral mechanisms, inadequate infrastructure at health care facilities for specialized care of sick newborn etc.

The following interventions under RCH programme of NRHM are being implemented.

- (1) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (2) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- (3) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24×7) for round the clock maternal care services.
- (4) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional

delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.

- (5) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- (6) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies
- (7) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (8) Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH)- Specially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of Sexually transmitted Infections, Provision of counselling and peer education.

#### **Deaths of children due to malnutrition**

†987. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

- (a) whether there have been reports regarding deaths of children due to malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the names of the States alongwith the number of child deaths; and
- (c) whether any efforts have been made by Government to curb this and the details thereof from 2005 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Current data on child deaths on account of malnutrition is not available. Malnutrition is not a major cause of child deaths, though it can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections. As per data available from Registrar General of India (RGI) for the period of 2001-03, 2% of infant deaths were due to nutritional deficiencies.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT administrations, as follows:—

1. From 2005 till date, under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme II, the following interventions are being undertaken for treatment of malnutrition in children:
  - Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 9 months to 5 years.
  - IFA Supplementation programme: All children in the age group of 6 months- 5 years receive Iron and Folic Acid syrup for prevention of anaemia.
  - Promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices.
  - The weekly iron-folic acid supplementation Scheme or WIFS has recently been launched targeting adolescent girls in order to decrease prevalence of anaemia.
  - Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 564 such centres are functional all over the country.
  - Deworming: Children under 5 years of age are provided deworming tablets/syrups twice a year.
  - Growth monitoring of children upto three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.
  - Health and nutrition education during Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food and increase in awareness to bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast-feeding.
  - Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
2. Other schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi

Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

#### **Community Health Insurance Scheme Centres**

†988. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Community Health Insurance Scheme Centres are being set up in rural areas with assistance from the Central Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the amount allocated thereon during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Release of NRHM funds to Himachal Pradesh**

†989. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has not yet released the additional funds earmarked for Himachal Pradesh under the NRHM scheme for the year 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the amount provided and when alongwith the details thereof?

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

(b) The question doesn't arise.

(c) The Central Government has released the additional fund of Rs. 10.26 Crore to Himachal Pradesh under the Mission Flexible Pool scheme of NRHM on 29.03.2012 for the construction of 1 CHC, 5 PHCs, 10 SCs, 10 Type IV and 10 Type-III Residences (for MOs and Para Medical Staff).

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Regulatory body for healthcare system**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 'huge cut' system in drugs and diagnostic overpricing of medical services, growing incidence of medical negligence, sex selection services for profit, unnecessary surgical procedures in gullible people and unnecessary clinical test is afflicting the Indian health system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps Government proposes to take to check the gravity of the situation;

(c) whether Government would consider to set up a 'watchdog' for check and balances of medical system in India to expose unholy nexus between corrupt doctors, officials and private hospitals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to tackle such issues. However, following mechanisms exist for dealing with the issue of unethical practices, etc.:—

- (i) As per the provision of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, complaints with regard to professional misconduct of doctors can be brought before the Medical Council of India or the State Medical Council concerned, as the case may be.
- (ii) The complaints related to medical negligence can also be filed in District/State/National Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum under the Consumer Protection Act.
- (iii) The PNDDT Act provides for the prohibition of sex selection. It contains penal provisions for violation of the same.
- (iv) Parliament has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 which has been published in the Gazette of India on 19-8-2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act has come into force in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and all union territories with effect from 1-3-2012. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have adopted this Act. Other State Governments have been requested to adopt this Act.

As per the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012, notified



on 23-5-2012 under the above mentioned Act, the clinical establishments are mandated to charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments.

#### **Corruption in NRHM in UP and Odisha**

991. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are allegations of misappropriation and corruption in NRHM programme in Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Odisha;

(b) if so, whether there has been any investigation; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken on those allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. The complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of the NRHM have come to the knowledge of this Ministry from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.

(b) Yes.

(c) In respect of Uttar Pradesh, the matter is under investigation by CBI. As per the information made available by the CBI, they have registered five Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) in UP pursuant to the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, Lucknow Bench dated 15.11.2011 "to enquire into irregularities committed in the implementation of NRHM and utilisation of funds at various levels in the entire state of UP from 2005 onwards till date and to register regular cases (RCs) in respect of persons against whom *prima facie* cognizable offences is made out". During the course of enquiry into the aforesaid 5 PEs, 13 RCs have been registered by CBI so far and out of the same charge sheets have been filed in 3 cases.

In addition, earlier CBI had also re-registered two RCs which were transferred from the State Government, pursuant to the orders of the High Court dated 27.7.2011.

In respect of Odisha, one case of misappropriation of funds was noticed in the Audit Report of 2010-11 for Angul district. The matter was intimated to the State for necessary action. As per the information made available by the State, an FIR was lodged by the then CDMO with Police on 17.08.2010. The matter is presently with the Court of Law.

#### **Standardization of yoga courses**

†992. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that institutions are being opened in the name of natural therapy and yoga, which are providing diploma etc. in their own fashion due to which the importance of this ancient medical practice is decreasing; and

(b) whether Government proposes to make any law regarding standardization and authentication of Natural Yoga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) There is no Central Act to standardize the courses related to Yoga. However, Indian Yoga Association (IYA), which is an Association of eminent Yoga Schools in India has been established. The functions of IYA *inter-alia* includes setting standards for Yoga Courses, in particular with regard to the course content, duration, eligibility, method of assessment and certification.

#### **Misappropriation of NRHM funds**

993. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the scenario of corruption detected by CBI and CAG in National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), State-wise;

(b) the details of FIRs registered by CBI; and

(c) how horrendous is this scenario of misappropriation of NRHM funds in various States, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The scenario of corruption detected by CBI in respect of States under the NRHM is as under:—

As per the information made available by CBI, it has registered five Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) in UP pursuant to the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, Lucknow Bench dated 15.11.2011 "to enquire into irregularities committed in the implementation of NRHM and utilisation of funds at various levels in the entire state of UP from 2005 onwards till date and to register regular cases (RCs) in respect of persons against whom *prima facie* cognizable offences is made out". During the course of enquiry into the aforesaid 5 PEs, 14 Regular cases (RCs) have been registered by CBI so far and out of the same charge sheets have been filed in 4 cases.

In addition, earlier CBI had also re-registered two RCs which were transferred from the State Government, pursuant to the orders of the High Court dated 27.7.2011.

CAG in the report Union Government No.8 of 2009-10 on Performance Audit covering the period 2005-06 to 2007-08 has reported following :

- (i) Irregularities in the civil works in respect of States of Odisha, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Financial irregularities in expenditure on Information Education and Communication activities in respect of the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) Irregularities in payment of incentive under the JSY in respect of States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Maharashtra.

Further CAG in the Performance Audit report on National Rural Health Mission for the year ended 31st March, 2011 pertaining to the State of Uttar Pradesh has made observations as follows:-

- (i) Financial and Accounts procedures suffered from systemic weaknesses.
- (ii) The improper and deficient maintenance of books of accounts resulted in accounts not reflecting true and fair picture of NRHM in the State resulting in serious financial irregularities.
- (c) Besides those mentioned above, the instances of discrepancies/misappropriations etc. of NRHM Funds have come to the knowledge of this Ministry from the States of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Such cases have been sent to State Governments for inquiry and necessary action.

#### **Judicial pronouncement on clinical trials**

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

- (a) whether any judgment has been given by the Judiciary directing the Government to take steps to protect the people from the status of guinea pigs by pharmaceutical companies for clinical trials;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware about some Brown Field FDI investment by foreign pharmaceutical companies are being used for clinical trials of their medicines on Indians;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government would look into the alleged clinical trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Clinical trials are conducted by Indian companies as well as Multinational companies to test the safety and efficacy of new drugs.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Inadequate pharmacists with CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries**

995. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of pharmacists posted in CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries is far below their sanctioned strength leading to huge burden of work on the existing staff;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing sufficient number of pharmacists in the dispensaries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to non-availability of pharmacists in adequate number, the work of Ayurvedic dispensaries is adversely affected; and

(d) by when and how the sanctioned strength of pharmacists will be provided to the Ayurvedic dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) 7 posts of Ayurvedic pharmacist are lying vacant in CGHS, Delhi and NCR. Out of 34 sanctioned posts, 27 posts are filled up. Action has been initiated to fill up the vacant posts.

(c) No. The work is managed by CGHS with the help of existing manpower.

(d) Action has already been initiated to fill up the vacant posts of Ayurvedic pharmacists. However, no specific time frame can be given in this regard.

**Whistle-blower Policy by FSSAI**

996. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has formulated a whistle-blower policy for exposing food adulteration and food firms issuing misleading advertisements and making false nutritional claims;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the policy is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to involve all stake holders in the implementation of the policy in order to ensure its positive results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has drawn up a reward scheme for public for exposing food adulteration and food firms issuing misleading advertisements and making false nutritional claims.

(b) The scheme has been finalised within the scope of Section 95 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and uploaded on the website of FSSAI [www.fssai.gov.in](http://www.fssai.gov.in). This scheme envisages token reward of Rs. 500/- to the informants.

(c) and (d) The details of the Reward Scheme have already been uploaded on the website of FSSAI on 10th July, 2012, to ensure its wide publicity amongst the stakeholders.

#### **State-of-the-art healthcare facilities**

997. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the response time of the specialized hospitals, both in public and private sectors providing state-of-the-art latest diagnostic, hospitalization, surgical and other treatment facilities for meeting medical emergencies;

(b) whether some of the prestigious hospitals are equipped with dedicated air-ambulance in the shape of small aircrafts or helicopters apart from the usual ambulance facilities; and

(c) whether specialized medical facilities are also available for rural and semi-urban patients, at the district level, especially in the hilly terrain-States or in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Since 'Health' is a State subject, no such information is maintained centrally. As far as the three Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospitals are concerned, no study/survey has been done to ascertain response time. However, all the cases of medical emergency are attended to promptly.

#### **Denial of medicines to cancer patients**

†998. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Delhi's Safdarjung Hospital is not providing medicines to be given to cancer patients for more than last six months and they are compelled to buy medicines from the market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the hospital administration to provide these medicines to the patients; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Safdarjung Hospital has informed that all medicines are given free of cost to all cancer patients. In case of immediate non-availability of medicines, local indent and local purchase is done for the patients, which may take few days.

#### **High prevalence of TB in the country**

999. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the high rate of TB in the country;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has identified the reasons for high rate of TB prevalence in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Ministry is planning to take up any initiatives in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The estimated prevalence of all forms of TB has declined from 586 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 249 per 100,000 population in 2009 as per Global TB Control Report 2010 published by WHO.

State/UT-wise estimated new TB cases are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) So far as TB prevalence rate is concerned, India ranks 15th (from the bottom) among the 22 high burden countries with prevalence rates arranged in descending order. However, prevailing socio-economic conditions, overcrowded housing in urban areas, inadequate sanitation and unhygienic conditions, inadequate nutrition and co-morbid conditions like HIV/AIDS and diabetes continue to contribute to relatively higher prevalence of TB in the country.

(e) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), based on WHO recommended strategy of Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS), is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country.

Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti-TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centers have been established for every one lakh population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centers have been established in the country. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise Estimated New TB Cases in the Country*

States/UTs	Estimated New TB Cases
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	806
Andhra Pradesh	141060
Arunachal Pradesh	2061
Assam	50721
Bihar	161934
Chandigarh	2298
Chhattisgarh	40201
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	566
Daman and Diu	435
Delhi	30131
Goa	2880
Gujarat	97830
Haryana	42034
Himachal Pradesh	11303
Jammu and Kashmir	19434
Jharkhand	52147

1	2
Karnataka	98791
Kerala	57653
Lakshadweep	126
Madhya Pradesh	119364
Maharashtra	186678
Manipur	4067
Meghalaya	4353
Mizoram	1668
Nagaland	3735
Odisha	67854
Puducherry	2236
Punjab	45978
Rajasthan	112140
Sikkim	1016
Tamil Nadu	112580
Tripura	6004
Uttar Pradesh	331415
Uttarakhand	16464
West Bengal	148964
GRAND TOTAL	1976927

**Working condition of CGHS Ayurvedic units**

1000. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayurvedic units functioning at Devnagar, Karol Bagh, Delhi Cantt, Jungpura etc. are not properly staffed as they are under the control of Allopathic Dispensaries' Incharges;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Incharges of these dispensaries do not pay due attention to the requirements of these units leading to chaotic working condition for them; and



(c) whether Government would make specific provisions for these units for proper staffing and proper maintenance for cleaning and nursing orderly/peon etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no Ayurvedic Unit in Karol Bagh. Other units located in Devnagar, Delhi Cantt., Jungpura are adequately staffed.

(b) No. The CMOs In-charge are responsible for proper functioning of all wings of the CGHS Wellness Centres including Ayurvedic units. They are sensitized about it regularly.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration in this regard.

#### **Gap in demand and supply of vaccines**

†1001. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide gap between demand and supply of vaccines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to reduce 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.

#### **Shortage of doctors**

†1002. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for a population of fifty thousand there is one doctor due to shortage of doctors in the country whereas as per global norms there should be one doctor for each five thousand person;

(b) whether it is also a fact that mortality rate is also very high in the country due to shortage of doctors; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken by Government to meet the shortage and, 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) The current doctor-population ratio in the country is estimated to be around 1:2000. Though, there are no specific standards/norms which prescribes doctor-population ratio, the High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage for India constituted by the Planning Commission in its report, has *inter-alia* recommended increase of availability of doctors to 1:1000 population.

(b) There are various factors, including shortage of doctors, which impact the mortality rate in the country. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) have declined over the past few years. IMR has come down from 58 per 1000 live births in the year 2005 to 47 per 1000 live births in the year 2010. Similarly, MMR has also come down from 254 per lakh live births in 2004-06 to 212 per lakh live births in 2007-09.

(c) The Government has already taken a large number of steps to address shortage of doctors, specialists and faculty in the country which include:—

- (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (ii) Relaxation in teacher-student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.
- (v) Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of “Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges”, to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses
- (vi) Financial support under National Rural Health Mission for engagement of staff on contractual basis.
- (vii) Approval for establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

#### **CGHS dispensaries in the country**

1003. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State and Union Territory-wise number of CGHS dispensaries and laboratories functioning as on today;

(b) the details regarding the number of these dispensaries running in rented premises or in own premises; and

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of inadequate dispensaries as compared to the number of employees in big cities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No. The number of CGHS dispensaries in big cities is adequate.

**Statement**

*State and UT-wise CGHS dispensaries and laboratories*

State	City	Wellness Centres	Poly Clinics	Labs.	CGHS Dispensaries running in		
					Rented premises	Own Building	Govt. Building
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	Delhi and NCR	88	3	34	15	44	29
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	13	2	2	8	1	5
Assam	Guwahati	3	0	0	3	0	0
Bihar	Patna	5	1	1	4	0	1
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	6	1	1	2	0	4
Karnataka	Bengaluru	10	1	3	7	0	4
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	Ranchi	2	0	1	1	0	1
Kerala	Trivandrum	3	0	0	3	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Jabalpur	3	0	1	1	0	2
Maharashtra	Mumbai	27	2	4	8	3	16
	Nagpur	11	1	1	6	2	2
	Pune	7	1	2	1	1	5
Meghalaya	Shillong	1	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	2	0	1	0	0	2
Rajasthan	Jaipur	5	1	4	3	1	2
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	14	2	4	6	0	8
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1	0	0	1	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	7	1	1	7	1	0
	Kanpur	9	0	3	6	2	1
	Lucknow	6	1	3	7	0	0
	Meerut	6	0	2	3	2	1
West Bengal	Kolkata	18	1	5	6	1	12
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		250	18	73	99	58	98

#### Healthcare schemes in rural areas of Assam

1004. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- the scheme being run for healthcare of people living in rural areas of Assam and the funds allocated for each scheme during the last three years;
- whether the rules adopted for all these schemes were set according to the area or population of the State;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) NRHM seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to rural population in the entire country including Assam. The funds allocated under NRHM for the State of Assam during the last three years is as follows:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	Allocation (2009-10)	Allocation (2010-11)	Allocation (2011-12)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>National Rural Health Mission:</b>				
1.	RCH-II Flexi Pool	314.78	295.64	316.76

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Mission Flexi Pool	363.92	398.23	373.98
3.	Routine Immunization	23.84	13.64	13.72
4.	Pulse Polio Immunization	26.21	10.67	8.93
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	93.65	107.91	77.42
6.	National Disease Control Programmes:			
	(i) I.D.S.P.	0.68	1.45	1.93
	(ii) N.I.D.D.C.P.	0.42	0.42	0.42
	(iii) N.L.E.P.	1.30	1.20	1.20
	(iv) N.P.C.B.	9.56	13.16	10.39
	(v) N.V.B.D.C.P.	66.16	43.95	38.84
	(vi) R.N.T.C.P.	6.20	7.75	7.75
	Forward Linkages Scheme	0.0	0.0	26.82

(b) to (d) 10% of funds under NRHM are provided to NE States and Sikkim. Within this, the financial allocation to the States is made on the basis of the population of the States.

#### **Unsafe abortions among Indians**

1005. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest report of World Health Organization and Guttmacher Institute, New York, that despite abortion laws, 66 per cent of abortions among Indians use unsafe route;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is planning any programme to spread awareness for safe abortion; 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) As per the estimates published by researchers from Guttmacher Institute New York and the World Health Organization in the Lancet in January, 2012, unsafe abortions constitute 65% of the total abortions in the South Central Asia sub-region. Estimates of the proportion of

Unsafe Abortions are not provided separately for India which is one of the countries in this sub-region.

(c) and (d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the Reproductive and Child Health Programme under its umbrella, for creating awareness on Safe Abortion, the following steps have been taken:-

- Guidelines on "Comprehensive Abortion Care" have been disseminated by the Government of India to all the States/UTs which include elements of counselling women before and after conducting an abortion.
- Funds are being provided to the States/UTs under NRHM for planning and implementation of comprehensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities for maternal health which also includes Safe Abortion Care.
- Orientation of ASHAs on different aspects of Safe Abortion Care is an integral part of their training in order to equip them with the skills to create awareness on safe abortion issues in the women and the community, and facilitate women in accessing services for Safe Abortion Care.

#### **Unclaimed human cadaver for study purpose**

1006. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:  
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry on the fact that there are a large number of unclaimed human cadaver found every day which if diverted to Medical colleges for study purpose would be very helpful to Medical colleges and it will also reduce burden on police department, as several times it has been observed that there are no claimants to claim these bodies and there is no proper infrastructure facilities to keep these bodies; and

(b) whether Ministry is going to take views of Ministries of Home Affairs, Law and Justice and State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are institutions having body donation banks from where the medical colleges receive dead bodies for academic purposes and teaching requirements. The unclaimed human dead bodies may also be deposited with such banks for use by the medical colleges. In this regard, the Central Government has written to Home Ministry and also issued instructions to all the State Governments/UTs to ensure that unclaimed dead bodies are transferred to medical colleges/institutions in order to minimize the shortage of human cadaver for medical studies.

**Non-utilisation of funds by Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi**

1007. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi could not utilize the allotted funds during 2009-10 and during 2010-11 fully;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this amount could have been utilized for the purchase of wheel chairs, stretchers providing drinking water to patients and clean bed sheets in the Hospital; and

(d) if so, the action the Hospital proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. There was some savings available under capital head in 2009-10 due to non-materialization of development project of hostel, VMMC etc. There was also saving under head Machinery and Equipment during 2010-11 as the machinery and equipments for Urology Department could not be purchased due to various administrative reasons. However, there was no savings of funds available under Revenue Head during the above said period.

(c) and (d) The funds available for general store department of Safdarjung Hospital in the Head 2210 Plan/Non-Plan for procurement of store items including wheel chairs, stretchers have been fully utilized during 2009-10 and 2010-11. There was no demand of bed sheet, wheel chair etc. at that time. Drinking water is available in the Safdarjung Hospital for patients and their attendants.

**Vacant posts in rural healthcare centres**

1008. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in primary health centres in the country there are vacancies of around 5,224 doctors, 7,243 health care workers and around 1701 health assistants and the situation for community health centres are grim;

(b) whether around 5591 lakh lab technician posts are yet to be filled up and there is dire need for around 10,089 nurses and mid-wives, and sub-centres for healthcare are short of around 2,62,008 health workers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to face this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The vacancy position of staff at Primary Health Centers [PHCs] and Community Health Centers [CHCs] across the country as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Name of Health Centre	Sanctioned	Vacant
1.	Doctor	PHCs	30051	7246
2.	Specialist	CHCs	9831	3880
3.	Doctors	CHCs	12631	
4.	Health Assistants [Female]/LHV	PHCs	23182	7870
5.	Pharmacist	PHC & CHCs	24460	4775
6.	Lab. Technicians	PHC & CHCs	16153	3525
7.	Nursing Staff	PHC & CHCs	63325	13217
8.	Health Worker [Female]/ANM	SC & PHC	177103	8835
9.	Radiographer	CHCs	2806	957

(b) The vacancy position of Lab-technicians and Nursing staff at PHCs & CHCs and Health Worker [Female]/ANM are at Table above. The vacancy position of health workers at Sub-Centres as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned	Vacant
1.	Health Worker [Female]/ANMs	156231	8312
2.	Health Worker [Male]	83241	35123

(c) Public Health is a state subject. The posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments. The State/UT Governments are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest. Financial support is provided to States under NRHM to strengthen the health system based on the requirements proposed by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. This includes engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis, Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, improved accommodation arrangements and mainstreaming of AYUSH doctors. Measures to set up more Medical Colleges, GNM Schools and ANM Schools to produce more doctors and paramedics are also being taken to bridge the gap in human resources.

#### **Safety of people in clinical trials**

1009. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:



(a) whether morality rate in clinical trials in India reportedly remained high as per WHO data 2031 people died between 2008 and 2011 which comes to 10 persons per week;

(b) whether there exists any nexus among drug makers, Central Drugs Standard Control Organization officials and experts who grant opinions on use of drugs;

(c) whether Parliamentary Panel on Health as well as the Apex Court have also expressed their concern over safety of people being used as subjects in clinical trials of drugs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The WHO has denied existence of any WHO report regarding the deaths in clinical trials in India in the past few years.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare in its 59th Report has made a number of observations on the Functioning of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). It has *inter-alia* raised the issue of approval of drugs without clinical trials. It has also made some observations on the media coverage of conduct of clinical trial on the poor and illiterate people in India and deaths of trials subjects reported during these trials. Further, there are cases pending in the Allahabad High Court and the Supreme Court on issues relating to safety and well being of human subjects enrolled in clinical trials in the country. In this connection, it is stated that the Serious Adverse Events (SAE) of death may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These could be deaths relating to diseases like cancer or administration of the drugs to critical or terminally ill patients or side-effects or unrelated causes. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship. As per the available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths in clinical trials reported during the last two years *viz.* 2010 and 2011 were 668 and 438 respectively. However, deaths attributed to clinical trials in 2010 and 2011 were 22 and 16 respectively.

#### **Healthcare needs of poor under NRHM**

†1010. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poor people are exempted in medical sector under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has implemented any scheme to provide medicines and other facilities, which are out of reach of the poor people living in villages of the country including Uttar Pradesh; 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) 'Public Health' being a State subject, the decision of exempting poor people from any charges in the medical sector comes under the purview of the concerned State Governments. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the Government of India supports the State Governments to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services to rural population particularly to the poor and vulnerable and marginalized sections of the society.

(c) and (d) Health is a State subject and State Governments are providing healthcare including drugs to the patients. In order to strengthen the hands of the State Governments, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is providing additional support under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for overall health system strengthening including support for provision of free drugs in public health facilities. Under NRHM, a new initiative called Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) has been launched under which funding is given to the States for providing medicines free of cost to all pregnant women who access the Government health facilities for delivery as well as sick neonates born to them upto 30 days after birth.

#### **Funding of free medicines to poor**

1011. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently announce that medicines would be given to all patients free of cost in all the hospitals and a certain amount for the same was set aside for with the participation of State Governments;

(b) whether it is a fact that this has not yet been started and, if so, by when the scheme is likely to start;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry of Finance has not given its approval to finance the scheme; and

(d) the reasons for such denial and what further steps would be taken to implement the scheme successfully?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government proposes to start an initiative for free supply of essential medicines in public health facilities in the country aiming to provide affordable health care to the people by reducing out of pocket expenses

on medicine. This initiative will promote rational use of medicines. The initiative is based on the Tamil Nadu model where medicines procured in bulk by the Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation (TNMSC), in generic name, directly from the manufacturers is supplied free of cost through an IT enabled supply chain management system to the public. States would be encouraged to set up TNMSC like institutions or use any existing institution with sufficient autonomy for bulk procurement of essential drugs in generic names directly from the manufacturers. The drugs would be supplied by the district warehouses through an IT enabled supply chain management system. The initiative will be a part of the Twelfth Plan Proposal. There is an initial provision of Rs.100/- crore in the budget of 2012-13.

#### **Female foeticide**

†1012. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where maximum number of female foeticide is being committed; and

(b) the reasons for increase in cases of female foeticide despite presence of strict laws therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), State-wise details of cases of female foeticide registered is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The reasons for female foeticide include son preference coupled with desire for a small family and easy availability of sex determination techniques.

#### **Statement**

##### *Cases Registered under Foeticide in States/UTs*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	21

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

---

1	2	3
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	1
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38
15.	Maharashtra	12
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	15
22.	Rajasthan	13
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12
28.	West Bengal	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0

---

1	2	3
33.	Delhi	5
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	0
TOTAL:		132

Source: National Crime Records Bureau.

#### **Adulteration in food items**

‡1013. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of adulteration in food items have been detected;
- (b) the names of the States where maximum number of such cases have come to light during the last three years;
- (c) the States which have taken action to stop this adulteration alongwith the details of the action taken and the impacts thereof; and
- (d) the number of persons found guilty in such cases who have been convicted by the courts during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per information made available by States/UTs., A statement on number of samples examined, found adulterated and percentage of adulteration for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011-12, is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Food samples are drawn regularly by State/UT Governments and action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations 2011, made thereunder.

(d) A comparative statement indicating number of cases registered/Challenged and number of cases of conviction during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011-12, is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**  
Comparative Statement on percentage of adulterated food articles

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2008			2009			2010		
		Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage	Examined	Adulterated	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12310	627	5.09	11615	974	4.08	11343	465	4.10
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	390	4	1.03	405	11	2.72	270	16	5.93
4.	Assam	1220	84	6.89	1193	127	10.65	1062	122	11.49
5.	Bihar	1474	230	15.60	1170	237	20.26	2169	366	16.87
6.	Chandigarh	121	10	8.26	232	39	16.81	191	32	16.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	165	39	23.64	230	102	44.35	204	81	39.71
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	72	7	9.72	28	7	25.00	17	0	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	5	0	0	2	0	0.00	28	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	3178	212	6.67	3124	159	5.09	3668	143	3.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Goa	341	12	3.52	474	8	1.69	716	9	1.26
12.	Gujarat	5994	297	4.95	9920	565	5.70	9747	663	6.80
13.	Haryana	3196	328	10.26	3466	496	14.31	3115	457	14.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	713	141	19.78	1078	216	20.04	726	145	19.97
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1223	132	10.79	1519	209	13.75	1001	101	10.09
16.	Jharkhand	805	110	13.66	501	46	9.18	200	36	18.00
17.	Karnataka	5122	255	4.98	5571	213	3.82	5591	263	4.70
18.	Kerala	14220	367	2.58	12872	292	2.27	10660	282	2.65
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1782	218	12.23	5001	885	17.70	6495	939	14.46
21.	Maharashtra	15093	1382	9.16	17648	1860	10.54	17394	1817	10.45
22.	Manipur	59	1	1.69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26	0	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	8	0	0.00	32	0	0.00
24.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	0	0	0.00	0	0	Nil
25.	Nagaland	154	5	3.25	133	3	2.26	109	17	15.60
26.	Odisha	104	24	23.08	597	109	18.25	248	36	14.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Puducherry	196	4	2.04	276	1	0.36	242	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	3139	623	19.85	3813	664	17.41	8269	1203	14.55
29.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6216	1068	17.18	7752	1738	22.42
30.	Sikkim	102	9	8.82	51	7	13.73	51	6	11.76
31.	Tamil Nadu	4322	711	16.45	4910	644	13.12	8256	952	11.53
32.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	210	29	13.81	281	10	3.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	18107	2360	13.03	20864	3613	17.32	16564	4746	28.65
34.	Uttarakhand	254	23	9.6	135	17	12.59	250	84	33.60
35.	West Bengal	609	89	14.61	707	91	12.87	385	77	20.00
TOTAL:		94470	8304	8.79	113969	12692	11.14	117062	14806	12.65



**Statement-II**

*Comparative Statement regarding Number of cases registered/Challaned and convicted during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2008		2009		2010	
		No. of Cases Registered/Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered/Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered/Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	54	415	32	382	37
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	10	1	16	7
4.	Assam	72	17	105	11	103	10
5.	Bihar	230	0	237	0	293	-
6.	Chandigarh	10	78	153	7	121	118
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	3	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	204	18	225	99	0	127
11.	Goa	3	0	9	0	2	0
12.	Gujarat	266	82	619	44	683	99
13.	Haryana	328	116	496	71	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47	12	143	18	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	509	316	2661	1230	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Jharkhand	110	0	0	0	26	0
17.	Karnataka	170	0	56	0	91	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Kerala*		0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Lakshadweep		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil
20. Madhya Pradesh		166	13	533	23	N.A.	N.A.
21. Maharashtra		632	82	445	68	N.A.	N.A.
22. Manipur		0	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	0
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Nagaland		0	3	3	2	3	3
26. Odisha		18	3	82	3	29	6
27. Puducherry		1	1	0	0	0	0
28. Punjab		287	22	310	34	516	30
29. Rajasthan		N.A.	N.A.	1022	3	806	18
30. Sikkim		8	0	3	1	3	1
31. Tamil Nadu		313	47	0		127	110
32. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Uttar Pradesh		2747	169	3492	287	3789	540
34. Uttarakhand		23	1	17	8	52	25
35. West Bengal		19	0	22	0	22	0
TOTAL:		6506	1034	11061	1942	7064	1133

\*Kerala - prosecution under PFA (2008-09) – Prosecution launched - 319, cases convicted - 105, cases acquitted - 113

Indication: N.A. = Not Available.

#### Prevention of Polio cases in the country

1014. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total cases of Polio in the whole world, 44 per cent of them have been registered in India;

(b) if so, the details of the States where the maximum number of cases of Polio have been detected;

(c) by when Government targets to control the spread of Polio; and

(d) the details of the strategy of Government in this regard?

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

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Government has formulated action plan to get the status of polio free nations as per the recommendation of India Expert Advisory Group on Polio (IEAG). The details are as under:—

- (i) To maintain population immunity two nationwide polio campaigns (National Immunization Days) followed by four large scale polio campaigns in the high risk States/high risk population like mobile and migrant population (Sub National Immunization Days) will continue so that no wild polio virus could establish circulation.
- (ii) Continuous vaccination is being carried out in Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal border to mitigate risk from importation of polio.
- (iii) Sensitive Surveillance to detect any polio cases.
- (iv) Environmental Surveillance of sewage samples is being carried out for detection of the polio virus at Mumbai, Delhi, Patna and Kolkata.
- (v) Emergency preparedness and response plan developed to 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.

#### **Urban Health Mission**

†1015. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to launch Urban Health Mission on the lines of Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether the loopholes in National Rural Health Mission have been taken into consideration while formulating the action plan regarding Urban Health Mission;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the scheme that Government has for Madhya Pradesh under the Urban Health Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (d) To address the health care needs of urban population particularly the urban poor, there is a proposal for launching National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The details of the Mission are being finalized. Amongst other things, lessons learnt while implementing National Rural Mission (NRHM) are important inputs for formulating the NUHM.

- (e) The Urban Health Mission is yet to be launched.

#### **Spurious drugs**

†1016. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cases pertaining to selling of spurious drugs in the country are increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the policies and mechanism of Government are proving unsuccessful in putting a check on spurious drugs;
- (d) if so, whether formulation of a new policy and new mechanism is being contemplated upon; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. The number of samples declared as spurious in the last 3 years do not indicate any rise in cases of spurious drugs in the country. A Statement containing the details of number of drug samples drawn for test and reported sub-standard and spurious during last three years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) No.
- (d) and (e) The existing drug control mechanism in the country both in the States and at the Centre is being strengthened continuously. It is a continuous and ongoing process.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by  
State Drugs Controller during 2009-10*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Drugs Samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4647	97	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil (report on 32 samples awaited)	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	549	22	Nil
4.	Bihar	2955	48	27
5.	Goa	656	19	Nil
6.	Gujarat	373	56	2
7.	Haryana	1517	36	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	953	16	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1245	36	1
10.	Karnataka	3100	156	Nil
11.	Kerala	4506	169	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	477	22	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	5877	378	9
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	Nil
16.	Mizoram	75	2	Nil
17.	Nagaland	4	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	1657	25	1
19.	Punjab	1968	112	1

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	1194	87	17
21.	Sikkim	4	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3770	419	3
23.	Tripura	352	20	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1403	88	27
25.	West Bengal	1040	61	11
26.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	113	3	Nil
29.	Delhi	539	22	6
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1
31.	Daman and Diu	51	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	26	11	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	186	36	2
35.	Uttarakhand	...	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:		39248	1942	117

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by  
State Drugs Controller during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Drugs Samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4052	52	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil

---

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	760	63	1
4.	Bihar	2359	58	8
5.	Goa	642	26	Nil
6.	Gujarat	5037	317	6
7.	Haryana	2348	67	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1125	17	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1480	27	4
10.	Karnataka	3740	136	5
11.	Kerala	3485	128	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1936	82	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6494	449	31
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	157	1	Nil
16.	Mizoram	86	3	Nil
17.	Nagaland	63	0	Nil
18.	Odisha	3166	111	Nil
19.	Punjab	2864	60	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	2315	133	4
21.	Sikkim	24	4	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3632	284	3
23.	Tripura	518	19	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1247	179	30
25.	West Bengal	917	39	Nil
26.	Puducherry	Nil	0	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	5	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	33	3	Nil

---

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Delhi	651	24	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1
31.	Daman and Diu	49	1	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	0	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	182	67	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	195	16	Nil
35.	Uttarakhand	102	1	Nil
TOTAL:		49682	2372	95

*Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by  
State Drugs Controller during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Drugs Samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4758	22	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	2	Nil
3.	Assam	315	25	Nil
4.	Bihar	711	8	Nil
5.	Goa	765	25	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2874	186	64
7.	Haryana	1669	32	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1470	32	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1940	133	5
10.	Karnataka	5268	159	2
11.	Kerala	3904	202	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2617	104	Nil



1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	6928	521	19
14.	Manipur*	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	68	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	71	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	12	Nil	Nil
18.	Odisha	2910	54	Nil
19.	Punjab	3031	41	1
20.	Rajasthan	1605	128	Nil
21.	Sikkim	26	1	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	4110	298	4
23.	Tripura	185	8	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1328	152	11
25.	West Bengal	687	18	3
26.	Puducherry	48	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	79	6	Nil
29.	Delhi	283	13	9
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	89	1	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	36	9	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	20	3	Nil
35.	Uttarakhand	180	3	1
TOTAL:		48082	2186	133

\*Data is till Oct., 2011, latest data not provided.

**Vacant health posts in NE States**

1017. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of doctors and nursing staff are lying vacant in the hospitals of all North Eastern (NE) States, particularly in Nagaland;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any policy or programme to fill up these vacancies in recent time;
- (d) by when these posts are likely to be filled;
- (e) whether Government proposes to encourage the doctors by way of a special scheme to work in this remote and backward area of the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Some vacancies of doctors and nursing staff are there in hospitals of NE States. As per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 in Nagaland, 302 nursing staff is available against sanctioned staff of 334 while 101 doctors are available in PHCs against a requirement of 126.

(c) and (d) Public Health is a State subject. The posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments. The State/UT Governments are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest. No time line can be given for filling up these posts.

(e) and (f) Financial support is provided by the Government of India to NE States under NRHM to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and nursing staff on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans.

Under NRHM, the following steps are being taken to address the situation:—

- Allowing contractual appointments under NRHM to immediately fill gaps so as to meet the requirement of manpower.
- To overcome shortage of specialists, Multiskilling of the available doctors through trainings such as, Life Saving Anesthetic Skills (LSAS), “Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BeMONC), Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CeMONC)”, is done.

- To improve availability of personnel in difficult and remote areas, monetary incentives are provided to staff posted in hard to reach and inaccessible areas.

**Free distribution of tobacco products to children**

†1018. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government to check the practice of distributing free bidi, cigarettes and pouches of tobacco by tobacco companies among children;
- (b) whether World Health Organisation has apprised and warned Government on this issue;
- (c) if so, the action taken in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government has enacted "Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA) in 2003. Section 5 of the COTPA prohibits all forms of advertisement, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products. Free distribution of tobacco products amounts to promotion which is prohibited under the Act.

Any violation of this provision is a punishable offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both for first offence AND in the case of second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

Further as per Section - 6 COTPA, 2003, prohibits sale to and by minors (below 18 years of age) and within a radius of 100 yards of all educational institutions.

Any violation of this provision is a punishable offence with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(b) Yes. Article 13 of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) on Prohibition on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship (including cross-border advertising) and Article 16 on Prohibition on sale of tobacco products to and by minors are both relevant in this context.

WHO FCTC is the first global public health treaty and it enlists key strategies for reduction of demand and supply of tobacco. Government of India has signed

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and ratified the WHO FCTC and in now a party and hence is obligated to take systematic steps for reduction of demand and supply of tobacco products.

(c) and (d) The Government has notified the Rules related to prohibition on sale to and by minors has *vide* G.S.R 619 (E) dated 11th August, 2011. The extant Rule also mandates display of warning board at point of sale alongwith pictorial depiction of ill effect of tobacco use on health. A set of 12 officials from different departments have been notified to enforce these provisions. The Rules related to prohibition on sale of tobacco products within a radius of 100 yards of all educational institutions has been notified *vide* G.S.R 40(E) dated 11th January, 2010.

Further Government has also notified the Rules to regulate the depiction of tobacco scenes in movies and TV programmes *vide* G.S.R 786 dated 27th October, 2011 and implemented *w.e.f.* 14th November, 2011. These Rules prohibit the depiction of tobacco products or their usage in promos and posters of films and television programmes thereby protecting the children from unnecessary exposure of tobacco products.

In order to implement the Rules under COTPA regular communications have been sent to various departments of the State/UTs Government including Home Secretary, Director General of Police and Transport Commissioners, and to Panchayati Raj Institutions to sensitize them about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption and requesting them to ensure effective compliance of the provisions of Tobacco Control Act (COTPA), 2003. Guidelines for implementation of Section 4, 6 and 7 of COTPA, 2003 have also been sent to all the State/UTs to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of COTPA. Under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), which is currently under implementation in 21 States covering 42 districts, school Programme is a very important activity at district level. Through this activity children are made aware on the harmful effects of tobacco use as well as the different provisions under COTPA.

In addition to the above, as a part of the national level public awareness campaign under the NTCP, public notices on various sections of COTPA have been published in leading national and regional dailies from time to time.

#### **Death of children due to encephalitis**

1019. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that 100 children below 13 years of age have died because of suspected encephalitis;

(b) if so, whether Government will declare it an epidemic and take immediate action; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Government of India closely monitors the cases and deaths of children due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in different parts of the country.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has already put in place a strategy for dealing with JE/AES. The prevention and control strategy includes JE vaccination of children in campaign mode as well as routine immunization, disease surveillance through sentinel sites, early case detection and proper case management, integrated vector control and Behavior Change Communication. The strategy is primarily implemented by the State Governments. However, the Government of India provides technical support and supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds and commodities as per the requirements of the States reflected in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

#### **Patients suffering from STDs**

1020. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients in India suffering from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV-AIDS;

(b) which are the major affected regions in the country and the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to address these issues; and

(d) the quantum of fund allocated for spreading awareness about these diseases and treatment during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The number of patients diagnosed and treated for Sexually Transmitted Infections/Reproductive Tract Infections (STI/RTI) in India during FY 2011-12 as per Computerized Information Management System (CMIS) of National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) is 1,00,71,962.

Based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2008-09, it is estimated that 23.9 lakh people are infected with HIV in India. The number of cases detected to be HIV positive in India during FY 2011-12 is 2,84,973.

(b) Based on the HIV prevalence and burden, six States (Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Manipur and Nagaland) are described as High

Prevalence States and rest of the States are described as low-moderate prevalence States. These States showed high levels of HIV prevalence among general population as well as high risk groups (Female Sex Workers, Men who have Sex with Men and Injecting Drug Users). These six States also account for 57% of all HIV infections in the country as per HIV sentinel Surveillance 2008-09. Similarly STDs are also more prevalent among the high risk group population as well as bridge populations.

(c) In order to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, the Government of India is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Launched in July, 2007, Phase-III of the programme (2007-2012) has the goal to halt and reverse the epidemic in the country over the five year period by integrating programmes for prevention, care, support and treatment. The programme has adopted a four-pronged strategy:

1. Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population.
2. Providing greater care, support and treatment to larger number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA)
3. Strengthening the infrastructure, systems and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national level, and
4. Strengthening the nationwide Strategic Information Management System.

These are being achieved by up-scaling preventive services to high risk populations through targeted interventions, behaviour change communication for improved awareness, expanding counseling and testing services, safety of blood and blood products through mandatory screening of every unit of blood before use, treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, condom promotion, support and treatment of HIV infected persons including the treatment of opportunistic infections, provision of anti-retroviral drugs and mainstreaming of HIV intervention strategies.

The programme for control and prevention of STI/RTI has been an integral part of National AIDS control programme phase III. It aims to provide universal, comprehensive and standardized quality STI/RTI services to all population groups with special emphasis on high risk group populations and vulnerable populations including women and youth, utilizing the existing infrastructure and resources of public health care delivery system. The cornerstone of the programme is management of STI/RTI through syndromic approach using colour coded drug kits.

(d) Funds allocated (Rupees in Lakhs) for last three years for spreading awareness about these diseases and treatment are as detailed below:—

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in Lakhs)
2010-11	24467.29
2011-12	23643.59
2012-13	23138.64
TOTAL	71249.52

### **Shortage of medical professionals**

1021. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India faces acute shortage of medical professionals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the shortfall in number of doctors, nurses, surgeons (dental) in the country;
- (d) the ratio of population per doctor; and
- (e) the action taken by Government to reduce the country's acute shortage of medical professionals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. However adequate numbers of dental surgeons are available in the country.

(b) and (c) As per the Report of the Steering Committee on Health for the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission, against a WHO recommended norm of 25 health workers (doctors, nurses, midwives), there are only 19 health workers per 10,000 people in India. Additionally, there are 7.9 lakh AYUSH practitioners registered in the country (approx. 6.5 per 10,000).

(d) The current doctor-population ratio in the country is estimated to be around 1:2000.

(e) The Government has already taken a large number of steps to reduce the shortage of medical professionals in the country which include:-

- (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (ii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.

- (iii) Relaxation in teacher-student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.
- (v) Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses
- (vi) Financial assistance to strengthen and upgrade the schools and colleges of nursing.
- (vii) Establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phases) in the country under PMSSY.
- (viii) Establishment of 6 colleges of nursing at sites of AIIMS like institutions being set up under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

#### **Over crowding in Government hospitals**

1022. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that huge number of patients in Government hospitals are unable to get medical treatment due to over crowding;
- (b) whether Government is aware that OPD counters in Government hospitals are equipped with inadequate manpower and outdated method of registration of patients;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to monitor the condition of Government hospitals; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Since Health is a State Subject, no such information is maintained centrally. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to take necessary steps to provide adequate healthcare facilities to the people.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, all the patients coming for medical treatment are attended to promptly. Most of these hospitals are having computerized Registration Counters managed by trained manpower. The complaint/Grievances Cell are also functioning in the Hospitals and regular meetings and



inspections are undertaken for smooth functioning of the hospitals by the Hospital Authorities. Director General of Health Service is the overall in charge of the Central Government Hospital administration, under his supervision regular and frequent monitoring and inspection are carried out to monitor the working of these hospitals.

### **Prevention of malnutrition among children**

1023. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rate of malnutrition among Indian children has been on the rise as reported by the Child Development Index 2012;
- (b) if so, the current rate of malnutrition and the rate of increase from the previous year among children below the age of five;
- (c) the measures being taken to reduce malnutrition among children; and
- (d) to what extent these measures have been effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Child Development Index is a composite index which considers Child mortality, access to primary education and under nutrition. As per Child Development Index (CDI) 2012, India is positioned at 112th rank, whereas India was ranked 103rd in 2000-04.

There is no specific country-wise information regarding rise in the rate of malnutrition in the report on Child Development Index 2012.

(c) In the reproductive and child health programme of NRHM, the remedial steps taken are as follows:—

- Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breast-feeding and exclusive breast-feeding till 6 months of age.
- Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 564 such centres are functional all over the country.
- Specific program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for children 6 to 60 months.

- Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health and Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Nutrition Education on VHNDs (Village Health and Nutrition Days) to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast-feeding.
- Growth monitoring of children upto three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.

(d) The recent HUNGaMA survey (2010-11) shows that in the 100 Focus Districts, the prevalence of child underweight has decreased from 53.1 per cent (DLHS 2, 2002-04) to 42 per cent (HUNGaMA 2011); this represents a 20.3 per cent decrease over 7 year period with an average annual rate of reduction of 2.9 per cent.

#### **Nicotine content in gutka products**

†1024. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that high concentration of nicotine is found in gutka products of companies like Dilbaag, Sanjog, Shikhar, Swagat etc.; and

(b) if so, the action taken against such companies under the Food Safety and Standards Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011, use of tobacco and nicotine are prohibited in the food products.

Enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder lies with the State/UT Governments. Some States viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana and Kerala have already banned gutka.

#### **Allocation of funds to Rajasthan for medical facilities**

†1025. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Central Government to the State Government of Rajasthan for the expansion of rural medical facilities during the last three years; and

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the funds provided to the State Government for the construction of new medical centres and renovation of the existing medical centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A statement showing the funds provided by the Central Government to the State Government of Rajasthan under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which includes funds for expansion of rural medical facilities during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The funds sanctioned for the construction of new medical centres and renovation of the existing medical centres is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

**Statement**

*The Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission for the F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13 for Rajasthan*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2009-10 Release <sup>1</sup>	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1.	RCH-II	181.50	231.06	299.07
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	227.51	243.53	319.57
3.	Routine Immunization	6.48	11.54	13.22
4.	P.P.I.	21.19	16.78	7.63
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	272.26	320.24	364.31
6.	<b>National Disease Control Programmes:</b>			
	(a) Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	1.78	2.28	1.36
	(b) National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	0.02	0.00	0.41
	(c) National leprosy Eradication Programme*	1.45	1.08	1.37
	(d) National Programme for control of Blindness*	8.74	8.63	7.40
	(e) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme*	12.63	13.10	13.43

1	2	3	4	5
	(f) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme*	15.41	15.73	17.79
	GRAND TOTAL	748.96	863.97	1045.55

Note: \*Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

1. Figures on Release pertains to Funds Release by Central Government only.

#### **Statement-II**

*Approval of New Constructions/Renovation of Medical Centres under NRHM for the F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2011-12 for Rajasthan*

(Rs. in Crore)

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
141.30	147.13	135.50	423.93

Note: The above Figures includes the New Construction/Renovation of Medical Centres of district Hospital, SDH, CHC, PHC etc.

#### **Opening of Ashok Paper Mill in Assam**

1026. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for opening of Ashok Paper Mill in Jogighopa, Assam as per promise made in the Assam Accord, 1985;

(b) whether it is a fact that on various occasions Government has announced that steps are being taken to revive the Mill; and

(c) if so, the present status of the proposal and date of opening of the Ashok Paper Mill?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) As per Assam Accord, Central Government will render full assistance to the State Government in their efforts to reopen *inter-alia* Ashok Paper Mill (APM). Action has been taken for revival of Ashok Paper Mill (APM) and a financial package of Rs. 67.08 crore was provided by the Government of India in the year 1989-90 for the same. The Government of Assam signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Sanghi Textiles Limited in 1995 and subsequently, with Sonoko Paper and Industries Limited in 2000 to run the mill. These companies could not revive the mill. In 2007, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India,

indicated that Ministry of Heavy Industry would be the nodal Ministry for revival of APM and would engage Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC)/any other renowned consultant for preparing Techno-Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for revival of the mill.

Accordingly, HPC engaged a reputed consultant for preparation of TEFR and Detailed Project Report (DPR). Based on consultant's report, a Greenfield Project of 200000 TPA capacity of writing-printing paper with an envisaged investment of Rs. 2476 crore was prepared.

Revival of Ashok Paper Mill will be feasible after Detailed Project Report (DPR) is finalized, mode of revival is decided, an appropriate implementing agency is appointed and sources of financing the revival scheme are finalized. Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) has approved Terms of Reference (ToR) for conducting Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for getting environmental clearance. Rapid Environment Impact Assessment (REIA) study report has been submitted by the consultant. In order to get Environmental Clearance (EC) for the project, the Public Hearing was conducted at Jogighopa on 30.09.2011 and the proceedings of the hearing forwarded to Ministry of Environment and Forests for obtaining environmental clearance for the project.

**Excess fund with heavy industries and public enterprises sector**

‡1027. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that excess amount of money is lying with the heavy industries and public enterprises in Government sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the quantum of such amount at the end of March, 2012;
- (c) the names of the Public Sector Enterprises alongwith the quantum of excess money with them;
- (d) whether there is any scheme to use this excess amount in production sources for generating employment opportunities; and
- (e) if so, the outlines of such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (b) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11 placed in the Parliament on 22.03.2012, all CPSEs taken together have a total cash and bank balance of Rs. 28415322 lakhs as on 31.03.2011, the latest period on which the information is available.

(c) The individual details of CPSEs, in this regard is available in volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey, 2010-11 which is a public document and was placed in both the Houses of Parliament on 22.03.2012.

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) The different CPSEs utilize their cash and bank balance as per the policy decisions of their respective Board of Directors.

**Transfer of sick industries to private sector**

†1028. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding transfer of sick heavy industries of public sector to private sector;

(b) whether Government is capable to revive these sick industries through its resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises is making all efforts for the revival of sick/loss making CPSEs by making them competitive and profitable. The Department has started the process of undertaking a fresh appraisal of the status of each such CPSE with a view to assessing the prospects of its revival on case to case basis. As per the process established for considering restructuring/revival of CPSEs, cases of identified CPSEs under the Department are placed before the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) for suitable recommendations.

(b) After approval of revival schemes of sick CPSEs by the Government, funds are released to such CPSEs as sanctioned in the revival packages.

(c) The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*Funds released by the Government in Revival/Restructuring of CPSEs under Department of Heavy Industry*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	CPSE	Fresh Government of India funds		Waivers/ Conversions	Government of India guarantee	Total
		Capital investment	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur	4.28	Nil	66.32	Nil	70.60

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd., Kolkata	60.00	Nil	42.92	Nil	102.92
3.	BBJ Constn. Co. Ltd., Kolkata	Nil	Nil	54.61	Nil	54.61
4.	Praga Tools Ltd., Secunderabad (AP)	5.00	Nil	177.12	32.59	214.71
5.	Heavy Engg. Corp., Ranchi	102.00	Nil	1116.30	150.00	1368.30
6.	HMT (Bearings) Ltd., Hyderabad	7.40	Nil	26.57	17.40	51.37
7.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., Kolkata	4.00	Nil	112.91	Nil	116.91
8.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd., New Delhi	30.67	153.62	1252.25	15.70	1452.24
9.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Allahabad	Nil	Nil	153.15	3.37	156.52
10.	HMT (MT) Ltd.	180.00	543.00	157.80	Nil	880.80
11.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	29.56	87.06	154.75	111.96	383.33
12.	National Instruments Ltd.	Nil	1.81	240.05	Nil	241.86
13.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.	251.26	38.19	126.98	252.99	669.42
14.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Nil	Nil	815.59	Nil	815.59
15.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Nil	Nil	504.36	45.00	549.36
16.	Burn Standard Company Limited	Nil	25.43	1139.51	Nil	1164.94
TOTAL		674.17	849.11	6141.19	629.01	8293.48

**Revival of loss making CPSEs**

1029. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated any revival/restructure plan for loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) out of the 17 Central Public Sector Enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) *vide* Resolution in December, 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, *inter-alia*, on the revival and restructuring of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

BRPSE has so far given its recommendations for revival of 59 CPSEs and closure of 3 CPSEs to the Government. Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, Government has so far approved revival of 43 CPSEs and closure of 2 CPSEs envisaging total assistance of Rs. 26,108 crores (cash assistance of Rs. 4,505 crores in the form of infusion of funds and non-cash assistance of Rs.21, 603 crores in the form of waivers/write offs of interest/loans, conversion of loans into equity, etc.) from Government of India. The remaining 17 cases, given in the Statement (*See* below), are at different stages of consideration by the Government.

**Statement***Cases under consideration by the Government*


---

Sl.No.	Name of the Administrative Ministry/Department/CPSE
--------	---

---

1	2
---	---

---

**Department of Heavy Industry**

1. Triveni Structural Ltd., Allahabad, UP
2. HMT Ltd., Bangalore
3. HMT Watches Ltd., Bangalore
4. Hindustan Cables Ltd., Kolkata
5. HMT Chinar Watches Ltd., Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)
6. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.

**Ministry of Textiles**

7. Elgin Mills Company Ltd.
-



**Deptt. of Fertilizers**

8. Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Manali, Tamil Nadu
9. Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.

**Deptt. of Pharmaceuticals**

10. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana
11. IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd., Chennai
12. Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd., Muzaffarpur, Bihar

**Deptt. of Chemicals and Petrochemicals**

13. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

**Ministry of Coal**

14. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

**Ministry of Steel**

15. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd., Kolkata

**M/o Development of North Eastern Region**

16. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd.

**Department of Food and Public Distribution**

17. Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.

**Subsidy on diesel and gas**

†1030. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to deregulate diesel, gas and kerosene after withdrawing subsidy being given on them; and

(b) the amount of subsidy being given on these three products each year by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) The Government is providing subsidy of ₹ 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 22.58 per 14.2 kg LPG Cylinder on Domestic LPG from the fiscal budget

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002". In addition, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) also incur under-recovery on sale of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG as the prices of these products are being modulated by the Government. The details of subsidy provided by the Government and the under-recovery incurred by the OMCs during 2011-12 is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Product	Subsidy under "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002"	Under-recovery incurred by the OMCs*	Total subsidy to the consumers
Diesel	Not Applicable	81192	81192
PDS Kerosene	863	27352	28215
Domestic LPG	2137	29997	32134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>1,38,541</b>	<b>1,41,541</b>

\*To compensate the under-recovery of ₹ 1,38,541 crore, the Government and the upstream oil companies have contributed ₹ 83,500 crore and ₹ 55,000 crore respectively. ₹ 41 crore was borne by the OMCs.

#### Shale gas reserve

†1031. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the third country after the United States of America and Canada which has Shale gas reserve area of more than 12,000 square km.;

(b) whether the allocation of the work of gas exploration has been done through bids; and

(c) the extent of dependency on imports as a result of use of this Shale gas reserve by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan as at present 80 per cent requirement of petro products in the country are being met through import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) After success of shale gas exploration and exploitation in United States of America (USA), several countries including India have initiated steps for exploring shale gas potential of their sedimentary basins.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Based on the data gathered from exploration and exploitation of conventional oil and gas, it is expected that sedimentary basins of India have potential for shale gas. The estimation of shale gas resources in the country is in progress.

(b) So far, no shale gas block has been awarded for exploration in the country through bidding.

(c) Reduction in dependency on imports of oil and gas by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan will be known only after complete resource assessment, award of Shale Gas blocks, drilling/completion of wells and assessing production potential of Shale Gas blocks.

### **Production cost of petro products**

1032. SHRI DEVENER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the methodology followed by OMCs in calculating the production cost of per litre petrol, diesel, kerosene, one kg. of LPG gas, etc.;

(b) the rationale for the OMCs to come to the conclusion that they are suffering from under-recoveries; and

(c) the procedure for calculating the under-recoveries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Refinery Gate Price (RGP) based on Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Petrol and Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG from refineries. The TPP & IPP are determined based on prices prevailing in the international market.

(b) and (c) As mentioned above, the OMCs pay RGP based on international prices when they purchase petroleum products from the refineries. Accordingly, the price recovered by the OMCs from the consumers are also based on international prices. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol (upto 25.06.2010). Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the prices of these products have not been increased in line with changes in the prices in international market. This has resulted in under-recovery on sale of these products by OMCs. The details of current RGP and calculation of under-recovery of OMCs on Petrol (as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are given in Statement.

**Statement***Price buildup of petrol and diesel at Delhi effective 16.8.2012*

(₹/litre)

Particulars	Petrol <sup>^</sup>	Diesel
Price paid to Refinery (RGP)	42.81	45.11
Other Cost Elements*	3.77	3.07
Excise Duty	14.78	2.06
VAT including Pollution cess on Diesel**	10.94	4.84
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72.30</b>	<b>55.08</b>
Less: Unmet gap/Under recovery to OMCs	3.84	13.76
Existing Retail Selling Price	68.46	41.32

*Price buildup of PDS kerosene and domestic LPG at Delhi effective 1.8.2012*

Particulars	PDS Kerosene (₹/litre)	Domestic LPG ₹/14.2 kg cylinder
Price paid to Refinery (RGP)	40.90	531.39
Other Cost Elements*	2.58	121.17
Excise Duty	Nil	Nil
VAT**	0.71	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44.19</b>	<b>652.56</b>
Less: Subsidy under notified scheme, 2002	0.82	22.58
Less: Under recovery to OMCs	28.54	231.00
Existing Retail Selling Price	14.83	399.00

<sup>^</sup>As per IOC, as petrol is a deregulated product.

\*Other Cost elements include Dealer Commission, freight, Marketing Costs and Margins, LPG Bottling charges, etc.

\*\*Delhi VAT

**Policy for conservation of forests**

‡1033. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is giving more priority to construction projects related to development rather than conservation of forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any clear-cut policy has been framed by Government to accord priority for conservation of forests or for construction of modern development projects?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Use of forest land for non-forest purpose, including for execution of development projects, require prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are examined in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Rules and Guidelines framed there-under. Approval under this Act for diversion of forest land is accorded only after ascertaining that the requirement of forest land for non-forest purposes is bare minimum and unavoidable.

To mitigate impacts of diversion of forest land on the ecology, environment, biodiversity and overall forest cover in the country, the Central Government while according approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land stipulates appropriate conditions. Important among these conditions are transfer and mutation of equivalent non-forest land in favour of State Forest Department (SFD) for creation of compensatory afforestation from the funds to be provided by the user agency; notification of such non-forest land transferred in favour of the SFD as Reserved Forest/Protected Forest; realization of Net Present Value (NPV) of the diverted forest land from the user agency for execution of various activities for conservation, protection and management of forests and wildlife and realization of funds from the user agencies for preparation and execution of appropriate plans for conservation and development of wildlife in and around the forest land diverted for non-forest purposes.

Apart from the above, Ministry of Environment and Forests also provides financial assistance to State/Union Territory Governments for conservation and development of forests.

---

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Under-recoveries of OMCs**

1034. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the magnitude of under-recoveries suffered by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years;
- (b) the factors responsible for such under-recoveries; and
- (c) the steps taken to minimize the under recoveries of the OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The under-recoveries incurred by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three years are given below:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Under-recovery (₹ crore)	46,051	78,190	1,38,541

Note - under-recovery on petro was upto 25.06.2010.

(b) The OMCs pay Refinery Gate Price (RGP) based on international prices when purchasing the petroleum products from the refineries. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol (upto 25.06.2010), Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the prices of these products have not been increased in line with changes in the prices in international market, resulting in incidence of under-recovery on sale of these products by OMCs.

(c) In view of the alarming situation arising out of huge projected under-recoveries of OMCs during 2011-12. Government took the following decisions on 24th June, 2011:-

- (i) Elimination of 5% Customs Duty on Crude Oil and reduction in Customs Duty on petroleum products by 5%.
- (ii) Reduction of Excise Duty on Diesel by ₹ 2.60 per litre. The remaining Excise Duty of ₹ 2.06 per litre on Diesel could not be reduced as it is earmarked towards Road and Education Cess.
- (iii) Minimal price increase of ₹ 3/- per litre on Diesel, ₹ 21- per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 50/- per 14.2 kg Domestic LPG cylinder excluding State levies.

Through above measures listed from serial (i) to (iii), the Government sacrificed revenue amounting to ₹ 49,000 crore annually.

**Foreign investment in petroleum sector**

1035. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the plans Government is formulating to enhance investment from foreign investors into the country; and

(b) the status of ONGC Videsh's operations in South China Sea in view of Chinese opposition to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government has formulated plans to attract and promote foreign investment in order to supplement domestic capital, technology and skills for accelerating economic growth. In order to provide energy security, the Government is encouraging foreign investment in exploration and refining activities that require expensive state-of-art technology. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in exploration and refining sector is allowed under the automatic route with 100% equity for private companies, subject to the existing sectoral policy and regulatory framework.

(b) At present ONGC Videsh is involved in one exploration block and one producing asset in South China Sea.

**Increase in prices of petro-products**

1036. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to pressures from private oil companies and other sources, prices of petrol, diesel and their by-products are forced to increase; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to eliminate the pressure from private oil companies and other sources to increase the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

However, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man

from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, resulting in incurrence of under-recovery to the OMCs. OMCs are currently selling Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG below the required price and are incurring under-recovery of ₹ 13.78 per litre on the sale of Diesel, ₹ 28.54 per litre on PDS Kerosene and ₹ 231.00 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Domestic LPG based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.8.2012 for Diesel and 1.8.2012 for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. There is no increase in the retail selling price of these products since 25.06.2011.

#### **Daily revision of petrol prices**

†1037. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is also considering to revise petrol prices on daily basis on the lines of USA, Europe and Brazil;
- (b) whether Government has made up its mind primarily on this matter; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

#### **Harassment of consumers by LPG gas distributors**

1038. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether LPG gas distributors are harassing consumers in the refund of their security deposit who have misplaced their security deposit receipt; and
- (b) if so, whether there is any proposal to direct LPG gas distributors not to harass such consumers and refund their security deposit at the time of surrendering their gas connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Subscription Voucher (SV) is issued at the time of enrollment of customer is the receipt for the security deposit. In case of loss of SV, customer is required to submit an indemnity bond on duly notarized non-judicial stamp paper of appropriate value and can then return the cylinder and Pressure Regulator to the distributor for the refund of security deposit.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



LPG distributors are under instruction to provide format of indemnity bond and guide the customers on the procedure for submission of indemnity bond. Customers approaching the Area Officers/Field Officers of the OMCs are also guided appropriately.

#### **LNG terminal on East Coast**

1039. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no LNG terminal to import gas coming from abroad on the entire East Coast and thus the cost of imported gas to utilities located on the East Coast becomes very high, as it has to be transported from the terminal on the West Coast;

(b) if so, whether a terminal could be built on the East Coast in Andhra Pradesh to facilitate supply of gas for the proposed 2,100 MW gas based power plant in Telangana region of Kareemnagar district, Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Petronet LNG Limited (PLL) has reported that they have initiated the process of developing LNG terminal at Gangavaram port in the State of Andhra Pradesh with 5 MMTPA capacity which will be connected to gas pipelines for delivering gas to various consumers including power sector. Besides this Andhra Pradesh Gas Distribution Corporation Limited (APGDC), a Joint Venture of GAIL Gas Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of GAIL (India) Limited) and Andhra Pradesh Gas Infrastructure Corporation Private Limited (APGIC) is also pursuing to set up a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) in offshore Andhra Pradesh.

#### **Reservation policy in allocation of petrol pumps**

1040. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to reserve 27 per cent allocation of new petrol pump dealerships to other backward classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had detected discrimination in the earlier system for allotment of petrol pumps; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Within the 27 per cent reservation for other backward classes (OBCs), 2% reservation is for Defence and Government/Public Sector Undertaking (Government/PSU) category, 1% reservation is for Physically Handicapped (PH), Outstanding Sports Person (OSP) and Freedom Fighter (FF) category and the rest 24 % reservation is for other OBCs.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### Consultancy services by PSUs

1041. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether PSUs provide consultancy services to the domestic and foreign players in the petroleum sector; and

(b) if so, the amount of earnings and the utilization thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Out of the six major oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), three oil PSUs namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have informed that they are providing consultancy services to domestic and foreign clients in the petroleum sector. The earnings of the three oil PSUs through consultancy services for the last three years are given in the table below:

(Rs. Lakh)

Name of the PSU	Income from consultancy services
ONGC	1768.55
IOCL	3170
BPCL	20.72

The oil PSUs have informed that the earnings from consultancy services form part of the overall earnings of the companies.

Another PSU namely, Engineers India Limited (EIL) under the administrative control of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas also provides consultancy services to the companies operating in petroleum sector. It has been informed by the company that its turnover for the financial year 2011-12 was Rs 3698.82 crore and the profit after tax was Rs 636.32 crore.

#### Natural gas pipeline grid

1042. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that at present natural gas pipeline grid is still not sufficient to connect consumption centres to sources of the fuel;
- (b) if so, the details of natural gas pipeline grid installed since 2005; and
- (c) the action Government has taken to meet the growing demands of natural gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) More than 11,000 km. of cross-country gas pipelines have been laid so far for connecting the consumption centers for supply of gas, and another 14,000 km. of pipelines infrastructure is under various stages of implementation. However, the development of pipeline infrastructure is a ongoing process which will progress with increase in demand of natural gas. The details of natural gas pipelines installed since 2005 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Government has initiated multi-pronged measures to increase availability of natural gas in the country. They are as follows:—

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds,
- (ii) Coal Bed Methane (CBM),
- (iii) Shale Gas,
- (iv) Gas Hydrates,
- (v) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from various countries, and
- (vi) Transnational pipelines, viz., Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline and Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline.

**Statement**

*Details of Natural Gas Pipeline Projects Installed Since Year 2005*

Sl. No.	Name of the Pipeline	Name of Entity	Length (Kms)	Completion Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dahej-Uran-Dabhol-Panvel	GAIL	815	Completed in year 2008
2.	Kakinada-Hyderabad-Uran-Ahmedabad (East-West Pipeline)	RGTEL	1385	Completed in year 2009
3.	Dadri-Panipat	IOCL	132	Completed in year 2010

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Dahej-Vijaypur-(DVPL)- Vijaypur-Dadri (GREP) augmentation	GAIL	1280	Partly-Commissioned
5.	Dadri-Bawana-Nangal	GAIL	886	Partly-Commissioned
6.	Chhainsa-Gurgoan-Jhajjar- Hissar	GAIL	455	Partly-Commissioned
7.	GSPL's High Pressure Gujarat Gas Grid	GSPL	2239	Partly-Commissioned

#### CNG and LPG filling stations

1043. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CNG and LPG filling stations/pumps in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to open more CNG and LPG filling stations/pumps in rural areas of the country including Gujarat particularly in the districts of Patan and Mehsana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The number of CNG and Auto LPG filling stations/pumps in the country are 774 and 655 respectively. State-wise numbers are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), authorized for City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in the country has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development (CNG/PNG) in more than 300 possible geographical areas including Mehsana in the State of Gujarat, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board and on *suo moto* basis. The development of City Gas Distribution network in a geographical area is based on the availability of natural gas through transmission pipelines in its vicinity. Setting up of CNG stations within the authorized Geographical Area is undertaken by the authorized entity based on techno-economic feasibility. The details of Auto LPG filling Stations proposed to be opened by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

***Statement-I***

*Number of CNG and Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS) in the country at present, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	4
4.	Bihar	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	7
6.	Goa	0	3
7.	Gujarat	284	47
8.	Haryana	13	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	0	4
12.	Karnataka	0	99
13.	Kerala	0	70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	28
15.	Maharashtra	168	80
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	3
21.	Punjab	0	14
22.	Rajasthan	2	35
23.	Sikkim	0	0

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	80
25.	Tripura	2	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29	35
27.	Uttarakhand	0	9
28.	West Bengal	0	40
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	0	5
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1
4.	Daman and Diu	0	0
5.	Lakshadweep	0	0
6.	NCT of Delhi	240	20
7.	Puducherry	0	2
TOTAL		774	655

\*Figures of ALDS relate to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

**Statement-II**

*Number of ALDS proposed to be opened in the country State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	0

---

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	0
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	8
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2
15.	Maharashtra	0
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	0
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	0
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2
27.	Uttarakhand	0
28.	West Bengal	5
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Chandigarh	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
4.	Daman and Diu	0

---

1	2	3
5.	Lakshadweep	0
6.	NCT of Delhi	1
7.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		27

\*Figures of ALDS relate to Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies.

#### **Estimate of crude oil processing expenditure**

†1044. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that petrol and diesel are produced in the country by processing crude oil in the oil refineries under Government sector;

(b) if so, whether the estimate of expenditure on processing has been made based on the production of petrol and diesel in these refineries; and

(c) if so, the details of processing expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Refining of crude oil is a process industry where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units such as Crude Distillation Unit (CDU), Vacuum Distillation Unit (VDU), Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCC), Hydro-cracker, Coker unit, Lube Unit etc. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. Finished petroleum products are produced from a blend of various intermediate streams and hence, production cost is not assigned to individual refined products.

#### **Alternate payment channel for oil imported from Iran**

1045. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has been unable to pay for oil imports from Iran;

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

(c) whether Government has managed to set up an alternate payment mechanism for imported crude oil shipments from Iran;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) BPCL has made payment for the entire upliftment of crude oil for the period 2011-12.

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

(c) and (d) After the Asian Clearing Union mechanism was withdrawn by the RBI in December, 2010, the Government operationalised a new payment mechanism in August, 2011 under which all outstanding payments due to the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) are being settled.

India has reached an agreement with Iran to pay 45% of the total value of crude oil imported from that country in Indian Rupee (INR).

- (e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

#### **Procedure for opening CNG filling stations**

†1046. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the procedure to open CNG filling stations in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to hand over the CNG filling stations to private sector like in the case of petrol pumps;
- (c) the number of CNG filling stations opened in the country so far, State-wise; and
- (d) the names of the cities in Jharkhand where such filling stations are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) established under the PNGRB Act, 2006 grants authorization for City and Local Area Natural Gas Distribution Networks in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate, or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2008. CNG filling stations are part of City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. Depending upon natural gas pipeline connectivity/availability, PNGRB includes the Geographical Areas (GAs) in bidding rounds for grant of authorization to develop CGD Networks and those who fulfill the eligibility criteria specified in the PNGRB (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate, or Expand City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Network) Regulations, 2008 can participate in CGD bidding.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The authorized entities, whether private or public, then setup CNG dispensing stations within the respective authorized Geographical Area (GAs) based on the techno-economic feasibility and can operate CNG filling stations.

(c) As per PNGRB, the details of CNG filling stations in the country as on 31.7.2012 are as under:—

S.No.	State	No. of CNG Stations
1.	Haryana	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25
3.	Gujarat	284
4.	Madhya Pradesh	11
5.	Maharashtra	168
6.	Delhi	240
7.	Rajasthan	2
8.	Tripura	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	29

(d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has included Chota Nagpur, Dhanbad, Giridih, Kodarma, Hazaribag and Bokaro in the State of Jharkhand in its roll out plan of CGD network development. However, the development of City Gas Distribution network in a Geographical Area is based on the availability of natural gas through transmission pipelines in its vicinity.

#### **Gas agencies in Hoshiarpur, Punjab**

1047. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have been received from the residents of Kol-Fatuhi, Mahilpur, Jaijon Doaba, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab to open the gas agencies at those places;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government is taking to open the gas agencies in these places; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Representations from the inhabitants of Mahilpur and Jaijon Doaba and the villagers of surrounding areas

were received for opening of LPG distributorships at Mahilpur or Saila Khurd or Kot Fatuhi and Jaijon Doaba Zone, Block Mahilpur, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab. Indian Oil Corporation Limited has reported that a prerequisite for inclusion in the Industry Marketing Plan is a feasibility study. The feasibility study for Mahilpur or Saila Khurd or Kot Fatuhi and Jaijon Doaba Zone, Block Mahilpur, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab has been carried out and it has been found feasible to open one regular LPG distributorship at Mahilpur and one Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitark (RGGLV) at Jaijon.

### **Gas supply for thermal projects**

†1048. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of gas in the country;
- (b) if so, whether various power projects based on gas could not be made functional due to its shortage;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the number of such projects; and
- (d) the efforts being made by Government to increase the production gas and to supply it to various thermal projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of domestic gas in the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Power had indicated a requirement of 33.93 MMSCMD for 9520 MW capacity which were likely to be commissioned by March, 2012/early Twelfth Five Year Plan. The requirement of gas was placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting held on 24.2.2012. EGoM noted their requirement.

(d) Government has initiated multi-pronged measures to increase availability of Natural Gas in the country. They are as follows:-

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds.

Pursue new unconventional sources of gas such as:-

- (a) Coal Bed Methane (CBM)
- (b) Shale gas
- (c) Gas Hydrates

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Review report of gas agencies in NE States**

1049. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all gas agencies in the North Eastern (NE) States are required to submit their review report to the Ministry from time to time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that black marketing is the main cause of shortage of supply of LPG cylinder in the Region;
- (d) whether any complaints have been received by Government against these gas agencies;
- (e) whether due to this performance review report system there has been any significant effect on customer care; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) There is a backlog of a few days in LPG supplies in North Eastern States due to a combination of several other factors *viz.*, shutdown of NRL from 08.04.2012 to 11.06.2012, shutdown of Digboi Refinery from 02.04.2012 to 16.04.2012, shutdown of OIL, Duliajan from 15.06.2012 to 31.06.2012, partial shutdown of Guwahati Refinery from 15.07.2012 and full shutdown from 01.08.2012, strike by North East bulk LPG transporters from 31.03.2012 to 04.04.2012, less production at Bongaigaon Refinery and GAIL, Lakwa during the month of April and May, 2012 and Guwahati Refinery during the month of May, 2012, less availability of imported bulk LPG from Halida to North East, bandhs and floods in Assam.

(d) Based on the established cases of irregularities, including, diversion/blackmarketing of LPG, action has been taken in 84 cases against the erring LPG distributors in North Eastern States during the last three years and the period from April, 2012 to June, 2012 under the provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above. However, OMCs continuously strive to improve customer care and recently LPG Portal has been launched to provide complete transparency to the entire LPG supply chain with a view to meet customer expectations.

**Committee on reviewing PSCs in hydrocarbon exploration**

1050. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a Committee to review Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) in hydrocarbon exploration in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the terms and reference of the said Committee; and
- (d) the time by which the said Committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) A Committee has been constituted under Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, PM's Economic Advisory Council (EAC) to review profit sharing mechanism and Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) in Hydrocarbon explorations. The terms of reference of the Committee are given below:—

- (i) Review of the existing PSCs, including in respect of the current profit-sharing mechanism with the Pre-Tax Investment Multiple (PTIM) as the base parameter and recommend necessary modification of the future PSCs;
- (ii) Exploring various contract models with a view to minimize monitoring of expenditure of the contractor without compromising, firstly, on the hydrocarbons output across time and, secondly, on the Government's take;
- (iii) A suitable mechanism of managing the contract implementation of PSCs which is being handled at present by the representation of Regulator/ Government nominee appointed to the Management Committee;
- (iv) Suitable governmental mechanisms to monitor and to audit Government of India (GoI) share of profit petroleum;
- (v) Structure and elements of the Guidelines for determining the basis or formula for the price of domestically produced gas, and for monitoring actual price fixation; and
- (vi) Any other issues relating to PSCs.

The Committee has been asked to submit its report by 31.08.2012.

#### **Long term target of ONGC**

†1051. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has fixed a long term target for production of crude oil and gas;
- (b) if so, the target fixed till 2030, and the quantum of extra investment to be made by ONGC for this purpose;

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that ONGC has been fixing annual production targets continuously for last one decade and invests extra capital for it; and

(d) if so, the years in which ONGC has been succeeded in achieving the production targets?

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 fixed target for production of crude oil and gas on annual as well as five yearly basis; the latest one being for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (from 2012-13 to 2016-17). The target for 2030 and the extra investments required is being worked out. The target fixed for Crude Oil and Natural gas Production and plan outlay made by ONGC from 2012-13 to 2016-17 are given below:-

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total
Crude oil Production* Million Metric Tonne (MMT)	25.05	28.27	28.00	26.29	25.46	133.07
Gas Production Billion Cubic Metre (BCM)	24.88	25.47	26.67	28.22	38.68	143.92
Plan outlay (Rs. Crores)	33065	36163	34042	30412	30274	163956

\*Including condensate

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. ONGC has been fixing annual production and Plan outlay targets continuously for last one decade. The cumulative production targets (O+OEG *i.e.* oil and oil equivalent gas) have been achieved during five years out of the last ten years. For the other five years, the achievements have been in the range of 97 - 99% of the respective target. The details of targets for production of oil and gas *vs.* Actual production alongwith expenditure target *vs.* Actual Expenditure for last ten years are given in Statement (*See* below).

**Statement***Details of target for production of oil and gas vs. Actual Production alongwith expenditure target vs. Actual Expenditure*

Year	*Crude Prodn. (MMT) Target	*Crude Prodn. (MMT) Actual	Gas Prodn. (BCM) Target	Gas Prodn. (BCM) Actual	Gas Prodn. (BCM) Actual	O+OEG Target (MMTOe)	O+OEG Actual (MMTOe)	% Achievement (MMTOe)	Expenditure target BE (Rs. Crore)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. Crore)
2002-03	25.9	26.01	23.7	24.24	24.24	49.6	50.25	101%	7,408.31	6,063.39
2003-04	26.39	26.06	23.32	23.58	23.58	49.71	49.64	100%	10,2654.12	6,851.98
2004-05	26.96	26.48	22.79	22.97	22.97	49.75	49.45	99%	10,000.00	10,681.29
2005-06	26.61	24.4	21.41	22.57	22.57	48.02	46.97	98%	10,487.01	11,421.03
2006-07	27.35	26.05	21.97	22.44	22.44	49.32	48.49	98%	14,354.28	13,305.03
2007-08	27.16	25.94	22.1	22.33	22.33	49.26	48.27	98%	17,887.06	17,651.04
2008-09	27.32	25.37	21.84	22.49	22.49	49.16	47.86	97%	19,337.53	21,820.11
2009-10	25.76	24.67	22.25	23.11	23.11	48.01	47.78	100%	20,867.58	23,559.05
2010-11	24.95	24.42	22.77	23.09	23.09	47.72	47.51	100%	26,523.02	28,275.54
2011-12	23.74	23.71	23.46	23.32	23.32	47.2	47.03	100%	30,040.02	29,246.56

\*Including condensate

MMTOe: Million Metric Tonne of oil Equivalent

Note: Expenditure is the cumulative of expenditure on seismic surveys, development drilling, exploratory drilling, Capital Projects and purchases, R&amp;D and Institutes, JV Domestic, Integration projects.

**Pricing of petro-products**

†1052. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that companies engaged in selling petro-products in retail market in the country purchase petrol and diesel from oil refineries on the basis of trade parity price, and kerosene and LPG on the import parity price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this formula for pricing is to make oil refineries earn more profit; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not pricing these products for consumers on the basis of its production cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) for purchase of Petrol and Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG to refineries. The IPP/TPP are determined based on prices prevailing in the international market. TPP is weighted average of import parity and export parity in the ratio of 80:20.

(c) and (d) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate product streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total cost to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

Further, more than 90% of the cost of a refining company is constituted by the cost of procurement of crude oil and around 80% of the country's crude oil is being imported. Besides, price of indigenous crude is also based on the price of crude oil in the international market. Since the cost for a refining company is directly linked to the price of crude oil in the international oil market; the price of finished products at the Refinery Gate are also determined on the principles of import/trade parity with linkage to the price of the respective products in the international oil market.

**Households with LPG connections in Bihar**

†1053. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (a) the total percentage of households with LPG facility in the country; and
- (b) the total percentage of households with LPG facility in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 01.07.2012, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are serving about 1401.75 lakh domestic LPG customers in the country, which is approximately 60.7% of the households.

OMCs are serving about 40.80 lakh domestic LPG customers in the State of Bihar, which is approximately 23.2% of the households.

#### **Expansion/upgradation of NH-17**

1054. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the NH-17 expansion/upgradation project in Goa since the same was cancelled on 18 August, 2011;
- (b) whether the State Government of Goa has approached the Central Government with any fresh proposal as regards this project with any new alignments;
- (c) whether Government has announced any new scheme for financing National Highways (NHs) in the country;
- (d) if so, whether the State Government of Goa has approached the Central Government with any proposal under new scheme; and
- (e) if so, the details of the schemes distinguished as models, executed by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) NH-17 which was earlier entrusted to NHAI has now been entrusted to the Government of Goa for development and maintenance. A provision of Rs. 16.70 crore has been made for improvement of NH-17 in the Annual Plan 2012-13.

- (b) and (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway**

1055. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) when will the detailed project report of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway be completed;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the feasibility study and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government intends to combine various activities so as to complete the project by the scheduled date *i.e.* December, 2015 in case of delay in the feasibility study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Feasibility Study of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway has been completed. The DPR preparation is in progress. On completion of preparation of DPR and Land Acquisition, the process for appointment of the Concessionaire would be initiated for execution of the project.

#### **Growing number of vehicles**

1056. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of vehicles has been growing at an average pace of around 10 per cent per annum;

(b) if so, whether there are sufficient roads to accommodate this growth in future; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for the speedy construction of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) As per available information, the compound annual growth rate of registered motor vehicles in the country was 9.9% during the last decade (2001-2011).

(b) to (c) Development of national highways is the responsibility of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. It is a continuous process and highways are upgraded depending on *inter-se* priority, traffic and availability of funds. Road projects are monitored at various levels from time to time for their speedy implementation.

#### **Delayed highways projects due to non-acquisition of land**

1057. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of highway projects being delayed for want to acquisition of land, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the various State Governments to facilitate acquisition of land without much delay; and

(c) whether any targets have been fixed for completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) 58 number ongoing National Highways Projects are delayed for want of land acquisition *inter-alia* including shifting of utilities, environmental clearance etc. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Various steps have been taken by the Government, viz, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments, setting up of Regional Offices by NHAI headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers, setting up of special land acquisition units to minimize the delays due to land acquisition and other impediments.

(c) The completion targets of the projects are revised wherever necessary depending upon the constraints/bottlenecks and resolutions thereof.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of National Highway (NH) projects which are under implementation and being delayed for want of land acquisition alongwith other reasons as on 30-06-2012*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	18
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	7
6.	Karnataka	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5
8.	Maharashtra	7
9.	Punjab	2
10.	Rajasthan	4
11.	Tamil Nadu	2
12.	Uttar Pradesh	5
13.	West Bengal	2

**Target for highway development**

1058. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any target for construction, repair and upgradation of highways for the years 2012-13;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of highways in kms. constructed till date; and
- (d) whether Government is satisfied with the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The scheme-wise details of targets fixed for construction/development of the National Highways (NHs) during the financial years 2011-12 and 2012-13 and achievements thereof are as under which are reasonably satisfactory:—

Year	NHDP		Non-NHDP	
	Target (km)	Achievement (km)	Target (km)	Achievement (km)
2011-12	2500	2248	3946	4057
2012-13	3000	610*	3089	1120*

\*Upto June, 2012.

#### **CBI investigation into Lucknow-Muzaffarpur Highway project**

‡1059. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the investigation panel of the Ministry has recommended for CBI probe in the corruption cases against the private contractor engaged in construction of Lucknow-Muzaffarpur Highway project;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard and whether the case has been referred to CBI for investigation; and
- (c) if so, the time when this case was handed over to CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance have forwarded a report of the World Bank's Institutional Integrity unit alleging that some companies executing World Bank Funded projects have committed sanctionable practices. The matter is under examination.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Upgradation of NHs in Bihar**

1060. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry from the State Government of Bihar under Plan and non-Plan Heads for the upgradation of the National Highways during the last three years;

(b) the details of such proposals cleared by the Central Government and the funds sanctioned for each of the projects;

(c) whether the funds released have been spent by the State Government and any monitoring is being done by the Ministry to each projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The details of proposals received from the State Government and sanctioned by the Ministry under Plan and Non-Plan Heads during last three years are as under:-

Year	No. of proposals received		No. of proposals sanctioned		Sanctioned amount (Rs. in Crore)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2009-10	19	4	19	4	210.00	29.37
2010-11	12	13	12	13	223.25	64.38
2011-12	3	7	3	7	50.17	31.47

(c) to (d) Work wise monitoring of progress is carried out by Ministry with State Government on regular basis. Details of allocation and expenditure under Plan and Non-Plan Heads during last three years are as under:

Year	Allocation (Rs. in Crore)		Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
2009-2010	238.00	69.51	238.00	50.70
2010-2011	194.98	93.84	194.98	79.06
2011-2012	227.00	80.79	230.00	50.62

**Upgradation of State Highways in Karnataka**

1061. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that any proposal for upgradation of State Highways, into National Highways has been received from the State Government of Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details of the State Highways proposed for upgradation into National Highways in Karnataka;
- (c) whether the said proposal has been kept pending since June, 2009; and
- (d) if so, whether Government is taking steps to expedite the decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The details of the proposals received are given in Statement (*See below*). Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon, requirement of connectivity, *inter-se*-priority and availability of funds.

**Statement**

*Details of proposals submitted by State Government of Karnataka*

Sl.No.	Name of Stretch
1	2
1.	Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura
2.	Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-H.P. Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi-Raichur
3.	NH 48-Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road
4.	Banrwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B. Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.
5.	Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagararn-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura
6.	Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)
7.	Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur-Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna
8.	Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road
9.	Belgaum-Bijapur-Gulbarga-Humnabad

---

12

---

10. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh
  11. Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere-Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore (to join NH-17)
  12. Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa-Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad
  13. Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road
  14. Ginigere (Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala (Raichur) Road (Ginigera-Gangavati-Manvi-Sindhnoor-Kalmala-Raichur-Mehboob Nagar-Jadchada joining NH-7 also received)
  15. Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road
  16. S.H.-24 from Hiriyr on NH-4 linking Penugonda in Andhra Pradesh
  17. Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa
  18. Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura,Vemgal
  19. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura
  20. Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur-Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharashtra
  21. Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road
  22. Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur
  23. Bangalore-Hindupura to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border
  24. Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No.64
  25. Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road
  26. Koppala-Jewargi road
  27. Navalgund-Kushtagi road
  28. Manadvady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road
  29. Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-105 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9
  30. Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa-Shikaripura-Shimoga
  31. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudlgi
  32. Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar
-

1

2

- 
33. Adavi Sornapura to Jaglur joining NH-13 *via* Mundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini
34. Kalpetta-Mananthavadi-Kutta-Goni Koppal-Hunsur-Mysore
35. Devanahalli-Vijayapura-H.Cross-Vemagal-Kolar-KGF-Kempapura
36. State Highway No. 51 to new National Highway from Gulbarga to Mantralaya *via* Shahabad, Wadi, Yadgir and Raichur
- 

### National Highways in Uttarakhand

†1062. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing National Highways in the State of Uttarakhand alongwith their total length;

(b) the details of the funds provided and spent for the maintenance of the Highways of the State from 2009 to 2012; and

(c) whether the Ministry is ready to consider the proposal to declare some more motorable roads of the State as National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) There are fifteen (15) National Highways (NHs) *viz.* NH-58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 87 (Extn.), 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123 and 125 with an aggregate length of 2149 Kms. in the State of Uttarakhand.

(b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways and is not responsible for maintenance of State roads including State Highways. Allocation of Rs. 200.97 crore was made from 2009 to 2012 for maintenance of NHs against which an expenditure of Rs. 150.45 crore has been incurred.

(c) Expansion of National Highways network is a continuous process and is taken up from time to time depending upon the requirement of connectivity, inter se priority and availability of funds.

### Discrimination against HIV positive persons under MGNREGS

1063. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(a) whether instances of discrimination of HIV infected persons *viz.* not getting employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been reported during the last three years;

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

(c) the directions issued by Government to end such discrimination under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such specific instance has been reported.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **NRDWP allocation for Odisha**

1064. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the allocation to Odisha under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during 2010-11 is only ₹ 204.88 crore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Government will increase the allocation to Odisha to meet the requirement; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Odisha was initially allocated Rs. 204.88 crore under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for 2010-11. However the State was actually released a higher amount of Rs.294.76 crore in 2010-11 considering its good performance in utilisation of funds that year. Under the NRDWP funds are allocated to the States as per approved criteria of a) Rural population (40% weightage), b) Rural Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) population (10%), c) Areas under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPA), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and special category Hill States (40%) and d) Rural population managing rural drinking water supply schemes weighted by a Management Devolution Index (10% weightage).

(c) and (d) The allocation of funds to Odisha during 2012-13 is 238.57 crores.

#### **Women participation in MGNREGS**

1065. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to amend the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) to raise the limit of 100-days employment provision under the Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the participation of women is very low in the MGNREGS;
- (d) if so, the steps taken to motivate them; and
- (e) the total number of job cards issued so far, State-wise, and district-wise and how many of them have been issued to women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The 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. Under Section 3 (4) of the MGNREG Act provision already exists to the effect that Central Government or State Government may within limits of their economic capacity and development make provisions for securing work to every adult member of a household under a Scheme for any period beyond the period of 100 days guaranteed under Section 3 (1) as may be expedient. Hence, amendment to MGNREG Act is not required to provide employment beyond the limit of 100 days to a household in a financial year.

(c) and (d) Proviso to para 6 of Schedule-II of MGNREG Act specifies that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one-third of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Act. The participation of women has been reported by States/UTs to be about 48% during the last three years in terms of persondays generated. The coverage of women has been reported as less than one-third in the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Nagaland, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh in some years. These States have been advised from time to time in review meetings about the shortfall in women participation under MGNREGA, and to ensure that the provisions of the Act are implemented in letter and spirit.

(e) The details of total number of households issued job cards under MGNREGA, number of registered workers and women workers out of the same as reported by States/UTs are given in Statement (*See* below).

**Statement**

*Details of total number of Households issued with job cards  
under MGNREGA*

(As on 16.08.2012)

Sl. No	State	Cumulative number of households issued job cards	Number of registered workers	Number of registered women workers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12026787	28032764	13722264
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53271	191354	98842
3.	Assam	3892127	5830992	1813044
4.	Bihar	12282042	18546493	5828528
5.	Chhattisgarh	4328359	14637094	6870864
6.	Gujarat	3750244	10923228	5160150
7.	Haryana	679089	1418780	558946
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1117997	1821790	858912
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	754526	1433214	307994
10.	Jharkhand	4017878	8900905	3574642
11.	Karnataka	5208785	20629043	9506598
12.	Kerala	2129098	3525961	2275526
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11987668	37775391	17424906
14.	Maharashtra	6690845	16780090	8028078
15.	Manipur	446668	959939	493178
16.	Meghalaya	454904	999408	511857
17.	Mizoram	206587	522493	247734
18.	Nagaland	383125	651575	299023
19.	Odisha	6174396	16836691	7793767
20.	Punjab	872232	1544976	620050

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Rajasthan	9914242	25551942	12232022
22.	Sikkim	79783	162760	77202
23.	Tamil Nadu	8448962	14579766	9030586
24.	Tripura	616025	1525998	690578
25.	Uttar Pradesh	14467804	21323668	4067465
26.	Uttarakhand	1024943	1793654	824182
27.	West Bengal	11253871	24251823	9313169
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45085	63149	29124
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1730	11313	7959
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR
31.	Goa	29849	43235	26603
32.	Lakshadweep	8070	17029	7264
33.	Puducherry	66591	160209	83695
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL:		123413583	281446727	122384752

NR = Not reported.

### Implementation of MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh

1066. SHRI PALVAI GOVERDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount released under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of assets created under the MGNREGS in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether there are complaints of not issuing cards, delay in payments, etc. in the State: and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address them and curtail such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) State Employment Guarantee Fund (SEGF) is in operation in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Funds for implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are released to the SEGF by the Central Government and not to the districts. The details of amount released to Andhra Pradesh SEGF during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Amount Released (Rs. in lakh)
2009-10	378160.23
2010-11	741807.00
2011-12	147757.89

(b) Assets created under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh fall in the categories of Land Development of SC/ST/Small and Marginal Farmers, Restoration of Minor Irrigation Tanks, Feeder Channels, Horticulture, Village Roads etc. The year wise and district wise details of works completed under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh as reported by the State Government during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry has received 46 complaints regarding various irregularities including delay in payment till 31.03.2012, out of which 22 complaints have been disposed off. The State Government has reported that 527 complaints regarding non issuance of job cards were registered within the state, out of which 508 were redressed. 12,000 complaints regarding delay in payments were received by the State out of which 11860 were reported as redressed.

(d) The complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to concerned State Governments seeking action taken report and comments thereon. Specific complaints of serious nature are investigated by the Ministry itself through National Level Monitors, internal audit parties or senior level officers team whose reports are analyzed and findings are forwarded to the concerned State Government for taking corrective measures. The Ministry has also been repeatedly reminding State Governments to ensure that they establish a suitable mechanism for redressal of grievances and disposal of complaints in accordance with the relevant provisions of MGNREG Act. Some important instruments of Monitoring Mechanism are Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and district level, National Level Monitors (NLMs), etc. State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported the following measures to address complaints on delay in payments:—

- (i) Introduction of Electronic Transfer of Government benefits for ensuring payments to labourers within 14 days as mandated in the Act.

- (ii) Payments made through banks by Banking Correspondent model using Smart Cards at the Gram Panchayats and also through Post Offices by biometric authentication.
- (iii) Compensation to labourers in case of delay payments beyond 14 days from closure of muster has been introduced and timelines has been fixed to penalize the defaulting functionaries who cause delay in the payment process.

**Statement**

*Number of works completed under MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh*

Sl.No.	Name of District	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Adilabad	44853	51017	3416
2.	Anantapur	35744	62103	1391
3.	Chittoor	68794	35856	9962
4.	Cuddapah	27557	52559	12144
5.	Karimnagar	28034	45814	30431
6.	Khammam	36692	71431	10473
7.	Mahbubnagar	30652	55518	3048
8.	Medak	19427	24286	1114
9.	Nalgonda	36386	28159	2982
10.	Nizamabad	14485	24611	10975
11.	Rangareddy	6036	13512	948
12.	Vizianagaram	9781	41253	1121
13.	Warangal	18415	35894	2435
14.	East Godavari	32743	39393	3525
15.	Guntur	14848	28828	3511
16.	Kurnool	36851	61551	10199
17.	Nellore	12018	41705	832
18.	Prakasam	12057	42922	35543

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Srikakulam	17063	24257	9505
20.	Krishna	8619	27105	35931
21.	Visakhapatnam	9387	21321	5381
22.	Godavari	12231	35894	2565

**PMGSY proposal from Assam**

1067. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether implementation of all phases of works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been completed in Assam;
- (b) if not, by when the same will be completed;
- (c) whether any proposal relating to the Yojana has been received from the State Government which is pending with the Central Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Ministry has sanctioned Project proposals for 4,645 road works measuring 15,909 km. length (including upgradation) to provide connectivity to 8,647 habitations upto Phase-VIII (including ADB) upto March, 2012. Against it the State has reported completion of 2,863 road works measuring 12,573 km. length and connectivity to 6,733 habitations under the programme till June, 2012. Rural road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantra Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is an one-time special intervention by Central Government for creation of rural infrastructure by way of construction of roads in rural area of the country which is executed by the States. The execution and progress of road works under the programme depends upon institutional and contracting capacity in the State, availability of land, availability of working season etc.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As on date, no proposal of projects of the State of Assam under the Programme is pending with the Ministry for sanction.

**Meetings of State Monitoring and Vigilance Committee**

1068. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of meetings of the State Monitoring and Vigilance Committee set upto supervise the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise;

(b) whether the State Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of Tamil Nadu has been meeting regularly and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date of next scheduled meeting of the Tamil Nadu State Monitoring Vigilance Committee for MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Number of meetings of the State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (VMCs) set up to supervise, exercise vigilance and monitor the implementation of programmes of the Ministry, including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), as reported by States till date, for the last two years and the current year, State-wise, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The State Government has informed that the meeting of the State level VMC has not been conducted after the last State Assembly Election and Local Body Elections. The State level VMC has not been reconstituted after these Elections.

(c) The State Government has informed that the meeting is scheduled to be conducted shortly.

**Statement**

*Number of Meetings of State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of meetings reported		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 14.8.12)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-
3.	Assam	2	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	1	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	-
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	2	-
8.	Haryana	1	1	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-



1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	2	-
12.	Karnataka	3	2	-
13.	Kerala	1	-	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	-
15.	Maharashtra	2	2	-
16.	Manipur	-	1	-
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	-
18.	Mizoram	1	1	1
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-
20.	Odisha	1	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	2	-	-
23.	Sikkim	2	2	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	-	-
25.	Tripura	2	2	-
26.	Uttarakhand	1	1	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2	-	-
28.	West Bengal	3	4	1
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	-
30.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-

**Construction of rural roads in Naxal hit areas**

1069. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in spite of several tenders no contractor is willing to come forward to lay the rural roads in the Naxalite hit areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is planning to entrust the construction work of rural road in these areas to the concerned Gram Panchayats, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and as per guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) execution of works is the responsibility of State Governments through their implementing agencies. Keeping in view the problems faced in the selected tribal and backward districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, relaxation in implementation of PMGSY projects has been given such as:-

- (i) Minimum tender package amount is reduced to Rs.50 lacs.
  - (ii) In the tender document, the "M" value (multiplying factor) in "Bid capacity assessment formula" has been increased from "2" to "3" to increase the bid capacity of a contractor.
  - (iii) The time limit upto 24 calendar months has been allowed for completion of work.
  - (iv) Cost of Insurance Premium against risks such as damaging or burning of Plants and Machinery etc. of contractors can also be included in the estimate.
- (c) and (d) There is no proposal at present to entrust the construction work of rural road in these areas to the concerned Gram Panchayats, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

#### **Job card holders under MGNREGS**

1070. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of job card holders in the country, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise;
- (b) the number of new job cards issued during the last two years till present, under MGNREGS, State-wise;
- (c) whether the instances of nonpayment, late payment of wages and fake job card holders have since been reported to Government;

- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government for increasing participation of workers under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The details of the cumulative number of households issued job cards under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the number of new job cards issued from 2009-10 onwards as on 16.08.2012, as reported by States/UTs are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. The implementation of the Act is the responsibility of the State/UT 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. 48 instances related to delayed payment of wages, 202 instances related to non-payment of wages and 183 instances related to manipulation in job cards have been reported to the Ministry as on 31.3.2012, since inception. The State-wise details of these complaints received are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development administers several schemes/programmes including MGNREGA for rural areas. Information, Education and Communication activities for all the programmes of the Ministry are done in a holistic manner both in electronic and print media for generating awareness across the country for effective implementation of all these programmes and increased participation of beneficiaries. Special awareness generation campaigns regarding the rights and entitlements, processes and other information relevant to the beneficiaries under MGNREGA are also conducted by the Ministry through various agencies from time to time to increase participation of workers in MGNREGA.

***Statement-I***

*Details of cumulative number of households issued job cards under MGNREGA*

(As on 16.8.2012)

Sl. No	State	Cumulative number of households issued job cards	New Job cards issued from 2009-10 onwards
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12026787	312114
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53299	4

---

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	3892911	96401
4.	Bihar	12286297	252491
5.	Chhattisgarh	4327429	230651
6.	Gujarat	3751353	236906
7.	Haryana	679719	164389
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1118533	51100
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	756015	84207
10.	Jharkhand	4018899	103227
11.	Karnataka	5208731	515548
12.	Kerala	2138309	1338899
13.	Madhya Pradesh	11992682	144429
14.	Maharashtra	6696304	202972
15.	Manipur	447035	10734
16.	Meghalaya	455045	21413
17.	Mizoram	206587	15498
18.	Nagaland	383125	44283
19.	Odisha	6175431	123915
20.	Punjab	872657	54652
21.	Rajasthan	9914591	114514
22.	Sikkim	79789	3355
23.	Tamil Nadu	8461825	839382
24.	Tripura	616600	24805
25.	Uttar Pradesh	14476254	1574057
26.	Uttarakhand	1025047	28291
27.	West Bengal	11257200	297220
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45128	2153
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1730	NR

---

1	2	3	4
30.	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
31.	Goa	29849	2535
32.	Lakshadweep	8070	1018
33.	Puducherry	66614	1630
34.	Chandigarh	NR	NR
TOTAL:		123469845	6892793

NR = Not Reported.

**Statement-II**

*Complaints Under MGNREGA*

Report As On 31.03.2012

Sl. No	State	Manipulation In Job Card	Wages Not Paid	Delay In Payment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	4	0
4.	Bihar	11	8	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	7	3
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	3	3
8.	Haryana	3	7	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	3	11	2
12.	Karnataka	1	3	0
13.	Kerala	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	33	6
16.	Maharashtra	0	4	1
17.	Manipur	2	2	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	1	4	3
22.	Punjab	2	1	1
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	32	12	5
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	96	81	13
28.	Uttarakhand	2	5	2
29.	West Bengal	2	9	3
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
TOTAL		183	202	48

#### **Impact of MGNREGA on skilled and semi-skilled employment**

1071. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a study released by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) that finds MGNREGA's assurance of unskilled employment is slowing the growth of skilled and semiskilled employment in the country particularly in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No official study has been conducted by the

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) on implementation and impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the recent past. However, an independent study conducted by an officer employed in DIPP on “Tradeoff of Workers between MGNREGS and Manufacturing” has brought out positive impact of MGNREGA on rural wages, distress migration and availability of unskilled jobs in a rural setup.

#### **Drought prone areas in Maharashtra**

1072. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the drought prone areas or regions in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to step up its efforts to implement the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) more vigorously in drought prone areas of the State: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) has not conducted any survey about drought prone areas or regions in Maharashtra. However, a High Level Technical Committee headed by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex. Member, Planning Commission, in 1994 identified 120.3863 million ha. for implementation of watershed programmes under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP). Total area identified under DPAP is 74.59 million ha. in the country including Maharashtra. DPAP has been in operation in 25 districts of Maharashtra covering 149 blocks with a geographical area of 19.4473 million ha.

(c) and (d) To give priority for covering the DPAP areas under IWMP, extent of DPAP area in the State has been made as one of the criteria for allocating the target areas to States as well as selecting the project areas for implementation of IWMP by the States. IWMP is being implemented in 33 districts of Maharashtra including all 25 DPAP Districts of State. A total of 828 projects covering an area of 3.541 million ha. with a total cost of Rs. 4,473 cores have been sanctioned to Maharashtra under IWMP from 2009-10 to 2011-12.

#### **NREGA sameeksha**

1073. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether while releasing "NREGA sameeksha", Prime Minister is reported to have said that he was not fully satisfied with the way scheme is working;

(b) whether research studies conducted on the programme, under which ₹ 1,10,000 crore has been spent to pay wages to 12 crore people, do not tell whole truth because at present assessment is being made without periodic audit of expenditure incurred on NREGA;

(c) whether Prime Minister has directed Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to sort out the deficiency and gaps in this regards; and

(d) if so, the details of results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) While releasing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Sameeksha, the Prime Minister had highlighted the progress as well as issues and challenges in the implementation of this right based wage employment programme backed by legislation. The recent steps taken by Ministry of Rural Development and Planning Commission in resolving various issues and challenges under MGNREGA were appreciated by the Prime Minister.

The research studies conducted on the programme have assessed programme implementation *vis-a-vis* the provisions in the MGNREG Act and the Guidelines. As per Section 24 of MGNREGA the Central Government may in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, prescribe appropriate arrangements for audits of the accounts of the Schemes at all levels. CAG had conducted performance audit of MGNREGA in the initially notified 200 districts in 2007-08. In consultation with the CAG, the MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 has been notified on 30th June, 2011. Subsequently, the Ministry has also requested for special financial and performance audits by CAG, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO) of Planning Commission has already been entrusted to conduct the evaluation study of MGNREGA, which has been prioritized by the Development Evaluation Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. The main objectives of the study are to assess the impact of the MGNREGA and the quality of assets created under the scheme and to see how far these assets are benefiting people in rural areas.

#### **Appraisal of MGNREGS**

1074. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government has made any appraisal of the extent of the major goals such as political, social and developmental under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) have been achieved, so far;

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

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged leakages and misappropriation of funds and resources allotted for the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken to make the programme more effective and corruption free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Research studies conducted in the past on the impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) indicate that this wage employment programme, which guarantees upto 100 days of wage employment to rural households on demand, has improved water and soil conservation measures, increased cultivable land by enriching waste lands and has led to improved agricultural productivity. It has also enhanced bargaining powers of rural wage seekers and reduced distress migration from rural areas. Major suggestions/recommendations of these studies, *inter-alia*, are removal of delays in wage payments, improvement in the quality of assets, establishment of strong demand management system, effective participatory grass-root planning, improvement in the overall monitoring of schemes etc. The Expert Committee for Revision of MGNREGA operational Guidelines under the chairmanship of Dr. Mihir Shah, Member, Planning Commission has considered these suggestions and has submitted its recommendations. The recommendations of the Expert Committee have been suitably included in the draft operational guidelines for MGNREGA.

(c) and (d) The Ministry receives references/complaints from elected representatives and general public on misappropriation of funds, corruption and financial and other irregularities under MGNREGA. All such references/complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action as per law since implementation of schemes formulated under Section 4 of MGNREGA is the responsibility of the States/UTs. Officers of the Ministry and National Level Monitors (NLMs) are also deputed to investigate complaints of serious nature. Upon completion of investigation, their reports are analyzed and findings are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for taking corrective measures. Some of the steps taken to eliminate the occurrence of irregularities in the implementation of MGNREGA are as follows:

(i) In consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, MGNREGA Audit of Schemes Rules, 2011 have been notified. All States have been asked to put in place a robust Social Audit Mechanism as outlined in these Rules.

- (ii) With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act has been amended to provide for wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through accounts in Banks or Post Offices.
- (iii) Information and Communications Technology (ICT) based Management Information System (MIS) has been made operational to make data available for public scrutiny including job cards, muster rolls, employment demanded and number of days worked, shelf of works, funds available/spent, social audit findings, registering grievances etc.
- (iv) Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (v) The State and district level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of schemes.

**Panchayats for construction of road projects in Naxal hit areas**

1075. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry plans to entrust local Panchayats in the Naxal hit districts with the construction of rural road projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) whether the States, particularly Maharashtra, have been take on board on this proposal; and
- (c) if so, the views of the State Governments in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to entrust local Panchayats with the construction of rural road projects in the selected tribal and backward districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP), as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, districts under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

**Migration of labourers due to nonpayment of wages**

1076. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to nonpayment of the wages, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), workers are migrating to urban areas;
- (b) whether the Ministry has received any complaints from the States on this issue; and

(c) if so, the details of appropriate steps the Ministry is taking to instill a sense of confidence among the locals to check their migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (c) Migration of workers from rural areas to urban areas is influenced by several factors like education, skills and aspirations of the labour force, alternate employment opportunities in urban areas etc. The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. The Act extends to all rural areas in the country. The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion, etc. so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. The MGNREG Act also provides for providing employment within radius of 5 km. and in case distance is more than 5 km., it provides for payment of additional 10% of wage rate as extra wages for meeting transportation and living expenses. States/Union Territories are obliged to provide upto 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment to every rural household in a year if demanded. The provisions under the Act are aimed at addressing problems arising due to distress migration from rural areas. Various studies undertaken by independent Institutions/Organizations like Indian Institute of Management, Shillong, Centre for Science and Environment, National Institute of Rural Development, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, Institute of Social and Economic Change etc. have concluded that implementation of MGNREGA has significantly curbed migration of people from rural areas.

(b) The Ministry receives a large number of complaints of all types about implementation of MGNREGA in the country. 202 cases related to non payment of wages have been received in the Ministry as on 31.3.2012 since inception. 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 such complaints/cases received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action as per law.

#### **Implementation of PURA**

1077. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions made by Government for implementation of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the allocation for implementation of PURA during the Twelfth Plan period have been finalized by the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of funds so far allocated and utilized for developing infrastructure under PURA 1.0 and 2.0 in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Government has made provision to upscale the Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme to more areas in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) The allocation for PURA during the Twelfth Plan period has not been finalized by the Planning Commission.

(d) The PURA Scheme is in the pilot phase. The allocation for the pilot projects of PURA 1.0 and PURA 2.0 is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation
2009-10	30.00
2010-11	74.00
2011-12	90.00
2012-13	150.00

State-wise releases are given in Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*Provision of urban amenities in rural areas [PURA]*

**Status of Release of Funds as on 16.8.2012\***

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the DRDA	2010-11	2011-12	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1071	1456	2527
2.		Rajsamand	912	1240	2152
3.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	509	692	1201
4.	Kerala	Thrissur	848	1153	2001
5.		Malappuram	1004	1365	2369

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Puducherry	Karaikal	624	848	1472
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	598	813	1411
8.		Warangal	1054	1433	2487
TOTAL			6620	9000	15620

\*Funds released to concerned DRDAs.

### **MGNREGS labourers for dryland farmers**

1078. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the issue of implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) on the marginal and dryland farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that the marginal/dryland farmers are facing the labour problem;

(d) if so, whether Government is considering to implement the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) on the farms of marginal and dryland farmers to solve the labour crisis; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing on demand upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work. The following activities on land or homestead owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or below poverty line families or the beneficiaries of land reforms or the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India or of small or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008, or the beneficiaries under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006, have been included in the list of activities for focus in schemes formulated by States under section 4 of the Act:-

(i) provision of irrigation facility, dug out farm pond, horticulture, plantation, farm bunding and land development;

- (ii) agriculture related works, such as, NADEP composting, vermi-composting, liquid bio-manures;
- (iii) livestock related works, such as, poultry shelter, goat shelter, construction of pucca floor, urine tank and fodder trough for cattle, azolla as cattle-feed supplement;
- (iv) works in coastal areas, such as, fish drying yards, belt vegetation;
- (v) rural drinking water related works, such as, soak pits, recharge pits;
- (vi) rural sanitation related works, such as, individual household latrines etc.

The above works shall be taken up subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) the households shall have the job card; and
- (ii) the beneficiaries shall work on the project undertaken on their land or homestead.

The demand and supply of labour for various sectors of the economy depend upon several factors like wage rates, economic prospects, absorption capacity, regional and climatic conditions, demographic profile of the work force, etc. A large number of activities/works having significant impact on agriculture and farm sector are included in para 1B of Schedule I of the Act and the works permissible on individual lands or homesteads as indicated above are expected to help small/marginal farmers etc. in dealing with farm labour shortage, if any.

#### **PMGSY roads**

†1079. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the progress made for road construction works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) programme is implemented by the States. As reported by States, road length measuring 1,36,220.02 km. including upgradation have been constructed and 21,998 habitations have been connected during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the programme. State-wise and year-wise details of the progress is given in Statement.

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***State-wise and year-wise details of the progress*

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total (2009-2012)	
		Length Completed (km.)	Habitations connected (No.)	Length Completed (km.)	Habitations connected (No.)	Length Completed (km.)	Habitations connected (No.)	Length Completed (km.)	Habitations connected (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3092.00	80	2121.48	291	932.14	119	6145.62	490
2.	Arunachal	622.55	19	366.87	38	419.21	40	1408.63	97
3.	Assam	2095.88	1046	2057.11	696	2131.43	444	6284.42	2186
4.	Bihar (RWD)	412.32	148	640.27	241	4894.54	1725	5947.13	2114
5.	Bihar (NEA)	2430.95	754	1874.86	1310	2645.28	722	6951.09	2786
6.	Chhattisgarh	4020.44	1200	1570.66	335	1053.69	291	6644.79	1826
7.	Goa*	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	1511.02	243	605.97	242	431.44	173	2548.43	658
9.	Haryana	785.35	1	389.24	0	188.31	0	1362.90	1
10.	Himachal	1505.61	66	661.82	35	761.09	46	2928.52	147
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	661.54	366	474.00	108	999.62	201	2135.16	675
12.	Jharkhand	1530.90	408	1599.25	1059	1123.03	459	4253.18	1926

13. Karnataka	3019.75	0	1848.93	0	1858.64	0	6727.32	0
14. Kerala	264.10	35	245.87	7	214.14	8	724.11	50
15. Madhya Pradesh	10398.01	1027	9163.26	618	2926.66	776	22487.93	2421
16. Maharashtra	3111.50	30	3718.27	0	2592.46	48	9422.23	78
17. Manipur	879.68	29	487.42	35	374.61	63	1741.71	127
18. Meghalaya	97.92	23	83.31	8	44.67	6	225.90	37
19. Mizoram	202.71	16	252.13	35	130.90	4	585.74	55
20. Nagaland	273.66	15	86.00	9	24.89	6	384.55	30
21. Odisha	3838.43	367	4941.90	971	3167.06	574	11947.39	1912
22. Punjab	710.00	0	622.72	0	71.76	0	1404.48	0
23. Rajasthan	4350.11	79	3019.47	35	450.78	20	7820.36	134
24. Sikkim	98.82	27	85.72	18	74.98	24	259.52	69
25. Tamil Nadu	1940.49	6	2229.01	2	814.10	9	4983.60	17
26. Tripura	519.93	383	432.11	260	352.17	201	1304.21	844
27. Uttar Pradesh	9526.81	436	3593.79	228	522.53	55	13643.13	719
28. Uttarakhand	764.49	159	551.88	120	639.58	68	1955.95	347
29. West Bengal	1452.04	914	1385.20	883	1154.79	455	3992.03	2252
TOTAL	60116.99	7877	45108.53	7584	30994.50	6537	136220.02	21998

\*No Report received after Mar'



**Gandhian principles in MGNREGS**

1080. PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of arrangements made to adopt the Gandhian principle of managing Grain and Gram in MGNREGA; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to recognise and reward the work of outstanding MGNREGA teams in the areas of water security and soil conservation by instituting 'Ecological Security Saviour Award'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing on demand upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. Schedule-I of MGNREGA as amended from time to time lists the category of works on which the Schemes formulated by State Governments under Section 4(1) of the Act for giving effect to the provisions of the Act shall focus upon. These primarily include water and irrigation, land development, plantation, environmental protection and sanitation, conservation, horticulture, livestock, water and soil conservation works, afforestation, works relating to augmenting natural resource base for improving rural economy, rural connectivity etc.

The choice of works suggested in the Act addresses causes of chronic poverty so that the process of employment generation is maintained on a sustainable basis and durable assets are created in rural areas by strengthening the natural resource base. A large number of activities/works having significant impact on agriculture and farm sector are included in Schedule I of the Act which will contribute to food security at village level. Section 16(1) of MGNREGA provides that Gram Panchayats shall be responsible for identification of projects in the Gram Panchayat area to be taken up under the scheme as per the recommendations of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabhas. Gram Panchayats, in meetings of the Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha are to determine the order of priority of works to be taken up under MGNREGA. Section 13(1) of MGNREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. MGNREGA contains provisions substantially empowering grass roots.

(b) Since 2009, Ministry of Rural Development has introduced National level Awards to recognise the outstanding contributions in different categories including

Award to District Teams for effective initiative in quality, utility, sustainability and cost effectiveness of assets and convergence under MGNREGA. These awards cover areas of water security and soil conservation works permissible under the Act. There is no proposal to institute a separate 'Ecological Security Saviour Award' under MGNREGA.

### **100 days employment under MGNREGS**

1081. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that provisioning of 100 days of employment to an adult member of a rural household in a financial year, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is seldom observed in the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard to ensure guaranteed employment to the eligible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) provides a demand based wage employment framework. Para 1 of Schedule-II of MGNREGA 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 to be eligible to apply for work under MGNREGA. It is the duty of the Gram Panchayat to register households after making such enquiry as it deems fit and issue job cards. 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 and employment is provided on demand. As reported by States/UTs, 40.55 lakh households availed 100 days of employment under MGNREGA during 2011-12. As per Section 3 (1) of the Act, it is for the concerned State Government to provide to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work upto one hundred days of such work in a financial year in accordance with the Scheme made under the Act. Demand for employment under MGNREGA is dependent upon several external factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities.

### **MGNREGS wages in Haryana and Punjab**

†1082. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

---

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the wages of daily labourers in Haryana and Punjab under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);
- (b) whether it is a fact that there is widespread discontentment among labourers in Punjab working under MGNREGS due to payment of less wage;
- (c) whether Government would give similar daily wage to the labourers working under MGNREGS in Haryana; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The notified wage rate under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with effect from 01.04.2012 is Rs.191 for Haryana and Rs. 166 for Punjab.

(b) to (d) No specific complaint or representations indicating widespread discontentment among labourers in Punjab due to payment of low wages has been received in the Ministry. However, references have been received from the Government of Punjab requesting to enhance wage rate for Punjab to bring it at par with that of Haryana. The wage rate fixed by the States as on 01.12.2008 for unskilled agriculture labourers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, was adopted and notified as the wage rate under Section 6(1) of the MGNREG Act *vide* Government of India Notification dated 1st January, 2009. This has formed the basis of all subsequent revision of wage rates as per the settled wage policy under MGNREGA. Since, all the States had fixed different minimum wages as on 01.12.2008 depending upon demand and supply of labour, their economic capacity and other State specific variations; the wage rate under MGNREGA varies from State to State. Wage rate under MGNREGA for two States is therefore not comparable and there is no discretion with the Ministry to bring them at par for various States/UTs.

#### **Sabotage policy for domestic and foreign vessels**

1083. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the current sabotage policy for domestic and foreign vessels;
- (b) whether the Ministry has considered a change in the sabotage policy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the concerns of domestic shipping companies; and
- (e) the steps that have been taken to address these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) There is no sabotage policy for domestic and foreign vessels in the Ministry of Shipping. However, there is a cabotage policy for foreign vessels which is as under:—

Section 407 (1) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 provides that no ship other than an Indian ship or a ship chartered by a citizen of India or a Indian company or a Indian cooperative society shall engage in the coasting trade of India except under a licence granted by the Director General for Shipping.

Section 407 (2) provides that licence granted under this section may be for a specified period or voyage and shall be subject to such conditions as may be specified by the Director General.

Section 407(3) provides that the Central Government may, by general or special order, direct that the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in respect of any part of coasting trade of India or shall apply subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the order.

(b) to (e) This Ministry has received representations from various groups in favour of and against change in the Cabotage policy, which include domestic shipping companies. However, no final decision has been taken in this regard

#### **Capacity expansion of ports**

1084. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to award port expansion and capacity creation projects including the existing ports in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the existing capacity of each port likely to be expanded; and

(d) the time by when these ports are likely to be fully developed and their capacity to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has set a target of awarding 29 PPP and 13 Non-PPP Projects involving capacity addition of about 245 MTPA for expansion and capacity creation in the major ports during the current financial year.

(c) Details are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Port	Capacity as on 31.03.2012
1	2	3
1.	Kolkata	67.89

1	2	3
2.	Paradip	80.30
3.	Visakhapatnam	66.33
4.	Chennai	83.19
5.	Ennore	31.00
6.	Tuticorin	33.34
7.	Cochin	41.86
8.	New Mangalore	50.97
9.	Mormugao	41.90
10.	Mumbai	44.53
11.	Kandla	91.30
12.	JNPT	64.00
	TOTAL	696.53

(d) While most of the Non-PPP Projects will get commissioned during the current financial year, the PPP Projects will get completed in a period of 2-3 years after the award.

#### **Captive Port Policy**

1085. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has unveiled its Captive Port Policy which allows port-based industries to set up cargo loading facilities for their own captive use at major ports without recourse to the auction route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed port-based industries will have to invest funds to construct, maintain, manage and repair such facilities for a maximum period of 30 years and handle minimum guaranteed cargo of 70 per cent of the optimum capacity of the project per year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) As per existing Captive Policy, cases where 100% captive facilities (land/waterfront) including captive oil jetties, platforms or SBMs are sought by Port based industries, including Central/ State PSUs, can be considered, if they do not conflict with the Master Plan of

the Port. Such cases can be considered, without recourse to a tender, provided such industries are port specific and are approved by the concerned Administrative Ministries, and the industry is willing to pay the maximum realization which the port may determine taking into account all relevant factors.

(c) and (d) As per existing Captive Port Policy, the port-based industries have to invest to construct, operate and maintain the captive facilities established by them. Regarding the maximum period of captive facility and the Minimum Guaranteed cargo, ports have fixed different norms in the concession agreements based on the type of cargo and other factors.

---

### ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are seven Motions for the election of the Deputy Chairman. The Members who have given notices may now move them one by one and in each case the Motion is also to be seconded by the Seconder thereof. Dr. Manmohan Singh.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That Prof. P.J. Kurien be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.”

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the Motion.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:

“प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन को राज्य सभा का उपसभापति चुना जाए।”

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the Motion.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That Prof. P.J. Kurien be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.”

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the Motion.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That Prof. P.J. Kurien be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.”

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the Motion.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of Shri Mukul Roy, I move the following Motion:—

“That Prof. P.J. Kurien be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.”

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the Motion.

SHRI JAVED AKHTAR (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That Prof. P.J. Kurien be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.”

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the Motion.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That Prof. P.J. Kurien be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.”

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): समापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Dr. Manmohan Singh and duly seconded by Shri Arun Jaitley to vote. The question is:

“That Prof. P.J. Kurien be chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I declare that Prof. P.J. Kurien has been chosen as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Prof. P.J. Kurien may now be conducted to his seat by the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition.

---

#### FELICITATIONS TO DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join all the hon. Members of this august House in felicitating Prof. P.J. Kurien on his unanimous election to the august office of the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The fact that the choice has been made unanimously is a reflection of the wide esteem, support and appreciation which Prof. P.J. Kurien enjoys in this House. He has been a Member of both the Houses. He has vast Parliamentary experience. He has vast administrative experience as well. With his experience as Union Minister in several important portfolios, and as a very prominent Member of the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, he had been conducting the proceedings of the House with great aplomb. I, therefore, have great pleasure

in felicitating Prof. P.J. Kurien on his unanimous election to the august office of Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. I wish him all success, and I promise him that we will, cooperate with him, to the maximum extent possible, to ensure a smooth functioning of the office of this august House.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I join the hon. Prime Minister and the entire House in felicitating Prof. P.J. Kurien on his unanimous election as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. These days, unanimous elections are very rare. The fact that Prof. P.J. Kurien has been unanimously elected is, actually, a tribute to both his pleasantness and his patience which he has shown in conducting the House all these years. He is, probably, one of the most experienced Members of Parliament. I think he has lost count of the number of terms he has had. He has had six terms in the Lok Sabha, and this is his third term in the Rajya Sabha. I think, a very few people can match his kind of Parliamentary experience. More than that, because of his ability to conduct the House and his experience, he has earned a tremendous goodwill amongst Members of this House and is almost regarded as a universal friend by all sections of this House. And, Sir, now that he has literally crossed the floor and come to this side, I am sure that he will be very fair to the side which he now sits on.

**सुश्री मायावती** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, आज प्रोफेसर पी.जे. कुरियन को सर्वसम्मति से राज्य सभा का उपसभापति चुन लिया गया है, इसके लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से तथा अपनी ओर से इनको हार्दिक बधाई एवं शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं इनसे यह भी आग्रह करती हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से इनको आज सर्वसम्मति से राज्य सभा का उपसभापति चुन लिया गया है, उसी दृष्टिकोण से ये राज्य सभा की कार्यवाही में सभी दलों का बराबर ध्यान रखेंगे। इसके साथ ही देश व जनहित तथा सर्वसमाज में से गरीब, दलित एवं अन्य उपेक्षित वर्गों के हितों के अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों का भी ये प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे। इस उम्मीद के साथ, इनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करते हुए, अब मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I join the hon. Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the other leaders in heartily congratulating Prof. P.J. Kurien on his unanimous election as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

As has been stated, Sir, he comes with a huge amount of experience of Parliamentary Procedures and Practices. He has been on the Chair, as a Vice-Chairman, for a long time. He has exhibited in the past a degree of equanimity in terms of conducting the proceedings of the House. I only hope, while wishing him all the best for the coming five years, he equally gives importance to the voice of the Opposition and the voice of the smaller parties in the House.

I would urge you, Sir, before you may allow him to come and take the Chair,



[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

to remove the Bell from the Table because he is rather fond of pressing the Bell at a very odd time.

I wish Prof. P.J. Kurien all the very best on behalf of my party and on behalf of all of us. Thank you.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भी प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन को इस मौके पर मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा। इस सदन में ऐसे बहुत कम मौके आते हैं जब सदन सर्वसम्मति से किसी बात का समर्थन करता है। आज सर्वसम्मति का वह *rare occasion* पी.जे. कुरियन साहब के चयन के मामले में आया है और यह साबित करता है कि इन्होंने किस तरह से इस सदन का सम्मान और आदर अर्जित किया है। अभी अरुण जी ने बताया कि छः बार वे लोक सभा के सदस्य रहे हैं और तीन बार इस सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, तो इतना लंबा जो उनका अनुभव रहा है, इसी वजह से वह हाउस का इतने बढ़िया तरीके से संचालन कर रहे थे। इनका *public life* और *Parliamentary politics* में जो *huge experience* है, वही इसका कारण है। मेरी शुभकामना है कि अगले छः साल वे हाउस इसी ढंग से चलाएंगे और जैसा कि बाकी लोगों ने कहा, मेरी भी यही गुज़ारिश होगी कि छोटी पार्टियों का वे ध्यान रखेंगे। साथ ही जैसा कि सीताराम येचुरी जी ने आपसे अनुरोध किया कि आप जाने से पहले टेबल से घंटी हटा लें, तो मैं भी इनकी बात का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN** (West Bengal): Sir, I join the hon. Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and all the other senior Members who have spoken to welcome and wish Prof. Kurien the very best.

Sir, Prof. Kurien was a Professor and holds a Masters Degree in Physics. So, it would not be out of place here to quote one of the basic laws of physics which is Newton's First Law of Motion. The only reason that I have written it down here is, because I, sometimes, forget it myself. The Law says, 'Every object in a state of uniform motion tends to remain in the state of motion unless an external force is applied to it.' Now, Sir, in the Rajya Sabha, we do not have the Law of Motion. But, in my last one year, I have seen, we do have the 'Law of Oration.' If we were to rewrite the Newton's Law and make it a 'Law of Oration' for Prof. Kurien, it would read something like this, "If every Member, in a state of uniform oration tends to remain in the state of oration until an external force is applied to him. Then, that external force will be Prof. Kurien."

Prof. Kurien, on behalf of all of us, the All India Trinamool Congress, its Chairperson Kumari Mamta Banerjee, and everyone else, we wish you luck, health and happiness. Thank you.

**श्री मोहन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, पूरा सदन आज प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन को बधाई देने में एकमत से अपनी राय व्यक्त कर रहा है। मैं उनकी दसवीं लोक सभा से निकट से देख रहा हूँ। नौवीं लोक सभा में जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश लेजिस्लेचर का मेम्बर था, तब एक बार दर्शक दीर्घा में उपस्थित था। कांग्रेस उस

समय विपक्ष की पार्टी थी और मैं यहां से यह impression लेकर गया कि इस लोक सभा के सबसे ऊधमबाज मेम्बर प्रो. कुरियन हैं।

मैंने इनके दो स्वरूप देखे हैं - सरकारी पार्टी में रहकर सर्वाधिक अनुशासित और विपक्ष में रहकर चेयर को सबसे अधिक defy करने वाले मेम्बर। मुझे विश्वास है कि ये अपने उस चरित्र को इस चेयर पर बैठकर भी बरकरार रखेंगे और पक्ष और विपक्ष का उसी रूप से संतुलन रखेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in congratulating Prof. P.J. Kurien on his having been elected unanimously as the Deputy Chairman of this august Upper House. Sir, he has established himself in the past days, as the Vice-Chairman. He very much deserves to be in the position of the Deputy Chairman. Sir, I would like to say, at this moment, very proudly, India is such a big and tall democracy in the world that we had a spectacular moment, a few minutes ago, of his having been elected, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition conducted him to his Chair. Sir, this is one of the rare scenes which is seen anywhere in any country in the world and when the Leader of the Opposition spoke, he said that Prof. Kurien would do justice to the Opposition side. The way he has been seated with the Opposition itself implies that he will be very judicious and he will be very impartial. Sir, I assure Prof. Kurien, on behalf of DMK, in this august House that we will extend our fullest cooperation and we expect from him that he would turn his ears to all the sides and render justice to all. And he will do that, Sir. So, once again, on behalf of my Party, DMK, under the leadership of Dr. Kalaignar, I congratulate him wholeheartedly. Thank you.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं भी अपनी ओर से तथा अपनी पार्टी एनसीपी की ओर से प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन जी का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, स्वागत करता हूँ। यह एक अच्छी बात हुई कि आज उपसभापति पद पर जो उनका मनोनयन हुआ है, वह सर्वसम्मति से हुआ है। यह हमारी पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी का बहुत अच्छा उदाहरण है। मैं प्रो. कुरियन का प्रोफाइल पढ़ रहा था तो मैंने देखा कि इन्होंने अपने राजनैतिक जीवन की शुरुआत ब्लॉक से की। प्रखंड कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष के रूप में इन्होंने अपने राजनैतिक जीवन की शुरुआत की और आज वे यहां तक पहुंचे हैं। इस प्रकार तीन दशक का एक लम्बा समय उन्होंने पार्लियामेंटरी कामों में व्यस्त किया है और एक अच्छे educationist, एक अच्छे सोशल वर्कर के साथ-साथ कोऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट में भी इनका अहम रोल रहा है। महोदय, उपसभाध्यक्ष के रूप में पिछले दिनों इनकी जो भूमिका रही है, वह यह दर्शाती है कि आने वाले समय में वे अच्छे ढंग से इस हाउस को चलाने का काम करेंगे और पूरे सदन को विश्वास में लेंगे तथा इनसे जो उम्मीद है, जो आशा है, उसे वे पूरा करेंगे। हम अपनी ओर से इनको शुभकामनाएं देते हैं और इनके लिए एक अच्छे जीवन की कामना करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join the hon. Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leaders of the other Parties and

[Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera]

Members of this House in congratulating Prof. P. J. Kurien as the Deputy Chairman. On behalf of my Party, Biju Janata Dal, and on behalf of myself, I once again congratulate him because he has conducted this House as a Panelist Vice-Chairman very successfully and got the confidence of the House. That is why the unanimity came in his favour. I hope he will justify his responsibility, and being a student of science and having a science background, there will be reasons to allow the Members and other party Members, especially belonging to the regional parties, who need more focus in this House.

Sir, this House has, as its Members, the former Deputy Chairmen, Dr. Najma A. Heptulla and Shri K. Rahman Khan, who had excelled in their tenures as Deputy Chairmen. I hope Prof. Kurien will not only match their excellence but also go beyond it. I wish good luck to Prof. Kurien.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my Party, the All-India Anna DMK, and on my own behalf, I extend our heartfelt congratulations to Prof. P. J. Kurien on his unanimous election as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He is a worthy successor to his illustrious predecessors, both Dr. Najma Heptulla and Shri Rahman Khan.

On behalf of my Party, I assure him that we would extend all our cooperation in the functioning of the House, within the constraints of a democratic opposition. As a true opposition, there will be very many occasions when we will be troubling you repeatedly; probably, right from the word 'go' today itself, and I request him to kindly bear with this! Thank you.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate you on your elevation to the position of Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha. I trust that under your leadership and guidance, the House will run smoothly and excellently. We are all aware of your background, Sir. You have been in the Parliament, elected continuously to the House of the People from the Seventh Lok Sabha onwards till the Twelfth Lok Sabha, that is, since 1980. You have served as a Member and Chairman of various Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees. With your experience in Lok Sabha, you had been nominated to the Rajya Sabha in 2005. As a very good and knowledgeable parliamentarian, your experience and service to the nation speak a lot about you. Your active participation in the Kerala cooperative movement and your long association with the Kerala State Cooperative Marketing Federation is known to everyone. You are a widely-traveled person, Sir. Your social and cultural activities, and your literary, artistic and scientific accomplishments, are well-known to the country.

I wish you all success in your coming days of political life. I congratulate you once again on behalf of the Telugu Desam Parliamentary Party on your election as the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** थैंक्यु सर। आज प्रो. कुरियन जी का उपसभापति पद के लिए निर्विरोध चुनाव जाना, हम सभी के लिए खुशी की बात है। प्रो. कुरियन साहब डिप्टी चेयरमैन के पैनल में काम कर चुके हैं। जब भी वे चेयर पर बैठते हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि जो छोटी-छोटी पार्टियां हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा मौका मिलता है। अब आपकी जिम्मेदारी बढ़ गई है क्योंकि आप डिप्टी चेयरमैन बन गये हैं इसलिए हमें आपसे ज्यादा उम्मीदें हैं। आपकी जो चेयर है, वह नेता प्रतिपक्ष के बगल में है और उस नाते आप हमारे आदमी हो गये हैं। आप आपको हमारे कंधे पर हाथ डालकर सदन चलाना पड़ेगा। यह जो सदन चलता है, यह विश्वास से चलता है। एक-दूसरे पर विश्वास होना चाहिए और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आपका जो संसदीय कार्य का अनुभव रहा है, वह बहुत बड़ा है। आप लोक सभा में रहे हैं, राज्य सभा में रहे हैं, आपने सदन को बहुत कुशलता से चलाया है। मैं आपको अपनी पार्टी शिव सेना की ओर से विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी मौका मिलेगा और इस सदन की कार्यवाही को अच्छी तरह से चलाने का समय आयेगा, तब हम आपके साथ रहेंगे। प्रो. कुरियन एक लोकप्रिय नेता हैं, लोकप्रिय सांसद हैं। आप जब भी सदन के बाहर मिलते हैं, तो आप हंस-मुख रहते हैं, हंसते रहते हैं, लेकिन जब आप सामने बैठते हैं, तो बहुत टेंशन में आ जाते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि आप वहां बैठकर भी हमारे साथ हंसना शुरू कीजिए और हंसते-खेलते काम चलेगा। हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र है और आप सर्व-सम्मति से इस सदन के उपसभापति चुने गये हैं, यह सबके लिए अच्छी बात है। मैं आपको एक बार फिर बधाई देता हूँ।

**SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join the entire House in congratulating and greeting Prof. P.J. Kurien on his unanimous election as the Deputy Chairman of this august House. He is one of the most experienced Parliamentarians of our country. Sir, he was professor, teaching physics. But, for the past five years, I have seen him and found that he is very good at psychology and sociology too. Now, the time has come to rework his mathematics so that he accommodates all the smaller parties, regional parties and groups so that the deliberations become very balanced and meaningful.

With these words, I once again take this opportunity to congratulate and greet Prof. Kurien. Thank you.

**SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am proud that Prof. P.J. Kurien, our new Deputy Chairman, belongs to the State of Kerala. It is proved beyond doubt that Prof. P.J. Kurien has got the ability to take the House into confidence and do justice to all in discharging his duties. On behalf of the people of Kerala and on behalf of my party, Kerala Congress (M), I congratulate Prof. P.J. Kurien on his election, unanimously, as the Deputy Chairman of this House.

I wish him all success. Thank you.

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता** (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, आज सर्वसम्मति से प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन के उपसभापति के पद पर चुने जाने पर, मैं कुरियन साहब को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। मान्यवर, इनकी प्रोफाइल देखने से पता लगता है कि प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन एक सामान्य परिवार से आते हैं। इन्होंने अपने जीवन की शुरुआत ग्रास रूट लेवल वर्कर से की और ये 6 बार लोग सभा में चुनकर आए तथा 3 बार राज्य सभा में चुनकर आए। अब यह इनका तीसरा टर्म है।

मान्यवर, आज जैसे इनको सर्वसम्मति से चुना गया है, यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि हम इस सभा में कुछ इश्युज़ पर एक साथ हैं। आज हम सबने मिलकर देश हित को सर्वोपरि मानकर, प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन को सम्मानित किया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि कुरियन साहब छोटी पार्टियों का ध्यान रखते हुए, इस हाउस को एक बार फिर बड़ी कुशलता से पांच साल तक चलाने का कार्य करेंगे। मैं अपनी पार्टी तथा अपनी पार्टी के लीडर माननीय लालू प्रसाद जी के बिहाफ पर प्रो. कुरियन साहब को एक बार फिर मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं आपको यह भी आश्वासन देता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी आपको पूरा सहयोग करेगी। धन्यवाद।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान** (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय प्रधानमंत्री के द्वारा प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन को उपसभापति के पद पर निर्वाचन के लिए और आदरणीय नेता विपक्ष द्वारा समर्थन के लिए, जो प्रस्ताव आया है, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं। प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन हमारे बहुत ही पुराने साथी रहे हैं। ये लोक सभा में भी रहे हैं और अब राज्य सभा में हैं। ये बड़े ही साफ दिल के हैं। जब ये हिन्दी बोलते हैं तो बहुत अच्छा लगता है। उसमें **grammar** अभाव रहता है, लेकिन जब ये किसी को डांटते हैं, तो बहुत ही अच्छा लगता है। मैंने इनमें एक चीज की खूबी देखी है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, चाहे वह सदन का कोई भी बड़े से बड़ा व्यक्ति हो या चाहे छोटा भी व्यक्ति हो, ये टाइम के बहुत पाबंद हैं, यदि इनको घंटी बजानी है, तो सबके लिए बजानी है।

ऐसा नहीं है, मान लीजिए, कोई बहुत बड़े नेता हैं, यदि वे टाइम से बियोन्ड जा रहे हैं, तो इनकी घंटी उनके लिए नहीं बजती है, इनकी घंटी उनके लिए भी बज जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जो शब्द कहते हैं, "यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा", वह हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज का यह बहुत ही सुनहरा अवसर है और पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी का एक खूबसूरत भाग है कि प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन जी आप उपसभापति के पद पर सर्वसम्मति से चुने गए हैं। हम सभी लोगों की शुभकामनाएं इनके साथ हैं और हमें इन पर पूरा विश्वास है। सर, आप सभापति हैं, ये उपसभापति हैं, आप दोनों के नेतृत्व में सदन की कार्यवाही चलेगी और एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगी। इसका नाम अपर हाउस है, यह अपर हाउस आपके नेतृत्व में अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वाह करेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**DR. BARUN MUKHERJI** (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of myself and my Party, All India Forward Bloc, I heartily congratulate Prof. P.J. Kurien for being unanimously elected as the Deputy Chairman of the House. We are happy that he is the right man for the right post. We are also happy that he has just succeeded another right man for the right post. We are lucky that we are having consecutively very good and efficient Parliamentarians as our Deputy Chairmen. He is not only vast experienced and knowledgeable Parliamentarian, but, at the same time, he is friendly to all of us also; and he is loved by all. So, he is elected unanimously as the Deputy Chairman

of this august House. I hope, as he is having firmness, at the same time, he will have flexibility also so that the interests of all the Members will be served equally. So, once more, I heartily congratulate him for his being elected as the Deputy Chairman of this House. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री संजीव कुमार** (झारखंड) : सभापति जी, मैं अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी जे.एम.एम. की तरफ से और झारखंड की जनता की तरफ से प्रो. कुरियन को डिप्टी चेयरमैन चुने जाने पर हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ। मैंने जो कम समय में ऑब्ज़र्व किया, वह यह है कि जिस तरह से इन्होंने हाउस का सक्षमतापूर्वक चलाया है, मैं आगे भी उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ये उसी तरह से हाउस को चलाते रहेंगे। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि ये छोटी पार्टियों को प्रॉपर रिप्रेजेंटेशन देंगे। धन्यवाद।

**सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा** (पंजाब): सभापति जी, थैंक यू। प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन का सर्वसम्मति से इस हाउस का डिप्टी चेयरमैन चुने जाना एक बहुत खुशी की बात है। मैं अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी शिरोमणि अकाली दल की तरफ से इनको बधाई देता हूँ। यहां पहले भी, जो डिप्टी चेयरमैन का पैनल था, उसमें से ज्यादा टाइम से ही इस कुर्सी पर बैठे होते थे। यह हाउस तो बहुत अच्छा चलाते थे, पर कभी-कभी हमारी तरफ निगाह कम करते थे। अब, क्योंकि ये हमारी तरफ आ गए हैं, मैं इनसे विनती करूंगा कि हमारी तरफ ज्यादा निगाह रखें। मैं आपको दुबारा बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। थैंक यू।

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA** (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very glad to join the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other Members of this House to congratulate Prof. P.J. Kurien for his unopposed election to the post of Deputy Chairman of this House. Prof. Kurien is a well experienced Parliamentarian. He has already shown his credibility by running this House smoothly as one of the members of the Panel of Vice-Chairmen. Sir, I, on behalf of my Party, Asom Gana Praishad, congratulate him again. Sir, I give full assurance that we will always give our cooperation to Prof. Kurien. Sir, with these words, I once again congratulate Prof. P.J. Kurien on his election as Deputy Chairman of the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, I join the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and Leaders of various political parties and groups and other Members of the Rajya Sabha in congratulating Prof. P.J. Kurien on his election as Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Prof. Kurien's unanimous election has demonstrated beyond doubt that he has endeared himself to all sections of the House.

Prof. P.J. Kurien has an experience of more than two decades in Parliament and is well conversant with the nuances of parliamentary procedure and practice. He has immensely contributed not only to the deliberations in the House but also in the various Committees on which he has served from time to time. He has also

[Mr. Chairman]

proved his abilities as an able administrator during his brief stint as Minister of State in the Union Council of Ministers.

A Presiding Officer is required to possess tremendous amount of patience, as he has to often deal with a variety of situations in the House. As a Member on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, Prof. P.J. Kurien has amply demonstrated his ability to conduct the proceedings of the House with dignity, charm and tact. I have always seen him tackling difficult situations with composure and equanimity. With the goodwill that he has earned, I have no doubt in my mind, that Prof. Kurien would always carry all sections of the House with him.

On behalf of this House and on my own behalf, I once again congratulate Prof. P.J. Kurien and wish him all success.

Would the Deputy Chairman wish to speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir, with your permission, I will read from the prepared speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... Being the maiden speech, it is permissible. ...(*Interruptions*)... Respected Chairman, I am extremely grateful to you and the hon. Prime Minister, hon. the Leader of the Opposition, distinguished leaders of political parties and groups and hon. Members for electing me as the Deputy Chairman of this august House. I am grateful to the hon. Congress President and the hon. Prime Minister for making it possible for me to be a Member of this House and for all their blessings on me. I express my profound gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister, the esteemed Leader of the Opposition, and all the distinguished leaders of the parties and groups and every Member of this House not only for electing me but also for making this election unanimous. I am greatly honoured that alongwith the hon. Prime Minister, hon. the Leader of the Opposition also proposed my name. Hon. Leaders who felicitated me spoke very kind words about me. I thank them for their kind words even though I know I am not worthy of it. I am deeply touched and humbled by their kindness, good words and good wishes.

Sir, I am not new to this House. In fact, in my own humble way, I have been presiding over the sittings of this House for quite sometime and I have no hesitation to say that I have received in ample measure the affectionate cooperation of my distinguished colleagues in the House. Also, in discharging my duties as a Vice-Chairman, I received abundantly the affection, benevolence and guidance of our hon. Chairman for which, Sir, I am highly grateful to you. I am sure I will continue to receive the same and also the friendly cooperation of the hon. Members.

Sir, we celebrated the 65th Anniversary of Independence a few days ago. At this point of time, my mind goes back to the countless number of Indians who

sacrificed their lives for the freedom of this country. They went to the gallows or faced bullets with *Vande Mataram* on their lips. We are sitting here today because of the sacrifices of those brave men and women who believed that no sacrifice was too big for the freedom of the motherland.

We need to imbibe their spirit. On this occasion, I bow my head before their unparalleled sacrifices.

This House represents the collective will of the States in the Indian Federation. It has fostered great traditions, which stabilized and strengthened the parliamentary system in this country. Great wisdom has gone into the shaping of its rules, traditions and conventions. Though often called the House of Elders, this House has always displayed a youthful exuberance and creative excellence. The men of eminence who came to this House, from time to time, added to its richness and refined its ethos.

I feel proud to belong to this institution and honoured to be its Deputy Chairman. I assure you that I will do my best to preserve and uphold its great traditions. In the discharge of my duties, I assure you that I will be only guided by the Constitution of India, the Rules of the House, the directions of the Chairman and the conventions and traditions of the House, and nothing else.

The Democracy becomes meaningful for the people only when the Parliament gains their confidence and trust. It should be our endeavour to keep that confidence and trust alive and make the Parliament truly responsive to the needs of the people. I am one with you in this endeavour, of course, as a servant of this House.

Now, Sir, I cannot but react to some of the observations or suggestions or advices that came from this House, especially the concern of the smaller parties. As for the implication of my seating here, alongwith the esteemed Leader of the Opposition, whom I respect very much, and also my fondness to the Bell, I assure you that I will bear in my mind all your advices and would try to accommodate every Member, especially from the smaller parties, of course, within the constraints of time. And, my fondness to the Bell is natural because I was a teacher. I will try to control the reflex action of my lips hereafter, and would try my best, if I don't succeed, please forgive me for that.

I, once again, thank the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the distinguished leaders of parties and groups, and every hon. Member of this House for reposing their confidence in me. Thank you, *Jai Hind*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I, now, invite the Deputy Chairman to take the Chair.

Congratulations and good luck!



**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Papers to be Laid on the Table.  
...(Interruptions)...

**I. Notifications of Ministry of Environment and Forests.****II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of WII, Dehradun and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): 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 35 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010:—

- (1) G.S.R. 440 (E), dated the 11th June, 2012, publishing the National Green Tribunal (Recruitment, Salaries and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) Amendment Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 556 (E), dated the 11th July, 2012, publishing the National Green Tribunal (Manner of Appointment of Judicial and Expert Members, Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members and Procedure for Inquiry) (Amendment) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7174/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: —

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7173/15/12]

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011.  
...(Interruptions).... I cannot get angry today. ...(Interruptions).... I cannot get angry

today. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to the Minister. He is saying something. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister is saying something. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): We are ready for discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are ready for discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

ये डिस्कशन से क्यों भाग रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... इनके चीफ मिनिस्टर भी इसमें फंसे हुए हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... इनके चीफ मिनिस्टर ने गड़बड़ घोटाला किया हुआ है ...(*व्यवधान*)... ये डिस्कशन क्यों नहीं करवाते हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेरा प्वायंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आप डिस्कशन कराइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... ये बहस से भाग रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बहस से मत भागिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Why are you running away from discussion? ...(*Interruptions*)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल) : सर, असलियत क्या है, यह लोगों को जानने का अधिकार है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past twelve of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 22nd August, 2012.