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Tuesday  
28 August, 2012  
6th Bhadra, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**

OFFICIAL REPORT

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Tuesday, the 28th August, 2012/6th Bhadra, 1934 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the chair.

### **ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 221. *..(Interruptions)* Please don't do that... *(Interruptions)* Please don't do that. You know the rules... *(Interruptions)* Please don't do that. *..(Interruptions)* No banners in the House, please... *(Interruptions)* No banners, please... *(Interruptions)* You will get no merit out of it. Please don't do this. *..(Interruptions)* Is it the wish of this House that the Question Hour be taken up? *(Interruptions)* I will name you if you come here. Please go back... *(Interruptions)* Please go back to your place... *(Interruptions)* Go back to your place. *..(Interruptions)*

The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

### **Increase in incidence of life-style diseases**

\*221. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any study on the rise in the incidence of life-style diseases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has evolved any policy to look into the problem;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to combat the emerging public health issues?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) conducts studies on incidence and prevalence of different diseases. Data related to these diseases are not routinely collected and/or reported. Hence, time trend data are not available. However, as per reports of different cross sectional studies, an increase in prevalence of these diseases has been reported. According to the Disease Burden study on Non-communicable Diseases by ICMR in 2006, the number of estimated cases and prevalence for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Diabetes Mellitus are as under:

| Disease  | Number of cases (in lakhs) | Prevalence Per thousand |
|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| IHD      | 224                        | 37.0                    |
| Diabetes | 378                        | 62.47                   |

Another study on cancer under the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research provides estimates of the number of cancer patients in India. The prevalence of cancer is estimated at about 28 lakhs with a fresh incidence of about 11 lakh patients being identified every year. The figures for the last three years are as under:

| Year                             | 2009      | 2010      | 2011      |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Estimated number of cancer cases | 10,45,268 | 10,66,483 | 10,88,570 |

(c) to (e) The Government of India had launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States during 2010-2012 of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. NPCDCS focuses on health promotion and prevention, strengthening of infrastructure including human resources, early diagnosis and management.

Under this programme, opportunistic screening has been started under which nearly 95 lakh people have been screened. Those suspected of diabetes/hypertension are referred to higher centres for further management.

Several health awareness initiatives have been undertaken including observance of national and international days on cancer awareness, tobacco, diabetes awareness etc. The recently launched "Swasth Bharat Programme" which is

telecast from 30 Regional Centres of Doordarshan and 28 Regional Centres of All India Radio respectively five days a week would also create awareness about NCDs and other diseases in India.

Government of India has enacted the Anti-tobacco Law, (The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act) (COTPA 2003) with a view to discourage consumption of tobacco products by imposing various regulatory measures. Further, under food safety regulations, tobacco products such as Gutkha and Pan Masala containing tobacco and Nicotine have been prohibited.

Government of India has also launched the National Tobacco control Programme (NTCP) in 2007-08 which, at present, covers 42 districts in 21 States.

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

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The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

##### Wildlife reserves affected by floods

\*222. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the damage caused to animals, especially rhinos, due to the flooding of river Brahmaputra in July, 2012;

(b) whether Government has been able to provide adequate relief measures to the surviving animals and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would provide additional funds to wildlife reserves which are affected by natural disasters in the coming years?

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). As reported by the State, a total of 631 animal deaths including 19 rhinos have occurred in Kaziranga due to the excess water brought by the flood during June- July, 2012, which was more than the ecological requirement of the flood plains of the Kaziranga. The details of mortality are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Flood is a recurring natural phenomenon in Kaziranga which creates a variety of habitats suitable for different species. However, the current flood brought excess water than the ecological requirement of the floodplains of Kaziranga National Park, resulting into mortality of wild animals as well as damage to infrastructure like, roads, anti-poaching camps, artificial high ground etc. Similar high floods of 1988 and 1998 recorded animal mortality of 1203 and 652 respectively. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding support is provided to the reserve, which, *inter-alia*, includes flood mitigation measures.

(c) Funding assistance is provided to States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of “Protect Tiger”, “Project Elephant” and “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats” to project and foster wildlife conservation.

***Statement***

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

| Sl.No. | Species    | Total |
|--------|------------|-------|
| 1.     | Rhino      | 19    |
| 2.     | Elephant   | 1     |
| 3.     | Swamp deer | 11    |
| 4.     | Buffallo   | 4     |
| 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   |

**Release of funds to State CAMPAs**

\*223. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established the National Green Tribunal in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the objectives of setting up of said Tribunal;
- (d) whether Government has released funds to State-level Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities (CAMPA) to carry out protection, conservation and regeneration of natural forests;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the extent to which the objectives of such funds have been achieved so far in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The National Green Tribunal has been established under National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 on 18.10.2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) to (f) Does not arise.

**Subsidy on cooking gas cylinders**

\*224. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the price of cooking gas cylinders at which oil companies sell the cylinders to the consumers;
- (b) the subsidy given by Government and oil companies on each of the cylinders; and



(c) the price and subsidy on each of the cylinders given in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The current Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Domestic LPG, at Delhi, is Rs. 399.00 per 14.2kg Cylinder.

(b) The Government provides fiscal subsidy of Rs. 22.58 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Domestic LPG under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002". Besides, the under recovery, incurred by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) due to sale of Domestic LPG below the desired market price, is being compensated by the Government and the upstream oil companies under the Burden Sharing Mechanism. The details of the total subsidy given by Government and under-recovery incurred by the OMCs on sale of Domestic LPG are given below:-

| (Rs./cylinder)   |                                      |                                |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Subsidy under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002" | Under-Recovery incurred by the OMCs* | Total subsidy to the consumers |
| 22.58  | 231.00                               | 253.58                         |

\*as per Refinery Gate Price effective 1.8.2012.

(c) The details of revision in RSP of Domestic LPG, at Delhi, since 1.4.2009 are given below:

| Date      | Revised RSP<br>(Rs./cylinder) | Reason for revision                    |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1.4.2009  | 279.70                        | RSP as on 1.4. 2009                    |
| 2.7.2009  | 281.20                        | Revision in distributor commission     |
| 1.4.2010  | 310.35                        | Removal of subsidy by Delhi Government |
| 26.6.2010 | 345.35                        | Increase in basic price                |
| 25.6.2011 | 395.35                        | Increase in basic price                |
| 1.7.2011  | 399.00                        | Revision in distributor commission     |
|           | 399.00                        | Current RSP as Delhi                   |

The details of subsidy given/under-recovery incurred on Domestic LPG during the last three years and April-June, 2012 are given below:

| Year        | Rs. per cylinder            |   |                              | Rs. crore                   |                                     |                            |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|             | Fiscal Subsidy <sup>1</sup> | Average Under-recovery of OMCs <sup>2</sup> | Average subsidy to consumers | Fiscal Subsidy <sup>1</sup> | Under-recovery of OMCs <sup>2</sup> | Total Subsidy to consumers |
| 2009-10     | 22.58                       | 178.13                                      | 200.71                       | 1814                        | 14257                               | 16071                      |
| 2010-11     | 22.58                       | 249.94                                      | 272.52                       | 1974                        | 21772                               | 23746                      |
| 2011-12     | 22.58                       | 320.30                                      | 342.88                       | 2137                        | 29997                               | 32134                      |
| Q1, 2012-13 | 22.58                       | 481.09                                      | 503.67                       | 499*                        | 11495                               | 11994                      |

1-Subsidy under 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002'

2-Gross under-recovery incurred by the OMCs

\*provisional

#### Trauma Centres

\*225 SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities having a minimum population of five lakhs where Trauma Centres are working;

(b) whether such Trauma Centres are also located along National Highways where the incidence of serious accidents is comparatively high; and

(c) the percentage of Government expenditure incurred on health-care outfits by Central and State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide adequate treatment to trauma victims. City-wise information is not centrally maintained.

Government of India implements a scheme of establishment of Trauma Care facilities along with National Highways, which is not population based but created in hospitals located on specified Highways *i.e.* Golden Quadrilateral, North-South, East-West corridors of National Highways. 3 levels of trauma centres, Level-I,

Level-II and Level-III are considered and central assistance is provided for civil construction, equipments, manpower, communication and legal services.

The distance norms and scale of funding for setting up different levels of trauma centres is as follows:

| LEVEL          | Distance                           | Scale of Funding |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Level-III (60) | At the distance of 100 to 150 kms. | Rs. 4.80 crore   |
| Level-II (57)  | At the distance of 300 to 400 kms. | Rs. 9.65 crore   |
| Level-I (23)   | At the distance of 600 to 700 kms. | Rs. 16 crore     |

In addition, ambulances, which are termed as Level-IV, are provided for every 50 km by National Highways Authority of India.

Under the scheme, Rs. 352.65 crores have been released to States during the 11th Plan for 116 number of trauma centres.

#### **JE Epidemic in Assam**

\*226 SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese Encephalitis (JE) has taken an epidemic form in the flood affected areas in Assam, especially in Nalbari District;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance has been sought from the Union Government by the State Government to control this disease;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether any steps have been taken by the Union Government on its own?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. 391 JE cases and 80 JE deaths have been reported from Assam from 1st January to 21st August, 2012 as compared to 490 cases and 108 deaths due to JE during the corresponding period in 2011. So far as Nalbari district is concerned, only 6 JE cases with no deaths have been reported upto 21st August, 2012 as compared to 6 cases and 4 deaths due to JE during the corresponding period in 2011.

(c) to (e) The Government of India has already put in place a comprehensive strategy for prevention and control of JE/AES. The 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 and the Government of India supplements their efforts by providing funds and commodities as per the requirements of the States as reflected in Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

So far as Assam is concerned, the Government of India has provided financial, material and technical support to the Government of Assam to carry out JE vaccination in campaign mode in 11 JE endemic districts, to set-up 9 sentinel sites for surveillance and diagnosis of JE cases, to implement integrated vector control measures, to improve clinical management of JE/AES cases at district hospitals/ medical college hospitals and to carry out Behavior Change Communication activities for improving community awareness about prevention and control of JE/AES.

#### **Utilization of funds allocated to Mizoram**

\*227. SHRI LALHMING LIANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent in the State of Mizoram by the Ministry and its various organizations since 2008-09 till date; and

(b) the details of reasons for which these funds were allocated and the status of utilization along with the achievements of physical and financial targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The scheme-wise details of funds allocated and utilized, along with reasons for which these funds were allocated, in the State of Mizoram by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and its organizations since 2008-09 to till date, are given in statement.

**Statement***Utilization of funds allocated to Mizoram*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of Scheme/<br>Project             | 2008-09         |                  | 2009-10         |                  | 2010-11         |                  | 2011-12         |                  | 2012-13@        |                  | Total           | Total            | Reasons/<br>Targets  |
|--------|--|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
|        |  | Allo-<br>cation | Utili-<br>sation | Allo-<br>cation | Utili-<br>sation | Allo-<br>cation | Utili-<br>sation | Allo-<br>cation | Utili-<br>sation | Allo-<br>cation | Utili-<br>sation | Allo-<br>cation | Utili-<br>sation |  |
| 1      | 2                                      | 3               | 4                | 5               | 6                | 7               | 8                | 9               | 10               | 11              | 12               | 13              | 14               | 15   |
| 1.     | Assistance for Abatement of Pollution  | 0.16            | 0.16             | 0.15            | 0.15             | 0.22            | 0.22             | 0.99            | 0.24             | 0.06            | 0.06*            | 1.58            | 0.83             | • Supporting State Pollution Control Board and State Environmental Department for infrastructure development and salary support for technical staff. |
| 2.     | Conservation and Management of Wetland | 0.72            | 0.72             | 0.95            | 0.95             | 0.78            | 0.78             | 0.68            | 0.68             | 0.77            | 0.77*            | 3.90            | 3.90             | • Sanctioning Management Action Plans of wetlands identified in the State-Palak and Tamdil   |



| 1  | 2                                      | 3    | 4    | S     | 6     | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10    | 11   | 12   | 13    | 14    | 15   |
|----|--|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|--|
| 5. | Assistance for Botanical Garden        | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11  | 0.05  | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.15  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.23  | 0.37  | • Assistance provided to Mizoram University for strengthening Botanical Garden   |
| 6. | Environment Information System (ENVIS) | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07  | 0.07  | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.29  | 0.29  | • Assistance provided to State ENVIS Centre for collection, compilation, storage, dissemination of information to various stakeholders.  |
| 7. | Project Tiger                          | 2.41 | 2.41 | 21.71 | 22.68 | 1.88 | 1.50 | 2.25 | 2.04  | 0.00 | 0.00 | 28.25 | 28.63 | • Ensuring maintenance of a viable population of tigers in the state for scientific, economic, aesthetic, cultural and ecological values and to preserve for all times, areas of |

12 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

|  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |   |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|---|
| 8. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats | 2.89 | 2.31 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 7.07 | 7.06 | 1.53 | 1.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.94 | 13.35 | <p>biological importance as a national heritage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting Dampa Tiger Reserves</li> <li>• Assisting State in development of national parks and sanctuaries;</li> <li>• Facilitating and encouraging expansion of Protected Areas (PAs) network;</li> <li>• Creating infrastructural protection and management of PAs;</li> <li>• Settlement of rights for better enforcement of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> </ul> |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|---|



|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | S | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|

|   |  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |   |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|---|
| 9 | Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS) | 4.10 | 4.10 | 3.01 | 2.40 | 3.50 | 2.98 | 2.53 | 2.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.14 | 11.51 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Mizoram financial assistance is provided to two national parks and seven notified WL sanctuaries</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forest Fire Control Management</li> <li>2. Strengthening forest infrastructure:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Survey and Demarcation</li> <li>(b) Preparation of working Plans</li> <li>(c) Protection and conservation of sacred Groves</li> <li>(d) Conservation and Restoration of</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|---|

14 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

|  |       |       |   |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |   |       |  |  |
|--|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|---|-------|--|--|
|  |       |       |   |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |   |       | Unique Vegetation and Ecosystems<br>(e) Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive Species   |  |
| 10. Gregarious Flowering Muli Bamboos in North Eastern Region States | 5.00  | 5.00  | Scheme successfully completed in year 2008-09 |       |       |       |       |       | 5.00 | 5.00 | Tackling problems of gregarious flowering of Muli Bamboo. Scheme completed in 2008-09. From 2009-10, component on flowering of Bamboo incorporated in IFMS. |       |  |  |
| 11. National Afforestation Programme                                 | 13.61 | 14.20 | 17.27   | 17.11 | 12.21 | 12.14 | 13.44 | 0.00  | 3.22 | 0.00 | 59.75   | 43.45 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisting State Forest Development Agency, Mizoram</li> <li>12170 Ha. approved for treatment</li> </ul> |  |
| 12. Central Zoo Authority (CZA)                                      | 0.10  | 0.10  | 1.59  | 1.59  | 0.23  | 0.23  | 0.81  | 0.81* | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.73  | 2.73  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving quality of zoo animals;</li> </ul>  |  |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Starred Questions

15

| 1  | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10    | 11    | 12    | 13    | 14   | 15  |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|---|
|  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting development of Aizwal zoological park and Thenzwal Deer Park.</li> </ul>   |
| 13. Capacity Building for Forest Management and Training of Personne | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.99 | 3.99* | 4.99  | 4.99* | 8.98  | 8.98   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisting rehabilitation of State Forests Training Institute, Aizwal</li> <li>• Capacity building capabilities.</li> </ul> |
| 14. Indian Council of Forestry Research Education                    | 1.91 | 1.91 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.98 | 3.98 | 338  | 3.38 | 0.61  | 0.61* | 13.48 | 13.48 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to Advanced Research Centre for Bamboos and Rattans (ARCBR), Aizwal.</li> <li>• Establishment of Gene-pool, Genebank appraising tree crops associa-</li> </ul> |   |

|                               |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |             |             |               |               |  |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 15. Research and Development  | 0.05         | 0.05         | 0.05         | 0.05         | 0.09         | 0.09         | 0.06         | 0.06         | 0.04        | 0.04        | 0.29          | 0.29          | tion under shifting cultivation<br>• To fund and support University of Mizoram for undertaking research studies on ecosystem, various aspects of NTFP and effect of stone mining on river Tlawng |
| 16. Biodiversity Conservation | 0.05         | 0.05         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 0.00         | 4.20         | 4.20*        | 0.01        | 0.01        | 4.26          | 4.26          | • Assistance to Mizoram Biodiversity Board<br><br>• Formulating and operationalizing Biodiversity Management Committees  |
| <b>TOTAL (1 TO 16)</b>        | <b>31.27</b> | <b>31.28</b> | <b>51.70</b> | <b>51.84</b> | <b>30.62</b> | <b>29.69</b> | <b>34.58</b> | <b>19.83</b> | <b>9.70</b> | <b>6.48</b> | <b>157.87</b> | <b>139.12</b> |  |

\*Likely expenditure, since utilization from the State government is still awaited.

@ As on 30.06.2012.

**Traffic density of Gurgaon-Delhi Expressway**

†\*228. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether toll tax is being collected from about 2 to 2.5 lakh vehicles plying daily on Gurgaon-Delhi Expressway;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that at the time of deciding the amount of toll tax, plying of such a big number of vehicles was not assessed;

(c) if so, the assessment of the number of vehicles at that time; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the amount collected as toll tax from vehicles in excess of the number assessed, is shared between private companies and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) There are three toll plazas (at IGIA loop; at Km. 24 and at Km. 42 ) on this stretch the number of vehicles per day (average for 1 year *i.e.*, from August, 2011 to July, 2012) is given in statement. (*See below*)

(b) and (c) As per the Detailed Project Report the traffic density assessed was 1,27,802 PCUs per day at km. 19.40 and 73,242 PCUs per day at Km. 35.000 by M/S RITES.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is a provision in the concession agreement for equal sharing of toll revenue in excess of 130000 PCU/day at any toll plaza.

***Statement***

*The number of vehicles per day on three toll plazas  
(at IGIA loop; at Km. 24 and Km. 42)*

| Toll Plaza | Tollable Vehicles<br>(nos. per day) | Tollable Vehicles<br>(in PCU per day) |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| IGIA Loop  | 2455                                | 2485                                  |
| Km. 24     | 163899                              | 196193                                |
| Km. 42     | 53585                               | 97061                                 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Infrastructure investment by National Highways Authority of India**

\*229. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has called for tenders for construction of roads;

(b) Whether it is also a fact that there has been a poor response from contractors in spite of offering subsidy;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) The remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are variety of reasons for poor response ranging from delays in land acquisition processes, forest environment clearances, availability of equity capital, lenders' stretched resources and general market conditions.

(d) Several measures have been taken by the Government in this regard, such as:

(i) Fast track clearances,

(ii) High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of State for land acquisition,

(iii) Committee of Secretaries under the Cabinet Secretary to discuss inter-ministerial issues, and

(iv) Constant interaction at the highest level with concessionaires and other stakeholders.

**Cancer deaths among women**

\*230 SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one out of four cervical cancer patients is an Indian;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in India, every seven minutes one woman dies due to complications arising out of cervical cancer;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that cervical cancer is the number one reason for deaths of Indian women, but in metro cities it lags behind cases of breast cancer; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) According to World Health Organisation GLOBOCAN Project, the estimated number of cancer cervix cases world wide is 5,30,000 for the year 2008. According to the latest report of National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) on 'Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates (1982-2005)', the estimated number of cancer cervix cases in India for the same period (2008) is about one lakh. The estimated number of deaths due to cervical cancer in Indian women is 52,046 in a year.

(d) and (e) No, Sir, cervical cancer is not the primary reason of deaths in Indian women. However, out of all cancer deaths, cervical cancer is the leading cause of death in women in the country. In urban areas, as per ICMR estimates for the same period, 8377 deaths were due to breast cancer as compared to 8223 deaths due to cervical cancer in women in India.

#### **Rehabilitation of villages from buffer area of forests**

\*231. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering declaring all areas of Project Tiger as Buffer Forest Zone and removal of all habitat villages from these areas after providing them adequate rehabilitation package;

(b) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given any direction in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No, Sir. The buffer area consisting of the area peripheral to critical tiger habitat or core area aim at promoting

co-existence between wildlife and human activity with due recognition of the livelihood; developmental, social and cultural rights of the local people.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Question does not arise.

#### **Depletion of Natural resources in Western Ghats**

†\*232. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has received any information regarding depletion of natural resources of forests of western Ghats region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any action to obtain factual information in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not received any information regarding depletion of natural resources of forests of Western Ghats region. As per India State of Forest Report, 2011 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the forest cover of states lying in the Western Ghats region has increased by 56 km<sup>2</sup> as compared to India State of Forest Report, 2009. The details of the status of forest cover in States constituting Western Ghats as per India State of Forest Report 2009 and 2011 are given in Statement. (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Forest Survey of India has been mapping and assessing the country's forest cover biennially which includes the Western Ghats region also.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement***'Depletion of Natural Resources in Western Ghats'*

*Status of Forest Cover in States constituting Western Ghats  
as per India State of Forest Report 2009 and 2011.*

| State                     | Forest Cover (in sq. km) |                    | Change | Reasons for Change  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|---|
|                           | 2009<br>Assessment       | 2011<br>Assessment |        |   |
| Maharashtra               | 50650                    | 50646              | -4     | There is a decrease of 3 sq. km in very dense forest, 19 sq.km in moderately dense forest and an increase of 18 sq.km in open forest.   |
| Goa                       | 2212                     | 2219               | 7      | Increase in forest cover in the state is due to increase of mangrove forest and TOF.  |
| Karnataka                 | 36190                    | 36194              | 4      | There has been an increase of six sq. km in open forest and a decrease of 2 sq.km in moderately dense forest  |
| Tamil Nadu                | 23551                    | 23625              | 74     | Regeneration in forest areas and extensive plantation activities in and outside forests.  |
| Kerala                    | 17324                    | 17300              | -24    | Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to rotational felling of <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Teak</i> , <i>Acacia mangium</i> , <i>rubber</i> and shade bearing trees in the gardens. |
| Gujarat                   | 14620                    | 14619              | -1     | Decrease is due to private felling in the TOF areas.  |
| Dadra and Nagar<br>Haveli | 211                      | 211                | 0      | There is zero change.   |

**NABARD funded rural roads in Maharashtra**

\*233. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) funds have been provided to Maharashtra for development of rural roads in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of villages connected with roads constructed with NABARD funds, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Loans totaling Rs. 18,500 crore were taken from NABARD during the financial years 2007-08 to 2009-10 for PMGSY works by this Ministry. The funds released to the States included funds from various sources including NABARD loans. In addition, NABARD directly sanctions loans under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to State Governments.

The details of funds released to Maharashtra by this Ministry for PMGSY during last 5 financial years, including funds from NABARD loans, are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

| Year    | Total Amount | NABARD component |
|---------|--------------|------------------|
| 2007-08 | 563.96       | 50               |
| 2008-09 | 1,030.00     | 930              |
| 2009-10 | 944.18       | 650              |
| 2010-11 | 1,237.55     | -                |
| 2011-12 | 796.01       | -                |
| TOTAL   | 4,571.70     | 1,630            |

In addition to above, as reported by NABARD, the details of the funds sanctioned to the State Government of Maharashtra by NABARD for rural roads under RIDF up to July, 2012 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

| Tranche | Year      | No. of Projects | Amount Sanctioned | KMs Covered |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| III     | 1997-1998 | 654             | 245               | 2,685       |
| IV      | 1998-1999 | 654             | 180               | 1,864       |
| V       | 1999-2000 | 1,264           | 327               | 3,538       |
| VI      | 2000-2001 | 909             | 244               | 2,442       |
| VII     | 2001-2002 | 774             | 215               | 2,050       |
| VIII    | 2002-2003 | 704             | 200               | 2,196       |
| IX      | 2003-2004 | 222             | 59                | 680         |
| X       | 2004-2005 | 267             | 72                | 750         |
| XI      | 2005-2006 | 0               | 0                 | 0           |
| XII     | 2006-2007 | 831             | 320               | 2,642       |
| XIII    | 2007-2008 | 387             | 180               | 1,227       |
| XIV     | 2008-2009 | 503             | 275               | 1,408       |
| XV      | 2009-2010 | 708             | 321               | 1,834       |
| XVI     | 2010-2011 | 465             | 238               | 1,190       |
| XVII    | 2011-2012 | 602             | 351               | 1,451       |
| TOTAL   |           | 8,944           | 3,227             | 25,957      |

(c) Funds under PMGSY are released by this Ministry taking the State as a unit. Further, as per programme guidelines, unit for connectivity is Habitation and not the Revenue village or a Panchayat. During the last 5 financial years, a total of 201 habitations have been connected in Maharashtra under PMGSY. The segregated data is not maintained in terms of habitations connected under NABARD component of PMGSY and other PMGSY funds, as the States maintain a Single Programme fund account.

In addition to above, as reported by NABARD, sanctioned funds were utilized for improvement, strengthening and widening of existing roads for better connectivity, not for new connectivity during the years 1997-98 to 2011-12. However,

the data regarding villages benefited district-wise was not maintained from Tranche-III to XI (1997-98 to 2005-06) by NABARD. The position regarding number of villages benefited from Tranche-XII to XVII (2006-07 to 2011-12), district wise, as provided by NABARD is furnished in Statement.

**Statement**

*District-wise details of No. of villages benefited with sanctions of  
Rural Roads by NABARD under RIDF*

| Sl.No. | District         | RIDF<br>XII<br>(2006-07) | RIDF<br>XIII<br>(2007-08) | RIDF<br>XIV<br>(2008-09) | RIDF<br>XV<br>(2009-10) | RIDF<br>XVI<br>(2010-11) | RIDF<br>XVII<br>(2011-12) | Total       |
|--------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1      | 2                | 3                        | 4                         | 5                        | 6                       | 7                        | 8                         | 9           |
| 1.     | Raigad           | 87                       | 42                        | 51                       | 60                      | 33                       | 57                        | 330         |
| 2.     | Ratnagiri        | 33                       | 57                        | 33                       | 27                      | 12                       | 15                        | 177         |
| 3.     | Sindhudurg       | 45                       | 21                        | 27                       | 30                      | 18                       | 33                        | 174         |
| 4.     | Thane            | 54                       | 36                        | 36                       | 39                      | 51                       | 69                        | 285         |
|        | <b>SUB-TOTAL</b> | <b>219</b>               | <b>156</b>                | <b>147</b>               | <b>156</b>              | <b>114</b>               | <b>174</b>                | <b>966</b>  |
| 5.     | Kolhapur         | 177                      | 27                        | 75                       | 87                      | 69                       | 57                        | 492         |
| 6.     | Pune             | 225                      | 99                        | 126                      | 135                     | 120                      | 138                       | 843         |
| 7.     | Sangli           | 108                      | 66                        | 33                       | 87                      | 36                       | 72                        | 402         |
| 8.     | Satara           | 192                      | 75                        | 78                       | 162                     | 66                       | 96                        | 669         |
| 9.     | Solapur          | 135                      | 75                        | 57                       | 78                      | 60                       | 72                        | 477         |
|        | <b>SUB-TOTAL</b> | <b>837</b>               | <b>342</b>                | <b>369</b>               | <b>549</b>              | <b>351</b>               | <b>435</b>                | <b>2883</b> |
| 10.    | Ahmednagar       | 159                      | 129                       | 87                       | 111                     | 105                      | 132                       | 723         |
| 11.    | Dhule            | 63                       | 21                        | 33                       | 69                      | 24                       | 57                        | 267         |
| 12.    | Jalgaon          | 159                      | 87                        | 63                       | 120                     | 75                       | 87                        | 591         |
| 13.    | Nandurbar        | 54                       | 9                         | 27                       | 42                      | 30                       | 48                        | 210         |
| 14.    | Nashik           | 153                      | 54                        | 57                       | 51                      | 90                       | 168                       | 573         |
|        | <b>SUB-TOTAL</b> | <b>588</b>               | <b>300</b>                | <b>267</b>               | <b>393</b>              | <b>324</b>               | <b>492</b>                | <b>2364</b> |

| 1   | 2                | 3          | 4          | 5          | 6          | 7          | 8          | 9           |
|-----|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 15. | Aurangabad       | 48         | 45         | 42         | 66         | 54         | 63         | 318         |
| 16. | Beed             | 42         | 108        | 48         | 99         | 39         | 60         | 396         |
| 17. | Hingoli          | 42         | 24         | 24         | 69         | 12         | 24         | 195         |
| 18. | Jalna            | 39         | 45         | 27         | 48         | 33         | 42         | 234         |
| 19. | Latur            | 78         | 54         | 33         | 78         | 30         | 42         | 315         |
| 20. | Nanded           | 75         | 42         | 45         | 90         | 57         | 54         | 363         |
| 21. | Parbhani         | 63         | 36         | 30         | 54         | 33         | 24         | 240         |
| 22. | Osmanabad        | 60         | 39         | 42         | 72         | 42         | 45         | 300         |
|     | <b>SUB-TOTAL</b> | <b>447</b> | <b>393</b> | <b>291</b> | <b>576</b> | <b>300</b> | <b>354</b> | <b>2361</b> |
| 23. | Bhandara         | 45         | 3          | 24         | 33         | 15         | 18         | 138         |
| 24. | Chandrapur       | 39         | 0          | 42         | 54         | 33         | 30         | 198         |
| 25. | Gadchiroli       | 21         | 0          | 6          | 12         | 6          | 3          | 48          |
| 26. | Gondia           | 27         | 6          | 12         | 18         | 18         | 12         | 93          |
| 27. | Nagpur           | 96         | 0          | 36         | 45         | 36         | 51         | 264         |
| 28. | Wardha           | 36         | 0          | 42         | 36         | 30         | 36         | 180         |
|     | <b>SUB-TOTAL</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>9</b>   | <b>162</b> | <b>198</b> | <b>138</b> | <b>150</b> | <b>921</b>  |
| 29. | Akola            | 33         | 6          | 66         | 51         | 24         | 30         | 210         |
| 30. | Amravati         | 57         | 15         | 63         | 84         | 60         | 54         | 333         |
| 31. | Buldhana         | 66         | 15         | 54         | 39         | 30         | 48         | 252         |
| 32. | Washim           | 30         | 12         | 42         | 33         | 21         | 24         | 162         |
| 33. | Yavatmal         | 57         | 21         | 60         | 45         | 36         | 45         | 264         |
|     | <b>SUB-TOTAL</b> | <b>243</b> | <b>69</b>  | <b>285</b> | <b>252</b> | <b>171</b> | <b>201</b> | <b>1221</b> |
|     | Grand Total      | 2598       | 1269       | 1521       | 2124       | 1398       | 1806       | 10716       |

**Gas connections in Bhavnagar**

\*234. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan for providing internal gas connections in Bhavnagar city, Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the current status thereof;
- (c) the date by which the work would be completed; and
- (d) by when the gas connections would be released?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) established under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board 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. Piped Natural Gas forms part of the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. PNGRB is in receipt and analysis of bids for development of CGD network in the Geographical Area (GA) of Bhavnagar District in Gujarat received during 3rd round of CGD bidding. The development of City Gas Distribution network in a GA is based on, *inter-alia*, the availability of natural gas through transmission pipelines in its vicinity.

**Financial grant to J.N. Medical College Hospital, Aligarh**

†\*235. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are 1150 beds in Jawaharlal Nehru (J.N.) Medical College Hospital, Aligarh Muslim University;
- (b) whether four to five lakh patients come to this hospital for treatment annually;
- (c) whether rupees 2 crore 10 lakh are granted to this hospital, yearly, while Safdarjung Hospital and Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in New Delhi are granted Rs. 467 crore and Rs. 322 crore, respectively;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether it is also a fact that there are 322 beds in Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital;

(e) whether Government would increase its contribution to Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College Hospital to Rs. 100 crore; and

(f) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per information given by UGC/Aligarh Muslim University, there are 1050 beds in the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College (JMC) Hospital, Aligarh Muslim University. In the year 2012, a total number of 4,58,168 OPD patients and 36,474 Indoor patients were treated in the hospital. The total maintenance grant of Rs. 2.10 Crore annually is given by UGC to JMC. Budget Estimates (Plan and Non-Plan) of Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital for the financial year 2012-13 are given below:

*(Rs. in crore)*

| Sl.No. | Name of Hospital    | BE for 2012-13 |          |
|--------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
|        |                     | Plan           | Non-Plan |
| (i)    | Dr. RML Hospital    | 184.65         | 134.75   |
| (ii)   | Safdarjung Hospital | 270.79         | 210.00   |

(d) Dr. RML Hospital has bed strength of 1065.

(e) and (f) Grant to the JMC depends on availability of funds with UGC and competing demands.

#### **Deaths due to NCDs**

\*236. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) are emerging as a leading cause of deaths in the country, accounting for 42 per cent of all deaths;

(b) whether it is also a fact that NCDs cause significant morbidity and

mortality in population resulting in considerable loss in potentially productive years of life; and

- (c) the details of programmes formulated and implemented to check NCDs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the report on cause of death in India 2001-2003 published in 2009 by the office of the Registrar General of India, non-communicable diseases are the leading causes of death in the country accounting for 42% of all deaths.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that NCDs cause significant morbidity and mortality in population resulting in considerable loss in potentially productive years of life.

(c) Government of India has initiated a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The programme focuses on health promotion, capacity building including human resource development, early diagnosis and management of these diseases and integration with the primary health care system. 100 selected Districts of 21 States have been taken up under the programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

#### **Road accidents**

\*237. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died or those injured due to road accidents during 2008 to 2011 and how many out of them occurred on National Express Highways, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the annual economic and social cost thereof;

(c) the percentage of pedestrians amongst the dead;

(d) the percentage share of two wheelers, trucks/buses, in road accidents;

(e) the amount earmarked/spent for Road Safety programmes during the past three years; and

(f) the comparison of above scenario with advanced/neighbouring countries/ world statistics?



THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) Details of State-wise/Union Territory wise number of persons killed and injured in road accidents on all roads and on National Highways (including Expressways) during 2008 to 2011 are given in Statement I and II (*See below*).

(b) The Working Group on Road Accidents, Injury Prevention and Control set up by the Planning Commission in the year 2000 had assessed the social cost of road accidents in India at Rs. 55,000 crore which constituted about 3% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country in the year 1999-2000.

(c) During the year 2011, the total number of person killed in road accidents were 142,492 out of which 12,867(9%) were pedestrians.

(d) The percentage share of two wheelers, trucks/buses, in road accidents during the year 2011 was as under:

**Number of two wheelers, trucks and buses in road accidents during 2011**

| Year | Total number of road accidents | Two wheelers    | Trucks*         | Buses         |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 2011 | 497,686                        | 118,089 (23.7%) | 111,521 (22.4%) | 43,034 (8.6%) |

\* Trucks includes tempos, MAVs and tractor

Figure given in parenthesis indicates percentage share in total road accidents

(e) The amount earmarked/spent for Road Safety programmes during the past three years is given below:

**Funds Allocated and Spent on Road Safety Activities**

| (Rs in crore) |                 |             |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Year          | Funds Allocated | Funds Spent |
| 2009-10       | 79.00           | 22.39       |
| 2010-11       | 180.00          | 58.06       |
| 2011-12       | 109             | 77.89       |

(f) As per the latest issue of the "World Road Statistics" (WRS) 2011, brought out by the International Road Federation, (IRF) Geneva, United States of

America has reported the maximum number of injury accidents at 15,47,797 in the world followed by Japan at 7,36,688 and India at 4,86,384 for the year 2009. The incidence of road accident related deaths and injury accidents per lakh persons shows lower incidence of both the parameters for India in comparison to many developed and developing countries. The number of road accident deaths per lakh of population at 10.83 in India is much lower compared with 11.98 in the Republic of Korea, 11.01 in USA and 18.39 in the Russian Federation during the year 2009. A cross-country comparison of incidence of road related deaths and injury accidents based on World Road Statistics is given in Statement III (*See below*)

**Statement-I**

*Details of state-wise/Union Territory-wise number of persons killed and injured in road accidents on all roads and National Highway during 2008 to 2011*

| Sl.No. | State             | Number of Persons Killed in Road           |        |        |        | Number of Persons injured in                    |        |        |        |
|--------|-------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|
|        |                   | Accidents on all roads during 2008 to 2011 |        |        |        | Road Accidents on all roads during 2008 to 2011 |        |        |        |
|        |                   | 2008                                       | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   | 2008  | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   |
| 1      | 2                 | 3  | 4      | 5      | 6      | 7   | 8      | 9      | 10     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 13,812                                     | 14,770 | 15,684 | 15,165 | 58,741  | 52,157 | 53,928 | 55,583 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 134  | 158    | 148    | 126    | 425   | 530    | 491    | 438    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 1,807                                      | 1,991  | 2,256  | 2,342  | 5,081   | 5,522  | 7,579  | 6,505  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 3,940                                      | 4,390  | 5,137  | 5,090  | 6,359   | 7,113  | 8,106  | 7,083  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 2,966                                      | 2,865  | 2,956  | 2,983  | 12,873  | 13,274 | 13,599 | 13,929 |
| 6.     | Goa               | 318  | 321    | 327    | 333    | 3,167   | 2,954  | 2,709  | 2,318  |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 7,070                                      | 6,983  | 7,506  | 8,008  | 35,722  | 32,944 | 32,449 | 29,744 |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 4,494                                      | 4,603  | 4,719  | 4,762  | 10,570  | 10,481 | 9,905  | 9,727  |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 848  | 1,140  | 1,102  | 1,072  | 4,714   | 5,579  | 5,325  | 5,462  |

|     |                   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 950    | 1,100  | 1,045  | 1,116  | 7,597  | 8,199  | 8,726  | 10,012 |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 1,979  | 2,170  | 2,540  | 2,572  | 4,373  | 4,406  | 4,872  | 4,811  |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 8,814  | 8,714  | 9,590  | 8,971  | 63,314 | 61,697 | 61,774 | 59,591 |
| 13. | Kerala            | 3,901  | 3,830  | 3,950  | 4,145  | 43,857 | 41,402 | 41,473 | 41,379 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 6,670  | 7,365  | 8,085  | 7,869  | 51,054 | 54,611 | 56,897 | 55,545 |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | 12,397 | 11,396 | 12,340 | 13,057 | 52,780 | 47,878 | 46,985 | 45,628 |
| 16. | Manipur           | 151    | 125    | 154    | 158    | 1,216  | 1,189  | 1,132  | 1,118  |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 123    | 145    | 163    | 212    | 355    | 713    | 461    | 591    |
| 18. | Mizoram           | 63     | 60     | 82     | 81     | 185    | 203    | 252    | 215    |
| 19. | Nagaland          | 70     | 55     | 40     | 25     | 245    | 151    | 121    | 107    |
| 20. | Odisha            | 3,079  | 3,527  | 3,837  | 3,802  | 10,378 | 11,296 | 11,399 | 11,248 |
| 21. | Punjab            | 3,206  | 3,668  | 3,542  | 4,931  | 4,196  | 4,486  | 4,071  | 4,081  |
| 22. | Rajasthan         | 8,388  | 9,045  | 9,163  | 9,232  | 30,857 | 32,317 | 31,033 | 28,666 |
| 23. | Sikkim            | 79     | 87     | 71     | 106    | 246    | 434    | 399    | 321    |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu        | 12,784 | 13,746 | 15,409 | 15,422 | 70,251 | 70,504 | 75,445 | 74,245 |

*Written Answers to*

*[28 AUG, 2012]*

*Starred Questions*

*33*

| 1      | 2                           | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 25.    | Tripura                     | 221     | 229     | 231     | 245     | 1,494   | 1,342   | 1,269   | 1,030   |
| 26.    | Uttaranchal                 | 1,073   | 852     | 931     | 937     | 1765    | 1,784   | 1,656   | 1,712   |
| 27.    | Uttar Pradesh               | 13,165  | 14,638  | 15,175  | 21,512  | 18,056  | 20,632  | 20,113  | 15,513  |
| 28.    | West Bengal                 | 4,789   | 4,860   | 5,680   | 5,664   | 13,246  | 12,186  | 15,760  | 14,962  |
| 29.    | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 22      | 33      | 27      | 17      | 256     | 342     | 373     | 298     |
| 30.    | Chandigarh                  | 148     | 171     | 138     | 136     | 437     | 321     | 415     | 370     |
| 31.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 65      | 45      | 62      | 63      | 120     | 71      | 134     | 210     |
| 32.    | Daman and Diu               | 29      | 33      | 31      | 33      | 58      | 69      | 43      | 37      |
| 33.    | Delhi                       | 2,093   | 2,325   | 2,153   | 2,065   | 7,343   | 6,936   | 7,108   | 7,226   |
| 34.    | Lakshadweep                 | 0       | 2       | 0       | 0       | 7       | 3       | 5       | 0       |
| 35.    | Pondicherry                 | 212     | 218     | 239     | 233     | 1,855   | 1,732   | 1,505   | 1,689   |
| TOTAL: |                             | 119,860 | 125,660 | 134,513 | 142,485 | 523,193 | 515,458 | 527,512 | 511,394 |

**Statement-II**

*Details of State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of persons killed and injured in road accidents on all roads and on National Highways during 2008 to 2011*

| Sl.No. | State             | Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents<br>on National Highways* during 2008 to 2011 |       |       |       | Number of Persons injured in Road Accidents<br>on National Highways during 2008 to 2011 |        |        |        |
|--------|-------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|---|--------|--------|--------|
|        |                   | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2008  | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   |
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7   | 8      | 9      | 10     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 4,172   | 4,655 | 5,122 | 5,112 | 15,600  | 14,096 | 15,166 | 16,952 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 28  | 49    | 33    | 41    | 128   | 231    | 144    | 158    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 1,245   | 1,275 | 1,401 | 1,481 | 2,840   | 2,938  | 4,445  | 3,399  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 1,868   | 1,993 | 2,317 | 2,232 | 2,520   | 3,050  | 3,308  | 2,557  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 1,002   | 1,093 | 1,037 | 1,145 | 3,850   | 5,512  | 5,748  | 4,332  |
| 6.     | Goa               | 134   | 125   | 122   | 116   | 1,263   | 1,015  | 1,001  | 867    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 1,857   | 1,958 | 1,953 | 2,036 | 7,239   | 6,649  | 6,492  | 5,831  |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 1,775   | 1,800 | 1,845 | 1,904 | 3,701   | 3,671  | 3,419  | 3,367  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7      | 8      | 9      | 10     |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 258   | 324   | 369   | 361   | 1,697  | 1,755  | 2,050  | 2,118  |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 487   | 446   | 403   | 565   | 3,112  | 3,217  | 2,907  | 2,521  |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 882   | 455   | 455   | 1,009 | 609    | 509    | 1,600  | 1,109  |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 2,838 | 3,147 | 3,278 | 3,240 | 17,682 | 15,613 | 18,843 | 18,161 |
| 13. | Kerala            | 1,403 | 1,373 | 1,371 | 1,432 | 12,104 | 11,162 | 10,985 | 11,201 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 1,909 | 2,198 | 2,566 | 2,327 | 11,566 | 11,922 | 15,031 | 13,397 |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | 3,662 | 3,359 | 3,445 | 3,802 | 13,061 | 11,558 | 11,241 | 11,642 |
| 16. | Manipur           | 81    | 61    | 96    | 94    | 614    | 692    | 685    | 633    |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 73    | 100   | 108   | 122   | 256    | 314    | 264    | 489    |
| 18. | Mizoram           | 35    | 30    | 23    | 22    | 125    | 105    | 69     | 121    |
| 19. | Nagaland          | 31    | 28    | 20    | 12    | 153    | 86     | 70     | 59     |
| 20. | Odisha            | 1,472 | 1,769 | 2,028 | 1,842 | 4,296  | 5,198  | 5,453  | 4,722  |
| 21. | Punjab            | 1,149 | 1,140 | 1,293 | 1,799 | 1,156  | 1,440  | 1,204  | 1,584  |
| 22. | Rajasthan         | 3,495 | 3,432 | 3,501 | 3,459 | 10,273 | 10,363 | 9,798  | 9,255  |

36 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

|        |                             |        |        |        |        |         |         |         |         |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 23.    | Sikkim                      | 15     | 22     | 37     | 40     | 36      | 145     | 186     | 122     |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu                  | 4,417  | 5,282  | 6,333  | 6,052  | 22,059  | 25,272  | 28,890  | 27,104  |
| 25.    | Tripura                     | 65     | 90     | 93     | 103    | 511     | 430     | 375     | 378     |
| 26.    | Uttarakhand                 | 634    | 475    | 538    | 522    | 896     | 962     | 922     | 796     |
| 27.    | Uttar Pradesh               | 5,210  | 5,958  | 6,122  | 9,175  | 6,820   | 8,011   | 7,464   | 6,033   |
| 28.    | West Bengal                 | 2,115  | 2,143  | 2,040  | 2,373  | 4,400   | 5,594   | 5,453   | 5,161   |
| 29.    | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 6      | 9      | 10     | 9      | 55      | 74      | 156     | 88      |
| 30.    | Chandigarh                  | 36     | 35     | 34     | 29     | 83      | 33      | 117     | 75      |
| 31.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 32.    | Daman and Diu               | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 33.    | Delhi                       | 278    | 329    | 343    | 348    | 697     | 679     | 871     | 999     |
| 34.    | Lakshadweep                 | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 0       | 0       | 0       | 0       |
| 35.    | Puducherry                  | 38     | 69     | 130    | 120    | 291     | 520     | 655     | 777     |
| TOTAL: |                             | 42,670 | 45,222 | 48,466 | 52,924 | 149,693 | 152,816 | 165,012 | 156,008 |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Starred Questions 37

\* Includes expressways



***Statement-III***

*A Cross Country comparison of incidence of road related deaths and injury accident based on World Road Statistics*

**Cross Country Comparison of Incidence of Road related Deaths and Injury Accidents in 2009\***

| Sl.No. | Country            | Killed per 100,000<br>Population | Injury Accidents per 100,000<br>Population |
|--------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2                  | 3                                | 4  |
| 1.     | Anguilla           | 31.25(2007)                      | N.A.                                       |
| 2.     | Australia          | 6.81                             | 6.15                                       |
| 3.     | Brazil             | 3.81                             | 31.48                                      |
| 4.     | Canada             | 6.55                             | 371.08                                     |
| 5.     | China              | 5.09                             | 17.90                                      |
| 6.     | Denmark            | 5.48                             | 75.49                                      |
| 7.     | France             | 6.82                             | 115.49                                     |
| 8.     | Germany            | 5.07                             | 379.59                                     |
| 9.     | India              | 10.83                            | 36.58                                      |
| 10.    | Indonesia          | 8.69                             | 27.38                                      |
| 11.    | Italy              | 7.04                             | 357.69                                     |
| 12.    | Japan              | 4.52                             | 577.52                                     |
| 13.    | Jordan             | 11.36                            | N.A.                                       |
| 14.    | Korea, Republic of | 11.98                            | 475.91                                     |
| 15.    | Kuwait             | 14.56                            | N.A.                                       |
| 16.    | Malaysia           | 24.56                            | N.A.                                       |
| 17.    | Niger              | 2.35                             | 5.41                                       |
| 18.    | Philippines        | 1.21(2008)                       | 4.39(2008)                                 |

| 1   | 2                        | 3           | 4            |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 19. | Qatar                    | 17.49(2007) | N.A.         |
| 20. | Russian Federation       | 18.39       | 143.53       |
| 21. | South Africa             | 27.92       | 304.15(2007) |
| 22. | United Kingdom           | 3.59        | 265.21       |
| 23. | United States of America | 11.01       | 504.16       |

Note: Injury accident refers to road accident resulting in at least one injury or death.

N.A.: Not available

\* Data for 2009 or for the latest year available and reported in World Road Statistics 2011 and indicated in parentheses.

Sources: 1. For India - Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

2. For Other Countries-World Road Statistics, 2011 (published by International Roads Federation, Geneva).

#### **Denial on admission to pregnant women by hospital**

\*238. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of women at an advanced stage of their pregnancy are denied admission, particularly when they are in labour pains, by many hospitals on one pretext or the other;

(b) the number of women who gave birth to their children outside the hospitals and pavements as a result of such denials; and

(c) what action Government takes against such hospitals, which generally are given land on a very low price and which had agreed to treat the poor and needy patients free of cost or on subsidised rates?

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 ensure easy access of people to healthcare facilities. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals *i.e.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and its associated Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, there are no instances of refusal of admission to any pregnant woman coming to the hospital.

As reported by the Government of NCT of Delhi, presently 42 identified private hospitals in Delhi, which were allotted land at concessional rates by the land allotting agencies, are providing free treatment to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% OPD completely free of any charges to the eligible category of EWS patients. Directorate of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi, has not received any complaint in respect of denial of admission to pregnant women belonging to EWS category by those identified private hospitals.

### **Malnutrition of girl-child**

†\*239. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that baby girls are subjected to malnutrition and they are not administered any medicine when they fall ill so as to kill them in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the condition and save baby girls; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not aware of any issue of baby girls "being subjected to malnutrition and not administer any medicine when they fall ill so as to kill them in different parts of the country.

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 3 (2005-06) data shows that there is no significant difference in percentage of undernourished male and female children under-five years of age (43.1 per cent in girls while 41.9 per cent in boys), and girls under five years of age are less wasted (19.1 per cent) than boys of same age group (20.5 per cent). However, as per SRS 2010 data, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) among female infants is 3 points greater than that of male infants (49 vs 46 per thousand live births). The details of gender differentials for nutrition related indicators and mortality is given below.

| Indicator                            | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2010)     | 46   | 49     | 47    |
| Under Five Mortality Rate (SRS 2010) | 55   | 64     | 59    |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Indicator                                | Male | Female | Total |
|--|------|--------|-------|
| Severe acute malnutrition Prevalence (%) | 6.8  | 6.1    | 6.4   |
| Under-weight (%) in 0-5 yrs              | 41.9 | 43.1   | 42.5  |
| Stunted (%) in 0-5 yrs                   | 48.1 | 48.0   | 48.0  |
| Wasted (%) in 0-5 yrs                    | 20.5 | 19.1   | 19.8  |
| Anaemia (%) in 0-5 yrs                   | 69   | 69.9   | 69.5  |

(b) and (c) Steps taken by Government of India for correcting the status of malnutrition in children including girls are as follows:

- Promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding 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. A total of 564 NRCs are presently operational in the country.
- Specific programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies through Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years and Iron & Folic Acid supplementation for children aged 6 to 60 months.
- Focus on reducing malnutrition in mothers by providing iron folic acid supplementation; and launch of Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS Programme) for addressing anaemia in adolescent girls.
- Nutrition Education through VHNDs (Village Health and Nutrition Days) to increase awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.
- Mother and Child Protection Card provides an opportunity to monitor growth and address the nutrition concerns in children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

- Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are Supplementary Nutrition Programme under the Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS) which *inter-alia* provides for supplementary nutrition, tracking the nutrition status of children of 0-6 years age group beside nutrition education and National Programme of Nutritional Support to Elementary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme).

#### **Dependence on allopathic medicines**

†\*240 DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the county is dependent on allopathic medicines;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and till when it would remain so;
- (c) the reasons for not imposing ban on those medicines, which are being rampantly used in the country but are banned in the developed countries;
- (d) the reasons for Government's support for allopathic medicines despite the fact that these medicines cause more damage to body by leaving antibodies, as compared to the benefits extended by them; and
- (e) whether Government has any plan to control the prices of medicines, as poor and middle class families spend most of their earnings on their medical treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Various. Indian Systems of Medicine including Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy along with allopathic medicines are recognized in the country.

(c) A drug banned/restricted in one country may continue to be marketed in other countries as the respective governments examine the usage, doses, indications permitted etc. overall risk benefits ratio and availability of alternative drugs, and take decisions on the marketing of any drug in that country. Safety issues of drug formulations, as and when reported, are assessed in consultation with the Expert Committee/Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB). Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee/DTAB, the Central Government prohibits manufacture, sale and distribution of such drugs in the country through Gazette Notification. So far 90 drugs have been banned by the Government in the country.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) All new drugs whether under the allopathic system or the Indian Systems of Medicine are approved by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) based on non-clinical data, clinical data of safety and efficacy of the drug based on the standards and procedures as prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules made thereunder.

(e) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under Department of Pharmaceuticals through the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 controls prices of 74 bulk drugs. To further enlarge the scope of price control, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared a draft National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Policy, 2011.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Non-paymnt of salaries to airlines staff

1706. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had submitted report in July linking safety of a private airline company to the non payment of salaries of the staff operating this airline;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of passengers travelling in this private airline?

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

(c) The steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of passenger as well as aircraft operations are given in Statement (*See below*).

### *Statement*

#### *Measures taken to ensure safety of aircraft operations*

➤ **Implementation of Recommendations Emanating from Investigation of Aircraft Accidents and Hazardous Incidents:**

Safety recommendations emanating from investigation of various aircraft accidents and incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar accidents/

incidents. A Standing Committee headed by DGCA periodically monitors the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by various Courts/Committees of Inquiries.

➤ **Dissemination of Safety Information:**

Safety seminars are organized by DGCA to create safety awareness amongst the operators. Further, periodical meetings with pilots, engineers, ATCOs and operators are also convened from time to time.

➤ **Issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements:**

Accidents are regularly analyzed and based on these analysis Air Safety Circulars are issued to bring important observations/findings to the notice of the operators to avoid the recurrence of the accidents. Safety precautions also are circulated through the Air Safety Circulars. Whenever requirement is felt regulatory changes are done by issuing Civil Aviation Requirements. Requirement for VIP carriage, Flight Duty Time Limitations etc. are being revised. Detailed Civil Aviation Requirements covering training and operations of the Helicopter for various operators has since been issued.

➤ **Surveillance by Flight Inspectors:**

The Flight Inspector pilots of DGCA carryout periodic proficiency and standardization checks of pilots of various operators to ensure that laid down operating procedures are followed.

➤ **Safety Audit of Operators:**

Safety Audit teams of DGCA carry out periodically safety audit of operators and maintenance organizations. The deficiencies pointed out in the safety audit reports are immediately brought to the notice of the operators for taking necessary remedial in-house measures. DGCA, in its effort to make the operators more responsible for quality control and safety, has stressed that operators should also conduct their internal audit apart from DGCA safety audit.

➤ **Periodic Spot Checks:**

Periodic spot checks on the operations and maintenance activities of the operators have been intensified by DGCA officers to ensure observance of the laid down procedures.

➤ **Special Operating Precautions in Poor Weather Conditions:**

Operators and Airport authorities have been advised to take specific actions during periods of monsoon and fog. Airline pilots are subjected to special checks to ensure their proficiency in monsoon conditions.

➤ **Airworthiness Control on Ageing Aircraft:**

Measures have been taken for effective airworthiness control on ageing aircraft by stipulating additional requirements like restricting certificate of Airworthiness validity to 6 months for -aircraft over 20 years age and reducing to 80% the periodicity of the inspection .schedules, and restricting maximum life of 15 years/45000 cycles, whichever is less, for import of aircraft by the operators.

➤ **Prevention of Bird Strike Incidents:**

Continuous efforts are being made in association with airport authorities and local civic authorities to take effective measures to reduce bird strike menace. As a result, the numbers of bird strike incidents have considerably reduced.

➤ **Action against defaulters;**

Whenever it is found that there is gross violation of the laid down norms or compromise of safety, strict action is taken against the defaulters.

**Specific Steps taken By DGCA for Accident Prevention**

➤ **100% Monitoring of Flight Data Recorders:**

DGCA through Civil Aviation Requirement has made mandatory for all Scheduled Air Transport Operators and Major Non-scheduled operators having aircraft equipped with DFDR to monitor flight data of all the flights to determine the exceedances in flight parameters from stipulated limits. This is to ensure adherence to standard operating procedures by the flight crew.

➤ **Minimum Safe Altitude Warning System:**

Minimum safe altitude warning (MSAW) system provides radar warning to the air traffic controllers whenever an aircraft descends below the minimum safe enroute altitude. The air traffic controller in turn alerts the



pilot about his descent below the safe altitude. MSAW system has already been provided in the air traffic control (ATC) Radars at Mumbai and Delhi. Airports Authority of India is in the process of installing MSAW systems at other airports.

➤ **Installation of Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radars (MSSRs):**

Airports Authority of India (AAI) has since installed MSSRs at eight (8) airports in the country. Among other information, an MSSR provides aircraft altitude information to the air traffic controllers which enable him in improved air traffic management and surveillance. Because of the large areas covered by the MSSRs, most of the busy airspace in the country has come under the coverage of the MSSRs. This has enabled better surveillance of the flights in the Indian airspace.

➤ **Installation of Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS):**

DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements making it mandatory for installation of Airborne Collision Avoidance System on airplane having maximum certified passenger seating configuration of more than 30 or a maximum pay load capacity of more than 3 tonnes. All applicable civil aircraft in India have ACAS installed and at the insistence of DGCA, foreign operators also have to utilize ACAS equipped for operation over Indian airspace.

➤ **Installation of Transponders:**

Transponders (A and C Type) provide traffic advisory in an aircraft fitted with ACAS-I and both traffic advisory and resolution advisory in an aircraft fitted with ACAS-II. Mode S Transponder is a .reliable means for air space surveillance. It enhances the operation of Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System (ATCRBS) by adding a datalink feature and interrogation capability over and above Mode A/Mode C Transponder operation which only determines aircraft altitude. Mode S transponder also provides traffic advisory in an aircraft fitted with ACAS-I and both traffic and resolutionary advisory in an aircraft fitted with ACAS-II.

➤ **Installation of Ground Proximity Warning System:**

Installation of GPWS system has been made mandatory by DGCA on all turbine engine aeroplanes of maximum certified take-off mass in excess

of 5700 kgs or authorised to carry more than nine passengers as recommended by ICAO also. This equipment shall provide automatically a timely and distinctive warning to the flight crew when the aeroplane is in potentially hazardous proximity to the earth's surface.

DGCA India has also made a requirement that no turbine engined aircraft of maximum certified take off mass in excess of 15000 Kgs. or type certificated to carry more than 30 passengers shall operate on or after 1.1.2003 without having equipped with Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System (EGPWS).

➤ **Computerized monitoring of FDTL, Training, Medical and License validity:**

All the airlines have been mandatorily made to computerize the records relating to Flight crew duty time Limitations, their training, and qualification, medical and license validity. This has enabled instantaneous monitoring of crew records for their validity prior to operating flights.

➤ **Detailed requirements for compliance of ICAO Standards:**

The standards and recommended practices of ICAO contained in their Annex-1 (Personnel Licencing), Annex-6 (Aircraft Operations) and Annex-8 (Airworthiness of Aircraft) have been reviewed and Civil Aviation Requirements issued containing detailed requirements for compliance by the operators in compliance of ICAO standards.

➤ **Safety Audit of the Operators:**

Dedicated and trained safety audit teams of DGCA officers carry out regularly the safety audit of the Indian operators and Maintenance organisations in the country. The deficiencies pointed out in the safety audit reports are immediately brought to the notice of the management of the Operators for taking necessary remedial actions.

➤ **Training of Aviation Personnel under COSCAP:**

Under the Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness (South Asia) - COSCAP(SA) various trainings for the aviation personnel were organised in the fields of Reliability

Monitoring, Cabin Safety, Leasing of aircraft, ETOPs, Dangerous Goods, Audit Standardisation and Practices, Safety Promotion Course, Aviation Security, Flight Operations, ILS CAT II and III Operations, Simulator Approval Course, Boeing Performance Training, Boeing Safety Training, GPS, Aviation Enforcement Course etc.

#### **Induction of dreamliner planes by AI**

1707. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India is not inducting the much-anticipated Boeing 787 Dreamliner Planes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION ( SHRI AJIT SINGH ): (a) No, Sir. Air India would be inducting B787 aircraft in its fleet.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Reservation policy in filling of posts in aviation sector**

†1708. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Government and private airlines companies in the field of civil aviation sector follow reservation rules with respect to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward castes while filling-up the posts;

(b) if so, the details of posts filled during last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether several such posts are lying vacant in civil aviation sector in various States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when they are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, the Government airlines companies in the field of civil aviation sector follow the reservation rules and guidelines issued by Department of Personnel and Training with respect of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes while filling-up the posts. The reservation rules with respect to SCs/STs and OBCs are not applicable in private airlines.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The details are given in Statement I and II (*See* below)

(c) and (d) Yes, Some posts of SCs/STs are lying vacant due to non-availability of suitable candidates even on relaxed standards. There is a freeze on recruitment in all categories. However the posts in operational categories like pilots, cabin crew and security personnel have only been filled up by direct recruitment to meet the critical requirements of the Company.

**Statement-I**

*Details of posts filled up during last three years in  
Air India Ltd. in various States*

| Cadre              | State          | SC | ST | OBC | General | Total |
|--------------------|----------------|----|----|-----|---------|-------|
| <b>2009</b>        |                |    |    |     |         |       |
| Store Holder       | Andhra Pradesh | -  | -  | 1   | 1       | 2     |
| Store Holder       | Karnataka      | -  | -  | -   | 2       | 2     |
| Store Holder       | Tamil Nadu     | 3  | -  | -   | 1       | 4     |
| Jr. Operator       | Andhra Pradesh | 6  | 2  | 9   | 17      | 34    |
| Sr. Trainee Pilot  | Maharashtra    | -  | -  | -   | 3       | 3     |
| Helper Engineering | Maharashtra    | 1  | -  | -   | -       | 1     |
| Dy. Manager-Tech   | Maharashtra    | 3  | 1  | 1   | 6       | 11    |
| Dy. Mgr-Tech       | Delhi          |    |    |     | 3       | 3     |
| Dy. Manager-Tech   | Tamil Nadu     | -  | -  | 1   | -       | 1     |
| Technical Officer  | Maharashtra    | 1  | -  | -   | -       | 1     |
| Trainee Pilot      | Maharashtra    | 1  |    | 3   | 38      | 42    |
| <b>2010</b>        |                |    |    |     |         |       |
| Jr. OPtr.          | Andhra Pradesh | 1  | -  | 1   | 1       | 3     |
| Astt. GM           | Maharashtra    | -  | -  |     | 2       | 2     |
| Tr. pilot          | Maharashtra    | 21 | 5  | 11  | 58      | 95    |

| Cadre          | State       | SC | ST | OBC | General | Total |
|----------------|-------------|----|----|-----|---------|-------|
| <b>2011</b>    |             |    |    |     |         |       |
| Asstt. GM      | Maharashtra | -  | -  | -   | 1       | 1     |
| Tr. Pilot      | Maharashtra | 1  | -  | -   | 2       | 3     |
| Traffic Asstt. | J and K     | -  | -  | -   | 4       | 4     |
| Helper         | J and K     | -  | -  | -   | 4       | 4     |
| Driver         | J and K     | -  | -  | -   | 1       | 1     |

**Statement II**

*Details of posts filled up during last three years in  
Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. in various States*

| Position                        | State            | Place of Posting | Category | Date of Joining |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Dy. Manager                     | Jharkhand        | WR               | ST       | 16.08.2011      |
| Management Trainee<br>(Finance) | Uttarakhand      | CO               | ST       | 18.04.2011      |
| Dy. Manager (Mktg.)             | Rajasthan        | CO               | ST       | 01.02.2010      |
| Manager (IS)                    | Himachal Pradesh | CO               | ST       | 15.01.2010      |
| Manager (Mats)                  | Andhra Pradesh   | NR               | SC       | 31.10.2011      |
| Asst. Mgr (Mktg.)               | UP               | CO               | SC       | 30.05.2011      |
| Asst. Mgr (NIASS)               | Panjab           | CO               | SC       | 26.05.2011      |
| Civil Engineer                  | UP               | CO               | SC       | 25.04.2011      |
| Manager (F and A)               | UP               | CO               | OBC      | 01.11.2011      |
| Hindi Officer                   | Bihar            | CO               | OBC      | 11.04.2011      |
| Manager (Civil)                 | Delhi            | CO               | OBC      | 23.12.2010      |
| GM (Ops)                        | Delhi            | CO               | Gen      | 07.09.2011      |
| Marketing Officer               | Bihar            | CO               | Gen      | 01.04.2011      |

| Position | State       | Place of Posting | Category | Date of Joining |
|----------|-------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|
| AME-I    | Karnataka   | NR               | Gen      | 04.05.2010      |
| AME-I    | Kerala      | NR               | Gen      | 04.05.2010      |
| AME-I    | Odisha      | NR               | Gen      | 22.06.2010      |
| AME-I    | Maharashtra | NR               | Gen      | 23.06.2010      |
| AME-I    | Maharashtra | NR               | Gen      | 23.06.2010      |

#### **Cartelization of airfare fixing**

1709. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are wide variations in airfare and cartelization in airfare fixing is taking place;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that airfare for far-off places and major cities has increased too far;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what action Government intends to take to rationalize the airfare?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces and are not fixed by Government. The Tariff Monitoring Unit of DGCA monitors the airfares manually on regular basis on certain sectors. It has been observed that the airfare remains well within the fare buckets. The variation in airfare is due to the fact that airfares are offered in different buckets.

With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis at periodic intervals.

**Setting up of Inter-Ministerial Air Cargo Logistic Board**

1710. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up an Inter-Ministerial Air Cargo Logistic Board in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the aims and objectives for setting up of the Board; and
- (d) the details of the broad framework of functions of the Board?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the significance of Air Cargo to the economic growth of the country and to address issues of significant importance to the Air Cargo/Express Service Industry in India and Ministry of Civil Aviation being the nodal Ministry in Government of India for Air Cargo industry, an Inter-Ministerial Air Cargo Logistic Promotion Board has been set up on 06.06.2012 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation with the members from Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs, Planning Commission, Ministry of Railways, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Airports Authority of India, Ministry of Shipping, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Container Corporation of India Ltd. and Joint Secretary dealing with Airport Infrastructure, Ministry of Civil Aviation; Commissioner of Security, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security and Economic Advisor, Ministry of Civil Aviation (Member Secretary).

- (d) The broad framework of functions of the Board are as under:
  - To resolve Inter-Ministerial issues that affect the air cargo logistics operations in the country and to achieve better efficiency;
  - To co-ordinate with the State Governments on *inter-alia* issues relating to Inter-Modal connectivity;
  - To review, on a continuous basis the general and sectoral policy regimes governing Air Cargo Logistics operations with a view to remove bottlenecks to efficiency;
  - To review and monitor the functioning of Cargo Facilitation Committee

that are headed by Airport Directors of AAI and other private/JV airports with a view to review the effectiveness of these bodies;

- To lay down policy guidelines for setting up of Air Cargo facilities at Airports, Air Freight Stations/Cargo Villages including guidelines for Public Private Partnership model of development of these facilities;
- To act as a coordinating agency to ensure expeditious clearance of the proposals for setting up of Air Cargo facilities at Airports, Air Freight Stations/Cargo Villages in the country subject to fulfillment of all statutory requirements;
- To lay down performance standards relating to quality of service in the air cargo logistics supply chain to be monitored by the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) for implementation.
- To review the progress on development of major gateway airports as Cargo hubs through facilitating transshipment; and
- To review periodically the implementation of the proposals cleared by the Board.

#### **Cooch Behar Airport**

1711. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps are being taken by Government to make the Cooch Behar Airport in West Bengal fully and regularly operative?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): Cooch Behar Airport is an operational airport. However, there are no scheduled flight operations. It is upto the airline operators to provide air services depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability considerations. So far, no airline has indicated its commitment to operate regular flights from/to this airport.

#### **Safety audit by ICAO**

1712. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is due for a safety audit to be conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) this year;



(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the measures being undertaken to comply with the audit;

(c) whether it is a fact that the DGCA is understaffed and not able to discharge its functions effectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ICAO would be conducting an ICAO Coordinated Validation Mission (ICVM) of India to assess and validate the corrective actions taken by India on the findings and recommendations of the audit of India conducted by ICAO in October, 2006.

The audit of October, 2006 resulted in 70 findings and recommendations in the areas of legislation, organization, operations, airworthiness, licensing, aerodromes, air navigation services and accident investigation. The main areas of concern related to shortage of manpower in DGCA, lack of regulation of air navigation services in India, Independence of aircraft accident/ incident investigation and enforcement of aviation regulations. A majority of the findings and recommendations have been implemented.

(c) and (d) No Sir, Though there is a shortage of manpower in the DGCA, it is functioning effectively by engaging/hiring the consultants and technical inspectors on secondment etc.

#### **Flying schools in the Country**

1713. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flying schools in the country and the number of trainees in them;

(b) the training fee being charged per student; and

(c) the number of students who got eligibility certificates in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) There are 44 Flying Schools in the country. The Information regarding number of trainees in these flying schools is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) DGCA does not regulate training fee charged by flying schools.

(c) No eligibility certificate is issued by Flying Training Institute (FTI). FTI conducts training as per the DGCA approved syllabus.

**Operation of flights by foreign registered aircrafts**

1714. DR.V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign registered aircrafts are granted permission for non-scheduled flights in accordance with the civil aviation requirements issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(b) if so, the details of aircrafts registered in foreign countries which operated in India during each of the last three years, air lines-wise;

(c) whether the concerned agencies failed to check the recurrence of such cases; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Aircraft registered in foreign countries who were granted permission for non-scheduled flights in India during the last three years included passenger and tourist charter flights, cargo and ambulance flights as well as flights used by VIP's and private individuals for business and other purposes.

(c) and (d) The Non-Scheduled flight clearances to these foreign registered aircraft Operators is given in accordance with the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 Series F Part 1 issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

**Airports in Madhya Pradesh**

†1715. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports under the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of airports to be developed as international airports out of them;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of airports which have already been developed as international airports till now; and

(d) by when the remaining airports would be developed as international airports?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) There are eight airports including one civil enclave managed and maintained by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh. Of these, airports at Bhopal, Indore, Khajuraho, Jabalpur and Gwalior (Civil Enclave) are operational, while Khandwa, Panna and Satna airstrips are non-operational.

(b) and (c) No airport in Madhya Pradesh has been designated as international airport. However, three airports, namely, Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho were taken up for upgradation to international standards. The development work at Bhopal and Indore airports have since been completed and new facilities commissioned.

(d) Development of airports is a continuous process which takes into account the commercial viability, strategic importance, traffic potential/demands, commitment of airlines to operate through the specific airports etc.

#### **Aviation policy**

1716. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry had taken any notice of the fact that there was public criticism that the Ministry had failed to devise a comprehensive aviation policy till date;

(b) if so, whether the process to produce such a policy has started; and

(c) the concept on which such a policy would be envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Civil Aviation is a dynamic sector which requires continuous adjustments to global and domestic needs. The Govt. has constantly, been responding to changing scenario and formulating sector specific measures to facilitate and enable growth of the sector. Further, therefore on a regular basis Govt. has been taking various policy initiatives, required for development and growth of civil aviation sector. Nearly all the components of the earlier proposed policy have been implemented.

However, to have a sustainable orderly growth of the aviation sector, the Ministry felt the need to spell out a long term Civil Aviation Policy to address various issues related to the sector. Accordingly on 22.12.2011, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation to formulate a Civil Aviation Policy to address the long term issues and provide a road map for development of the sector. Government has identified focus areas and a consultation paper has been placed on the website of the Ministry ([www.civilaviation.nic.in](http://www.civilaviation.nic.in)) inviting comments from all stakeholders.

**International airports status to Bhubaneswar airport**

1717. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms for declaring an airport as an International Airport;
- (b) whether the Biju Patnaik Airport satisfies the prescribed norms;
- (c) if so, the steps Government has taken to declare it as an International Airport and the time schedule fixed for the same; and
- (d) if not, the time-frame within which the deficiencies, if any, are proposed to be removed to fulfil the norms?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) For declaring an airport as an International airport, it is mandatory to have following regulatory agencies at the airport:

(i) Customs; (ii) Immigration; (iii) Health services; and (iv) Animal and Plant quarantine In addition to the above, adequate infrastructure like Runway length should be adequate to cater to medium capacity long-range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, as these aircraft constitute majority of aircraft used in international operations, availability of Ground Lighting Facilities, Instrument Landing System, for operation of aircrafts at night, requirement/demand from Scheduled National/International Airline Operators, Terminal Building for segregated handling of international and domestic passengers/cargo counter/office space for regulatory agencies etc. should be available for facilitating international operations.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Not applicable
- (d) After operationalization of the new domestic Terminal Building, which is

at its advance stage of completion, the old building will be modified to make it suitable for international operations. The services like Customs, Immigration, Health Services, Animal and Plant Quarantine, which are required for international operations, will be processed after completion of the construction activities.

#### **Use of runways by flying schools**

†1718. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flying schools being run by Government in the country along with the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of private flying schools along with the names of the States where these are being operated; and

(c) the details of unused runways which are to be allocated to flying schools and clubs?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There are 44 DGCA approved Flying Training Institutes in the country. The State-wise details of the 44 Flying Training Institutes alongwith the ownership status are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) At present, there is no proposal to allocate unused runways to any flying school/club.

#### ***Statement***

##### *List of DGCA APPROVED Flying Training Institutes—State-wise*

| State          | Sl. No | Name of the Institute  | Ownership Status |
|----------------|--------|--|------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1.     | Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Andhra Pradesh Old Airport, Hyderabad-500011                                  | State Government |
|                | 2.     | Flytech Aviation Academy, Nadirgul, Hyderabad  | Private          |
|                | 3.     | Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., #7-8-277, SB Plaza, Old Airport Road, Goutham Nagar, Bowenpally, Secunderabad-500011 | Private          |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| State          | Sl.No | Name of the Institute   | Ownership Status        |
|----------------|-------|---|-------------------------|
| Bihar          | 4.    | Bihar Flying Institute, Patna Airport, Patna-800014, Bihar  | State Government        |
| Chhattisgarh   | 5.    | Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Chakarbhata Airport, Bilaspur, Chhatisgarh-492101   | Private                 |
| Gujarat        | 6.    | The Gujarat Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Harm Road, Vadodara-390 022 (Gujarat)   | Private                 |
|                | 7.    | Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hangar, Old Terminal Airport, Ahmedabad-3 80003 Gujrat.                        | Private                 |
|                | 8.    | Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd. Near ATC Tower, Hangar No.1, Surat Airport, Surat, Gujarat                                 | Private                 |
| Haryana        | 9.    | Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Karaal, Haryana   | State Government        |
|                | 10.   | Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Pinjore (Haryana)   | State Government        |
|                | 11.   | Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Civil Aerodrome, Hissar- 125001 (Haryana)  | State Government        |
| Jharkhand      | 12.   | Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand   | Private                 |
| Karnataka      | 13.   | Govt. Aviation Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore   | State Government        |
|                | 14.   | HAL Rotary Wing Academy (Helicopter), Prototype Hanger., HAL Gate No. 30, Vimanpura, Bangalore-560017                       | Central Governmen (PSU) |
| Kerala         | 15.   | Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, T.C.36/1200 (1 and 2) Vallakkadavu P.O. Enchakkal, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala | Private                 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 16.   | The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Bhopal Base  | Private                 |

| State       | Sl.No | Name of the Institute  | Ownership Status            |
|-------------|-------|--|-----------------------------|
|             | 17.   | The Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd., Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore-452005 (MP)                      | Private                     |
|             | 18.   | Chimes Aviation-Sagar( MP)   | Private                     |
|             | 19.   | Pilot Training College, Govt. Airstrip, P.O. Sinkheda, Khargone-451001,MP  | Private                     |
|             | 20.   | Sha-Shib Flying Academy, Guna Airport, Guna, MP-473001   | Private                     |
|             | 21.   | Yash Air, Datana Air Strip, Dewas Road, Ujjain, MP   | Private                     |
| Maharashtra | 22.   | Nagpur Flying Club ,Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Sonegaon Aerodrome, Nagpur, Maharashtra                                  | State Government            |
|             | 23.   | The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Aerodrome, Juhu, Mumbai-400049  | Private                     |
|             | 24.   | National Flying Training Institute Pvt. Ltd., C/o Airports Authority of India, Birsi Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia - 441614, Maharashtra | Joint Venture (AAI and CAE) |
|             | 25.   | Academy of Carver Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Plot P-50, MIDC Airport, Baramati-413133, Pune, Maharashtra  | Private                     |
|             | 26.   | SVKM's NMIMS University Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Blanks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Dist.- Dhule-425 405         | Private                     |
| Odisha      | 27.   | Government Aviation Training Institute, Old Terminal Bldg., Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneshwar   | State Government            |
| Punjab      | 28.   | Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar Intl. Airport, P.O. Rajasansi, Amritsai-143101, PB  | State Government            |

| State            | Sl.No | Name of the Institute  | Ownership Status      |
|------------------|-------|--|-----------------------|
|                  | 29.   | Ludhiana Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome,<br>P.O. Sahnewal, Ludhiana- 141120                              | State Government      |
|                  | 30.   | Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome,<br>Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab                                 | State Government      |
|                  | 31.   | Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Patiala, Punjab  | Private               |
| Rajasthan        | 32.   | Rajasthan Flying School, Jaipur  | State Government      |
|                  | 33.   | Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding and Flying Club,<br>Banasthali Univ., Banasthali, Dist. Tonk<br>Raj.-304022 | Private               |
| Tamilnadu        | 34.   | The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Gate No. Old<br>Airport, Meenambakkam, Chennai-600027                       | State Government      |
|                  | 35.   | Orient Flight School- Puducherry, 40, G.S.T.<br>Road, St. Thomas Mount, Chennai-600016<br>Tamilnadu      | Private               |
|                  | 36.   | Southern Pilot Training Academy, Site-B, Salem<br>Airport, Omallur , Tamilnadu                           | Private               |
|                  | 37.   | International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd.,<br>Salem Airport, PO-Kamlapuram, Salem,<br>Tamilnadu-636309    | Private               |
| Uttar<br>Pradesh | 38.   | Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi,<br>Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareli, UP-229302                          | Central<br>Government |
|                  | 39.   | Ambitions Flying club Pvt. Ltd., MS- 10,<br>NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi,<br>Aligarh-202001 UP  | Private               |
|                  | 40.   | Chetak Aviation Academy, MS- 10, NH-91,<br>Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001<br>UP          | Private               |
|                  | 41.   | Garg Aviation Ltd., Hangar No.3, Civil<br>Aerodrome, Cantt, Kanpur-208004, UP                            | Private               |



| State       | Sl.No | Name of the Institute  | Ownership Status |
|-------------|-------|--|------------------|
|             | 42.   | Pioneer Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd.,MS-10,<br>NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi,<br>Aligarh-202001 UP | Private          |
|             | 43.   | Saraswati Aviation Academy, Amhat Airfield,<br>NH-56, Sultanpur-288001 UP                              | Private          |
| Uttarakhand | 44.   | Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Civil Aerodrome,<br>Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand                                  | Private          |

#### **Development of new airports in the country**

1719. SHRI SANJAY RAUT, Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to have an infrastructure proposal to develop and maintain new airports in various townships across the country on Public Private-Partnership (PPP) model;

(b) whether the Ministry is thinking on developing non-metro airports to enhance air connectivity in the hinterland as part of Airports Authority of India's (AAI) plan to reactivate, upgrade and modernize a large number of airports in the country; and

(c) the number of such airports which are going to be developed in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Keeping in view the enormous growth in air passengers and to encourage infusion of greater investment in airport sector preferably through Public Partnership Participation (PPP), Government had pronounced a Policy for Greenfield Airports in April, 2008. Participation of private players in airport development depends on the commercial decision of individual airport promoter and many other factors. So far, Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval for setting up of 14 Greenfield airports in the country.

(b) Development of airports is a continuous process which takes into account the commercial viability, traffic potential/demands, commitment of airlines to operate through the specific airports, etc. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already developed 40 non-metro airports in Tier II and III cities to handle the ever increasing passenger traffic.

(c) There are 4 airports in Maharashtra, namely Aurangabad, Gondia, Jalgaon and Pune which have already been developed by AAI to cater to the increased traffic. In addition, Government of India has also granted 'in-principle' approval for construction of new Greenfield airports at Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Shindhadurg in the state of Maharashtra.

#### **Direct fuel import by AI**

1720. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India (AI) eyes Rs. 300 crore saving *via* direct fuel import; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present Status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India has not yet decided about import of Air Turbine Fuel directly.

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

1721. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to speed up the modernization work of Chennai and Kolkata airports on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the PPP model could be the same as the one that was adopted for the Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Bangalore airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) To review the implementation of the Financing Plan prepared in 2006 and to prepare a Financing Plan over the Twelfth Five Plan period, a Task Force on Financing Plan for development of airports has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission. The Task Force has recommended that operations and management of Chennai and Kolkata Airports could be taken up through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Task Force emphasised that projected investment at these airports can fructify only if the PPP approach was adopted

extensively. This would not only help attract the requisite volumes of investment but it would also ensure generation of significant volumes of non-aeronautical revenues that would help to reduce the passenger charges to affordable levels. However, no decision has been taken by the Government.

#### **High tariffs at Delhi airport**

1722. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Air Transport Association (IATA) has stated that the Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) at Delhi as the costliest airport in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any of the airlines stopped their services or lodged complaints about the huge tariff at Delhi Airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. International Air Transport Association (IATA) had earlier furnished a graphical comparison with other 26 world airports and observed that out of these airports, IGI Airport, New Delhi is the costliest airport. However, on compilation of charges of other world airports from International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) documents 7100-2011 and revised charges of IGI Airport, New Delhi, it is revealed that the IGI Airport, New Delhi stands at 7th for long haul international, 6th for medium haul international and 19th for short haul international from the top.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **IT infrastructure for determining domestic airfares**

1723. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that domestic airfares are surging and it has gone up by 30 per cent in the last four months;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking any action by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to curb exorbitant airfares;

(c) whether DGCA is planning to set up information technology infrastructure to collate airlines ticketing data to determine the cost, etc. per passenger; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the system will commence functioning?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by market forces and are not fixed by Government. The Tariff Monitoring Unit of DGCA monitors the airfares manually on regular basis on certain sectors. It has been observed that the airfare remains well within the fare buckets and there is no steep hike in air fares.

With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise in their websites, on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis at periodic intervals.

(c) and (d) At present, Tariff Monitoring Unit has been set up in DGCA which monitors the airfares manually on regular basis on certain sectors. However, there is no such plan to set up information technology infrastructure as of now.

#### **Excess charging of AUCS by dial**

1724. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has increased the Airport User Charges (AUCs) and also levied developmental fee on passengers, on both domestic and international routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has permitted other airports also to charge such fees from the passengers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether this is putting an additional burden on air passengers, who are complaining about such hikes; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to withdraw such hikes and also to minimize the AUCs?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has determined the tariff for aeronautical services in respect of IGI Airport, New Delhi. The details of the revised tariff is given in Statement-I (*See below*). AERA has also determined Development Fee (DF) in respect of Delhi airport @ Rs. 200/- per embarking domestic passenger and Rs. 1300/- per embarking international passenger (exclusive of statutory levies, if any) w.e.f. 01.12.2011.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has also been allowed to levy User Development Fee (UDF) from the embarking passengers, both domestic and international, at Jaipur, Thiruvananthapuram, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Udaipur, Trichy, Vizag, Mangalore and Varansi airports. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) and (f) AERA is an independent regulatory authority established under the AERA Act, 2008 to determine the aeronautical tariff at major airports. The tariff/charges are determined by the AERA after following a series of discussions, meetings, presentations and consultations process including stakeholders consultations with Airline Operators, Federation of 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 Orders of AERA are appealable before Airports Economic Regulation Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT).

**Statement-I**

*Details of Aeronautical Charges (Revised Rate for Financial Year 2012-13  
w.e.f. 15th May 2012 and revised rate for Financial Year 2013-14  
w.e.f. 01st April 2013)*

| Revenue Head | Domestic/<br>International | Criteria         | Revised Rate<br>(2012-13) w.e.f.<br>15th May 2012 | Revised Rate<br>(2013-14) w.e.f.<br>1st April 2013 |   |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|---|--|---|
| 1            | 2                          | 3                | 4   | 5  | 6 |
| Landing per  | Domestic                   | Less Than 100 MT | 281.82  | 301.55   |   |
| Metric Tonne |                            | More than 100 MT | 378.75  | 405.26   |   |
|              | International              | Less Than 100 MT | 551.03  | 589.61   |   |
| Parking/     |                            | More than 100 MT | 740.52  | 792.36   |   |
| Metric Tonne |                            | Less Than 100 MT | 13.23   | 14.15  |   |
|              |                            | More than 100 MT | 17.52   | 18.74  |   |
| Housing/     |                            | Less Than 100 MT | 26.46   | 28.31  |   |
| Metric Tonne |                            | More than 100 MT | 35.04   | 37.49  |   |

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| 1         | 2        | 3         | 4                 | 5       | 6       |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
|           |          | Arriving  | Short Haul - INR  | 195.80  | 207.32  |
|           |          |           | Short Haul -USD   | \$3.86  | \$4.09  |
|           |          |           | Long Haul -INR    | 391.60  | 414.65  |
|           |          |           | Long Haul - USD   | \$7.73  | \$8.18  |
|           | Domestic |           | Short Haul -INR   | 231.40  | 245.02  |
|           |          |           | Short Haul - USD  | \$4.57  | \$4.84  |
|           |          | Departing | Long Haul - INR   | 462.80  | 490.04  |
|           |          |           | Long Haul - USD   | \$9.14  | \$9.67  |
|           |          |           | Short Haul - INR  | 436.10  | 461.77  |
| UDF/      |          |           | Short Haul - USD  | \$8.61  | \$9.11  |
| Passenger |          |           | Medium Haul - INR | 699.97  | 741.16  |
|           |          | Arriving  | Medium Haul - USD | \$13.82 | \$14.63 |
|           |          |           | Long Haul - INR   | 881.10  | 932.95  |

|                 |               |                |                   |                         |         |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
|                 | International |                | Long Haul - USD   | \$17.39                 | \$18.42 |
|                 |               |                | Short Haul - INR  | 534.00                  | 565.43  |
|                 |               |                | Short Haul - USD  | \$10.54                 | \$11.16 |
|                 |               |                | Medium Haul - INR | 845.50                  | 895.26  |
|                 |               | Departing      | Medium Haul - USD | \$16.69                 | \$17.67 |
|                 |               |                | Long Haul - INR   | 1068.00                 | 1130.85 |
|                 |               |                | Long Haul - USD   | \$21.08                 | \$22.32 |
| CUTE            | Domestic      | Per Departing  |                   | 500                     | 500     |
| Counter Charges | International | Flight         |                   | 1500                    | 1500    |
| Fuel Through-   | Domestic/     | Per Kilo litre |                   | Increased to 643.15     | 688.17  |
| out charges     | International |                |                   | <i>w.e.f</i> 01.04.2012 |         |

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**Statement-II***Details of levy of UDF at AAI's Managed airports in the Country*

| Sl. No. | Airport                   | Rate of UDF per embarking passenger |               | Period of time        | Effective date of levy of UDF |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
|         |                           | Domestic                            | International |                       |                               |
| 1.      | Trivandrum                | Nil                                 | Rs. 575/-*    | 15 Years              | 01.03.2011                    |
| 2.      | Ahmedabad                 | Rs. 110/-                           | Rs. 415/-     | 10 Years              | 01.09.2010                    |
| 3.      | Udaipur                   | Rs. 150/-                           | -             | 13 Years and 8 months | 15.06.2010                    |
| 4.      | Amritsar                  | Rs. 150/-                           | Rs. 910/-     | 10 Years              | 15.06.2010                    |
| 5.      | Varanasi                  | Rs. 150/-                           | Rs. 975/-     | 20 Years              |                               |
| 6.      | Vizag<br>(Vishakhapatnam) | Rs. 150/-                           | -             | 15 Years and 3 months | 15.06.2010                    |
| 7.      | Trichy                    | Rs. 150/-                           | Rs. 360/-     | 10 Years              | 15.06.2010                    |
| 8.      | Jaipur                    | Rs. 150/-                           | Rs. 1000/-    | 15 Years              | 01.01.2010                    |
| 9.      | Mangalore                 | Rs. 150/-                           | Rs. 825/-     | 10 Years              | 01.09.2010                    |

**Status of Alliance Airlines**

1725. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Alliance Airlines a 'subsidiary' of Air India;
- (b) whether the staff of Alliance Airlines has now been merged with Air India;
- (c) whether there is a disparity in pay scales between Alliance Air and the staff of erstwhile Indian Airlines; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Alliance Air is a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The salary structures of employees of Air India are governed by the wage agreements entered into with the respective Unions/Association and they are appointed on a permanent basis. Whereas with a view to keep the cost of operations to the minimum, most of the employees in Alliance Air are either on deputation from Air India or have been recruited directly on fixed term employment agreement.

#### **Adherence of safety standards by Airlines**

1726. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all the airlines to adhere to prescribed safety standards strictly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government held discussions with all the airlines in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that some of the key areas came up for review; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) All the airlines are required to strictly adhere to the requirements prescribed in the Aircraft Rules, Civil Aviation Requirements and various circulars/advisories issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). Compliance of these requirements by airlines is monitored by the DGCA through surveillances/regulatory audits/spot checks. DGCA makes annual programme for all the Surveillances/Regulatory audits to be carried out by each Directorate and same is displayed on the website of the DGCA. The deficiencies observed are categorized depending upon the level of severity as class I and class II and are forwarded to the concerned airline for taking appropriate remedial action at their end. All the findings are discussed for appropriateness of the action taken.

**Appointment of CVO in DGCA**

1727. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is complete breakdown of regulatory mechanism in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA):

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether DGCA does not have an exclusive Chief Vigilance Officer which is mandatory for any Central Government agency/department;

(d) if so, the details thereof and since when there is vacancy of Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) in DGCA and the reasons for the same;

(e) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) had directed DGCA for appointment of CVO; and

(f) if so, the reasons for non compliance with the directives of CVC?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) No Sir. The regulatory mechanism in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is working smoothly. With the approval of the Cabinet, a post of Joint Director General has been created in DGCA to exclusively look after the work of Finance, Administration and Vigilance. An Officer at the level of Joint Director General was appointed on 15-02-2012.

The Joint Director General, who was looking after the vigilance work in the DGCA has been transferred to this Ministry on 26.07.2012 with the approval of ACC. The Central Vigilance Commission has already been requested to accord their approval for assigning the additional charge of vigilance work of DGCA to Chief Vigilance Officer of Air India Charters Limited.

**Financial stress on Air India**

1728. SHRIMATI JAVA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cash strapped Air India is planning to rent out certain paintings, sculptures and other artefacts etc. to the galleries around the world to ease its financial stress;

- (b) whether it is a fact that these objects may be sold at a later stage;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Air India is considering to rent-out its headquarters at Mumbai; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent Air India would be able to ease its financial stress?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Air India proposes to offer unused area of Air India Building at Nariman Point, Mumbai on lease. Lease rental is expected to generate some revenue.

#### **Action against cash strapped Kingfisher Airlines**

1729. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the former Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had prepared an official note for taking action against cash strapped Kingfisher Airlines on safety grounds and that note has gone missing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether former DGCA has represented the Ministry along with the copy of note;
- (d) If so, the details thereof along with the action taken against the said airline;
- (e) whether Government will probe into the missing note of former DGCA and fix responsibility in this regard; and
- (f) If not, the reasons for compromise with the irregularities?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) A copy of the letter dated 14.07.2012 from former DGCA Shri E.K.

Bharat Bhushan, addressed to the then DGCA with a copy thereof to the Cabinet Secretary and Secretary, M/o Civil Aviation has been received in this Ministry through Cabinet Secretariat on 08.08.2012. The details in this regard are being verified in consultation with DGCA.

#### **Improvement in infrastructural facilities at Uttar Pradesh Airports**

†1730. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring improvements in infrastructural facilities at the airports in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. New Civil Enclaves at the Defence Aerodrome at Agra, Kanpur and Bareilly and a civil apron as well as expansion of existing Terminal Building at Civil Enclave, Gorakhpur are being planned by AAI subject to transfer of land and 'No Objection' by Indian Air Force/Ministry of Defence and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Funds for water sanitation facilities**

1731. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which still do not have drinking water and sanitation facility in North Eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar; and

(b) the details of Government plans to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities to all the States along with the plan outlay for it and the time-frame thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per the data reported by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry (as on 1.4.2012) the number of habitations which are partially covered or have some drinking water sources with quality problems in the North Eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

Sanitation coverage in the rural areas of the country with a view to create open defecation free Gram Panchayats with a clean environment is done under

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA). The programme covers all the Gram Panchayats in the project districts of the country including those in the North Eastern States, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, West Bengal and Bihar. The number of Gram Panchayats of these States that have not completed their total project objectives under NBA till July 2012 as per progress reported by the States through online data monitoring system maintained by the Ministry 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) {erstwhile Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)}. Under NRDWP, 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. States can utilize upto 67 % of their allocation under NRDWP for coverage of such habitations. An additional 5% of NRDWP allocation is 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. 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.

To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas under NBA, Government of India has adopted the strategy of 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 (MNREGS) 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. To achieve the vision of Nirmal Bharat by 2022 with all gram Panchayats in the country attaining Nirmal status, the budget provision under NBA for the first year of the XII Plan, 2012-13, has been increased to Rs. 3500 crore from Rs. 1500 crores provided in the last year of the XI Plan 2011-12.

**Statement-I**

*The number of habitations which are partially covered or quality affected under NRDWP (as on 1.4.2012)*

| Sl.No. | Name of State     | Partially Covered Habitations | Quality Affected Habitations |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 2536                          | 0                            |
| 2.     | Assam             | 22736                         | 15230                        |
| 3.     | Manipur           | 1280                          | 2                            |
| 4.     | Meghalaya         | 3700                          | 98                           |
| 5.     | Mizoram           | 66                            | 0                            |
| 6.     | Nagaland          | 287                           | 130                          |
| 7.     | Sikkim            | 693                           | 0                            |
| 8.     | Tripura           | 47                            | 5363                         |
| 9.     | Uttarakhand       | 11003                         | 14                           |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh  | 11090                         | 0                            |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 6986                          | 25                           |
| 12.    | Punjab            | 3057                          | 45                           |
| 13.    | West Bengal       | 3746                          | 3981                         |
| 14.    | Bihar             | 10392                         | 14478                        |

**Statement-II**

*The number of Gram Panchayats that have not completed their total project objectives under NBA till July, 2012.*

| Sl.No. | State             | Number of Gram Panchayats not completed their 100% Project objectives under NBA |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3   |
| 1.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1589  |
| 2.     | Assam             | 3809  |

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| 1   | 2                 | 3     |
|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 3.  | Bihar             | 7949  |
| 4.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 509   |
| 5.  | Jammu and Kashmir | 4091  |
| 6.  | Manipur           | 2441  |
| 7.  | Meghalaya         | 3378  |
| 8.  | Mizoram           | 477   |
| 9.  | Nagaland          | 822   |
| 10. | Punjab            | 11774 |
| 11. | Sikkim            | 4     |
| 12. | Tripura           | 594   |
| 13. | Uttarakhand       | 5640  |
| 14. | West Bengal       | 2059  |

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**Funds allocated to Bihar**

1732. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Bihar by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years and the current year, so far; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the allocation?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation administers two centrally sponsored schemes *viz.*, National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) (erstwhile Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)). The funds allocated to Bihar under NRDWP and NBA during the last three years and the current year are given below:



| Sl.No. | Year    | Fund allocated (Rs. in crore) |                     |
|--------|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
|        |         | NRDWP                         | NBA (fund released) |
| 1      | 2009-10 | 372.21                        | 90.46               |
| 2      | 2010-11 | 341.46                        | 112.59              |
| 3      | 2011-12 | 374.98                        | 172.19              |
| 4.     | 2012-13 | 449.36                        | 298.14              |

(b) The funds are allocated to the States as per criteria approved in the Programme guidelines.

#### **Funds for sanitation facilities in Bihar**

1733. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and projects implemented or under process of implementation by Government to provide sanitation facilities in Bihar; and

(b) the details of fund allocated and released on those projects, project/scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Government of India administers Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) with the objective to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas of the country including Bihar so as to comprehensively cover the rural communities with a view to create open defecation free Gram Panchayats with a clean environment. The main components under the programme are Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School toilet units, Anganwadi toilets, Community Sanitary Complexes (CSC) and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) projects in Gram Panchayats.

(b) The central share component of the total project outlay and funds released to the project districts of Bihar under NBA is given in Statement (*See below*).

**Statement**

*The central share component of the total project outlay and funds released to the project districts of Bihar under NBA*

| Sl.No. | Year            | Central Share<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Cumulative Fund released<br>till July 2012 (Rs. in lakh) |
|--------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1      | 2               | 3                              | 4  |
| 1.     | Araria          | 3129.75                        | 1245.72  |
| 2.     | Arwal           | 1738.33                        | 769.53   |
| 3.     | Aurangabad      | 4914.68                        | 1938.11  |
| 4.     | Banka           | 2814.26                        | 1166.84  |
| 5.     | Begusarai       | 4860.75                        | 3370.35  |
| 6.     | Bhagalpur       | 5096.06                        | 2376.6   |
| 7.     | Bhojpur         | 5485.61                        | 2396.25  |
| 8.     | Buxar           | 2913.81                        | 1207.16  |
| 9.     | Darbhangha      | 11001.64                       | 4469.73  |
| 10.    | Gaya            | 9534.99                        | 3943.31  |
| 11.    | Gopalganj       | 4959.89                        | 2162.64  |
| 12.    | Jamui           | 3907.68                        | 1552.19  |
| 13.    | Jehanabad       | 1938.98                        | 866.11   |
| 14.    | Kaimur (Bhabua) | 2800.15                        | 1260.41  |
| 15.    | Katihar         | 6644.42                        | 4442.39  |
| 16.    | Khagaria        | 4186.01                        | 1911.97  |
| 17.    | Kishanganj      | 3210.56                        | 1630.7   |
| 18.    | Lakshisarai     | 2606.26                        | 1219.76  |
| 19.    | Madhepura       | 4102.27                        | 2678.43  |
| 20.    | Madhubani       | 2924.08                        | 1394.18  |

| 1   | 2                 | 3        | 4       |
|-----|-------------------|----------|---------|
| 21. | Munger            | 2930.99  | 1116.19 |
| 22. | Muzaffarpur       | 8249.19  | 5993.99 |
| 23. | Nalanda           | 5641.43  | 2283.25 |
| 24. | Nawada            | 5596.7   | 2376.95 |
| 25. | Paschim Champaran | 7171.33  | 3210.65 |
| 26. | Patna             | 7578.82  | 4965.75 |
| 27. | Purba Champaran   | 9661.14  | 3899.71 |
| 28. | Purnia            | 5346.65  | 3499.65 |
| 29. | Saharsa           | 3124.67  | 2061    |
| 30. | Samastipur        | 10977.32 | 4398.17 |
| 31. | Saran             | 6509.42  | 4256.21 |
| 32. | Sasaram (Rohtas)  | 5626.82  | 2532.74 |
| 33. | Sheikhpura        | 1655.25  | 1106.63 |
| 34. | Sheohar           | 1769.25  | 795.51  |
| 35. | Sitamarhi         | 9882.78  | 1751.32 |
| 36. | Siwan             | 7369.19  | 3211.64 |
| 37. | Supaul            | 5138.02  | 2158.03 |
| 38. | Vaishali          | 4841.58  | 3508.49 |

**Water purification plants in coastal areas**

†1734. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has installed plants for converting sea-water into drinking water;

(b) if so, the places and the dates of their installation;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the expenditure to be incurred on the process of converting 1 litre of sea water into drinking water and whether this water is absolutely safe from health point of view;

(d) whether Government plans to install sea water purification plants in other states as well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per information available, National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, has installed four plants for converting sea water into drinking water based on indigenously designed and developed Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology. These LTTD Plants are at Kavarati, Minicoy, Agatti in Lakshadweep and the fourth one is at North Chennai Thermal Power Station (NCTPS), Chennai.

(c) The cost per litre of produced drinking water would depend on the technology used and cost of electricity which varies from place to place. However, according to the cost estimates made recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs per litre of desalinated drinking water currently works out to be 19 paise for island based plants which is exclusive of capital cost.

(d) and (e) Approval has been accorded to set up six more LTTD plants, one each in Amini, Chetlet, Kadamat, Kalpeni, Kiltan and Andrott islands of Lakshadweep. As per information available from Ministry of Earth Sciences, there is also a proposal to set up a LTTD plant with a capacity of generating 2 million litres of potable water per day at Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, Tamil Nadu.

**Safe drinking water for villages in the country.**

1735. SHRI DILIP BHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which do not have drinking water facility, State-wise; and

(b) the steps Government has taken to provide safe drinking-water in all the villages of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains data

regarding coverage of drinking water supply, habitation wise. As per the data on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry (as on 1.4.2012) the habitations which are partially covered with drinking water facility *i.e.* with less than 40 litres per capita per day and those with drinking water quality problems State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below)

(b) The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) 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 and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. Upto 67% of the allocations made to States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage of partially covered and quality affected habitations. 5% of NRDWP allocation is 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.

***Statement***

*State-wise Number of partially covered and Quality Affected Habitations  
as per IMIS*

(As on 1.4.2012)

| Sl.No. | State             | Partially Covered<br>Habitations | Quality Affected<br>Habitations |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                | 4                               |
| 1.     | Andha Pradesh     | 27542                            | 396                             |
| 2.     | Bihar             | 10392                            | 14478                           |
| 3.     | Chattisgarh       | 25632                            | 6305                            |
| 4.     | Goa               | 45                               | 0                               |
| 5.     | Gujarat           | 381                              | 1                               |
| 6.     | Haryana           | 1206                             | 10                              |
| 7.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 11090                            | 0                               |
| 8.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 6986                             | 25                              |

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| 1   | 2                      | 3     | 4     |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 9.  | Jharkhand              | 1109  | 393   |
| 10. | Karnataka              | 23678 | 6104  |
| 11. | Kerala                 | 0     | 914   |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh         | 33976 | 2418  |
| 13. | Maharashtra            | 8541  | 1521  |
| 14. | Odisha                 | 53800 | 13267 |
| 15. | Punjab                 | 3057  | 45    |
| 16. | Rajasthan              | 22365 | 27849 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu             | 2154  | 432   |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh          | 13838 | 404   |
| 19. | Uttarakhand            | 11093 | 14    |
| 20. | West Bengal            | 3746  | 3981  |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh      | 2536  | 0     |
| 21. | Assam                  | 22736 | 15230 |
| 23. | Manipur                | 1280  | 2     |
| 24. | Meghalaya              | 3700  | 98    |
| 25. | Mizoram                | 66    | 0     |
| 26. | Nagaland               | 287   | 130   |
| 27. | Sikkim                 | 693   | 0     |
| 28. | Tripura                | 47    | 5363  |
| 29. | Andaman And Nicobar    | 58    | 0     |
| 30. | Chandigarh             | 0     | 0     |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 70    | 0     |
| 32. | Daman and Diu          | 21    | 0     |

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| 1     | 2           | 3      | 4     |
|-------|-------------|--------|-------|
| 33.   | Delhi       | 0      | 0     |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep | 9      | 0     |
| 35.   | Puducherry  | 4      | 0     |
| TOTAL |             | 292138 | 99380 |

**Non-utilization of funds for drinking water facilities.**

†1736. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that twelve hundred crore and fifteen hundred crore have not been spent out of fund allocated to the States for drinking water projects for the year 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 respectively;

(b) the details of fund allocated and spent, State- wise; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the condition of States performing poorly ?

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

(b) The details of the funds allocated, released and spent under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) State-wise during 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) State Governments are required to prepare Annual Action Plans to implement schemes with estimated cost of about two to three times the allocation under NRDWP.

The Ministry monitors the progress of implementation of NRDWP through the financial reports provided by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) .The Ministry also monitors the proper utilization of funds by reviewing the programme periodically by conducting Conferences of the State Secretaries in charge of rural water supply, regional review meetings, video conferences etc. Senior officers/Programme officers/Technical officers of the Ministry visit the States to see the progress of implementation of the programme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**  
*Funds Allocated, Released and Utilised Under NRDWP  
 by the States in 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs in Crore)

| Sl. No. | State/UT          | 2010-11 |        |        |        | 2011-12 |        |        |        |
|---------|-------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
|         |                   | O. B.   | Alloc. | Rel.   | Expdn. | O.B.    | Alloc  | Rel.   | Expdn. |
| 1       | 2                 | 3       | 4      | 5      | 6      | 6       | 7      | 8      | 9      |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 149.79  | 491.02 | 558.74 | 423.38 | 285.20  | 546.32 | 462.47 | 446.37 |
| 2.      | Arunachal Pradesh | 12.02   | 123.35 | 199.99 | 176.46 | 36.79   | 120.56 | 184.83 | 214.31 |
| 3.      | Assam             | 59.32   | 449.64 | 487.48 | 480.55 | 69.94   | 435.58 | 522.44 | 468.61 |
| 4.      | Bihar             | 578.10  | 341.46 | 170.73 | 425.91 | 322.92  | 374.98 | 330.02 | 367.30 |
| 5.      | Chhattisgarh      | 56.36   | 130.27 | 122.01 | 97.77  | 82.13   | 143.57 | 139.06 | 141.12 |
| 6.      | Goa               | 3.08    | 5.34   | 0.00   | 1.16   | 1.92    | 5.20   | 5.01   | 1.16   |
| 7.      | Gujarat           | 70.10   | 542.67 | 609.10 | 527.29 | 180.09  | 478.89 | 571.05 | 467.70 |
| 8.      | Haryana           | 75.62   | 233.69 | 276.90 | 201.57 | 150.95  | 210.51 | 237.74 | 344.71 |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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| 1   | 2                 | 3      | 4       | 5       | 6      | 6      | 7       | 8       | 9       |
|-----|-------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 31.60  | 133.71  | 194.37  | 165.59 | 60.38  | 131.47  | 146.03  | 145.97  |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 258.66 | 449.22  | 468.91  | 506.52 | 233.69 | 436.21  | 420.42  | 507.07  |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 89.82  | 165.93  | 129.95  | 128.19 | 91.63  | 162.52  | 148.17  | 169.84  |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 191.39 | 644.92  | 703.80  | 573.93 | 328.21 | 687.11  | 667.78  | 782.85  |
| 13. | Kerala            | 4.15   | 144.28  | 159.83  | 137.97 | 27.84  | 144.43  | 113.39  | 126.98  |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 58.95  | 399.04  | 388.33  | 324.94 | 122.34 | 371.97  | 292.78  | 379.30  |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | 232.44 | 733.27  | 718.42  | 713.79 | 237.06 | 728.35  | 718.35  | 642.20  |
| 16. | Manipur           | 25.22  | 54.61   | 52.77   | 69.27  | 8.72   | 53.39   | 47.60   | 47.03   |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 11.56  | 63.48   | 84.88   | 70.47  | 26.11  | 61.67   | 95.89   | 85.44   |
| 18. | Mizoram           | 21.38  | 46.00   | 61.58   | 58.02  | 24.94  | 39.67   | 38.83   | 54.03   |
| 19. | Nagaland          | 5.10   | 79.51   | 77.52   | 80.63  | 1.99   | 81.68   | 80.91   | 81.82   |
| 20. | Odisha            | 61.62  | 204.88  | 294.76  | 211.11 | 148.71 | 206.55  | 171.05  | 239.60  |
| 21. | Punjab            | 4.02   | 82.21   | 106.59  | 108.93 | 1.68   | 88.02   | 123.44  | 122.32  |
| 22. | Rajasthan         | 348.43 | 1165.44 | 1099.48 | 852.82 | 595.09 | 1083.57 | 1153.76 | 1429.18 |

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[RAJYA SABHA]

*Unstarred Questions*

|                               |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 23. Sikkim                    | 0.59           | 26.24          | 23.20          | 19.27          | 4.78           | 28.10          | 69.19          | 24.49          |
| 24. Tamilnadu                 | 5.93           | 316.91         | 393.53         | 303.41         | 96.05          | 330.04         | 429.55         | 287.60         |
| 25. Tripura                   | 19.18          | 57.17          | 74.66          | 67.20          | 27.53          | 56.20          | 83.86          | 108.39         |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh             | 189.78         | 899.12         | 848.68         | 933.28         | 105.18         | 843.30         | 802.32         | 754.20         |
| 27. Uttarakhand               | 103.92         | 139.39         | 136.41         | 55.44          | 184.89         | 136.54         | 75.57          | 118.65         |
| 28. West Bengal               | 375.75         | 418.03         | 499.19         | 363.31         | 444.85         | 343.60         | 342.51         | 521.41         |
| 29. Andman and Nicobar Island | 0.00           | 1.01           | 0.00           |                | 0.00           | 0.00           | 0.00           |                |
| 30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli    | 0.00           | 1.09           | 0.00           |                | 0.00           | 0.00           | 0.00           |                |
| 31. Daman and Diu             | 0.00           | 0.61           | 0.00           |                | 0.00           | 0.00           | 0.00           |                |
| 32. Delhi                     | 0.00           | 4.31           | 0.00           |                | 0.00           | 0.00           | 0.00           |                |
| 33. Lakshadweep               | 0.00           | 0.24           | 0.00           |                | 0.00           | 0.00           | 0.00           |                |
| 34. Pondicherry               | 0.00           | 1.54           | 0.00           |                | 0.00           | 0.00           | 0.00           |                |
| 35. Chandigarh                | 0.00           | 0.40           |                |                | 0.00           | 0.00           | 0.00           |                |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                  | <b>3043.88</b> | <b>8550.00</b> | <b>8941.81</b> | <b>8078.18</b> | <b>3901.61</b> | <b>8330.00</b> | <b>8474.02</b> | <b>9079.65</b> |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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**Safe drinking water in encephalitis affected districts**

1737. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether Government has allocated Rs 525 crores for safe drinking water in encephalitis affected districts of eastern States of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

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

(c) the details of the funds released so far, State-wise;

(d) the details of facilities likely to be created for provision of safe drinking water in encephalitis affected districts of the country;

(e) whether the funds allocated is sufficient for provision of safe drinking water in these districts;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, whether Government would raise the allocation; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) In the year 2012-13, out of the total allocation of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Mission (NRDWP), 5% of funds *i.e.* Rs. 525 crore, has been earmarked for allocation to those States, including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which face problems of chemical contamination in drinking water and which have Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) affected high priority districts.

(b) and (c) The details of the allocation and the funds released to the States under this component, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) In JE/AES affected districts, States can take up activities like conversion of public shallow hand pumps to India Mark II/III hand pumps, provision of mini-water supply through Stand posts, regular chlorination of affected sources, providing proper platforms for hand pumps/borewells, soakage pits etc. apart from awareness generation and solid and liquid waste management.

(e) and (f) This allocation is in addition to the normal allocation under NRDWP to the States from which upto 67% of the allocation can be used for provision of safe drinking water, including in these districts.

(g) and (h) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Allocation and Release under NRDWP earmarked component  
for WQ 2012-13 as on 24/08/2012*

| Sl. No. | State          | Water Quality (5%) Fund                   |                                       |                                    | (Rs. In Cr.)                                 |   |
|---------|----------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
|         |                | Total earmarked for Water Quality 5% Fund | Allocation for Chemical contamination | Release for Chemical contamination | Allocation for Bacteriological contamination | Release for Bacteriological contamination |
| 1       | 2              | 3   | 4                                     | 5                                  | 6  | 7   |
| 1.      | Bihar          | 60.90                                     | 53.64                                 | 0.00                               | 7.26   | 0.00                                      |
| 2.      | Chhattisgarh   | 2.10                                      | 2.10                                  | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 3.      | Jharkhand      | 0.84                                      | 0.84                                  | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 4.      | Kerala         | 4.83                                      | 4.83                                  | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 5.      | Madhya Pradesh | 14.75                                     | 14.75                                 | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 6.      | Maharashtra    | 33.13                                     | 33.13                                 | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 7.      | Orissa         | 5.57                                      | 5.57                                  | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 8.      | Punjab         | 0.26                                      | 0.26                                  | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 9.      | Tamil Nadu     | 5.30                                      | 0.22                                  | 0.00                               | 5.08   | 2.29                                      |
| 10.     | Uttar Pradesh  | 124.85                                    | 11.35                                 | 0.00                               | 113.49                                       | 51.07                                     |
| 11.     | Uttarakhand    | 0.05                                      | 0.05                                  | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 12.     | West Bengal    | 110.88                                    | 107.06                                | 0.00                               | 3.82   | 1.72                                      |
| 13.     | Andhra Pradesh | 4.25                                      | 4.25                                  | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |
| 14.     | Gujarat        | 3.05                                      | 3.05                                  | 0.00                               | 0.00   | 0.00                                      |

| 1     | 2                 | 3      | 4      | 5    | 6      | 7     |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| 15.   | Haryana           | 0.89   | 0.89   | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 16.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.11   | 0.11   | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 17.   | Karnataka         | 53.39  | 53.39  | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 18.   | Rajasthan         | 68.93  | 68.93  | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 19.   | Assam             | 29.35  | 27.75  | 0.00 | 1.60   | 0.00  |
| 20.   | Meghalaya         | 0.05   | 0.05   | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 21.   | Nagaland          | 0.11   | 0.11   | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| 22.   | Tripura           | 1.42   | 1.42   | 0.00 | 0.00   | 0.00  |
| TOTAL |                   | 525.00 | 393.75 | 0.00 | 131.25 | 55.08 |

**Right of access to drinking water**

1738. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the acute shortage of drinking water in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide adequate quantum of drinking water to such States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is determined to declare Right to Water as a basic right;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which Government would provide potable water across the country including West Bengal within a time-frame work?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation maintains, data regarding coverage of drinking water supply, habitation wise. As per the data entered by the States on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry (as on 1.4.2012) the habitations which are partially covered with drinking water facility *i.e.* with less than 40 litres per capita per day is given in Statement (*See* below).

The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) 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 and quality affected habitations with safe drinking water. Upto 67% of the allocations made to States under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage of partially covered and quality affected habitations. 5% of NRDWP allocation is 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.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of India is taking steps to cover all rural habitations and households in the country including West Bengal with safe and adequate drinking water on a continuous basis.

**Statement**

*State-wise Number of Partially Covered Habitations as per IMIS*

(As on 1.4.2012)

| Sl. No. | State             | Partially Covered Habitations |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 27542                         |
| 2.      | Bihar             | 10392                         |
| 3.      | Chattisgarh       | 25632                         |
| 4.      | Goa               | 45                            |
| 5.      | Gujarat           | 381                           |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 1206                          |
| 7.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 11090                         |
| 8.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 6986                          |
| 9.      | Jharkhand         | 1109                          |
| 10.     | Karnataka         | 23678                         |

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| Sl. No. | State                  | Partially Covered Habitations |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 11.     | Kerala                 | 0                             |
| 12.     | Madhya Pradesh         | 33976                         |
| 13.     | Maharashtra            | 8541                          |
| 14.     | Odisha                 | 53800                         |
| 15.     | Punjab                 | 3057                          |
| 16.     | Rajasthan              | 22365                         |
| 17.     | Tamil Nadu             | 2154                          |
| 18.     | Uttar Pradesh          | 13838                         |
| 19.     | Uttarakhand            | 11093                         |
| 20.     | West Bengal            | 3746                          |
| 21.     | Arunachal Pradesh      | 2536                          |
| 22.     | Assam                  | 22736                         |
| 23.     | Manipur                | 1280                          |
| 24.     | Meghalaya              | 3700                          |
| 25.     | Mizoram                | 66                            |
| 26.     | Nagaland               | 287                           |
| 27.     | Sikkim                 | 693                           |
| 28.     | Tripura                | 47                            |
| 29.     | Andaman and Nicobar    | 58                            |
| 30.     | Chandigarh             | 0                             |
| 31.     | Dadra And Nagar Haveli | 70                            |
| 32.     | Daman And Diu          | 21                            |
| 33.     | Delhi                  | 0                             |
| 34.     | Lakshadweep            | 9                             |
| 35.     | Puducherry             | 4                             |
| TOTAL   |                        | 292138                        |

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**Report of Forest Survey of India in forest cover**

1739. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 2011 Report of the Dehradun-based Forest Survey of India;

(b) whether India's forest cover has declined by 367 sq. km. between 2007 and 2009 and the largest dip in forest cover was in the northeast which lost 550 sq. km.;

(c) whether with insurgency-hit Manipur, totaling 190 sq. km. at top, Nagaland comes next with at least 146 sq. km. forest being lost between 2006 and 2008, the trend is equally worrying in Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya; and

(d) whether above scenario runs counter to the impression that afforestation and conservation programmes are yielding results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The details of the India State of Forest Report, 2011 (ISFR) published by Dehradun-based Forest Survey of India is as follows:

- India State of Forest Report 2011 is the twelfth such report. The first report was published in 1987.
- Forest and tree cover of the country is 78.29 million hectare, which is 23.81% of the geographical area. This includes 2.76% of tree cover.
- The forest and tree cover would work out to 25.22% after exclusion of 183135 square kilometre above the altitude 4000 m. from the total geographical area of the country as these areas do not support tree growth.
- In the hill and tribal districts of the country, a decrease in forest cover of 548 square kilometre and 679 square kilometre respectively has been reported as compared to the previous assessment.
- The north eastern States of the India account for one-fourth of the country's forest cover. There is a net decline of 549 square kilometre in forest cover as compared to the previous assessment.



- Mangrove cover has increased by 23.34 square kilometre during the same period.
- The total growing stock of India's forest and tree outside forests is estimated as 6047.15 million cum which comprises 4498.73 million cum inside the forests and 1548.42 million cum outside the forests.
- The total bamboo bearing area in the country is estimated to be 13.96 million hectare.
- The total carbon stock in the country's forests is estimated to the 6663 million tones.

(b) Yes, Sir. As per the assessments of 2011 (data period 2008-09) as published in ISFR-2011 and the assessment of ISFR-2009 (data period 2006-07) there has been a marginal decrease of 367 sq. km. in the forest cover of the country. The forest cover in the northeast between these two assessments has declined by 549 sq. km.

(c) The details of the forest cover change with regard to the States of Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya as per these two assessments is as follows:

| Figures in sq. km |                               |                               |                     |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| States/UTs        | Forest Cover as per ISFR-2009 | Forest Cover as per ISFR-2011 | Forest Cover Change |
| Manipur           | 17280                         | 17090                         | -190                |
| Nagaland          | 13464                         | 13318                         | -146                |
| Mizoram           | 19183                         | 19117                         | -66                 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 67484                         | 67410                         | -74                 |
| Meghalaya         | 17321                         | 17275                         | -46                 |

(d) No, Sir. The loss of forest cover to the extent of 549 sq. km. in the seven northeastern States has been primarily due to prevailing socio-cultural practice of shifting cultivation in these States. Loss in other States like Andhra Pradesh (281 sq. km.) and Kerala (24 sq. km.) is reported due to harvesting of short rotation plantations like Eucalyptus, Acacia mangium, rubber etc. 15 States have reported cumulative gain of 500 sq. km. which is mainly due to afforestation and conservation activities undertaken in these States.

**Tiger Project**

1740. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of crores of rupees spent in Tiger Project, many reserve forests like Sundarbans, Simlipal Odisha, Dudhua Project, Uttar Pradesh, Sariska, Rajasthan has no tiger at all; and

(b) what are the systems for counting the tiger population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No Sir. The country level tiger population, estimated once in every four years using the refined methodology is 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India estimation (2010). The landscape-wise details of tiger estimation (2010) in the country are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The tiger population is estimated with a refined methodology of double sampling using camera traps in mark-recapture statistical frame-work at landscape level. In low tiger density reserves the minimum number of tigers is obtained through DNA analysis of scats.

**Statement***Details of tiger population (2010)*

| State  | Tiger Population 2010 |                            |                            |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|  | Estimate<br>(Number)  | Statistical<br>Lower Limit | Statistical<br>Upper Limit |
| 1  | 2                     | 3                          | 4                          |
| <b>Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex</b> |                       |                            |                            |
| Uttarakhand                                      | 227                   | 199                        | 256                        |
| Utter Pradesh                                    | 118                   | 113                        | 124                        |
| Bihar  | 8(-)***               | (-)**                      | (-)**                      |
| Shivalik-Gangetic landscape                      | 353                   | 320                        | 388                        |

| 1   | 2            | 3            | 4            |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex</b> |              |              |              |
| Andhra Pradesh  | 72           | 65           | 79           |
| Chhattisgarh  | 26           | 24           | 27           |
| Madhya Pradesh  | 257          | 213          | 301          |
| Maharashtra   | 169          | 155          | 183          |
| Odisha  | 32           | 20           | 44           |
| Rajasthan   | 36           | 35           | 37           |
| Jharkhand   | 10           | 6            | 14           |
| Central Indian landscape  | 601          | 518          | 685          |
| <b>Western Ghats Landscape Complex</b>                                      |              |              |              |
| Karnataka   | 300          | 280          | 320          |
| Kerala  | 71           | 67           | 75           |
| Tamil Nadu  | 163          | 153          | 173          |
| Western Ghats landscape   | 534          | 500          | 568          |
| <b>North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains</b>                     |              |              |              |
| Assam   | 143          | 113          | 173          |
| Arunachal Pradesh   | Not assessed | Not assessed | Not assessed |
| Mizoram   | 5(-)**       | (-)**        | (-)**        |
| Northern West Bengal  | Not assessed | Not assessed | Not assessed |
| North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape                                 | 148          | 118          | 178          |
| Sundarbans  | 70           | 64           | 90           |
| TOTAL   | 1706         | 1520         | 1909         |

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

**World Bank assistance to check poaching in national Parks**

1741. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has sought assistance from the World Bank to check poaching in and around national parks and sanctuaries across the country;
- (b) if so the details thereof;
- (c) whether any conditionalities have been laid down by World Bank in extending such assistance to the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any roadmap has been drawn on the spending of World Bank assistance; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Government has not sought assistance from the World Bank to check poaching in and around national parks and sanctuaries in the country. However, a project entitled "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia" with the following components has been proposed for credit of US\$ 30 Million from World Bank under Third Phase of Adaptable Program Lending:

- (i) **Capacity building for wildlife conservation and cooperation for addressing the illegal trans-boundary wildlife trade (US\$20.52 million):** This component aims to bring about regional harmonization and collaboration in cross-border wildlife conservation and management, combating wildlife crime through strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks, well-equipped specialized agencies and systems, as well as relevant training and awareness programs for staff across the range of agencies that contribute to the enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations namely the Wildlife Division in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau.
- (ii) **Promoting Wildlife Conservation in Asia (US\$2.95 million):** The objective of this component is to generate and share knowledge as well as technical expertise by promoting research and innovative approaches on emerging challenges in wildlife conservation.

- (iii) **Project coordination and communication (US\$ 5.04 million):** Under this component expenditure of US\$ 0.76 million is estimated for project management and monitoring. The remaining amount is to be spend on project communications, wherein a multi-pronged approach will be adopted to communications in order to” meet regional and local challenges.

(c) and (d) The credit agreement has not been signed with The World Bank and negotiations have not been held so far.

(e) and (f) The yearly disbursement of the World Bank assistance of US\$30 million is expected as follows:

| Fiscal Year           | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Amount (US\$ million) | 0.62 | 7.16 | 9.88 | 7.64 | 3.50 | 1.21 |

#### **Contamination of ground water by industrial pollutants**

†1742. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ill effects on people because of groundwater pollution by various industrial units in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the penal actions taken against the industrial units polluting the ground water in the last three years; and

(c) the details of arrangements the Ministry ensures to counter the impact of polluted water on local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it has not carried out any epidemiological study due to contamination of ground water caused by various industrial units.

(b) During the last three years *i.e.* from 2009-10 to 2011-12, CPCB inspected 771 units under its Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS) programme. Directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection), 1986 were issued to 195 defaulting industries for non-compliance. Also, directions were issued to the concerned State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974 for directing 118 defaulting industries to take corrective action to comply with the stipulated standards.

However, CPCB has not located any industry directly contaminating the ground water under the ESS programme.

- (c) The steps taken to check water pollution include the following:
- State Boards are granting consent to various industrial units under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution), Act, 1974 to comply with the stipulated effluent standards;
  - Random inspections are carried in 17 categories of highly polluted industries to verify the status of compliance of prescribed standards;
  - Action plans as per Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) are being implemented in 39 critically polluted areas;
  - Setting-up of common effluent treatment plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units;
  - Urban centres discharging sewage in aquatic resources have been identified and recommended for appropriate action by the concerned authorities;
  - Storage of treated/untreated effluent is not permitted in unlined lagoons to prevent ground water contamination.

#### **Sacrifice of animals**

1743. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state;

- (a) the names of the States in the country which have not yet enacted the laws regarding sacrifice of animals so far;
- (b) the details of advisory sent to the respective States by Government; and
- (c) the details of actions taken by Government under the provision of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) States other than Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and Gujarat have not enacted the laws regarding sacrifice of animals so far.

(b) and (c) The mandate of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 administered by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is to prevent the

infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals. Section 28 of the Act provides as following:

“Nothing contained in this Act shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion of any community”.

**Utilization of funds allocated for afforestation**

1744. SHRI MATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds allocated for afforestation and the interest accrued on it;
- (b) whether this amount has been used for any other purposes; and
- (c) if so, the amount utilized so far, along with details of regular monitoring of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is providing funds to the States under Centrally Sponsored scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forest and adjoining areas through people participation in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) at village level. As on 31.03.2012, an amount of Rs. 2850.36 crore have been released to the States under NAP Scheme since inception of the scheme in 2002. The interest accrued on the amount released, if any, is taken into consideration and adjusted, at the time of subsequent releases.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The operational guidelines of NAP provides for a multi-level monitoring and evaluation mechanism through State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) and Forest Development Agency (FDA) at state and district level respectively. Apart from the monitoring and evaluation by the States, the Ministry commissions independent evaluation of the projects through reputed experts and organizations. Monitoring of project sites by Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System is also provided. The State wise details of funds released under NAP Scheme are given in Statement (*See* below).

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released under NAP scheme  
since inception of the scheme in 2002*

| Sl.No. | State                       | Amount Released (Rs. in Crore) |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 110.30                         |
| 2.     | Bihar                       | 46.53                          |
| 3.     | Chhattisgarh                | 216.52                         |
| 4.     | Goa                         | 0.64                           |
| 5.     | Gujarat                     | 183.82                         |
| 6.     | Haryana                     | 138.70                         |
| 7.     | Himachal Pradesh            | 65.68                          |
| 8.     | Jammu and Kashmir           | 66.16                          |
| 9.     | Jharkhand                   | 137.25                         |
| 10.    | Karnataka                   | 178.88                         |
| 11.    | Kerala                      | 55.15                          |
| 12.    | Madhya Pradesh              | 194.80                         |
| 13.    | Maharashtra                 | 179.37                         |
| 14.    | Odisha                      | 124.48                         |
| 15.    | Punjab                      | 22.37                          |
| 16.    | Rajasthan                   | 60.63                          |
| 17.    | Tamil Nadu                  | 112.02                         |
| 18.    | Uttar Pradesh               | 240.79                         |
| 19.    | Uttarakhand                 | 83.43                          |
| 20.    | West Bengal                 | 56.57                          |
|        | <b>Total (Other States)</b> | <b>2274.08</b>                 |



| Sl.No.                   | State             | Amount Released (Rs. in Crore) |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 21.                      | Arunachal Pradesh | 31.21                          |
| 22.                      | Assam             | 79.53                          |
| 23.                      | Manipur           | 77.91                          |
| 24.                      | Meghalaya         | 39.01                          |
| 25.                      | Mizoram           | 132.35                         |
| 26.                      | Nagaland          | 84.58                          |
| 27.                      | Sikkim            | 77.77                          |
| 28.                      | Tripura           | 53.91                          |
| <b>Total (NE States)</b> |                   | <b>576.28</b>                  |
| GRAND TOTAL              |                   | 285036                         |

#### **Review of afforestation scheme**

1745. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed its afforestation scheme recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) how it would be beneficial to be tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS ( SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Environment and Forests undertook a performance evaluation of the National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme in the year 2009 and also a comprehensive review of NAP guidelines based on the feedback from the implementing States/ stakeholders. Accordingly, the guidelines were revised and operationalised from the year 2010-11 in the States including Andhra Pradesh. The revised guidelines have revamped the decentralized institutional structure and streamlined the fund flow mechanism. In addition, new components namely training, capacity building, value addition and marketing of forest produce have also been focused under NAP to provide the livelihood opportunity to the local community.

(c) The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme is implemented through the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) with the active participation of local people including the tribal community in planning, decision making, monitoring etc. The village communities including tribals draw benefits in terms of forest produce, employment and sharing of income accrued out of the joint forest management activities.

#### **Incineration of toxic waste**

1746. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has planned to transport around 350 tonnes of toxic waste from Bhopal to Germany for incineration;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total expense expected to be incurred for this;

(c) whether this plan has been delayed due to resistance from activists in Germany; 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 Government of Madhya Pradesh have recommended a proposal received from German Agency GIZ IS for the disposal of 350 MT of toxic waste lying at erstwhile Union Carbide (India) Limited (UCIL), Bhopal by transporting it to Germany for incineration. The Union Cabinet has accorded approval to the proposal. The Cabinet has also approved the cost estimate of about Rs.24.56 crore plus taxes subject to minor variations depending on result of the chemical analysis of the waste, its exact final weight and other relevant factors.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

#### **State Forest Development Agency**

1747. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact while sanctioning the project relating to State Forest Development Agency from Gujarat Government has not sanctioned any amount towards the advance action work for taking up afforestation during 2010-2011, monsoon;

(b) the number of proposals related to State Forest Development Agency pending with the Central Government and the reasons therefor; and

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

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

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

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Status report on pollution of rivers**

1748. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the status report on pollution in various rivers; and

(b) the details of action taken by the Ministry to protect the rivers from pollution, river-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring water quality at various locations along river stretches in the country. Based on the water quality data, CPCB has identified 150 polluted river stretches in 121 rivers, details of which are given in Statement I (*See* below).

(b) This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in pollution abatement in identified river stretches under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) which presently covers 40 rivers in 190 towns spread over 20 States. Pollution abatement activities taken up under the Plan include interception and diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works, crematoria works, etc. So far, pollution abatement schemes amounting to Rs. 8291.04 crore have been sanctioned under NRCP including schemes under National Ganga River Basin Authority, details of which are given in Statement II (*See* below). CPCB and the State Pollution Control Boards monitor

industries for compliance with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non compliance under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

**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                         |
| 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                         |

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| 1     | 2             | 3   | 4   |
|-------|---------------|---|-----|
| 11.   | Tamil Nadu    | Adyar, Coovum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar  | 9   |
| 12.   | Uttar Pradesh | Yamuna, Hindon, Western kali (Partly Covered), Kali nadi eastern, Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand | 12  |
| 13.   | Karnataka     | Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha                    | 11  |
| 14.   | Manipur       | Nambul  | 1   |
| 15.   | Rajasthan     | Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri   | 5   |
| 16.   | Uttarakhand   | Kosi, Dhela and kichha and Bahalla  | 3   |
| 17.   | Jharkhand     | Subarnrekha and Sankh   | 2   |
| 18.   | Kerala        | Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar  | 3   |
| 19.   | Tripura       | Agartala canal and Haora  | 2   |
| 20.   | Bihar         | Sikrana   | 1   |
| 21.   | Chattisgarh   | Arpa, Seonath and Mahanadi  | 3   |
| 22.   | Meghalaya     | Kharkhala and Umtrew  | 2   |
| 23.   | Odisha        | Kathjodi, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Kuakhai  | 4   |
| 24.   | Pondicherry   | 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 |

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**Statement-II**

*State-wise and river-wise cost of schemes sanctioned under National River Conservation Plan including schemes under National Ganga River Basin Authority*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | State          | River            | Sanctioned Cost |
|--------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh | Godavari         | 31.85           |
|        |                | Musi             | 335.66          |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>367.51</b>   |
| 2.     | Bihar          | Ganga            | 499.82          |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>499.82</b>   |
| 3.     | Jharkhand      | Damodar          | 0.41            |
|        |                | Ganga            | 0.21            |
|        |                | Subarnarekha     | 3.76            |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>4.38</b>     |
| 4.     | Gujarat        | Sabarmati        | 101.96          |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>101.96</b>   |
| 5.     | Goa            | Mandovi          | 14.10           |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>14.10</b>    |
| 6.     | Karnataka      | Bhadra           | 3.77            |
|        |                | Tunga-bhadra,    | 7.16            |
|        |                | Cauvery          | 5.34            |
|        |                | Tunga            | 3.70            |
|        |                | Pennar           | 46.27           |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>66.25</b>    |

| Sl.No. | State          | River               | Sanctioned Cost |
|--------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 7.     | Maharashtra    | Krishna,            | 28.74           |
|        |                | Godavari,           | 87.13           |
|        |                | Tapi                | 2.44            |
|        |                | Panchganga          | 74.29           |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b>    | <b>192.60</b>   |
| 8.     | Madhya Pradesh | Betwa               | 8.23            |
|        |                | Tapti,              | 4.81            |
|        |                | Wainganga,          | 1.01            |
|        |                | Khan                | 40.19           |
|        |                | Narmada             | 14.33           |
|        |                | Kshipra             | 18.05           |
|        |                | Beehar              | 19.44           |
|        |                | Chambal             | 3.11            |
|        |                | Mandakini.          | 6.20            |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b>    | <b>115.38</b>   |
| 9.     | Odisha         | Brahmini            | 4.25            |
|        |                | Mahanadi            | 8.04            |
|        |                | Coastal Area (Puri) | 80.45           |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b>    | <b>92.74</b>    |
| 10.    | Punjab         | Satluj and Beas     | 730.90          |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b>    | <b>730.90</b>   |
| 11.    | Rajasthan      | Chambal             | 150.96          |
|        |                | <b>Sub Total</b>    | <b>150.96</b>   |

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| Sl.No. | State         | River            | Sanctioned Cost |
|--------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 12.    | Tamilnadu     | Adyar, Cooum     | 404.25          |
|        |               | Cauvery          | 263.76          |
|        |               | Vennar           | 62.75           |
|        |               | Vaigai           | 130.24          |
|        |               | Tambarani        | 54.93           |
|        |               | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>915.93</b>   |
| 13.    | Delhi         | Yamuna           | 656.69          |
|        |               | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>656.69</b>   |
| 14.    | Haryana       | Yamuna           | 305.63          |
|        |               | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>305.63</b>   |
| 15.    | Uttar Pradesh | Ganga            | 1451.08         |
|        |               | Yamuna,          | 409.95          |
|        |               | Gomti,           | 318.79          |
|        |               | Ramganga         | 279.91          |
|        |               | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>2459.73</b>  |
| 16.    | Uttrakhand    | Ganga            | 226.22          |
|        |               | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>226.22</b>   |
| 17.    | West Bengal   | Ganga            | 1166.89         |
|        |               | Damodar          | 3.98            |
|        |               | Mahananda        | 54.88           |
|        |               | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>1225.75</b>  |
| 18.    | Kerala        | Pamba            | 18.45           |
|        |               | <b>Sub Total</b> | <b>18.45</b>    |

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| Sl.No.      | State    | River              | Sanctioned Cost |
|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 19.         | Sikkim   | Rani Chu           | 114.31          |
|             |          | <b>Sub Total</b>   | <b>114.31</b>   |
| 20.         | Nagaland | Diphu and Dhansiri | 31.75           |
|             |          | <b>Sub Total</b>   | <b>31.75</b>    |
| GRAND TOTAL |          |                    | 8291.04         |

#### **Kudremukh National Park**

1749. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to announce Kudremukh National Park as tiger project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any rehabilitation plan for the tribals living in the area who will be forced to vacate their homes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Based on the proposal received from the State Government of Karnataka, 'in-principle' approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for declaring the Kudremukh Tiger Reserve, under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

(c) and (d) Village relocation is done on voluntary basis and on mutually agreed terms and conditions under provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, with an enhanced package of Rs. 10 lakhs per family.

#### **National Council of Forestry Research and Education**

1750. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules and regulations governing Indian Council of Forestry

Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun have not been framed even after completion of 22 years of its existence;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the further steps taken by Government for bringing the scientific, technical and administrative services of ICFRE at par with the CSIR and ICAR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun is an autonomous body of Ministry of Environment and Forests registered under the societies registration act, 1860. The rule and regulation governing Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun are in existence since 1991 .

- (d) No decision has been taken by the Government so far.

#### **Afforestation projects in the country**

1751. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of afforestation in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to provide monetary incentives to certain agencies that take interest in such projects;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether some of such agencies that had been provided monetary incentives had disappeared without doing any work;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to penalize such agencies so as to serve as a deterrent for others; and
- (f) the action plan to control indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) which is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme for tree plantation and eco restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country through people's participation.

As on 31.03.2012, an amount of Rs. 2850.36 crore has been released to the States for the treatment of 18.86 lakhs hectare of degraded forest land under NAP Scheme since its inception in 2002. Apart from NAP, afforestation work is also been carried out by other Ministries under schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Bamboo Mission, 13th Finance Commission etc.

(b) No proposal to provide monetary incentives to any agency is under consideration of the Ministry.

(c) to (e) Questions do not arise.

(f) To control in indiscriminate exploitation of forest resources in the country, the Ministry provides financial assistance to the State Forest Departments under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management' to strengthen their forest protection machinery by way of infrastructure development, use of modern technology, improved mobility by way of deployment of new field vehicles, improved communication and providing arms and ammunition to the frontline forestry force. The grant under the 13 Finance Commission does also have the component for forest protection.

#### **Tiger deaths in Corbett National Park**

1752. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers have been reported dead in Corbett National Park in last one year and three years;

(b) the details of causes of their deaths natural or any other; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government to punish the culprits, if any, involved in any wrong doing including poaching or poisoning of the Big cats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As reported by State, details of tiger mortality in the Corbett Tiger Reserve during last one year and three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Action against such offenders is taken within the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and other laws by the State authorities who are

vested with the responsibility of day-to-day management of protected areas. Funding assistance is provided to tiger reserves under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, which, *inter-alia*, includes support for protection of tigers by deploying local people, as Tiger Protection Force, patrolling through antipoaching squads, electronic surveillance and creation of Special Tiger Protection Force to complement the efforts of field staff.

**Statement**

*Details of mortality of tigers in the Corbett Tiger Reserve,  
Uttarakhand (as reported by State)*

| Sl.No. | Year  | No. of tiger deaths         |                          |
|--------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
|        |       | Poaching Including seizures | Natural and Other Causes |
| I.     | 2008  | 1                           | 1                        |
| 2.     | 2009  | 0                           | 6                        |
| 3.     | 2010  | 0                           | 2                        |
| 4.     | 2011  | 1                           | 7                        |
| 5.     | 2012  | 0                           | 3                        |
|        | TOTAL | 2                           | 19                       |

**Complaint against polluting industries**

†1753. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received in Saharanpur District against various industrial establishments during the last three years for polluting the Yamuna and Hindon rivers and the ground water along with the names of those industrial establishments;

(b) the details of action taken on those complaints;

(c) whether any action has been taken against those industrial establishments; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the details of complaints received during last three years regarding pollution caused by various industrial units in Saharanpur district are given in Statement I. (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The details of action taken against the polluting industries are given in Statement II.

***Statement-I***

*Public complaints received against various industrial establishments in Saharanpur District during last three years.*

| Received from   | Received Through   | Dated      | Subject   |
|---|--|------------|---|
| Sh. Yogesh Kumar and Others, Vill Balvantpur, Ambala Road, Sarsava, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh | Ministry of Environment and Forests                                | 03.06.2010 | General complaint on water and air pollution.   |
| Sh. Ishwar Goyal, President, Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saharanpur                                  | Yashvir Singh, MP, Lok Sabha through his letter dated 12.05.2011   | 20.04.2011 | Complaint against M/s. Shakumbhari Sugar Mills, Saharanpur regarding Yamuna river pollution |
| Sh. Ishwar Goyal, President, Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saharanpur                                  | Sh. Ashok Argal, MP, Lok Sabha through his letter dated 20.05.2011 | 20.04.2011 | Complaint against M/s. Shakumbhari Sugar Mills, Saharanpur regarding Yamuna river pollution |
| Sh. Ishwar Goyal, President, Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Saharanpur                                  | Yashvir Singh, MP, Lok Sabha through his letter dated 11.05.2011   | 20.04.2011 | Complaint against M/s. Star Paper Mills, Saharanpur regarding Hindon river pollution        |
| Sh. Mithilesh Kumar, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)   | Ministry of Environment and Forests                                | 09.09.2011 | Representation regarding pollution of Hindon river by throwing of polluted water            |

| Received from   | Received Through                            | Dated      | Subject   |
|---|---|------------|---|
|   |   |            | and waste by the management of M/s. Star Paper Mills, Saharanpur, U.P.  |
| Sh. J.K. Sharma,<br>A-42, and 43, Gali<br>No. 4, Pandav<br>Nagar Complex,<br>Ganesh Nagar,<br>New Delhi -92 | Ministry of Envi-<br>ronment and<br>Forests | 11.10.2011 | Complaint forwarded by Sh. Ashok Argal, M.P. and Sh. Yashveer Singh, M.P. regarding pollution by Saharanpur Dist. U.P. due to five factories. |

**Statement-II**

*Action Taken Report on the polluting industries of Saharanpur District*

| Sl.No. | Name of Industry   | Action Taken  |
|--------|--|---|
| 1.     | M/s Star Paper Mills Ltd.,<br>Paper Mill Road, Himmat<br>Nagar, Saharanpur | <p>(i) The unit was inspected by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in July, 2008 and on the basis of inspection report, CPCB has issued direction under section (18) (1) (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) to direct the unit to take necessary pollution control measures in a time bound manner.</p> <p>(ii) The unit was again inspected jointly by the officials of CPCB and UPPCB on July, 2011 and it was observed that the unit is not complying with the prescribed norms. Subsequently, CPCB issued direction on 07.09.2011 under section (18) (1) (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to UPPCB to direct the Unit to stabilise Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) and maintain proper Mixed Liquor Suspended Solids</p> |

| Sl.No. | Name of Industry   | Action Taken   |
|--------|--|--|
|        |  | <p>(MLSS) in aeration tank to treat the entire effluent to meet the prescribed effluent standards.</p> <p>Accordingly, UPPCB issued direction to the above said unit under section 33 A of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to submit time bound action plan for recycling of treated effluent.</p> <p>The unit has submitted action plan regarding recycling of treated effluent. The unit was again inspected by the officials of CPCB and was found not in operation. Accordingly, the unit was asked to take necessary pollution control measures for compliance.</p> <p>(iii) The unit was also inspected by the officials of UPPCB in November, 2011 and it was found complying. However, UPPCB issued direction to the unit to submit Bank Guarantee for an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs for time bound compliance of directions regarding recycling of treated effluent.</p> |
| 2.     | M/s. Shakumbhari Sugar and Allied industries Ltd. (Sugar and distillery);<br>Todapur, Saharanpur | The unit was inspected by CPCB in July, 2011 and November, 2011. On the basis of inspection report, CPCB issued directions under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to submit action plan for upgradation of ETP to comply with composting protocol and to stabilize the ETP of the Sugar unit at least one month before starting of cane crushing season.  |
| 3.     | M/s Uttam Sugar Mills Ltd, (i)<br>Shermau, Saharanpur  | The unit was inspected in July 2008 and issued direction under section 18 (1) (b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution)   |

| Sl.No. | Name of Industry                                       | Action Taken  |
|--------|--|---|
|        |  | Act, 1974 to UPPCB to direct the unit to take necessary pollution control measures in a time bound manner.  |
|        |  | (ii) The unit was again inspected in November, 2011 and the unit was found not in operation due to completion of crushing season. The unit was asked to take necessary pollution control measures for compliance of prescribed effluent standards.  |
| 4.     | M/s Wave Industries Pvt. Ltd. Bandukedi, Saharanpur    | The unit was inspected in November, 2011 and the unit was found not in operation due to completion of crushing season. The unit was asked to take necessary pollution control measures for compliance of prescribed effluent standards.   |
| 5.     | M/s. Sainov Spirits Private Ltd., Pilkhani, Saharanpur | The unit was inspected in November, 2011 and the unit was found not in operation. Accordingly, Direction under section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was issued to the unit in November, 2011 to submit action plan to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) and to comply with composting protocol, not to resume operation and to monitor ground water quality along with Bank Guarantee. The unit was asked to submit road map for installation of concentration-cum-incineration system to achieve ZLD. |

#### **Power projects for environment clearance**

1754. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of power projects are awaiting environment and forest clearances;



(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the power projects cleared and those rejected during the last three years, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the reasons for the pendency along with the period since when they are pending, project-wise; and

(d) the time by when the pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) There are 20 power projects awaiting environmental clearance and 28 power projects awaiting clearance for diversion of forest land. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

166 power projects were granted environmental clearance and 143 power projects were granted forest clearance during the last three years. The details are given at Annexure [*See Appendix 226 Annexure No. 19*]. Two power projects for environmental clearances and three power projects for forest clearance were rejected during the last three years. The status is given in Statement II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has taken a number of steps to ensure timely decisions on the applications for environmental clearances by: (i) constituting sector specific Expert Appraisal Committees (EACs) for appraisal of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects, regular meeting of the EACs; (ii) preparation of sector specific technical guidance manuals which are posted on the Ministry's website to prepare EIA reports addressing all the related issues. The EIA Notification, 2006 prescribes a time limit of 105 days from the day of receipt of complete information for according environmental clearance.

As and when complete information is submitted by the project proponent, the proposals are considered expeditiously for environmental clearance. The main reasons for pendency are delay in submission of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and Environment Management Plan (EMP) including public hearing report, deficiency in the EIA/EMP reports inadequate data, non-submission of complete information by the project proponents.

**Statement-I****A. Pending Thermal Power Projects for Environmental Clearance as on date  
i.e 23.08.2012**

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| Sl.No. | Project Details |
|--------|-----------------|
|--------|-----------------|

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**Gujarat**

1. No: J-13012/100/09-IA II (T)  
Name: 2x660 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant at village kaj/Nanavada in Kodinar Taluka  
District: Junagadh , Gujarat  
Company: M/s. Shapoorji Pallonji Energy (Gujarat) Pvt. Ltd.
2. No: J-13012/28/10-IA II (T)  
Name: 6x660 MW (3960 MW) Super-Critical Technology Imported Coal Based TPP of at village Bhatvadia. in Kalyanpur Taluk.  
District: Jamnagar, Gujarat  
Company: M/s. Universal Crescent Power Pvt. Ltd.
3. No: J-13012/45/11-IA II (T)  
Name: Proposed 15MW Coal based Co-generation Captive Power Plant at villages Sarigam and Angam, Taluka Umbergam  
District: Valsad, Gujarat  
Company: M/s. NR Agarwal Industries Ltd.
4. No. J-13012/37/2011-IA II(T)  
Name: Expansion by addition of 1.5 MW Captive Power Plant at village Morai  
District: Valsat, Gujarat  
Company: M/s Ruby Macons Limited.

**Madhya Pradesh**

5. No. J-13012/30/10-IA II(T)  
Name: 2x660 MW Coal based Pench TPP at Village Dhanora, District Chhindwara (M.P.)  
Company: M/s Adani Pench Power Ltd.
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| Sl.No.             | Project Details   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Maharashtra</b> |   |
| 6.                 | No J-13012/112/08-IA-II (T)<br>Name: 2100 MW Gas based combined cycle power plant at village Kondgaon, Taluka Roha<br>District: Raigad, Maharashtra<br>Company: M/s Urban Energy Generation Pvt. Ltd.   |
| 7.                 | No. J-13012/75/2010-IA.II(T)<br>Name: Expansion by addition of 1x660 MW Bhusawal Thermal Power Station expansion project of MAHAGENGO at<br>Village: Pimpri-Sekam<br>Taluk: Bhusawal<br>Distt: Jalgaon<br>Company: M/s. Maharashtra State power Generation Co. Ltd. (MAHAGENCO) |
| 8.                 | No. J13012/80/2011-IA.II(T)<br>Name: 21 MW Bagasse Based Co-Generation Project at village Pangari<br>District: Beed<br>State: Maharashtra<br>Company: M/s. Vaidyanath Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.   |
| <b>Odisha</b>      |   |
| 9.                 | No. J-13012/25/2007-IA.II(T)<br>Name: 2 x 660MW/2 x 700MW Tentuli Thermal Power Plant in District Angul,<br>State: Odisha<br>Company: M/s. Mahanadi Aban Power Ltd. (M/s. NSL Nagapattinum Power and Infratech Pvt. Ltd.)   |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>  |   |
| 10.                | No. J-13012/107/11-IA II(T)<br>Name: 150 MW Thermal Power Plant at village Kilvelur Taluk<br>District: Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu<br>Company: M/s. Nagapattinam Energy Pvt. Ltd.  |
| 11.                | No. J-13012/36/2010-IA.II(T)<br>Name: 2x800 MW Ennore SEZ Supercritical Thermal Power Plant at Village Vayalur  |

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| Sl.No. | Project Details   |
|--------|---|
|        | District: Thiruvallur<br>State: Tamil Nadu<br>Company: M/s TANGEDCO |

**Uttar Pradesh**

12. No. J-13012/155/10-IA-II (T)  
Name: 2 x 660 MW Coal Based TPP Phase-II at Villages Bhartauli, Chaperghata, Rasulpur Bhuranda and Kripalpur, Tehsil Bhognipur, District: Ramabai Nagar, Uttar Pradesh  
Company: M/s. Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.
13. No. J-13012/148/08-IA-II (T)  
Name: Expansion of existing power plant from 741.7 MW to 999.7 MW at Renusagar  
District: Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh  
Company: M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd.
14. No. J-13012/121/2009-IA.II(T)  
Name: 2x660 MW Jawaharpur Thermal Power Project at village Malawan  
District: Etah  
State: Uttar Pradesh  
Company: M/s. Jawaharpur Vidyut Utpadam Nigam Ltd.

**B. River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects pending for EC clearance**

| Sl.No | State            | Project Details   |
|-------|------------------|---|
| 1.    | Uttarakhand      | J-12011/92/2007-IA.I<br>Project Name: Devsari HEP (252 MW)<br>District: Chamoli<br>Company: M/s. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.                 |
| 2     | Uttarakhand      | J-12011/16/2010-IA.I<br>Project Name: Naitwari Mori HEP (60 MW) Project<br>District: Uttarkashi<br>Company: M/s. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. |
| 3.    | Himachal Pradesh | J-12011/6/2010-IA.I<br>Project Name: Selii HEP Project (4000 MW)<br>District: Kinnaur<br>Company: M/s. Moser Baer Projects Pvt. Ltd.          |

**C. To be considered by the EAC**

| Sl.No. | State             | Project Details   |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| 4.     | Sikkim            | J-12011/67/2008-IA.I<br>Project Name: Teesta-IV HEP Project (520 MW)<br>District: North Sikkim<br>Company: M/s. NHPCLtd.                                      |
| 5.     | Arunachal Pradesh | J-12011/71/2007-IA.I<br>Project Name: Hironong HEP (500 MW) Project<br>District: West Siang<br>Company: M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.                       |
| 6.     | Jammu and Kashmir | J-12011/39/2009-IA.I<br>Project Name: Baglihar Stage-II HEP (450 MW) Projects<br>District: Ramban<br>Company: M/s. J and K Power Development Corporation Ltd. |

**D. Details of Proposals seeking Prior Approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Diversion of Forest Land for Hydel Projects pending before the Government of India**

| Sl.No. | Name of Proposal  | State             |
|--------|---|-------------------|
| 1.     | Const. of 5.00 MW Gramongh Hepin Favour of M/s. Shobla Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd., Kullu   | Himachal Pradesh  |
| 2.     | Diversion of 5056.50 Ha of Forest Land in Favour of M/s. NHPC for Construction of Dibang Multipurpose Project (3000 MW) on Dibang River in Lower Dibang Valley of Lower Dibang District of Arunachal Pradesh. | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 3.     | Tipaimukh Hydro Electric (M) Project  | Manipur           |
| 4.     | Diversion of 313.88 Ha of Forest Land for Construction of Tato-II Hydro Electric Project (700 MW) on Siyom River in West Siang District in F/O M/s. Tato Hydro Power (P) Ltd.                                 | Arunachal Pradesh |

| Sl.No. | Name of Proposal   | State            |
|--------|--|------------------|
| 5.     | Diversion of 217.522 Ha of Forest Land for Construction of 261 MW Rupsiabagar-Khasiyabara Hydro-Electric Project in Favour of NTPC Ltd.  | Uttaranchal      |
| 6.     | Diversion of 20.3619 Ha of Forest Land for . Establishment of an Hydro Power Project on River Baitarani by M/s. Baitarani Power Project Ltd.   | Odisha           |
| 7.     | Diversion of 0.1970 Ha of Additional Forest Land in Favour of M/s. Shree Vekteswara Enterprises, 4-3-128/10, 1st Floor, Hill Street Secunderabad for the construction of 2.00 MW Khanyara hep within the Jurisdiction of Rohroo Forest Division Distt. Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. | Himachal Pradesh |
| 8.     | Diversion of 143.4928 Ha of Forest Land for construction of 520 MW Hep Teesta Stege-IV under Mangan and Dzongu Range in North Distict of Sikkim by NHPC Limited, Sikkim.   | Sikkim           |
| 9.     | Dhakwa Hydrel Project by T.H.D.C. India Ltd.   | Uttar Pradesh    |
| 10.    | Const. of 24.00 MW Paudital Lassa Hep in favour of M/s. Greenko Hatkoti Energy Private Ltd. Plot No. 1071, Road No. 44 Jublee Hills Hyderabad  | Himachal Pradesh |
| 11.    | Diversion of 197.173 Ha. of Forest Land for 252 MW Devsari Hydro Electric Project on River Pinder in Tehsil Tharali, Distt. Chamoli in favour of M/s. SJVN   | Uttaranchal      |
| 12.    | Diversion of 276.1875 Ha Forest Land in Favour of M/s. Seli Hydro Electric Power Company Ltd. for the construction of 400 MW Seli Hydro Electric Project with in the Jurisdiction of Lahaul Forest Division, District Lahaul and Spiti. Himachal Pradesh                         | Himachal Pradesh |
| 13.    | Diversion of Forest Land for 1551.60 Ha of Forest Land under the Forest (Conservation), Act, 1980 got construction of Tipaimukh Hydro Electrict Project in Mizoram   | Mizoram          |

**E. Details of Proposals seeking Prior Approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Diversion of Forest Land for Wind Projects pending before the Government of India.**

| Sl.No. | Name of Proposal   | State          |
|--------|--|----------------|
| 1.     | Diversion of 123.09 Ha of Reserved. Forest Land for construction of Wind Power Project at Village Lifri, Lakshimpur (Netra), Ugedi and Nagvir, Ta Nakhatrana, District Kuchchh in Favour of Enercon (India) Limited, Vadodara, District of Gujarat.  | Gujarat        |
| 2.     | Diversion of 27.832 Ha. of Forest Land for setting up of 10.40 MW WPP Situated in Barren Hill Ranges of Saundatti and Ramadurg Taluks, Belgaum Dist. in Favour of M/s. Enercon (India) Ltd.  | Karnataka      |
| 3.     | Diversion of 224 Ha of Forest Land in Jattinakatta Reserved Forest (North East and South East) Uchchangidurga RF and other forest areas in Harapanahalli Range of Davanagere Forest Division for the establishment of 159.60 MW Wind Power Project in Favour of M/s Sarjan Relaties Ltd. Bangalore | Karnataka      |
| 4.     | Diversion of 224 Ha of Forest Land in Jathinakatt North East and South East Reserved Forest Uchchangidurga RF and other forest areas in Harapanahalli Range of Davanagere Forest Division for the establishment of 159.60 MW Windpower Project in Favour of M/s Sarjan Relaties Ltd. Bangalore     | Karnataka      |
| 5.     | For construction 49.5 MW Wind Form Project in F/O M/s Ansolidetad Enegry Consultant Ltd.   | Madhya Pradesh |
| 6.     | For construction Wind Form Project in F/O Suzlon Energy Ltd. Indore.   | Madhya Pradesh |
| 7.     | For construction 18 MW Wind Power Project in F/O Marut Shakti Energy India Ltd.  | Madhya Pradesh |
| 8.     | Diverison of 0.1832 Ha. forest land for laying 33 KV Transmission Line in F/O Win Vind Energy Power Ltd.   | Maharashtra    |

**F. Details of Proposals seeking Prior Approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Diversion of Forest Land for Thermal Projects pending before the Government of India.**

| S.No. | Name of Proposal   | State          |
|-------|--|----------------|
| 1.    | Diversion of 150.380 Ha of Forest Land for Establishment of Thermal Power Plant and Relevant Works in favour of M/s. Dheeru Powergen Pvt. Ltd. in Katghora Forest Division, District Korba, Chhattisgarh.  | Chhattisgarh   |
| 2.    | Diversion of 151.762 Ha of Forest Land for Construction of Super Thermal Power Plant, Lara (5x800 MW Capacity (4000MW) in favour of NTPC Raigarh Forest Division, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.                   | Chhattisgarh   |
| 3.    | Diversion of 279.421 Ha of Forest Land for the Establishment of 1320 MW Super Thermal Power Plant in South Sarguja Forest Division, Sarguja District in favour of IFFCO Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.            | Chhattisgarh   |
| 4.    | For Construction Electro Thermal Project 1980 MW in F/O M/s. Welspan Energy Ltd. Katni Distt. of Madhya Pradesh  | Madhya Pradesh |
| 5.    | Diversion of 7.438 Ha of Forest Land for Establishment of Proposed 1320 MW (2x 660 MW) Lanco Babandh Power Plant by M/s. Lanco Babandh Power Pvt. Ltd. in Kurunti and Kharagparasad Village of Dhenkanal   | Odisha         |
| 6.    | Kalisindh Dam to Thermal Power Plant Water Pipe and Railway Line in Favour of RVUN   | Rajasthan      |
| 7.    | Diversion of 9.83 Ha. of Forest Land in Palaiyur RF of Maduranthagam Range in Kancheepuram District for Cheyyur Mega Power Project in favour of The Director, Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Limited, New Delhi. | Tamil Nadu     |



**Statement-II****A. Thermal Power Projects rejected in last three years**

| Sl.No. | Project Details   | Date of EC Issued | Date of Cancellation |
|--------|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1.     | 3x150 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant at village Hanhon, in Kanwar Taluk District: Uttara Kannada, Karnataka<br>Company: M/s Ind-Bharat Power (Karwar) Ltd. | 03/06/2009        | 16/04/2010           |

**B. Hydro-power project rejected/withdrawn during the last 3 years**

| Sl.No | State       | Project Details Rejected   | Rejected on | Reasons  |
|-------|-------------|--|-------------|--|
| 1     | Uttarakhand | Project Name: Kotlibhel Stage 1B (320 MW)<br>District: Pauri and Tehri Garhwal<br>Company: M/s NHPC Ltd. | 22.11.2010  | NEAA has quashed the environmental clearance dated 14.8.2007, vide their order dated 15.9.2010. therefore, Ministry withdraws the EC issued to Kotlibhel HEP Stage -1B |

**C. Details of Hydel Power Projects rejected last three years**

| Sl.No.             | State and Name of Proposal   | Remarks                |
|--------------------|--|------------------------|
| <b>Uttarakhand</b> |  |                        |
| 1.                 | Diversion of 217.522 Ha of Forest Land for Construction of 261 MW Rupsiabagar-Khasiyabara Hydro-Electric Project in favour of NTPC Ltd.                                      | Rejected on 07/12/2011 |
| 2.                 | Kothli Bhel Hydro Electric Power Project (Stage II, 530 MW) in favour of NHPC  | Rejected on 5.07.2011  |
| 3.                 | Diversion of Forest Land for construction of 320 MW Kotlibhel Hydro Electric Project Stage-IB Devprayag in favour of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) | Rejected on 07.07.2011 |

**Project construction of ring road around Gir forests**

1755. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal for construction of ring road around Gir forests in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the said project is being considered for approval by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The State Government of Gujarat had submitted a proposal for conservation of Asiatic Lion and construction of Ring Road around the Gir Protected Area System (Gir National Park and Gir, Paniya, Mitiyala and Girnar sanctuaries) in 2009. Subsequently, after a high level meeting in the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the State Government officers, the State Government has submitted a revised proposal for Gir Protected Area System indicating details of Central and State funding for biodiversity conservation and infrastructure development for Rs. 262.36 crores. The revised proposal does not include construction of a Ring Road around the Gir Protected Area System. Accordingly the Ministry has not released any grant to the Government of Gujarat for construction of Ring Road and no further action is pending with the Ministry of Environment and Forests in this regard.

**Impact of Yamuna river's toxins**

1756. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the MINISTER of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Yamuna river's poison leave metro hot and gasping and the river's toxins are damaging cooling system of Delhi Metro Railway; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No reference has been received from the M/s Delhi Metro Rail Corporation regarding damage to cooling systems of the Delhi Metro due to toxins emanating from the river Yamuna.

**Indian Wildlife Business Council**

1757. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:.

(a) whether the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and the World Bank have signed an MoU to establish the Indian Wildlife Business Council to promote tiger and biodiversity conservation for sustainable development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the initiative comes against the backdrop of dwindling tiger population as there are just about 3000 tigers in the wild now;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether bringing private sector into this effort will infuse new ideas and new resources will serve as a powerful instrument of change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) It is learnt that the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and the Global Tiger Initiative have signed a MoU to establish the Indian Wildlife Business Council to promote tiger and biodiversity conservation for sustainable development. Details are not available as the Government of India is not a signatory of the said MoU.

**Conservation of House Sparrows**

1758. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that population of House Sparrows (*passer domesticus*) is fast dwindling, disappearing and facing extinction globally including India since last few years;

(b) whether any effort have been made to list this bird in the schedule of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; and

(c) the details of the action taken by Government to protect House Sparrow and to increase its population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Studies carried out by Research Organizations and NGO's including Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology, Coimbatore and Bombay Natural History Society, indicate a decline in population of house sparrows in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides financial assistance for conservation of wildlife including house sparrows, both within as well as outside Protected Areas, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats'.

A research project has also been assigned to Bombay Natural History Society during 2009 for 'Investigation of causes of house sparrow population decline in urban and sub-urban habitats of India' with a financial grant of Rs. 4.3 lakhs.

#### **Categorization of coalfields as inviolate areas**

1759. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that her Ministry has categorized some of the coalfields as inviolate areas;

(b) if so, the details of coalfields categorized as inviolate areas;

(c) what exactly the meaning of 'inviolate areas';

(d) whether any recommendations to this effect have been made by B.K. Chaturvedi Committee;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any consultations have been held with Coal Ministry before categorization;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) to (e) The B.K. Chaturvedi Committee recommended that coal bearing blocks should normally be taken for mining and clearances given for it except where there is a strong case for rejection due to extremely dense forests and other ecological and environment consideration of serious nature. The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to consider the environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other development projects in its fifth meeting held on 20th

September, 2011 after examination of the said recommendation, recognized the importance of dense forests and suggested that identified pristine forest areas where any mining activity would lead to irreversible damage to the forests should be barred from any kind of non-forest activity. The GoM further recommended that all such forests which can never be regenerated to the desired quality should be protected and suggested that a committee comprising of experts in the field can be constituted to identify such forests.

A committee constituted under Chairmanship of the Secretary,, Ministry of Environment and Forests has formulated parameters for identification of such areas.

(f) to (h) In view of reply to part (a) above, reply to parts (f) to (h) does not arise.

#### **Pollution of river Bharalu in Assam**

1760. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to prevent pollution of the river Bharalu in the Guwahati city;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that solid waste and sewage that is being dumped into river Bharalu have created intoxicious pollution which is one of the reasons for flooding in the low lying areas of Guwahati;

(c) if so, whether the steps have been taken by the State Pollution Control Board in Assam in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS. (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board, based on their monitoring, have identified polluted river stretches and water bodies of the country which include river Bharalu in downstream of Guwahati. The Pollution Control Board of Assam has studied the pollution aspects of river Bharalu and prepared an Action Plan to combat pollution in this river, including solid waste management.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Assam had submitted project proposal for pollution abatement works for Bharalu River at an estimated cost of Rs. 223.00 crore to the National River Conservation Directorate. The proposal was examined

and returned to the Government of Assam as the proposal did not “conform to the Guidelines.

### **Misuse of funds under National Health Insurance Scheme**

†1761. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Insurance companies are misusing Government funds being provided under National Health Insurance Scheme for providing health facilities to people living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the money provided by Government towards preparation of health smart cards; State-wise, and the premium given to insurance companies under the said, Scheme;

(d) whether Government has received complaints of not providing proper benefit of claims to the beneficiaries by the Insurance companies:

(e) whether Government has taken any steps to conduct investigation in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Currently there is no scheme titled “National Health Insurances Scheme”. No funds are being released by this Ministry to the insurance companies for the purpose of insurance cover for BPL families. Ministry of Labour and Employment which implements Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has reported that there is no substantiated report of misuse of funds by insurance companies Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). As on 15.08:2012, more than 3.22 crore smart cards have been issued and more than 40.41 lakh persons have availed benefits under the scheme.

As on 15.08.2012, total amount of centre share of premium released since inception of the scheme is Rs. 2105 crore and the insurance companies have settled claims of the hospitals amounting Rs. 1828 crore. As per guidelines, insurance companies are required to settle claims of hospitals within a specified time limit.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The progress of the scheme is reviewed regularly on the basis of data received. Regional workshops are organized with stakeholders and performance is reviewed and corrective measures are taken. RSBY covers hospitalization. Not all the beneficiaries enrolled under the scheme require hospitalization. Out of 3.22 crore families enrolled, about 40.41 lakh persons have availed benefits in the hospitals as on 15.08.2012. The RSBY has received good response from the States in the country. The Surveys conducted so far has indicated beneficiary satisfaction ratio ranging from 77% to 92%.

There is a defined Grievance Redressal Mechanism both at the Centre and State level to address the complaints from stakeholders including beneficiaries and appropriate action is taken as and when such complaints are received.

#### **Asha programme in Goa**

1762. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether ASHA programme is being implemented in Goa;
- (b) if so, the targets achieved under the scheme in the last three years; and
- (c) the quantum of fund allotted to the State under the programme since the time of implementation of the programme in the State along with the details thereof?

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

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

#### **Compensation to victims of drug trials**

1763. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons died in drug trials in 2010-11 and 2011-12 in the country;
- (b) the number of relatives of the deads who have been compensated and the range of compensation; and
- (c) the action the Ministry proposes against the pharmaceutical companies that violate the conditions of the trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of deaths may occur during

clinical trials due to various reasons. These deaths could be due to life-threatening diseases like cancer, cardio-vascular conditions like congestive heart failure/stroke and other serious diseases. They could also be due to the side-effects of the drugs or their administration to critically or terminally ill patients. Such deaths are investigated to arrive at the causal relationship if any. As per available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths during clinical trials reported in the last three years viz. 2010, 2011 and up to June 2012 are 668, 438 and 211 respectively. However, SAEs of death due to clinical trials were 22 and 16 in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

(b) Compensation has been paid in all cases pertaining to 2010, except in one case in which it remained unpaid as whereabouts of the legal heir could not be ascertained. Similarly in respect of cases pertaining to 2011, compensation has been paid in 15 cases.

(c) Action is taken against the pharmaceutical companies that violate the condition of approval of clinical trials as per provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

#### **Vector-Borne Diseases**

1764. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the regular outbreak of vector-borne diseases such as Encephalitis, Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya which are common during the Monsoon season;

(b) the percentage of expenditure on the prevention and control of vector-borne diseases out of the total national funds being devoted towards eradication of diseases;

(c) whether Government has made any attempt to provide clean drinking water in areas that have especially been stricken by the above-mentioned diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Government of India closely monitors the cases and deaths due to outbreak of different vector-borne diseases



*viz.* Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya in different parts of India.

(b) In 2011-12, the proportion of funds devoted to prevention and control of vector-borne diseases out of total expenditure on disease prevention and control programs was about 53%.

(c) and (d) The mandate for providing safe drinking water lies with the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in collaboration with their counterparts in State Governments. Activities for provision of safe drinking water include disinfection of sources, replacement of public shallow hand pumps with India Mark II hand pumps, raising the height of the platform of the hand pumps, energizing bore wells, provision of mini-water supply schemes, solid and liquid waste management, maintenance/providing soak pits to drain off excess water and awareness generation in community.

#### **Upgradation of medical course**

†1765. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2007 to upgrade the UG and PG courses in medical colleges at Bhopal, Indore and Rewa;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in approving the proposal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to approve the proposals at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Central Government has received proposals from the government medical colleges in Bhopal, Indore and Rewa under the centrally sponsored scheme for strengthening and up gradation of state government medical colleges for starting new Post Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats. The first instalment to Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal and MGM Medical College, Indore was released in 2010-11 after getting the scheme approved in the year 2010 and on the recommendations of Technical Evaluation Committee of Directorate of General Health Services. The funds to S.S. Medical College, Rewa could not be granted as the college is to be covered for financial assistance under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Hike in rental charges of AIIMS's Dharmshala**

†1766. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether AIIMS has increased the rent of the Dharmshala run by it;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government proposes to build another Dharmshala for the patients; And
- (d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) To maintain uniformity of room rents in all the three Vishram Sadans run by All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the rent charges of only Rajgarhia Vishram Sadan has been rationalized with effect from 21/11/2011. In the case of Below Poverty Line (BPL) card holder, full bed charges are exempted on their request. Dormitory charges for those who are genuinely poor and unable to make payment are also exempted. At present, there is no proposal to build another Dharmshala for the patients.

**Re-emergence of Polio**

1767. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that polio has recently resurfaced in West Bengal after WHO announcing its eradication from the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

- (b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Drug Resistant TB**

1768. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Minister is aware of the reports that a large number of TB patients have become immune to various anti-TB drugs available in the market;
- (b) if so, the names of the drugs which have been found TB resistant;
- (c) the percentage of the patients who have become resistant to these TB drugs; and
- (d) the steps Government is taking to work out an alternative strategy to replace these drugs with more effective medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The Government has not come across any such report that a large number of TB patients have become immune to various anti TB drugs available in the market. However, as per the Drug Resistance Surveillance (DRS) studies conducted in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, the prevalence of Multidrug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) is 3% among new TB cases and 12-17% among previously-treated TB cases.

Multidrug Resistant TB (MDR-TB) is resistant to at least Isoniazid and Rifampicin (two of the most potent first line anti-TB drugs), with or without resistance to other first-line drugs.

(d) The Multi-Drug Resistant TB patients are treated with an alternative regimen containing the drugs namely, Kanamycin, Levofloxacin, Ethionamide, Pyrazinamide, Ethambutol and Cycloserine under the Revised National TB Control Programme.

**Manufacturing of spurious drugs**

†1769. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that spurious and sub-standard drugs are being manufactured in many States of the country; and
- (b) if so, the names of States where business of spurious drugs is most rampant, and the measures taken by Government to check the same and how far these efforts have proved effective in checking such cases?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs are constantly monitored for detecting spurious and sub-standard drugs by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation as well as the drugs regulators of the States/ Union Territories Governments. A Statement containing the details of number of drugs samples drawn for test and reported sub-standard and spurious during last three years 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government has taken following measures to check the sale of Spurious/ Sub-standard Drugs.

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008 providing for stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The guidelines have been framed for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008.
3. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 also provided for setting up of designated Courts for speedy trial of drug related offences. 14 States/Union Territories have already set up such Courts.
4. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme provides for suitably rewarding the informers for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs.
5. The inspectorate staff has been instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
6. Raids have been conducted by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) and the State Drugs Controllers in various premises, suspected of stocking and selling spurious and sub-standard drugs.

**Statement**

*Percentage of Not of Standard quality drugs and Spurious/Adulterated drugs for the years of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 as per the feedback available from the States*

| Sl. No. | Year    | No. of drugs samples tested | No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality | % of drugs samples declared not of standard quality | No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated | % of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated |
|---------|---------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| 1.      | 2009-10 | 39248                       | 1942  | 4.9   | 117  | 0.30   |
| 2.      | 2010-11 | 49682                       | 2372  | 4.8   | 95   | 0.20   |
| 3.      | 2011-12 | 48082                       | 2186  | 4.5   | 133  | 0.27   |

**Free treatment for cancer and AIDS patients**

†1770. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cancer and AIDS patients in the country; and
- (b) the plan of the Central Government for free treatment of such patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Based on the estimates of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), it is estimated that there are about 28 lakh cancer patients at any point of time (prevalence) in the country. A total of 5.41 lakh AIDS patients were provided free anti-retroviral treatment at 355 Anti Retroviral Treatment centres across the country as on 31st May 2012 under the National AIDS Control Programme by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO).

Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012 of the 11th Five Year Plan. The district hospitals have been funded to provide chemotherapy drugs required for cancer patients to treat 100 patients per district @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government). In the Government health care delivery system, the treatment of diseases is either free or subsidized for the poor and needy patients.

Financial assistance is also provided to the patients who are living below the poverty line and suffering from major life threatening diseases including Cancer and AIDS from the 'Health Minister's Discretionary Grants (HMDG)' and 'Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)'.

#### **Registering of foeticide cases under IPC**

†1771. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in a view to control foeticide, the State Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to the Central Government to register cases against doctors and parents involved in it under IPC's Section 302;

(b) if so, the time by when the proposal was received by the Central Government;

(c) whether the Central Government would soon give its permission to register case under this Section and would try to control female foeticide; 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) A proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra on 14th August, 2012, to treat the act of sex selective abortions as murder and the offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, by way of amendments to the PC and PNDDT Act, 1994 to create more fear of the Act.

(c) and (d) There is no such plan at present. The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 is a comprehensive legislation enacted by Government of India on September 20, 1994 and was further amended in 2003. The Act provides for the prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government has requested the State Governments to intensify the drive against female foeticide through effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act.

#### **Dental Colleges in NE Region**

1772. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for establishment of more Dental Colleges in the NE Region (NER);
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government would initiate steps to strengthen the facilities and modernization of the Dental Colleges of the NE Region including at Guwahati and facilitated doubling of the present seats of BDS and MDS; and
- (d) if not, the alternative proposals for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Central Government itself has no proposal to set up new dental college in the NE Region. However, as per the provisions of the Dentists (Amendment) Act 1948, the State Government/University/Society/Trust may apply to set up a new dental college in the NE region alongwith Essentiality Certificate issued by the State Government which certifies the feasibility and desirability of opening of a new dental college at a particular location.

(c) and (d) Presently, there are 2 dental colleges in the NE region namely Dental College RIMS Imphal with an annual intake of 50 BDS seats and Regional Dental College, Guwahati with 40 BDS and 10 MDS seats. However at present, there is no such scheme to strengthen the facilities and modernization of the dental colleges of the NE region.

#### **Sale of procartil**

1773. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Procartil is banned in all major developed countries of the world;
- (b) if so, the countries where it is banned;
- (c) the reasons for banning the same in the above countries; and

- (d) the reasons for allowing sale of Procartil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per information available, Procartil (FDC of Glucosamine and Ibuprofen) is not banned in major developed countries.

- (c) Does not arise.

(d) FDC of Glucosamine and Ibuprofen is approved as per the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

#### **Guidelines for biomedical waste disposal**

1774. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether guidelines for safe methods of disposal of biomedical wastes have been prescribed for all hospitals, clinics and healthcare centres;

(b) if so, the measures taken to monitor the disposal of biomedical wastes in the prescribed manner;

(c) the complaints received with regard to violation of the guidelines; and

(d) the penalty that is imposed on violators of the guidelines?

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

Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India has notified Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in 1998, as amended in the years 2000 and 2003, to provide a regulatory framework for segregation, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of the bio-medical waste generated from the Health Care Facilities (HCFs) in the country so as to avoid adverse impact on human health and environment.

National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management based on Biomedical waste (Management and Handling) Rules were released by Ministry of Health and Family welfare and distributed to all States/Union Territories in 2002 for implementation.

In addition, a National Policy document and Operational Guidelines for Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres developed by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been released for proper Bio-medical



Waste Management under implementation of Infection Management and Environment Plan (IMEP).

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has prescribed guidelines for Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities as well as for design and construction of Incinerators.

However, Health being a state subject, it is the responsibility of the concerned State Government to take necessary steps to monitor the disposal of biomedical wastes through the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories, as per the provisions made under the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, as amended in the years 2000 and 2003. The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) are the prescribed authorities to grant authorization for the BMW Management. They are empowered to ensure the compliance of provisions of these Rules.

As per the National Guidelines for Hospital Waste Management mentioned above, the Head of the hospital shall form a waste Management Committee under his Chairmanship. The Waste Management Committee shall meet regularly to review the performance of the waste disposal. This Committee is responsible for making hospital specific action plan for hospital waste management and for its supervision, monitoring implementation and looking after the safety of the bio-medical waste handlers.

Information regarding complaints/ penalty imposed to the violators for violation of these guidelines is not maintained centrally.

#### **Health insurance for CGHS beneficiaries**

1775. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 2010, Government mooted a plan to provide health insurance scheme to its serving and retired employees;

(b) if so, the present status of that scheme;

(c) whether it is also a fact that beneficiaries including Members of Parliament are not getting required medicines from dispensaries specially Ayurvedic dispensary of North Avenue and elsewhere; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, by when Government would seriously consider providing health insurance cover to CGHS beneficiaries in order to provide better healthcare?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There is a proposal for introduction of a health insurance scheme for central government employees and pensioners on pan-India basis with special focus on pensioners living in non-CGHS areas. As per the directions of the 'Committee of Secretaries', a proposal for inclusion of this scheme in the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been sent for consideration of the Steering Committee of the Planning Commission, before placing the same for approval of the competent authority.

(c) No.

(d) No specific time frame can be given for introduction of the proposed health insurance scheme.

#### **Strict enforcement of Anti-Smoking Laws**

1776. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eminent scholars and health experts have urged Government to forcefully enforce discouragement of smoking in view of huge cost of the diseases being borne by national exchequer due to the habit;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on such views expressed by eminent scholars and health experts;

(c) whether Government proposes to ban manufacture of Cigarettes, Bidis and Gutkas in view of its adverse effect on health; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Representations from various sections of the society including NGOs and Health institutions have been received urging strict enforcement of the provisions made under "Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act (COTPA), 2003", and the smokefree rules notified thereunder.

This Ministry has sent regular communication to all the State/UTs for strict enforcement of Act and rules made there under. Moreover, requisite communications

have been sent to various departments of the State/UTs Government including Home Secretary, Director General of Police, Transport Commissioners, Panchayati Raj Institutions to sensitize them about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption and request them to ensure effective compliance of the provisions of the Tobacco Control Act (COTPA), 2003. Guidelines under Sections 4, 6 and 7 of COTPA, 2003 have also been sent to all the State/UTs to facilitate them about strategies for implementing the provisions under COTPA and the rules made thereunder. Public Notices have been issued from time to time for the same. National and regional level public awareness campaigns have been undertaken through mass media and outdoor publicity channels.

(c) and (d) Government of India enacted the Anti Tobacco law titled “Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003” in order to discourage the consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Ministry of Health, notified the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulation, 2011, which has come into force on 05.08.2011. The regulation 2.3.4 thereof mandates prohibition and restriction on sale of food products having tobacco and nicotine as its ingredients. Hence food product having nicotine and tobacco as its ingredients is prohibited.

The states of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Haryana, Chhatisgarh, and Jharkhand have implemented the aforesaid provision as envisaged under FSSAI regulation (2.3.4), to enforce ban on manufacture, sale and storage of Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco and nicotine, in their States.

#### **Human Milk Banks**

1777. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Human Milk Bank which started at Sion Hospital in Mumbai in 1989 is doing quite fine in providing comprehensive nutrition to babies upto the age of six months; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to set up such human milk banks in all the important State and Central Government hospitals in the country in a phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No. The Human Milk Bank started at Sion hospital, Mumbai in 1989, is currently benefiting the mothers who are unable to feed to their preterm or sick neonates after delivery, by providing the newborns the pasteurised human milk received from mothers who have sufficient breast milk. This milk is not for all babies up to the age of six months, but only for the sick and preterm neonates *i.e.* babies up to 28 day age, in the neonatal unit, where it is used as ancillary support only till such time that the mother is able to provide her own milk. Hence babies receive banked milk for period of 3 to 5 days on an average or at 10 to 15 days at maximum. However banked human milk is not available in such quantities to provide comprehensive nutrition for a growing baby up to the age of six months as an option for continued nutrition.

(b) Presently, the Government does not have any plan to set up such human milk bank in all the important State and Central Government hospitals in the country.

#### **Contribution towards RHCs and PHCs**

1778. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contributing in establishment of Rural Health Centres (RHCs) in every Panchayat and will continue participating in management of Primary Health Centres (PHCs); and

(b) if so, the type of contribution, participation and aid to RHCs and PHCs such as Pudur Vaniankudi RHC and Eriyar PHC in Sivaganga District, Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for establishment/upgradation of Sub Centers [SCs], Primary Health Centers [PHCs] and Community Health Centers [CHCs] based on the requirement projected by the State Governments in their annual Programme Implementation Plans [PIPs] and as per norms. Government is not contributing to establishment of Rural Health Centre in every Panchayat. However, Public Health being a State subject, the management of PHCs and day to day routine activities are handled by respective State/UT Governments and the Union Ministry of Health and FW does not participate in management of these Health centres including PHCs.

(b) There is no RHC established in Pudur Vaniankudi. For Erayur PHC in Sivaganga District, Patient Welfare Society (PWS) funds, Untied grant, Annual Maintenance Grant (AMG) and Village Health Water, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHWSNC) funds are provided besides contribution in supply of drugs and equipment for various NRHM schemes.

#### **New guidelines for clinical trials of drugs**

1779. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the new guidelines for clinical trials of drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules made there under. The requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Schedule Y of Drugs and Cosmetic Rules. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial must be conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). The regulatory provisions for clinical trials are continuously being revised and strengthened, which is an ongoing process.

#### **Non-existent labs in medical and dental colleges**

†1780. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private medical and dental colleges operating in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a lack of labs facilities in some of these medical colleges;

(c) if so, whether Government has received any complaint in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure adequate and appropriate labs facilities in these colleges?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present there are 194 private medical and 256 private dental colleges in the country. Staterwise list is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) Inspection of medical colleges by Medical Council of India (MCI) is a continuous process to maintain the standard of medical education in the country. The medical colleges having the adequate facilities in terms of teaching faculty, clinical material labs and infrastructure are granted permission to establish a new medical college or to start new course of study or to increase intake capacity or for grant of annual renewal of permission and also for recognition of medical courses under Section 11(2) of the Indian Medical Council Act. The medical colleges which are found not meeting the requirement as per the regulations are given an opportunity to rectify the deficiencies. Thereafter the colleges are re-inspected by MCI for verification of compliance report.

**Statement**

*Number of private medical and dental colleges in the Country*

| Sl.No. | State             | No. of medical colleges | No. of Dental colleges |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 26                      | 18                     |
| 2.     | Bihar             | 4                       | 6                      |
| 3.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0                       | 5                      |
| 4.     | Daman and Diu     | 0                       | 1                      |
| 5.     | Delhi             | 2                       | 0                      |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0                       | 0                      |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 13                      | 10                     |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 4                       | 10                     |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 0                       | 4                      |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 1                       | 1                      |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 0                       | 3                      |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 32                      | 43                     |

| Sl.No. | State          | No. of medical colleges | No. of Dental colleges |
|--------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 13.    | Kerala         | 17                      | 20                     |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh | 6                       | 14                     |
| 15.    | Maharashtra    | 24                      | 31                     |
| 16.    | Odisha         | 4                       | 4                      |
| 17.    | Pondicherry    | 7                       | 2                      |
| 18.    | Punjab         | 7                       | 14                     |
| 19.    | Rajasthan      | 4                       | 13                     |
| 20.    | Sikkim         | 1                       | 0                      |
| 21.    | Tamil Nadu     | 23                      | 28                     |
| 22.    | Uttar Pradesh  | 15                      | 25                     |
| 23.    | Uttaranchal    | 2                       | 2                      |
| 24.    | West Bengal    | 2                       | 2                      |
| TOTAL  |                | 194                     | 256                    |

**Annual audits of NRHM**

1781. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to conduct annual audits of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to detect irregularities in the utilisation of funds and has written to State Governments seeking their cooperation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NRHM has done well in some States and irregularities in handling funds and poor performance have been detected in some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve in-built mechanism for better implementation of this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on 14th November, 2011 for conducting annual transaction audits of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all the States from the financial year 2011-12 in order to identify the existing gaps, facilitate independent monitoring and timely corrective measures so that a quality and timely audit assessment becomes available to assist the State Governments in undertaking remedial measures and achieving the targets of NRHM. The CAG office has agreed on 2nd January, 2012 that the audit of NRHM shall be incorporated by Accountant Generals of all the States in their regular audit planning process. Accordingly, the Ministry has requested to all the states on 27th January, 2012 to ensure that all the records requisitioned during the process of audit are made available to the Audit Teams and that full cooperation is extended to the teams deputed by the Accountant General.

Further, in the State's approved Programme Implementation Plan of 2012-13 it is mentioned that, "the accounts of State/grantee institution/organization shall be open to inspection by the sanctioning authority and internal-audit by Principal Accounts officer of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare".

Besides the CAG Audit, primarily two types of audits are conducted under NRHM:

- (i) Statutory Audit on annual basis;
- (ii) Concurrent/internal audit.

The details of Audits undertaken annually:

- (i) **Statutory Audit by a firm of Chartered Accountants:** Each year the Annual Audits of NRHM to detect irregularities in the utilization of funds at States/Union Territories are being done by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants known as Statutory Audit. A detailed guidelines to appoint a firm of Chartered Accountants for conducting annual audit of that State, RFP (Request for Proposal) is prepared and shared with the State/UTs well in advance and also hosted in the site of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The Statutory Audits of Accounts of Health Societies created under NRHM are done by the firm of 'Chartered Accountants' empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. A detailed scope of work and responsibilities is shared



with these firms who are appointed by the State Governments for annual audit in their State/UT to detect irregularities in respect of utilization of funds and to obtain an independent audit opinion regarding the financial status of the State. To have a comprehensive statutory audit, instructions have been given to the States to ensure that the Auditor must visit 100% to the District Health Societies and must cover at least 40% of the blocks of that District. The Statutory audit reports received by the Ministry are analysed and significant issues are communicated to the States for compliances.

- (ii) **Concurrent Audit:** In addition to above, the States have been asked from time to time to appoint Concurrent Auditor (Internal Auditor) under NRHM to improve the Financial Management System. The Concurrent Audit is undertaken by a firm of Chartered Accountant who must be different from the Statutory Auditor.

(c) and (d) The state wise CAG transaction audit has not taken place for the Financial Year 2011-12. As such, state wise CAG reports for 2011-12 on irregularities, if any, in handling of funds by the States are not available.

However, 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, Andhra 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.
- (e) The Steps taken by the Government to improve in built mechanism for better implementation of this programme are as follows:
- (i) Initiation for CAG Audit from 2011-12 onwards;
- (ii) Annual Statutory Audits;
- (iii) Concurrent Audits;
- (iv) Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;
- (v) Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews.
- (vi) In order to build financial management capacities in States, the following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry:
- Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level finance/ accounts personnel for Community Health Centres/Primary Health Centres, Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs), Sub Centres, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) and Block Accountants have been prepared and circulated;
  - Detailed operational guidelines on Financial Management have been “prepared for adoption and implementation at State, district, block and village levels under the NRHM;
  - E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have been disseminated;
  - E-transfers are being effected for fund releases to all States and Districts countrywide. An E-banking web enabled MIS to generate information on funds available and expenditure there against is under implementation;
  - Guidelines and advisories on non-diversion of funds, State share contribution and utilization of funds (RKS and VHSNC) have been sent to the States; and
  - The implementation of NRHM in States is reviewed through Joint Review Missions (JRM), Common Review Missions (CRMs) and periodical reviews by the Ministry.

**Deaths due to hooch consumption**

1782. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

- (a) whether there have been an increase in deaths due to hooch consumption over the past one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Ministry to increase awareness of the side-effects of hooch consumption in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Production of spurious liquor including hooch is a crime and hence a law and order problem, which is a State subject. Similarly, health related aspects of hooch consumption also fall within the purview of the State Governments as 'Health' is also a State subject. No data on increase in hooch consumption is, therefore, maintained centrally.

**National Family Welfare Programme**

1783. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government provides financial assistance to the poor families in the country under the National Family Welfare Programmes (NFWP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the programme;
- (c) the funds allocated to the States including Andhra Pradesh for the purpose under NFWP during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) the number of cases pending for financial assistance under this programme; and
- (e) the time by which all the pending cases are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Currently, There is no programme called National Family Welfare Programme (NFWP). Family Welfare interventions have been subsumed under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Funds are provided to States under the Reproductive Child Health programme under the National Rural Health Mission for various beneficiary oriented interventions pertaining to Maternal Health, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Child Health, Family Planning etc.

- Under the Compensation scheme for sterilization, Rs. 1500/- is provided for each case of vasectomy for all categories in all States and Rs. 1000/- for tubectomy to all categories in High Focus States and BPL/ SC/ST population in Non High Focus States in public health facilities.
- National Family Planning Insurance Scheme provides for compensation to all sterilization accepters for failures, deaths and complications and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.
- Janani Suraksha Yojana is a national conditional cash transfer scheme to incentivize women to give birth in a health facility.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick new-borns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

(c) The details of funds allocated to the States under the National Rural Health Mission, including Andhra Pradesh for RCH activities during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Does not arise in light of above.

*Statement*

*Allocation and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool  
for the F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13*

Rs. in crore

| Sl.No. | States                     | 2009-10    |        | 2010-11    |        | 2011-12    |        | 2012-13    |       |
|--------|----------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|-------|
|        |                            | Allocation | Exp.   | Allocation | Exp.   | Allocation | Exp.   | Allocation | Exp.  |
| 1      | 2                          | 3          | 4      | 5          | 6      | 7          | 8      | 9          | 10    |
| 1.     | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 8.88       | 9.54   | 1.00       | 0.47   | 1.18       | 6.03   | 1.16       | 0.00  |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh             | 187.22     | 38.71  | 212.55     | 77.37  | 235.75     | 171.65 | 258.76     | 56.44 |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh          | 12.92      | 13.57  | 12.14      | 15.67  | 12.93      | 17.99  | 17.30      | 0.00  |
| 4.     | Assam                      | 314.78     | 154.62 | 295.64     | 223.39 | 316.76     | 404.34 | 390.06     | 63.39 |
| 5.     | Bihar                      | 266.36     | 331.76 | 302.41     | 431.69 | 333.91     | 470.36 | 412.43     | 0.00  |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                 | 2.23       | 1.28   | 2.53       | 1.73   | 2.76       | 3.39   | 3.22       | 0.94  |
| 7.     | Chattisgarh                | 77.12      | 58.55  | 87.56      | 90.64  | 90.58      | 138.90 | 117.09     | 0.00  |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 0.55       | 0.80   | 0.62       | 1.55   | 0.79       | 2.45   | 1.05       | 0.53  |
| 9.     | Daman and Diu              | 0.39       | 0.40   | 0.44       | 0.32   | 0.40       | 1.56   | 0.74       | 0.00  |

154 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

|     |                   |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 10. | Delhi             | 34.07  | 18.70  | 38.69  | 22.46  | 42.18  | 47.79  | 51.20  | 7.88  |
| 11. | Goa               | 3.32   | 0.99   | 3.77   | 1.83   | 4.34   | 5.01   | 4.46   | 0.70  |
| 12. | Gujarat           | 125.09 | 122.81 | 142.02 | 149.35 | 156.90 | 164.55 | 184.55 | 28.28 |
| 13. | Haryana           | 52.12  | 37.21  | 59.18  | 67.91  | 65.44  | 86.99  | 77.49  | 17.06 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh  | 22.54  | 11.67  | 25.59  | 19.66  | 28.38  | 20.16  | 31.43  | 0.00  |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 37.34  | 25.21  | 42.40  | 39.08  | 46.91  | 84.29  | 57.53  | 7.66  |
| 16. | Jharkhand         | 99.79  | 54.39  | 113.29 | 114.72 | 124.97 | 150.12 | 151.13 | 25.75 |
| 17. | Karnataka         | 130.37 | 155.00 | 148.01 | 159.25 | 163.60 | 182.56 | 186.83 | 0.00  |
| 18. | Kerala            | 78.71  | 86.13  | 89.36  | 80.25  | 98.56  | 71.21  | 102.04 | 20.38 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep       | 0.15   | 0.91   | 0.17   | 0.48   | 0.40   | 2.20   | 0.23   | 0.00  |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh    | 194.07 | 340.74 | 220.34 | 396.10 | 242.84 | 369.36 | 288.44 | 0.00  |
| 21. | Maharashtra       | 239.19 | 159.85 | 271.56 | 214.58 | 299.61 | 338.73 | 343.44 | 32.02 |
| 22. | Manipur           | 28.16  | 8.37   | 26.44  | 15.86  | 25.86  | 16.12  | 34.06  | 0.00  |
| 23. | Meghalaya         | 27.23  | 6.64   | 25.58  | 11.12  | 27.71  | 16.83  | 37.09  | 4.23  |
| 24. | Mizoram           | 10.62  | 8.72   | 9.97   | 12.48  | 10.62  | 14.86  | 13.65  | 0.00  |
| 25. | Nagaland          | 23.54  | 9.25   | 22.11  | 17.17  | 23.55  | 22.19  | 24.79  | 0.00  |
| 26. | Odisha            | 117.97 | 159.73 | 133.94 | 193.08 | 147.83 | 215.87 | 166.66 | 34.28 |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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| 1   | 2                  | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8              | 9              | 10            |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 27. | Puducherry         | 2.41           | 2.61           | 2.73           | 3.88           | 3.15           | 6.05           | 3.80           | 1.30          |
| 28. | Punjab             | 60.05          | 46.14          | 68.18          | 69.28          | 75.30          | 78.00          | 84.67          | 15.10         |
| 29. | Rajasthan          | 181.50         | 279.94         | 206.06         | 284.73         | 227.07         | 369.45         | 272.64         | 68.55         |
| 30. | Sikkim             | 6.46           | 4.62           | 6.07           | 3.97           | 6.46           | 7.14           | 7.61           | 1.32          |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu         | 153.55         | 133.82         | 174.33         | 149.77         | 193.17         | 187.68         | 220.48         | 25.95         |
| 32. | Tripura            | 37.85          | 19.25          | 35.55          | 15.79          | 37.86          | 21.25          | 45.94          | 0.00          |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh      | 533.60         | 555.97         | 605.90         | 655.09         | 668.60         | 563.79         | 792.97         | 61.66         |
| 34. | Uttarakhand        | 31.45          | 29.16          | 35.70          | 39.82          | 39.42          | 53.69          | 46.38          | 0.00          |
| 35. | West Bengal        | 198.32         | 146.63         | 225.17         | 125.02         | 247.97         | 260.28         | 279.19         | 62.01         |
|     | <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>3292.00</b> | <b>3124.69</b> | <b>3647.00</b> | <b>3705.56</b> | <b>4009.75</b> | <b>4572.04</b> | <b>4710.51</b> | <b>535.43</b> |
| 36. | Others             |                |                |                |                | 3.00           | 0.03           |                |               |
|     | GRAND TOTAL        | 3292.00        | 3124.69        | 3647.00        | 3705.56        | 4012.75        | 4572.87        | 4710.51        | 535.43        |

Note:

Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 30.06.2012) are provisional.

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. grants and do not include state share contribution.

156 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Unintentional death rate**

1784. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to data released by the World Health Organisation, India's rate of unintentional deaths, *i.e.*, deaths by road accidents, fires, drowning and other accidents is 59.7 per 100,000 and is also worse than the other developing countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the estimates brought out by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2011 for WHO member States, the estimated deaths per 100,000 population by unintentional injuries *i.e.*, deaths by road traffic accidents, poisonings, falls, fires, drownings and other unintentional injuries for India was 59.7 in 2008. The estimated deaths by unintentional injuries for some other developing countries is given below:

| Country      | Death per 100,000 population by Unintentional injuries in 2008 |
|--------------|--|
| Brazil       | 40.3   |
| China        | 55.8   |
| Indonesia    | 45.7   |
| Iran         | 70.6   |
| Myanmar      | 314.2  |
| Pakistan     | 49.1   |
| Sri Lanka    | 54.7   |
| South Africa | 30.3   |

**Addition of vacancies in National Vaccination Policy**

†1785. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to add more vaccines in the proposed National Vaccination Policy;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
  - (c) the details of deaths taken place due to vaccination all over the country;
- and
- (d) whether Government has fixed responsibility on any one in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The national vaccine policy outlines the broad frame work for introduction of new vaccines in the national programme.

(c) No deaths have been reported in the country due to vaccine. However, Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) is mechanism to monitor any event occurring after immunization, irrespective of the fact that the event is related to vaccination or not. The death reported as part of AEFI monitoring is 133 in 2011 and 85 in 2012 as on 24th August 2012.

(d) Warning has been issued in cases of AEFI deaths in Uttar Pradesh in 2011.

#### **Inadequate dialysis facilities in government hospitals**

1786. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the kidney patients requiring frequent dialysis are facing problems due to non-availability/inadequate maintenance of dialysis machines in the hospitals run by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to install more dialysis machines in these hospitals for the benefit of poor patients, especially in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of monitoring mechanism put in place by Government to ensure availability/proper maintenance of these machines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Health is a state subject and no such information is maintained centrally. It is also primarily State Government, responsibility to provide adequate health care facilities. However, in so far as two Central Government

Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital are concerned, there is no such complaint pertaining to dialysis machines. In Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, there is a dialysis unit having 5 machines and functions from 8.00 AM to 10.00 PM daily. The hospital provides dialysis to indoor critically ill patients. Supply order for procurement of 2 more dialysis machines has been placed.

In Safdarjung Hospital, there are 13 Haemodialysis machines, all of which are operational. However, in Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC), there is no dialysis facility.

The upgradation and modernization of the Central Government Hospitals is an ongoing process. The equipments are procured as per the need of the user departments and within the available resources.

The equipments are procured with a warranty and Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) clause. The equipment maintenance Committee is in existence in the above mentioned hospitals which meets at regular interval for maintenance of equipments and reporting to the Head of Institution. Monitoring of maintenance is also done by the Directorate General of Health Services on monthly basis.

#### **National Health Regulatory and Development Authority**

1787. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee, constituted by the Planning Commission to suggest new methods for universal health coverage, has called for a National Health Regulatory and Development Authority (NHRDA) to regulate and monitor public and private healthcare providers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NHRDA will be responsible for formulating legal and regulatory norms and standard treatment guidelines as well as management protocols for, the proposed National Health package for every citizen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission had set up a High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage for India, in October 2010. In their Report, HLEG has recommended for setting up National Health Regulatory and

Development Authority (NHRDA). HLEG has recommended for the three following units under NHRDA :

- (i) The System Support Unit (SSU), responsible for developing standard treatment guidelines, management protocols, and quality assurance methods for the UHC system. It would be responsible for developing the legal, financial and regulatory norms as well as the Management . Information System (MIS) for the UHC system.
- (ii) National Health and Medical Facilities Accreditation Unit (NHMFAU), which would be responsible for the mandatory accreditation of all allopathic and AYUSH health care providers in both public and private sectors as well as for all health and medical facilities.
- (iii) The Health System Evaluation Unit (HSEU), which would be responsible for independently evaluating the performance of both public and private health services at all levels - after establishing systems to get real time data for performance monitoring of inputs, outputs and outcomes.

**National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme**

1788. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has failed to utilized a substantial amount of funds allocated for the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme;
- (b) whether out of 365 districts surveyed in the country, it was found that iodine deficiency disorders is prevalent in 303 districts; and
- (c) if so, the measures taken to overcome the bottlenecks in the proper implementation of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The fond utilization under National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 67.41% and 59.33% respectively.

- (b) Yes.
- (c) The various measures taken to overcome the bottlenecks are as follows:

- Policy Guidelines on implementation of National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) have been issued to all States/UTs.
- Central ban on the sale of non-iodated salt for direct human consumption under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules / Regulations 1011.
- The State/UTs have been requested during the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) meetings as well as programme review meetings to implement the programme activities including establishment of IDD Cell and IDD monitoring laboratory, conducting district IDD survey/resurvey, promotion of consumption of iodated salt at community level, laboratory monitoring of salt and urine and Health Education and Publicity by utilizing the funds provided under the programme.
- Instructions have been issued to States/UTs for overall implementation of NIDDCP at various levels.

#### **Migration of doctors**

†1789. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of qualified doctors in the country;
- (b) whether 75 per cent Indian doctors like to go to foreign countries after completing their medical studies and do not intend to come back to India;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the concrete measures being taken by Government to check migration of these doctors to foreign countries;
- (e) whether the majority of Indian doctors are only in three countries *i.e.* in the United States of America-5000, in Britain-41000 and Australia more than 20 per cent; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) and (c) No such data is maintained centrally. However, the doctors, registered with Medical Council of India (MCI), who go abroad for pursuing courses or for employment need to obtain Good Standing Certificates (GSCs) from MCI. As per information furnished by MCI, only 1368 GSCs were issued in the year 2011 and 709 were issued GSCs in 2012 (upto 16.08.2012).

(d) In order to arrest this trend in respect of doctors working under Government Sector, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

- (i) Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission,
- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years,
- (iii) Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial,
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

(e) No such data is available with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(f) In view of (e) above, question does not arise.

#### **Discontinuation of NFHS**

1790. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to discontinue the National Family Health Survey (NFHS);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received many recommendations that the NFHS-IV should not be scrapped; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the view of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government in consultation with various stakeholders has decided to conduct an integrated survey in place of different surveys to provide district level data for the relevant indicators and it would be named as National Family Health Survey (NFHS).

(c) and (d) The requests for continuation of NFHS were received from Planning Commission, National Advisory Council, Ministry of Woman and Child Development and Ministry of Rural Development. It was also agreed in the meeting of Mission Steering Group of National rural Health Mission held on 16th April, 2012 that the data collected through NFHS continues to be obtained in such a way in ensure inter-temporal comparison.

#### **Road map on universal healthcare**

1791. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn a road map on 'universal healthcare' based on Srinath Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how Government proposes to dovetail this plan in the health sector plan of the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage, headed by Dr. K. Srinath Reddy, are considered by Planning Commission, for formulating the Twelfth Five Year Plan which is subject to approval by the National Development Council (NDC), for implementation by the Government.

#### **Vaccine for cervical cancer**

1792. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cervical cancer patients is increasing day by day;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) is also spreading in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that a vaccine has been developed to prevent cervical cancer;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government is planning to allow a trial of this vaccine; if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether it is also a fact that had this vaccine been used, about 80,000 Indian women could have been saved; and

(i) whether Government is providing subsidy on this vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. According to Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of cervical cancer cases among women is reported to have increased across the country. State/UT-wise estimated number of cervical cancer cases during the last three years, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Human Papilloma Virus is an important risk factor in causation of cervical cancer. HPV 16 and 18 are the most common genotype, accounting for about 70% of HPV infections in India. However, based on available studies, evidence is not enough to conclude that HPV is spreading in India.

(e) to (f) Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation has not granted permission to any indigenously developed vaccine to prevent cervical cancer. However, it has granted import and marketing permission for Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccines to MSD Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Gurgaon and M/s. Glaxo Smith Kline Pharmaceuticals Asia Private Limited for prevention of cervical cancer.

(g) to (h) PATH, a Non Governmental Organization, in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research conducted HPV vaccine trial at Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Based on decision by the Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare regarding newspaper reported deaths in the study areas, an Enquiry Committee was constituted by the Government of India on 15th April, 2010, to enquire into 'Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies

using Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccine' by PATH in India and Committee has submitted its report in February, 2011. Both the trials are suspended as of today. Guidelines for research studies have been issued by ICMR accordingly on ethical, consent taking and other aspects.

The vaccines at present available are only against HPV genotypes 6, 11, 16 and 18 and have adequate immunogenicity for about 6 years. There is scientific evidence that in 70% of women, 0.5 ml of the vaccine given intramuscularly according to the standard schedule of 0, 1 and 6 months can prevent the development of pre-cancerous lesions of the cervix and the possible progression into cervical cancer. However, screening has to be continued in the vaccinated population and the duration of protection, requirement of booster dose and long term side effects of the vaccine are yet to be determined. To address these issues, further scientific evidence is required.

The benefit of cervical cancer vaccine cannot be extrapolated from the efficacy result of current vaccine trials.

- (i) There is no provision of subsidy on Cervical Cancer Vaccine under NPCDCS. However, the Pharmaceutical Policy as amended from time to time is aimed at providing quality medicine to the masses at affordable prices.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise estimated number of cervix cancer cases (2009-2011)*

| State/UT          | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|
| Jammu and Kashmir | 975  | 1002 | 1014 |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 636  | 653  | 662  |
| Punjab            | 2288 | 2352 | 2389 |
| Chandigarh        | 74   | 77   | 81   |
| Uttaranchal       | 883  | 910  | 927  |
| Haryana           | 2112 | 2188 | 2236 |
| Delhi             | 1175 | 1235 | 1287 |
| Rajasthan         | 6014 | 6233 | 6374 |



| State/UT               | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Uttar Pradesh          | 17367 | 17975 | 18353 |
| Bihar                  | 9117  | 9444  | 9646  |
| Sikkim                 | 26    | 27    | 29    |
| Arunachal Pradesh      | 118   | 124   | 127   |
| Nagaland               | 263   | 279   | 293   |
| Manipur                | 96    | 100   | 101   |
| Mizoram                | 81    | 85    | 86    |
| Tripura                | 321   | 330   | 334   |
| Meghalaya              | 260   | 270   | 276   |
| Assam                  | 1229  | 1265  | 1290  |
| West Bengal            | 7908  | 8128  | 8244  |
| Jharkhand              | 2890  | 2992  | 3057  |
| Odisha                 | 3779  | 3876  | 3921  |
| Chhattisgarh           | 2196  | 2261  | 2296  |
| Madhya Pradesh         | 5075  | 5238  | 5361  |
| Gujarat                | 4908  | 5056  | 5141  |
| Daman and Diu          | 14    | 14    | 14    |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 27    | 29    | 31    |
| Maharashtra            | 9264  | 9545  | 9713  |
| Andhra Pradesh         | 7497  | 7680  | 7764  |
| Karnataka              | 5298  | 4201  | 4281  |
| Goa                    | 123   | 71    | 65    |
| Lakshadweep            | 7     | 7     | 7     |
| Kerala                 | 3170  | 3236  | 3259  |

| State/UT                    | 2009   | 2010   | 2011   |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Tamil Nadu                  | 6623   | 6809   | 6949   |
| Puducherry                  | 89     | 92     | 94     |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 35     | 37     | 38     |
| TOTAL                       | 101938 | 103821 | 105740 |

\*Based on 2006-08 PBCR data and trend report

### PMSSY Projects in Maharashtra

1793. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the projects running in Maharashtra under this scheme; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that insurance card has been issued to below poverty line people but Government hospitals are not entertaining these patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), Government of India is setting up 8 AIIMS-like institutions and upgrading 19 existing Government medical colleges with the objective of correcting regional imbalances in the availability of affordable/reliable tertiary healthcare services and also augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the country. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government is upgrading Grants Medical College, Mumbai in the first phase of PMSSY at a central contribution of Rs. 100 Crore and Government Medical College, Nagpur in the second phase of PMSSY at a central contribution of Rs. 125 Crore.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) on 1.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of

Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL family (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. No such incidence of refusal by Government hospitals in entertaining RSBY patients have come to the notice of the Government.

**Statement**

*Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Projects*

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**I. Setting up of AIIMS-Like Institutions**

**1st Phase**

1. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Bhubaneswar (Odisha)
3. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
4. Patna (Bihar)
5. Raipur (Chattisgarh)
6. Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)

**2nd phase**

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. West Bengal.

**II. Upgradation of existing medical college institutions**

**1st phase**

1. Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)
2. Govt. Medical College, Bangalore (Karnataka)
3. Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem (Tamil Nadu)
4. Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
5. Sri Venkateswara Instt. of Medical Sciences, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
6. Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
7. Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow

(UP)

8. Government Medical College, Jammu (J and K)
9. Government Medical College, Srinagar (J and K)
10. Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi (Jharkhand)
11. Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata (West Bengal)
12. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
13. Grants Medical College and Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

**2nd Phase**

1. Government Medical College, Amritsar, Punjab;
2. Rajendra Prasad Government Medical College, Tanda, Himachal Pradesh;
3. Government Medical College, Madurai, Tamil Nadu;
4. Government Medical College, Nagpur, Maharashtra;
5. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
6. Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Med. Sciences, Rohtak (Haryana)

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**Vasectomy and tubectomy cases**

1794. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of vasectomy and tubectomy cases operated during the last three years in various States, particularly Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh; and
- (b) the details of amount given as an incentive in various States during the same period, especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the data received from the States / UTs, the number of vasectomy and tubectomy cases operated during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 in the country was as under:

| Year    | Number* |
|---------|---------|
| 2009-10 | 4996811 |
| 2010-11 | 5148279 |
| 2011-12 | 4797477 |

\* Provisional

The details of the vasectomy and tubectomy cases operated during the last three years in various States including Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement I (*See below*).

(b) The details of funds utilised by the States/UTs including Haryana for giving compensation for male and female sterilisation cases are given in Statement II. (*See below*)

***Statement-I***

*State/UT wise vasectomy (male sterilisations) and Tubectomy (female sterilisations) conducted during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Provisional)*

(Figures in number)

| Sl.No. | State/UT                    | 2009-10        |                | 2010-11        |                | 2011-12        |                |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|        |                             | Vasec-<br>tomy | Tubec-<br>tomy | Vasec-<br>tomy | Tubec-<br>tomy | Vasec-<br>tomy | Tubec-<br>tomy |
| 1      | 2                           | 3              | 4              | 5              | 6              | 7              | 8              |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 6              | 819            | 1              | 1,027          | 4              | 1,159          |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 22,867         | 642,533        | 14,276         | 543,158        | 13,590         | 527,992        |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 6              | 1,384          | 3              | 1,654          | 4              | 973            |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 13,904         | 66,448         | 13,016         | 62,935         | 6,262          | 63,185         |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 35,088         | 277,123        | 10,110         | 481,246        | 6,795          | 490,871        |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 45             | 2,028          | 65             | 1,951          | 97             | 1,722          |
| 7.     | Chhattisgarh                | 8,970          | 164,665        | 7,340          | 142,691        | 6,765          | 127,114        |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | -              | 1,160          | 1              | 1,044          | 2              | 1,239          |

| 1                     | 2 | 3      | 4       | 5      | 6       | 7      | 8        |
|-----------------------|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|
| 9. Daman and Diu      |   | -      | -       | 8      | 383     | 4      | 405      |
| 10. Delhi             |   | 4,200  | 17,490  | 2,801  | 15,339  | 2,705  | 17,744   |
| 11. Goa               |   | 26     | 4,149   | 24     | 3,752   | 74     | 5,495    |
| 12. Gujarat           |   | 9,945  | 303,688 | 7,183  | 318,565 | 3,477  | 323,438  |
| 13. Haryana           |   | 8,955  | 77,285  | 6,206  | 73,997  | 6,910  | 70,789   |
| 14. Himachal Pradesh  |   | 3,184  | 24,432  | 2,618  | 21,020  | 2,344  | 20,514   |
| 15. Jammu and Kashmir |   | 1,446  | 18,666  | 1,117  | 18,139  | 1,061  | , 15,652 |
| 16. Jharkhand         |   | 7,144  | 106,210 | 13,182 | 114,537 | 13,042 | 117,365  |
| 17. Karnataka         |   | 12,341 | 383,987 | 6,787  | 324,061 | 3,894  | 308,876  |
| 18. Kerala            |   | 3,767  | 97,664  | 2,686  | 102,347 | 1,916  | 95,841   |
| 19. Lakshadweep       |   | 1      | 7       | -      | 32      |        | 47       |
| 20. Madhya Pradesh    |   | 18,607 | 416,099 | 42,818 | 639,032 | 46,428 | 550,969  |
| 21. Maharashtra       |   | 34,994 | 481,490 | 19,867 | 490,621 | 22,812 | 495,140  |
| 22. Manipur           |   | 172    | L 814   | 222    | 1,246   | 109    | 1,687    |
| 23. Meghalaya         |   | 25     | 1,805   | 14     | 2,016   | 63     | 2,715    |
| 24. Mizoram           |   | 3      | 2,533   | 5      | 2,368   |        | 1,713    |
| 25. Nagaland          |   | 68     | 1,144   | 7      | 1,639   | 6      | 2,158    |
| 26. Odisha            |   | 6,500  | 111,455 | 13,762 | 125,486 | 3,070  | 139,571  |
| 27. Puducherry        |   | 22     | 9,082   | 13     | 11,205  | 6      | 10,235   |
| 28. Punjab            |   | 11,231 | 65,146  | 16,373 | 65,194  | 8,216  | 62,642   |
| 29. Rajasthan         |   | 9,314  | 336,586 | 8,200  | 330,374 | 5,841  | 309,134  |
| 30. Sikkim            |   | 142    | 407     | 93     | 146     | 2      | 18       |
| 31. Tamil Nadu        |   | 2,564  | 341,344 | 2,172  | 325,090 | 1,767  | 291,731  |
| 32. Tripura           |   | 593    | 3,152   | 412    | 3,631   | 206    | 5,949    |

| 1                 | 2 | 3      | 4       | 5      | 6       | 7      | 8       |
|-------------------|---|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 33. Uttar Pradesh |   | 12,506 | 457,688 | 9,044  | 405,632 | 11,803 | 322,532 |
| 34. Uttarakhand   |   | 3,003  | 21,459  | 3,778  | 28,774  | 1,926  | 18,485  |
| 35. West Bengal   |   | 33,860 | 277,862 | 17,921 | 256,957 | 10,013 | 208,635 |

*Note:*As the All India figures include the Sterilization operations conducted by the Hospitals of Ministry of Defence and Railways, the total of State/UT figures may not be equal to all India figures.

*Source:*Family Welfare Statistics in India 2011 for 2009-10 and 2010-11. Data uploaded by the States on the HMIS portal of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as on 17.08.2012 for 2011-12.

#### ***Statement-II***

*Funds utilised by the States/UTs for compensation for female and male sterilisations during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State/UT                    | 2009-10                |                      | 2010-11                |                      | 2011-12                |                      |
|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
|        |                             | Female Sterili- sation | Male Sterili- sation | Female Sterili- sation | Male Sterili- sation | Female Sterili- sation | Male Sterili- sation |
| 1      | 2                           | 3                      | 4                    | 5                      | 6                    | 7                      | 8                    |
| 1.     | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 4.69                   | 0.00                 | 5.01                   | 0.00                 | 5.24                   | 0.00                 |
| 2.     | Andhra Pradesh              | 4195.76                | 615.41               | 0.00                   | 0.00                 | 1268.77                | 0.00                 |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh           | 9.87                   | 0.71                 | 14.04                  | 0.00                 | 8.81                   | 0.00                 |
| 4.     | Assam                       | 0.00                   | 0.00                 | 661.36                 | 198.65               | 640.91                 | 136.68               |
| 5.     | Bihar                       | 3794.61                | 36.65                | 3082.33                | 20.46                | 2833.20                | 28.99                |
| 6.     | Chandigarh                  | 7.67                   | 0.13                 | 9.12                   | 0.19                 | 8.20                   | 0.20                 |
| 7.     | Chhatisgarh                 | 1324.51                | 0.00                 | 1366.19                | 0.00                 | 1448.08                | 98.46                |
| 8.     | Dadra and Nagar Haveli      | 10.04                  | 0.01                 | 11.07                  | 0.03                 | 10.04                  | 0.06                 |

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| 1   | 2                 | 3       | 4      | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8      |
|-----|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 9.  | Daman and Diu     | 2.07    | 0.07   | 1.24    | 0.09   | 1.14    | 0.06   |
| 10. | Delhi             | 113.92  | 43.06  | 90.20   | 36.49  | 44.95   | 24.96  |
| 11. | Goa               | 9.39    | 0.10   | 11.37   | 0.15   | 9.61    | 0.33   |
| 12. | Gujarat           | 1700.02 | 107.87 | 1469.83 | 88.64  | 1520.64 | 52.64  |
| 13. | Haryana           | 442.55  | 109.45 | 356.83  | 84.10  | 385.85  | 97.18  |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh  | 274.17  | 0.00   | 264.94  | 0.00   | 221.44  | 27.80  |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 134.70  | 36.47  | 166.49  | 21.39  | 174.60  | 24.00  |
| 16. | Jharkhand         | 1532.53 | 0.00   | 1591.90 | 0.00   | 1424.24 | 61.39  |
| 17. | Karnataka         | 2786.56 | 33.40  | 2751.00 | 49.56  | 2131.48 | 35.79  |
| 18. | Kerala            | 375.76  | 23.27  | 334.70  | 0.00   | 269.11  | 31.85  |
| 19. | Lakshadweep       | 0.00    | 0.00   | 1.49    | 0.00   | 0.00    | 0.00   |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh    | 3721.55 | 0.00   | 5372.96 | 561.85 | 4978.75 | 622.49 |
| 21. | Maharashtra       | 3391.19 | 219.58 | 3262.63 | 360.20 | 3158.50 | 210.89 |
| 22. | Manipur           | 7.32    | 1.22   | 10.00   | 5.40   | 14.31   | 3.18   |
| 23. | Meghalaya         | 2.28    | 0.00   | 25.09   | 0.00   | 6.79    | 0.23   |
| 24. | Mizoram           | 25.15   | 0.06   | 22.86   | 0.03   | 24.07   | 0.00   |
| 25. | Nagaland          | 0.00    | 0.00   | 16.80   | 0.00   | 5.57    | 6.92   |
| 26. | Odisha            | 1236.52 | 35.92  | 1390.17 | 33.78  | 1408.32 | 44.21  |
| 27. | Puducherry        | 38.86   | 0.00   | 60.68   | 0.20   | 69.47   | 0.28   |
| 28. | Punjab            | 758.74  | 0.00   | 597.29  | 185.80 | 511.82  | 110.43 |
| 29. | Rajasthan         | 3189.59 | 0.00   | 3203.98 | 0.00   | 2429.57 | 26.44  |
| 30. | Sikkim            | 3.39    | 5.25   | 0.85    | 1.17   | 1.10    | 1.34   |
| 31. | Tamilnadu         | 2566.70 | 0.00   | 2379.49 | 0.00   | 2315.00 | 0.00   |
| 32. | Tripura           | 30.71   | 8.43   | 38.80   | 10.39  | 63.07   | 3.02   |

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| 1                 | 2 | 3       | 4      | 5       | 6      | 7       | 8     |
|-------------------|---|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| 33. Uttarakhand   |   | 350.80  | 0.00   | 305.59  | 39.35  | 285.60  | 35.68 |
| 34. Uttar Pradesh |   | 4427.72 | 160.69 | 3905.44 | 100.87 | 2618.81 | 86.76 |
| 35. West Bengal   |   | 2261.12 | 0.00   | 2177.64 | 0.00   | 1478.53 | 0.00  |

*Note:*Utilization figures are as per Financial Management Report of Department of Health and Family Welfare.

**Denial of admission to ayurvedic colleges in Maharashtra**

1795. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 49 Ayurvedic colleges denied admissions to students in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for early start of admission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) Out of 65 existing Ayurveda colleges in Maharashtra, the case of 63 Ayurveda colleges have been decided till 24.08.2012. 48 Ayurveda colleges have been permitted whereas 15 colleges have been denied permission during the academic session 2012-13. The details of the Ayurveda colleges, which are denied permissions, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As a result of steps taken by the Government including training of visitors, hearing committee etc. out of 65 Ayurveda colleges in the Maharashtra, the cases of 63 (*i.e.* more than 96%) of the colleges have been decided by 24.08.2012. 48 Ayurveda colleges have already been permitted for taking admission of students for the academic sessions 2012-13.

**Statement**

***Ayurveda Colleges of Maharashtra who have been denied permission during the current academic year (2012-13)***

| <b>Sl.No.</b> | <b>Name of the college</b>  | <b>Status—Not permitted for taking admissions in</b> |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1             | 2   | 3  |
| 1.            | Aditya Ayurved College; Telgaon Road, by Aditya Bahu-Uddeshiya Sanstha, Beed, Maharashtra   | UG   |
| 2.            | Bhau Saheb Maulak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Great Nag Road, Nandanwan, Nagpur, Maharashtra   | UG   |
| 3.            | Ganga Education Society's Ayurved Medical College, C/o Ganga Hospital, New Building, Rankalaves, Distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra               | UG   |
| 4.            | Jupiter Ayurved Medical Collage and Tarini Ayurved Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra  | UG   |
| 5.            | Karmvir Vyanketrao Tanaji Randhir Ayurved College, Boradi, Tal. Shirpur, Dhule - 425 428, Maharashtra                                       | UG   |
| 6.            | KDMG's Ayurved Medical College, Opp. To Kharatmal Petrol Pump, Kargaon Shivar, Dhule Road, Chalisgaon -424101, Distt. Jalgaon , Maharashtra | UG   |
| 7.            | Mahila Utkarsh Pratisthan's Ayurveda College, Hospital and Research Centre, Degaon, Tq. Risod, Washim, Maharashtra                          | UG   |
| 8.            | Nalasopara Ayurved Medical College, (Swargiya Shri Suresh Nursingh Dube) PO Nalasopara, Tal. Vasai Distt. Thane, Maharashtra                | UG   |
| 9.            | Shri Uttamraoji Dahake Ayurved Medical College and Hospital at Koli, Karanja (LAD) Distt. Washim, Maharashtra                               | UG   |
| 10.           | Siddakala Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sangamner, Maharashtra  | UG and PG  |

| 1   | 2   | 3         |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 11. | Smt. KG Mittal Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya,<br>Netaji Subhash Road, Cherni Road, Mumbai-400 002,<br>Maharashtra | UG and PG |
| 12. | Sri Gajanan Maharaj Sansthan's Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya,<br>Pusad, Yotmal, Maharashtra                                | UG        |
| 13. | Vasant Dada Patil Ayurved College South Shivajinagar,<br>Sangli, Maharashtra  | UG        |
| 14. | Mahesh Ayurvedic College, Asthi, Beed, Maharashtra  | UG        |
| 15. | Dr. DY Patil Pratishthan Ayurved College, Pimpri,<br>Pune-411 018, Maharashtra                                      | UG and PG |

**Production of generic medicines for cancer**

1796. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promote production of generic medicines for treating cancer in the country in a big way;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of availability of generic medicines for treating cancer in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government aims at promoting prescription and use of cheaper generic drugs for all diseases. The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 contains 33 anti-cancer medicines. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Department of Pharmaceuticals, which administers the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO), 1995 to include all the medicines under the NLEM, 2011 within the ambit of the DPCO. However, no data about availability of generic medicines for treating cancer in the country is centrally maintained.

**Corruption cases against DCI Officials**

1797. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry on allegations of corruption on Dental Council of India (DCI);

(b) whether CBI has conducted any inquiry on alleged corruption against DCI within the last five years and how many corruption cases are under investigation of CBI; and

(c) whether Government has chargesheeted any officials of DCI found guilty who are involved in corruption cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Central Government on the receipt of complaint against Dental Council of India initially seeks comments of Dental Council of India and other concerned authorities and thereafter the case is forwarded to Vigilance Division for appropriate action.

(b) and (c) During the last five years, a case against Dr. Anil Kohli, former President of DCI is registered by CBI regarding recognition granted to various dental colleges and installation of Bio-metric machines in dental colleges. However, no official of DCI has been charge-sheeted so far.

**Vacant posts in rural health centres**

1798. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per latest data on rural health statistics, a huge number of sanctioned posts for medical staff in primary and community health centres are lying vacant;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan/scheme to fill up the sanctioned posts in primary and community health centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the States in annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). Apart from the fact that the State/UT Governments are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest, rational and equitable deployment of human resources with highest priority being given to high focus districts and delivery points is an important conditionally in allocation of funds under NRHM. Non-compliance of this could lead to reduction of upto 7.5% of the total outlay of the State. The State Governments are also being supported with hard area allowances for staff that are serving in remote and hard to reach areas provided they ask for it in their states PIP. In addition, a road map on human resources has been suggested to the States as part of State PIPs approvals.

#### **Free generic medicines**

1799. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:

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

- (a) whether Government has launched a scheme for providing free generic medicines in all Government hospitals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the expenditure likely to be incurred with the distribution of free medicines; and
- (d) the details of medicines and the diseases that are likely to be covered under the scheme?

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 of medicines. This initiative will promote rational use of medicines. Medicines would be procured in bulk in generic name, directly from the manufacturers supplied through an IT enabled supply chain management system to the public. Expenditure in the Initiative would be based on the allocation made by the Planning Commission for

the Twelfth Plan. There is an allocation of Rs. 100 crore for this Initiative in the 2012-13 budget.

### TB cass in NER

1800. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TB cases are reemerging and mortality increased in the States of North East Region (NER), particularly in Assam for last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of cases detected and death reported. State-wise in NER, for last three years;

(d) whether most of the public health centres, rural hospitals and even civil hospitals in Assam is not having adequate stock of medicine for TB under DOTs; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State-wise TB cases detected and deaths reported in NER, for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

### Statement

#### State-wise reported TB cases and deaths in NER

| State             | 2008                |                 | 2009                |                 | 2010                |                 |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
|                   | Patients Registered | Deaths Reported | Patients Registered | Deaths Reported | Patients Registered | Deaths Reported |
| 1                 | 2                   | 3               | 4                   | 5               | 6                   | 7               |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2450                | 84              | 2432                | 71              | 2360                | 56              |
| Assam             | 38454               | 1458            | 39910               | 1718            | 39788               | 1626            |

| 1            | 2            | 3           | 4            | 5           | 6            | 7           |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Manipur      | 4293         | 147         | 4239         | 139         | 3652         | 117         |
| Meghalaya    | 4639         | 203         | 4591         | 278         | 4947         | 199         |
| Mizoram      | 2558         | 83          | 2538         | 90          | 2300         | 98          |
| Nagaland     | 2984         | 86          | 3614         | 94          | 3904         | 78          |
| Sikkim       | 1641         | 61          | 1720         | 87          | 1646         | 66          |
| Tripura      | 2846         | 130         | 2851         | 149         | 2850         | 136         |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>59865</b> | <b>2252</b> | <b>61895</b> | <b>2626</b> | <b>61447</b> | <b>2376</b> |

**Sale of buclizine**

1801. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Buclizine used for appetite stimulation is sold in the country;

(b) if so, since how long it is being sold in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above drug is approved without clinical trials and without consulting experts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The drug Bulclizine was approved for new indication—Appetite Stimulant under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) on 30-06-2006.

(c) and (d) Clinical trial on Indian patients and expert consultation were not made before approval of the drug for the said new indication. The drug Bulclizine was available in the country for other indication for a long time and the approval was for the new indication for which the drug was already being marketed in other countries.

**Anaemia cases**

1802. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that more than half of India's women, in the age group of 15-49, are anaemic; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, as per National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06) prevalence of anemia in women of 15-49 years age is 55.3%.

(b) Under RCH programme of NRHM, Pregnant and Lactating women are provided with Iron and Folic Acid tablets each having 100 mg of elemental iron and 0.5 mg of Folic Acid for at least 100 days. Those who have severe anemia are provided with double dose of these tablets. In a newly launched initiative, adolescent girls are provided Weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation of adult dose. Further, States/UTs have been asked to identify and track severely anemic cases including pregnant women at all Sub-Centres and PHC's for their timely management.

**Status of 108 emergency service**

1803. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of 108 Emergency Service Scheme in the country;
- (b) the essential features of the scheme;
- (c) the pattern adopted for financing the project in the States;
- (d) the names of the States which have modified or discontinued the scheme;
- (e) whether Goa Government has made any proposal regarding further implementation of the scheme; and
- (f) the details of the implementation of the scheme by Goa Government since the inception of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The information of emergency,



referral and patient transport ambulances as on 31.3.2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Public Health is a State subject, Under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] financial assistance is provided to State/UT Governments based on the requirements posed by them for ambulance and emergency healthcare services in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs). The model for implementation of this scheme is selected by respective State/UT Government depending upon their requirement and suitability.

(c) The entire capital cost for Emergency Medical Response Initiative (EMRI) is admissible under NRHM fund but the operational cost is provided only for first 3 years on a declining scale of 60% in first year of operation, 40% in second year and 20% in the third year. In the case of basic patient ambulances, other than EMRI, such as those used for transporting pregnant women for delivery to the Health facility and back, both the entire capital expenditure as well as operational costs are admissible under NRHM funds.

(d) Such information is not maintained by the Ministry. As mentioned in reply to part (b) above, each of the states have designed the scheme as per their needs.

(e) The Goa Government, in their annual Programme Implementation Plan for 2012-13, had proposed to provide Telemedicine Facility for 12 Advanced Life Support (ALS) ambulances and 5 Emergency Medical Treatment (EMT) rooms, which has been approved.

(f) Emergency referral transport is provided in the State of Goa in the form of "Dial 108" ambulances. As on 31.3.2012, there were 71 ambulances in Goa providing this service, of which 38 ambulances are owned by the state government and 33 ambulances are owned by the service provider, Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI). Of the 33 ambulances operated by EMRI, 2 are neonatal referral ambulances.

**Statement***Emergency Response Services*

- **7218 ERS vehicles and 7167 ambulances are functioning across the country, to attend to the emergency and referral and patient transport needs of the people.**

## Emergency Referral Transport and Ambulances\*

| Sl.No. | State             | Number of ERS Vehicles Operational in the State/ UT Under NRHM | Number of Ambulances functioning in the State/UTs (At PHC/CHC/SDH/DH) |
|--------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1      | 2                 | 3  | 4   |
| 1.     | Bihar             | 563  | 0   |
| 2.     | Chattisgarh       | 172  | 0   |
| 3.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 112  | 206   |
| 4.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 0  | 175   |
| 5.     | Jharkhand         | 0  | 167   |
| 6.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 102  | 0   |
| 1.     | Odisha            | 0  | 421   |
| 8.     | Rajasthan         | 464  | 363   |
| 9.     | Uttar Pradesh     | 0  | 0   |
| 10.    | Uttarakhand       | 139  | 160   |
| 11.    | Arunachal Pradesh | 0  | 94  |
| 12.    | Assam             | 280  | 830   |
| 13.    | Manipur           | 0  | 7   |
| 14.    | Meghalaya         | 42   | 99  |
| 15.    | Mizoram           | 0  | 57  |
| 16.    | Nagaland          | 0  | 71  |
| 17.    | Sikkim            | 0  | 28  |
| 18.    | Tripura           | 0  | 0   |

| 1     | 2                          | 3     | 4    |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|------|
| 19.   | Andhra Pradesh             | 752   | 390  |
| 20.   | Goa                        | 33    | 38   |
| 21.   | Gujarat                    | 506   | 197  |
| 22.   | Haryana                    | 357   | 0    |
| 23.   | Karnataka                  | 517   | 539  |
| 24.   | Kerala                     | 50    |      |
| 25.   | Maharashtra                | 1587  | 2342 |
| 26.   | Punjab                     | 240   | 212  |
| 27.   | Tamil Nadu                 | 453   | 281  |
| 28.   | West Bengal                | 788 . | 341  |
| 29.   | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 0     | 11   |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                 | 0:    | 0    |
| 31.   | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 0     | 15   |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu              | 10    | 5    |
| 33.   | Delhi                      | 41    | 51   |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                | 0     | 19   |
| 35.   | Puducherry                 | 10    | 48   |
| TOTAL |                            | 7218  | 7167 |

\* Status as on 31.03.2012, ERS vehicle includes 108 and 102 types.

#### **Uniform approach in medicine supply**

1804. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only three Ayurvedic dispensaries *viz.* Janakpuri, Laxmi Nagar and Paschim Vihar are required to produce both hard copies and soft copies (computerised) for requirement of medicines, whereas others are given medicines by the Central stores only on the basis of hard copies;

- (b) if so, the reasons for not making it mandatory for all the dispensaries;
  - (c) the rationale for this discriminatory approach in supply of medicines;
- and
- (d) whether Government would either instruct all Ayurvedic CGHS dispensaries to produce hard and soft copies both for all the medicines or exempt these three to maintain uniformity?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) These three dispensaries are computerized Ayurvedic Units. They have been instructed to produce both, the hard as well as soft copies of requisitions for getting supply of medicines from the Central Stores. It ensures accuracy, transparency and timeliness in supply of medicines.

(b) and (c) Since other Ayurvedic dispensaries/units are yet to be computerized, the same process has not been considered necessary for them.

(d) It is not considered necessary for other Ayurvedic dispensaries/units under CGHS. Such instruction can be issued only after all the Ayurvedic dispensaries/units are computerized.

#### **Vacant posts in government hospitals**

1805. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of vacancies of qualified medical practitioners in public hospitals as on 31 March, 2012;
  - (b) the vacancies and working force too as against requirement, State-wise;
- and
- (c) the total number of medical colleges/medical seats. State-wise as against requirement?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Since, Health is a State subject no such information is maintained Centrally. However, as per the information compiled by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) under this Ministry, the State/UT-wise details of availability of number of Government Allopathic doctors, Dental Surgeons, AYUSH doctors, registered Nurses and Pharmacists are given in Statement I (*See* below).

- (c) The status of intake capacity of MBBS seats upto 30th June 2012 is

given in Statement II (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

**A. State/UT wise Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and Dental Surgeons Served in India 2011 (Provisaonal)**

| Sl.No. | States/UT         | No. of Govt.<br>Allopathic Doctors | No. of Govt.<br>Dental Surgeons | Reference Period |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1      | 2                 | 3                                  | 4                               | 5                |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 7413                               | 302                             | 01.01.2012       |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 411                                | 39                              | 01.01.2012       |
| 3.     | Assam             | 3844                               | 89                              | 01.01.2011       |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 3979                               | 26                              | 01.01.2008       |
| 5.     | Chhatisgarh       | 1171                               | 16                              | 01.02.2008       |
| 6.     | Goa               | 312                                | 17                              | 01.01.2012       |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 2282                               | 40                              | 01.01.2010       |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 2764                               | 496                             | 01.01.2012       |
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 4919                               | 105                             | 01.01.2012       |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir | 2185                               | 257                             | 01.01.2009       |
| 11.    | Jharkhand         | 1701                               | 40                              | 01.01.2008       |
| 12.    | Karnataka         | 4928                               | 349                             | 01.01.2011       |
| 13.    | Kerala            | 5309                               | 105                             | 01.01.2012       |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 4076                               | 80                              | 01.01.2012       |
| 15.    | Maharashtra       | 4528                               | 54                              | 01.01.2011       |
| 16.    | Manipur           | 714                                | 89                              | 01.01.2012       |
| 17.    | Meghalaya         | 649                                | 58                              | 01.01.2012       |
| 18.    | Mizoram           | 439                                | 32                              | 01.01.2012       |
| 19.    | Nagaland          | 327                                | 27                              | 01.01.2011       |
| 20.    | Odisha            | 3922                               | 16                              | 01.01.2012       |

| 1     | 2                          | 3     | 4    | 5          |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|------|------------|
| 21.   | Punjab                     | 3545  | 230  | 01.04.2005 |
| 22.   | Rajasthan                  | 7372  | 114  | 01.01.2012 |
| 23.   | Sikkim                     | 373   | 35   | 01.01.2011 |
| 24.   | Tamil Nadu                 | 2676  | 100  | 01.01.2011 |
| 25.   | Tripura                    | 827   | 100  | 01.01.2012 |
| 27.   | Uttar Pradesh              | 10164 | 278  | 01.01.2011 |
| 26.   | Uttarakhand                | 1121  | 70   | 01.01.2011 |
| 28.   | West Bengal                | 10854 | 597  | 01.01.2012 |
| 29    | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 110   | 6    | 01.01.2012 |
| 30.   | Chandigarh                 | 117   | 15   | 01.01.2011 |
| 31.   | Dadar and Nagar Haveli     | 71    | 8    | 01.01.2012 |
| 32.   | Daman and Diu              | 39    | 4    | 01.01.2012 |
| 33.   | Delhi                      | 3629  | 71   | 01.01.2003 |
| 34.   | Lakshadweep                | 25    | 1    | 01.01.2012 |
| 35.   | Puducherry                 | 352   | 9    | 01.01.2012 |
| TOTAL |                            | 97648 | 3875 |            |

Source: Directorate of State Health Services

**B. State/UT wise Number of Registered AYUSH Doctors in India as on 1.1.2011**

| Sl.No. | States/UTs           | Total  |
|--------|----------------------|--------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh       | 27983  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh \$ | 166    |
| 3.     | Assam                | 1174   |
| 4.     | Bihar \$             | 132122 |
| 5.     | Chattisgarh          | 2927   |

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| Sl.No. | States/UTs                 | Total  |
|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| 6.     | Delhi                      | 9314   |
| 7.     | Goa                        | 965    |
| 8.     | Gujarat                    | 35308  |
| 9.     | Haryana                    | 27482  |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh           | 8907   |
| 11.    | Jammu and Kashmir          | 4851   |
| 12.    | Jharkhand                  | 26362  |
| 13.    | Karnataka                  | 35698  |
| 14.    | Kerala                     | 29945  |
| 15.    | Madhya Pradesh             | 56943  |
| 16.    | Maharashtra                | 118472 |
| 17.    | Manipur                    | 500    |
| 18.    | Meghalaya                  | 260    |
| 19.    | Mizoram                    | 2      |
| 20.    | Nagaland                   | 2084   |
| 21.    | Odisha \$                  | 9663   |
| 22.    | Punjab                     | 9744   |
| 23.    | Rajasthan                  | 31976  |
| 24.    | Sikkim                     | 6      |
| 25.    | Tamil Nadu                 | 30824  |
| 26.    | Tripura \$                 | 224    |
| 27.    | Uttar Pradesh              | 82102  |
| 28.    | Uttrakhand                 | 2079   |
| 29.    | West Bengal                | 23869  |
| 30.    | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 19     |

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| Sl.No. | States/UTs             | Total  |
|--------|------------------------|--------|
| 31.    | Chandigarh             | 150    |
| 32.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | -      |
| 33.    | Daman and Diu          | -      |
| 34.    | Lakshdweep             | -      |
| 35.    | Puducherry             | -      |
| TOTAL  |                        | 712121 |

Note:

2. The figures in r/o Homeopathy for the States of Gujrat and Nagaland related to (1.1.2010) and Odishs (1.1.2009) and for Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand (Ayurveda and Unani) relates to (1.1.2010) the figures in r/o Ayuravda for Rajasthan relates to (1.1.2010) as the figure for the current year have not received from these States.

Source. Department of AYUSH, MOH and FW/GOI

### C. State/UT Wise Number of Registered Nurses and Pharmacists In India

| Sl.No. | States/UTs        | Total No. of Registered Nurses<br>in India as on 31.12.2010 |          | Pharmacists as<br>on 31. 12.2011 |        |
|--------|-------------------|---|----------|----------------------------------|--------|
|        |                   | A.N.M.  | GN.M.    | LHV                              |        |
| 1      | 2                 | 3   | 4        | 5                                | 6      |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1,15,714  | 1,53,371 | 2,480                            | 43,958 |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | NA  | NA       | NA                               | 347    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 22,177  | 16,001   | 154                              | 2,429  |
| 4.     | Bhopal            | NA  | NA       | NA                               | 1,381  |
| 5.     | Bihar*            | 7,501   | 8,883    | 511                              | 4,163  |
| 6.     | Chattisgarh*      | 2,278   | 3,691    | 1,352                            | NA     |
| 7.     | Delhi             | 2,575   | 32,340   | NA                               | 22,010 |
| 8.     | Goa               | NA  | NA       | NA                               | 466    |



| 1     | 2                 | 3        | 4         | 5      | 6        |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| 9.    | Gujarat           | 36,874   | 89,460    | NA     | 20,948   |
| 10.   | Haryana*          | 15,837   | 20,015    | 694    | 7,249    |
| 11.   | Himachal Pradesh* | 10,456   | 9,097     | 497    | 2,818    |
| 12.   | Jharkhand*        | 3,405    | 1,998     | 137    | NA       |
| 13.   | Karnataka         | 49,546   | 1,63,695  | 6,840  | 79,508   |
| 14.   | Kerala*           | 28,556   | 1,09,393  | 8,012  | 18,763   |
| 15.   | Lakshdweep        | NA       | NA        | NA     | 3,082    |
| 16.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 28,291   | 98,277    | 1,542  | NA       |
| 17.   | Maharashtra       | 33,158   | 93,032    | 566    | 1,06,220 |
| 18.   | Meghalaya         | 813      | 2,103     | 110    | 269      |
| 19.   | Manipur           | 461      | 1,481     | NA     | NA       |
| 20.   | Mizoram           | 1,725    | 2,147     | NA     | 398      |
| 21.   | Nagaland          | NA       | NA        | NA     | 1,553    |
| 22.   | Odisha            | 59,225   | 72,461    | 238    | 14,312   |
| 23.   | Puducherry        | NA       | NA        | NA     | 1,716    |
| 24.   | Punjab*           | 18,152   | 45,801    | 2,584  | 35,290   |
| 25.   | Rajasthan*        | 24,175   | 45,762    | 850    | 18,214   |
| 26.   | Tamil Nadu        | 54,395   | 1,94,828  | 11,111 | 1,51,973 |
| 27.   | Tripura           | 1,036    | 1,266     | 148    | 257      |
| 28.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 28,888   | 22,976    | 2,763  | 30,276   |
| 29.   | Uttarakhand*      | 1,111    | 387       | 11     | NA       |
| 30.   | West Bengal*      | 56,732   | 50,409    | 12,363 | 89,630   |
| TOTAL |                   | 6,03,131 | 12,38,874 | 52,963 | 6,57,230 |

Note:

1. Assam=figures for Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland included in Assam
2. Maharashtra = figures for Goa included in Maharashtra
3. Punjab = figures for J and K included in Punjab
4. Tamil Nadu = Tamilnadu , Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry included in Tamilnadu
5. West Bengal = figures for Sikkim included in West Bengal

\* Last year data for registered nurses in India

NA: Not available

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

GNM: General Nursing and Midwives

LHV: Lady Health Visitors

Source: Indian Nursing Council and Pharmacy Council of India

**Statement-II**

*Status of intake capacity of MBBS seats upto 30.6.2012*

| Sl.No. | State            | Government     |       | Private         |       | Total           |       |
|--------|------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
|        |                  | No. of College | Seats | No. of Colleges | Seats | No. of Colleges | Seats |
| 1      | 2                | 3              | 4     | 5               | 6     | 7               | 8     |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh   | 14             | 2050  | 26              | 3550  | 40              | 5600  |
| 2.     | Assam            | 5              | 626   | 0               | 0     | 5               | 626   |
| 3.     | Bihar            | 7              | 540   | 4               | 360   | 11              | 900   |
| 4.     | Chandigarh       | 1              | 50    | 0               | 0     | 1               | 50    |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh .   | 3              | 300   | 0               | 0     | 3               | 300   |
| 6.     | Delhi            | 4              | 750   | 2               | 200   | 6               | 950   |
| 7.     | Goa              | 1              | 150   | 0               | 0     | 1               | 150   |
| 8.     | Gujarat          | 9              | 1530  | 13              | 1700  | 22              | 3230  |
| 9.     | Haryana          | 2              | 300   | 4               | 400   | 6               | 700   |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh | 2              | 200   | 0               | 0     | 2               | 200   |

| 1     | 2                 | 3   | 4     | 5   | 6     | 7     | 8      |
|-------|-------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|--------|
| 11.   | Jammu and Kashmir | 3   | 250   | 1   | 100   | 4     | 350    |
| 12.   | Jharkhand         | 3   | 250   | 0   | 0     | 3     | 250    |
| 13.   | Karnataka         | 11  | 1350  | 32  | 4655  | 43    | 6005   |
| 14.   | Kerala            | 6   | 1000  | 17  | 1850  | 23    | 2850   |
| 15.   | Madhya Pradesh    | 6   | 720   | 6   | 900   | 12    | 1620   |
| 16.   | Maharashtra       | 19  | 2200  | 24  | 2995  | 43    | 5195   |
| 17.   | Manipur           | 2   | 200   | 0   | 0     | 2     | 200    |
| 18.   | Odisha            | 3   | 450   | 4   | 400   | 7     | 850    |
| 19.   | Puducherry        | 1   | 150   | 7   | 900   | 8     | 1050   |
| 20.   | Punjab            | 3   | 350   | 7   | 795   | 10    | 1145   |
| 21.   | Rajasthan         | 6   | 800   | 4   | 550   | 10    | 1350   |
| 22.   | Sikkim            | 0   | 0     | 1   | 100   | 1     | 100    |
| 23.   | Tamil Nadu        | 19  | 2205  | 23  | 3350  | 42    | 5555   |
| 24.   | Tripura           | 2   | 200   | 0   | 0     | 2     | 200    |
| 25.   | Uttar Pradesh     | 10  | 1240  | 15  | 1800  | 25    | 3040   |
| 26.   | Uttaranchal       | 2   | 200   | 2   | 200   | 4     | 400    |
| 27.   | West Bengal       | 13  | 1750  | 2   | 250   | 15    | 2000   |
| 28.   | AIIMS             | 1   | 50    | 0   | 0     | 1     | 50     |
| 29.   | JIPMER            | 1   | 127   | 0   | 0     | 1     | 127    |
| 30.   | BHU, Varanasi     | 1   | 59    | 0   | 0     | 1     | 59     |
| 31.   | AMU, Aligarh      | 1   | 150   | 0   | 0     | 1     | 150    |
| TOTAL |                   | 161 | 20197 | 194 | 25055 | 355 I | 45252* |

In addition to above, 6 new AIIMS have been established with annual intake of 50 MBBS seats in each institute

\*The renewal permission was not given to 12 medical colleges for 1300 MBBS seats. The actual number of MBBS seats available is 43952 for the academic year 2012-13.

#### **Escalating costs of essential drugs**

1806. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the prices of drugs used by heart patients, diabetes, and for high blood pressure and cholesterol levels have registered an upward trend in the past few months;

(b) if so, whether the escalating costs of commonly used drugs across the country has affected adversely on the health of consumers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to put a check on prices of essential and commonly used drugs across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under the Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers administers pricing of drugs and the Drug Price Control Order (DPCO), 1995 which controls prices of 74 bulk drugs including drugs to treat hypertension and diabetes.

In order to enhance the span of control on drugs to be brought under price control, the Department of Pharmaceuticals has prepared a draft National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy 2011. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Department of Pharmaceuticals to include all the medicines under the NLEM, 2011 within the ambit of the new policy.

#### **Coverage of measles vaccine**

1807. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent LANCET study has pegged India's measles vaccine coverage at 74 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons for this low coverage;

(c) by when India would attain 100 per cent vaccine coverage; and

(d) the total number of deaths due to measles in India, year-wise and State-wise, for the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes, recent LANCET study has pegged India's measles vaccine coverage at 74% in 2010 in comparison to 55% in 2000

(b) The reasons for low coverage are factors such as parents not giving importance for vaccination, fear of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI), family travelling, child sick, site too far, adequate number of vaccinator not available etc.

(c) To reduce morbidity and mortality due to measles, government of India has introduced second dose of measles in 2010. All the 14 states where evaluated coverage was less than 80% are implementing measles Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIA) followed by 2nd dose measles after 6 months. The remaining 21 states have introduced second dose of measles under the routine immunization programme. The Government of India has also declared 2012-13 as the Year of intensification of routine immunization in order to improve coverage against all vaccine preventable diseases, including measles.

(d) The total number of deaths due to measles in India, year-wise and State-wise, for the past three years as published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Measles Deaths State-wise past three years 2009 and 2011*

| Sl.No. | State/UTs Names   | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------|-------------------|------|------|------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 2    | 0    | 2    |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 2    | 0    | 1    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 4.     | Bihar             | -    | -    | 0    |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 6.     | Goa               | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 0    | 1    | 0    |

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| Sl.No. | State/UTs Names            | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------|----------------------------|------|------|------|
| 9.     | Himachal Pradesh           | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 10.    | Jammu and Kashmir          | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 11.    | Jharkhand                  | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 12.    | Karnataka                  | 1    | 0    | 1    |
| 13.    | Kerala                     | 0    | 3    | 1    |
| 14.    | Madhya Pradesh             | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 15.    | Maharashtra                | 5    | 2    | 2    |
| 16.    | Manipur                    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 17.    | Meghalaya                  | 1    | 1    | 2    |
| 18.    | Mizoram                    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 19.    | Nagaland                   | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 20.    | Odisha                     | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| 21.    | Punjab                     | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 22.    | Rajasthan                  | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| 23.    | Sikkim                     | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 24.    | Tamil Nadu                 | 0    | 0    | 3    |
| 25.    | Tripura                    | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 26.    | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 27.    | Chandigarh                 | 4    | -    | 0    |
| 28.    | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 29.    | Daman and Diu              | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 30.    | Delhi                      | 9    | 14   | 10   |
| 31.    | Lakshadweep                | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 32.    | Puducherry                 | 0    | 0    | 0    |

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| Sl.No. | State/UTs Names | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--------|-----------------|------|------|------|
| 33.    | Uttar Pradesh   | 0    | 0    | 1    |
| 34.    | Uttarakhand     | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| 35.    | West Bengal     | 24   | 11   | 30   |
| TOTAL  |                 | 48   | 32   | 56   |

*Notes:./NR Note reported/No received*

*Source:CBHI/Monthly Health Condition reports from Directorate of Health Services of States/UTs.*

### **Corporate Social Responsibility Policy**

1808. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any Corporate Social Responsibility policy adopted by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the salient features of such a policy;
- (c) the details of funds earmarked by the companies, under this policy, for undertaking some activities, during the last two years and this year, year-wise, company-wise;
- (d) whether these funds are being utilized for the purposes for which they are meant for; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and the heads under which they are being spent, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) issued guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in April, 2010 and these Guidelines are applicable only to the Central PSEs. As per these Guidelines, the CPSEs may undertake projects/activities in the periphery where company carries out its commercial activities, as far as possible. Where this is not possible or applicable, the company may choose to locate CSR projects anywhere in the country. The CSR budget has to be mandatorily allocated through a Board Resolution as a percentage of Net Profit (previous year)

in the following manner:

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| Type of CPSEs Net Profit<br>(Previous Year) | Expenditure range for CSR in a<br>Financial Year (% of profit) |
|---|--|
| (i) Less than Rs. 100 crore                 | 3% - 5%  |
| (ii) Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 500 crore         | 2% - 3% (Subject to a Minimum of Rs. 3 crore)                  |
| (iii) Rs. 500 crore and above               | 0.5% - 2%  |

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The CSR Budget is to be fixed for each financial year and this fund does not lapse. The unutilized funds in a particular year have to be transferred to a CSR Fund, which will accumulate.

(c) to (e) Information on state-wise and activity-wise CSR projects undertaken by the CPSEs is not centrally maintained in DPE. However, the available information on the funds allocated for CSR and funds utilized out of the same in case of major CPSEs *i.e.* Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till September, 2011) is given in Statement.



**Statement**

*Information on total funds allocated for CSR and the funds utilized out of the same for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till September 2011) in case of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs.*

**A. Maharatna CPSEs**

| Sl.No. | Name of the CPSE                           | Year                     | Total funds allocated for CSR (Rs. Crore) | Percentage of Profit After Tax (PAT) of previous year | Funds utilized for CSR (Rs. Crore) |
|--------|--|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2  | 3                        | 4   | 5   | 6                                  |
| 1.     | Coal India Limited                         | 2010-11                  | 262.28                                    | 2.73  | 152.33                             |
|        |  | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 553.33                                    | 5.09  | 37.26                              |
| 2.     | Indian Oil Corporation Limited             | 2010-11                  | 131.11                                    | 1.28  | 128.41                             |
|        |  | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 95.60                                     | 1.28  | 48.80                              |
| 3.     | National Thermal Power Corporation Limited | 2010-11                  | 72.37                                     | 0.83  | 72.21                              |
|        |  | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 45.52                                     | 0.50  | 6.48                               |
| 4.     | Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited    | 2010-11                  | 335.35                                    | 2.0   | 219.03                             |
|        |  | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 378.48                                    | 2.0   | 21.86                              |
| 5.     | Steel Authority of India Limited           | 2010-11                  | 94.00                                     | 1.39  | 68.95                              |
|        |  | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 64.00                                     | 1.30  | 22.94                              |

*Information on total funds allocated for CSR and the funds utilized out of the same for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (till September, 2011) in case of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs.*

**B. Navratna CPSEs**

| Sl.No. | Name of the CPSE                     | Year                     | Total funds allocated for CSR (Rs. Crore)                      | Percentage of Profit After Tax (PAT) of previous year | Funds utilized for CSR (Rs. Crore) |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                    | 3                        | 4  | 5   | 6                                  |
| 1.     | Bharat Electronics Limited           | 2010-11                  | 2.74   | 0.24  | 2.08                               |
|        |                                      | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 1.84   | -   | 0.35                               |
| 2.     | Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited     | 2010-11                  | 321.55   | 0.5   | 4.30                               |
|        |                                      | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 30.05  | 0.5   | 1.80                               |
| 3.     | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited | 2010-11                  | 22.00  | 1.43  | 18.23                              |
|        |                                      | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 7.73   | 0.5   | 1.50                               |
| 4.     | GAIL (India) Limited                 | 2010-11                  | 69.54(includes carry forward amount of financial year 2009-10) | 2.0   | 48.43                              |
|        |                                      | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 80.95(includes carry forward amount of financial year 2010-11) | 2.0   | 14.85                              |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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| 1  | 2                                       | 3                           | 4  | 5                                    | 6     |
|----|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 5. | Hindustan Aeronautics Limited           | 2010-11                     | No specific allocation of money for CSR, as CSR Policy was notified formally during November, 2010 | -                                    | 1.79  |
|    |   | 2011-12<br>(till Sep. 2011) | 5.00   | PAT of 2010-11 is yet to be declared | 0.17  |
| 6. | Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited | 2010-11                     | 15.00  | 1.54                                 | 20.10 |
|    |   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)    | 30.78  | 2.00                                 | 3.59  |
| 7. | Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited       | 2010-11                     | Since MTNL is in losses,   | -                                    | -     |
|    |   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)    | no specific allotment is made under CSR head   |                                      |       |
| 8. | National Aluminium Company Limited      | 2010-11                     | 8.14   | 1.0                                  | 8.14  |
|    |   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)    | 10.69  | 1.0                                  | 10.69 |
| 9. | NMDC Limited                            | 2010-11                     | 81.56  | 1.80                                 | 62.23 |
|    |   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011)    | 80.13  | 0.57                                 | 37.24 |

200 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

|   |                          |       |      |  |
|---|--------------------------|-------|------|--|
| 10. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited       | 2010-11                  | 12.47 | 1.00 | 13.23  |
|   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 12.98 | 1.00 | 1.02   |
| 11. Oil India Limited                         | 2010-11                  | 25.00 | 0.95 | 29.40  |
|   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 51.90 | 2.00 | 15.00  |
| 12. Power Finance Corporation Limited         | 2010-11                  | 11.89 | 0.5  | 1.93   |
|   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 13.10 | 0.5  | 1.00   |
| 13. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited   | 2010-11                  | 20.41 | 1.00 | 15.58  |
|   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 26.97 | 1.00 | 6.62   |
| 14. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited             | 2010-11                  | 15.40 | 2.00 | 11.73  |
|   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 12.00 | 1.82 | 5.39   |
| 15. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited | 2010-11                  | 5.00  | 0.25 | 1.37   |
|   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 12.85 | 0.50 | 0.27   |
| 16. Shipping Corporation of India Limited     | 2010-11                  | 3.77  | 1.0  | 5.84 (including the<br>balance carried<br>forward from the<br>previous year) |
|   | 2011-12 (till Sep. 2011) | 5.67  | 1.0  | 1.13   |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 201

**CPSUs in Jharkhand**

1809: SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central PSUs functioning in Jharkhand;
- (b) the details of financial positions of these enterprises;
- (c) the number of people employed in Central PSUs in Jharkhand; and
- (d) what is their contribution in reducing regional imbalance in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) As per Public Enterprises Survey (2010-11) that was laid in the Parliament on 22.3.2012, there were 8 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with their Registered Offices in the state of Jharkhand. The detail of financial position and number of employees in these CPSEs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Total investment (in terms of Gross Block) in these CPSEs as well as by other CPSEs (with Registered Offices in other states) in Jharkhand amounted to Rs. 33,578 crore, as on 31.3.2011. This investment has contributed towards the development of the state and reduced the regional disparity in the country.

***Statement******Detail of Financial position and Employees in CPSEs in Jharkhand State as on (31.3.2011)***

| Sl. No. | CPSEs   | Net Profit/Loss<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Turnover<br>(Rs. in lakh) | Networth<br>(Rs.in lakh) | Number of<br>Employees |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1       | 2   | 3                                | 4                         | 5                        | 6                      |
| 1.      | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.                         | 109369                           | 695177                    | -430919                  | 67934                  |
| 2.      | Central Coalfields Ltd.                         | 124683                           | 708313                    | 303801                   | 52285                  |
| 3.      | Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. | 1532                             | 47329                     | 8755                     | 3102                   |
| 4.      | Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.               | 1505                             | 110368                    | 16049                    | 434                    |

| 1  | 2                                      | 3     | 4     | 5      | 6    |
|----|--|-------|-------|--------|------|
| 5. | Heavy Engineering Corp. Ltd.           | 3814  | 68969 | -17723 | 2769 |
| 6. | MECON Ltd.                             | 9368  | 64138 | 22739  | 1823 |
| 7. | Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel<br>Corp. Ltd. | -55   | 232   | -175   | 48   |
| 8. | Uranium Corp. of India Ltd.            | 10153 | 72700 | 168108 | 4525 |

### Survey of PSEs in States

1810. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Union Government has asked all the States to share their experiences of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in the recent past;

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

(c) whether Government has started work on State-level Public Enterprises Survey; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the objectives for conducting such survey by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. During the formulation of Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission felt the need of a consolidated report on the performance of State-Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs), at the all India level. As no such report existed, the Planning Commission requested the Department of Public Enterprises to bring out a report on these enterprises on the pattern of Annual Report on Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Accordingly, the first National Survey of State Level Public Enterprise (2006-07) was brought out by the Department in August, 2009 and another National Survey of State Level Public Enterprise (2007-08) in May, 2012. The exercise on the next Survey for the financial year 2008-08 and 2009-10 has also commenced.

**Navaratna status to PSUs**

†1811. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings (PSUs) in the country which have been conferred the 'Navratna' status during the last three years;

(b) the details of criteria fixed by Government to confer the 'Navratna' status;

(c) whether Government proposes to confer 'Navratna' status to some more new PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) During the last three years (2009, 2010 and 2011), 3 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), namely (i) Oil India Limited, (ii) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited and (iii) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited have been granted Navratna status.

(b) As per the criteria laid down by the Government, Miniratna Category-1 and Schedule 'A' CPSEs, which have obtained 'excellent' or 'very good' rating under the Memorandum of Understanding system in three of the last five years, and have a composite score of 60 or above in the six selected performance parameters, namely, (i) net profit to net worth, (ii) manpower cost to total cost of production/services, (iii) profit before depreciation, interest and taxes to capital employed, (iv) profit before interest and taxes to turnover, (v) earning per share and (vi) inter sectoral performance, are eligible to be considered for grant of Navratna status.

(c) and (d) The proposals for grant of Navratna status to CPSEs are initiated by the concerned administrative Ministries and are considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee and Apex Committee. The recommendations of the Apex Committee for grant of Navratna status to CPSEs are placed before the Minister for Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises for taking a final decision. The proposals for grant of Navratna status to CPSEs are considered by the Government as per above laid down procedure.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Establishment of heavy industries in Rajasthan**

†1812. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy industries established in Rajasthan during the last three years; and

(b) the quantum of fund provided by the Central Government to the State Government for setting up of heavy industries and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Under the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, no heavy industry has been established in Rajasthan during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

**ONGC agreement with Chinese firm on oil exploration**

1813. SHRIMATI JAVA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC has signed an agreement with China's National Petroleum Corporation on Hydrocarbon exploration, crude oil refining and building oil and gas pipelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it will be beneficial to India, if so, in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and China's National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) on 18th June, 2012.

The MoU between ONGC and CNPC is signed with an intention to extend co operation in the hydrocarbon sector for mutual benefits. The MoU agreed between ONGC and CNPC (Parties) for co-operation in following areas:

(i) Exploration and Production in countries other than India and China;

(ii) refining, treating and processing of crude oil and natural gas;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (iii) marketing and distribution of petrochemical products;
  - (iv) construction and operation of oil and gas pipelines; and
  - (v) other midstream or downstream projects the parties are interested in.
- (c) OGNC Videsh Limited(OVL), 100% arm of ONGC is intended to have benefits out of such co-operation.

**Investment by ONGC on exploratory blocks**

1814. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is spending crores of rupees on seismic survey of 19,000 km of exploratory blocks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimated value of the survey and companies short-listed by ONGC;
- (d) whether it is a fact that ONGC has increased the investment from Rs. 22,700 crore to Rs. 2.65 trillion;
- (e) if so, the reasons for spending such a large amount of money without proper scrutiny by the CAG;
- (f) whether Government would enquire into the spending of such a huge amount despite no major recovery of oil in domestic fields; and
- (g) 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) Sir, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) is actively engaged in hydrocarbon exploration work in all its operating acreages. Seismic surveys being a part of exploration process, ONGC has been embarking on such surveys depending on the technical requirement.

Accordingly, about 16260 Sq. Km. of 3D seismic surveys with an estimated expenditure of US \$ 155.9 million (Rs. 857.4 crore @ Rs. 55 per USD) is likely to be taken up in the offshore exploratory blocks during the field season 2012-13. ONGC had short listed 10 companies for the above tenders. Details are at Annexure.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) to (g) Do not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

**Companies Short-listed:**

1. M/s. PGS Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.
2. M/s. CGG Veritas Services SA
3. M/s. WesternGeco International Ltd.
4. M/s. Fugro Geoteam AS
5. M/s. Seabird Exploration FZ LLC
6. M/s. SMNG (Sermoneftegeofizika)
7. M/s. Hind Offshore Pvt. Ltd.
8. M/s. Dolphin Geophysical AS
9. M/s. Polarcus DMCC
10. M/s. Reflect Geophysical Pte. Ltd.

**Delay in clearance for oil blocks under NELP**

1815. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is delay in clearance of oil and gas blocks put up for exploration under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how much more time it would take to clear the pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Presently, 52 blocks awarded under various rounds of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding are pending for clearance by different organizations such as Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), International Boundary Disputes and State Governments.

**Operator-wise breakup of the 52 blocks is as under:**

| Sl.No. | Operator                                    | No. of NELP Blocks<br>Awaiting Clearances |
|--------|---|---|
| 1      | 2   | 3   |
| 1.     | Oil and Natural gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) | 22  |
| 2.     | Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL)              | 15  |

| 1   | 2 | 3  |
|---|---|----|
| 3. BHP Billiton   |   | 5  |
| 4. Cairn Energy India Pty. Ltd. (CEIL)                        |   | 3  |
| 5. Santos International                                       |   | 2  |
| 6. British Gas Exploration and Production India Ltd. (BGEPII) |   | 1  |
| 7. BP Exploration (Alpha) Ltd.                                |   | 1  |
| 8. Focus Energy Ltd.  |   | 1  |
| 9. ENI  |   | 1  |
| 10. Jubilant Oil and Gas Pvt. Ltd.                            |   | 1  |
| TOTAL   |   | 52 |

Out of 52 blocks, clearances are pending in respect of 43 blocks from MOD due to defence related issues, 3 blocks from MOEF due to environmental issues, 2 due to maritime boundary issues and 4 from State Governments (Nagaland and Gujarat).

(c) Efforts have been made to get necessary clearances through meetings with concerned Ministries /Departments. As a result of this, Ministry of Defence has cleared 27 blocks. Efforts are on to get clearances in respect of remaining 52 blocks.

#### **Increase use of LPG in rural areas**

1816. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 85 per cent of rural India still use firewood, crops residue or cow dung as its primary source of fuel for cooking;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 20 per cent of urban Indians too use firewood for cooking;

(c) whether it is also a fact that less than 10 per cent households use LPG for cooking in Bihar and Odisha; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken to increase the use of LPG in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) does not maintain data on use of firewood, crops residue or cow dung as its primary source of fuel for cooking and/or data on use of firewood.

(c) 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 60.07% of the households.

OMCs are serving 40.80 lakh and 21.18 lakh domestic LPG customers in the State of Bihar and Odisha respectively, which is approximately 23.2% and 23.7% of the households respectively.

(d) The Government has formulated the "Vision-2015" for LPG sector to raise the country's LPG population coverage to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015, especially in rural areas and under-covered areas, for which a scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLVY) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies was launched on 16.10.2009. Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have been released by OMCs in 29 States, including Bihar and Odisha covering 5261 locations. Letter of Intent (LoI) have been issued for 2003 locations out of which 1331 distributors have been commissioned and as on 01.07.2012, OMCs have released 11,50,567 connections through these RGGLV distributorships in the country.

#### **Irregularities at retail outlets of public sector OMCs**

1817. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the irregularities at the Retail Outlets (ROs) of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);

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

(c) whether Government proposes to conduct surprise checks on ROs and OMCs in a routine manner;

(d) the number of surprise checks conducted and details of irregularities detected in such checks during each of the last three years; OMC-wise;

(e) the details of action taken against OMCs found guilty in this regard; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check irregularities at OMCs in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Due to huge price difference between PDS Kerosene and Petrol/Diesel, possibility of irregularities like adulteration, black marketing, etc. of petroleum products like PDS Kerosene cannot be ruled out.

(b) and (c) To check various irregularities at Retail Outlets of petroleum products, number of initiatives have been taken, *viz.* Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks etc. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) also undertake regular and surprise inspections of Retail Outlets and take action under Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Dealership Agreements against those indulging in adulteration and other irregularities.

(d) During the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12), OMCs have conducted 4,79,850 surprise inspections at their Retail Outlets as per the details given below OMC-wise:

| Name of the OMC | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | Total  |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| IOCL            | 96601   | 98840   | 100390  | 295831 |
| BPCL            | 30596   | 38830   | 41232   | 110658 |
| HPCL            | 22843   | 23578   | 26940   | 73361  |

Of these, 235 cases of serious malpractices were established by OMCs resulting in termination of concerned Retail Outlets. Other irregularities detected resulted in suspension of sales and supplies and imposition of fines in 3576 cases. OMCs wise details are given below:

| Year    | IOCL             |   | BPCL             |   | HPCL             |   |
|---------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|
|         | Termina-<br>tion | Suspension<br>of Sales and<br>Supplies and<br>Imposition<br>of Fine | Termina-<br>tion | Suspension<br>of Sales and<br>Supplies and<br>Imposition<br>of Fine | Termina-<br>tion | Suspension<br>of Sales and<br>Supplies and<br>Imposition<br>of Fine |
| 1       | 2                | 3   | 4                | 5   | 6                | 7   |
| 2009-10 | 60               | 757   | 27               | 236   | 15               | 424   |
| 2010-11 | 33               | 493   | 19               | 219   | 17               | 348   |
| 2011-12 | 44               | 697   | 8                | 135   | 12               | 267   |

(e) and (f) There is no established case where OMC officials were found conniving with Retail Outlet Dealers in irregularities committed at Retail Outlets. OMC employees are governed by the provisions of Conduct, Discipline and Appeal (CDA) Rules and OMCs initiate action against the erring officials as per the same.

#### **Petrol pumps in north Gujarat**

1818. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps owned by the four oil companies, associated with ONGC in the three districts of North Gujarat, *i.e.* Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha as on 31st March, 2012;

(b) the number of these petrol pumps among them in the name of SC category operators; and

(c) whether SC operators are being victimised by these oil companies administrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) A total of 275 retail outlet (RO) dealership of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), *viz.*, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) are in operation in the four districts of North Gujarat, *i.e.* Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha as on 31.3.2012. None of the above RO dealerships are associated with ONGC.

- (b) 23 RO dealership among them are under 'SC' category.
- (c) No, Sir.

### **Profit of Oil PSUS**

1819. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the annual profit of Government owned oil companies for the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): The details of the annual Profit After Tax (PAT) in respect of Government owned major oil companies for the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the table below:

| Name of the company                            | PAT (Rs. Crore) |         |
|--|-----------------|---------|
|  | 2010-11         | 2011-12 |
| Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)         | 18924           | 25123   |
| Oil India Limited (OIL)                        | 2887.73         | 3446.92 |
| Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)          | 7445            | 3955    |
| Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) | 1539.01         | 911.43  |
| Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)    | 1546.68         | 1311.27 |
| Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)          | 3561            | 3654    |

### **Establishment of strategic crude oil storage system**

1820. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is considering to establish strategic crude oil storage systems in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects, locations and capacity thereof;
- (c) whether more locations, at least one in each State would be considered; and
- (d) if not, whether the proposed capacity would meet the oil security concerns of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with total storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations *viz.* Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1 .5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country and to deal with any unforeseen circumstance.

(c) A detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of crude oil storages at Bikaner in Rajasthan, Rajkot in Gujarat, Chandikhol in Odisha and Padur in Karnataka is being undertaken by ISPRL through Engineers India Limited.

(d) The proposed storages alongwith the existing storages belonging to the oil companies are expected to meet the oil security concerns of the country.

#### **Chawla Committee Report**

1821. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the main suggestions of the Chawla Committee which has pitched for Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) for allocation of oil and gas blocks in move, that could bring the exploration and production business environment on a par with global standards;

(b) whether the suggestions of Chawla Committee have been implemented and, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a Trading platform/exchange board has been created for developing a roust and transparent market for natural gas with regulatory oversight being exercised by the downstream regulator—the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has initiated action to formulate Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) and offer open exploration acreages under OALP. Action has been initiated by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons to establish National Data Repository (NDR) which is a pre-requisite for formulation of OALP. Meanwhile DGH is also examining the possibilities of



gathering databases of National Oil Companies (NOCs) and private companies and linking them to a common database.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is in agreement with the development of natural gas trading platform to effect market discovery of gas prices except for fertilizers. This would require differential pricing of gas. In a condition of scarcity exchange traded domestic gas prices would tend towards LNG prices. This may make the gas unaffordable for some of the sectors like power. The present market is an emerging market with few players and oversight by downstream regulator may not be appropriate at this stage. Further, any trading platform or exchange will be relevant only when needs of fertilizer and power sector are fulfilled. This require increase in gas supply substantially in the country.

#### **Coverage of CGD Network in UP**

1822. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the districts and cities in Uttar Pradesh (UP) which are covered by the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, through which PNG is distributed; and

(b) whether the Ministry intends to extend the network to any other districts and cities in the current financial year in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) As per information provided by Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) 11 Geographical Areas in Uttar Pradesh namely, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Moradabad, Noida, Greater Noida, Ghaziabad and Firozabad are covered by City Gas Distribution (CGD) network, through which Pipe and Natural Gas (PNG) supply is being made.

(b) The Ministry has setup PNGRB under the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act 2006, which 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. PNGRB has envisaged a roll out plan of CGD network development through competitive bidding in more than 300 possible geographical areas in the country, including the State of Uttar Pradesh on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to the Board or on suo moto basis. The development of City Gas Distribution network in a GA is based on, *inter-alia*, the availability of natural gas through transmission pipelines in its vicinity.

**High usage of diesel**

†1823. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to huge difference between diesel and petrol prices, the use of diesel in cars has increased;

(b) if so, the percentage of diesel out of total consumption being used in the cars each month in the country;

(c) whether Government is formulating any policy for making available subsidy-free diesel for cars; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The 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. However, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. There has been no revision in the price of Diesel since 25.06.2011. At present there is a difference of Rs. 27.14 in the price of Petrol and Diesel at Delhi. This difference is encouraging consumer's preference for Diesel cars, which is reflected in declining growth in Petrol consumption and rising growth in Diesel consumption.

To assess sector-wise consumption of Diesel, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) in association with the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) has commissioned an All India Study on Sectoral Demand of Diesel and Petrol. As per the initial results available for the first round of field survey of the study (based on 2011-12 Diesel consumption), Diesel consumption share in passenger vehicles (includes cars and SUVs etc.) is estimated as follows:

|                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Passenger Vehicles (Cars, SUVs, etc.) | 15.88% |
|---------------------------------------|--------|

In view of the uniform pricing of Diesel (HSD) except for local levies, subsidy on Diesel is available to all sectors of consumption.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP and NG) in its Budget Proposal to the Ministry of Finance had proposed to levy additional excise duty on Diesel cars. Subsequently, MoP and NG has also written to the Ministry of Finance for levying additional excise duty on Diesel cars.

**OVL's stake in Kazakhstan's oil block**

1824. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) had signed a deal in Astana to take a 25 per cent stake in Kazakhstan's Satpayer exploration block;

(b) if so, whether such 25 per cent exploration-production would be refined in Kazakhstan or will it be done in India;

(c) whether the country's oil refineries have capabilities to refine the crude of the specification which are likely to be India's share of production; and

(d) the quantity of crude or petroleum products imported till 31 March, 2012 from countries with which OVL had agreements incorporating clauses for joint exploration or production sharing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. ONGC Videsh Ltd.(OVL) has acquired 25% participating interest on 12.10.2011 for Satpayev block, Kazakhstan. This block is under exploration and so far the stage of drilling of wells has not been reached. Testing of crude oil for Specification for determination of refining plan will come at a later stage as and when there is a discovery of crude oil as a result of exploration.

(d) Details of country wise crude imported during the year 2011-2012 where OVL has participating interest in exploration are given below:

| Sl.No. | Name of the country | 2011-12 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) |
|--------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Iran                | 18.11                              |
| 2.     | Iraq                | 24.11                              |
| 3.     | Syria               | 0.00                               |
| 4.     | Egypt               | 2.83                               |

| Sl.No. | Name of the country | 2011-12 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) |
|--------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5.     | Nigeria             | 14.13                              |
| 6.     | Sudan               | 0.69                               |
| 7.     | Brazil              | 3.79                               |
| 8.     | Colombia            | 0.89                               |
| 9.     | Venezuela           | 9.56                               |
| 10.    | Kazakhstan          | 0.00                               |
| 11.    | Russia              | 0.00                               |
| TOTAL  |                     | 74.11                              |

#### Cost escalation of NH Projects under BOT Scheme

1825. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state?

(a) whether Government has noticed any incident or complaint about escalating cost of National Highways (NH) projects being built under BOT scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in any case, at the time of loan arrangements, Banks asked for increase in project cost; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) or the Government has no role to play in arrangement of loan to the concessionaires.

#### High security number plates

1826. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether high-security number plates have since been launched in the capital city of Delhi;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such plates have also been launched in other cities of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how far will this be more effective in tracking down the vehicles, anti-social elements and control the flow of traffic in the metros?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) Rule 50 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 provides for display of registration marks on the motor vehicles in the form of security licence plate of the prescribed specifications. Implementation of the provisions of the aforesaid rule comes within jurisdiction of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As per information available with the Ministry, the work of installation of High Security Registration Plates on motor vehicles has commenced in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Implementation of the High Security Registration Plates Scheme is in various stages of implementation in a number of other States/Union Territories.

- (e) The prominent security features of High Security Registration Plates are:
  - (i) Chromium based hot-stamped hologram with Chakra image protects against counterfeiting.
  - (ii) A retro-reflective film, bearing a verification inscription 'India' at 45 degree inclination.
  - (iii) The permanent identification number of minimum 7 digits to be laser branded into the reflective sheeting on the bottom-hand side of the registration plate, which is unique in nature, preceded by alpha-numeric identification of both the vendor or manufacturer or supplier, as the case may be and the concerned testing agencies.
  - (iv) Embossing of the registration numbers on the plates.
  - (v) Ingressed "IND" legend in retro reflective film.
  - (vi) Tamper proof non-removable/non-reusable snap locks system to fit the rear registration plate for the sake of better security.
  - (vii) Third License Plate in the form of self-destructive sticker, containing the details-(i) name of registering authority, (ii) registration number, (iii) laser

branded permanent identification number, (iv) engine number and (v) chassis number, to be put on the windshield of four wheelers.

Further, para 4 (xiii) of the Motor Vehicles (New High Security Registration Plates) Order, 2001 requires maintenance of a proper record of the registration plates issued by the manufacturer or the vendor, authorized by the State Government on a daily basis, which is to be tallied periodically with the records of the Transport Office.

#### **Waiting time of vehicles on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway**

†1827. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every vehicle has to wait for a long time at toll plaza on Delhi-Gurgaon Expressway due to defects in the current system of toll recovery;

(b) if so, whether the average time of such wait is ten minutes;

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the economy of the country has been suffering an annual loss of 87,000 crore rupees due to slow movement of traffic on this expressway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Traffic jams are being observed during the morning and evening peak hours at Toll Plaza at Km.24 and immediately after entry restrictions in Delhi in the night at Km.42. Following are the main Reasons for long jams on Toll Plazas.

(i) Inadequate design/number of toll lanes with respect to peak hour traffic; and

(ii) Poor traffic management by Concessionaire to control entry of non-tag users/exempted vehicles in tag lanes

(b) There is no provision in the Concession Agreement to capture and record average waiting time.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Termination notice was issued for failure of Concessionaire to comply with the design/expansion obligation related to Toll Plazas.

(d) and (e) The Termination Notice was served on the Concessionaire on 18.02.2012 for following defaults/fundamental breaches on the part of Concessionaire:

- (i) Fraud in obtaining a financial assistance of Rs.1600 Crore and acting in breach of the provisions of Concession Agreement as well as Escrow Agreement.
- (ii) Failure to comply with the design obligations related to Toll Plaza Design/Expansion; and
- (iii) Non-finalization of O and M Programme for 2011-12.

However, the Termination Notice was not given effect to as per interim directions of Hon'ble Court in the Petition (OMP No.945/2011 in Hon'ble Delhi High Court). M/s. IDFC and 4 other banks who provided a debt of Rs. 1600 Crore to the Concessionaire also filed a Civil Suit No. CS 510/2012 on 28.02.2012 against NHAI.

Further, all the parties expressed before Hon'ble Court, their desire for exploring the amicable settlement of the matter. Accordingly draft MoU duly approved by NHAI Board is under process of finalization with Financial Institutions and the Concessionaire. The outcome of the same will be reported before Hon'ble High Court. The next date of hearing is fixed on 30.08.2012.

### **Ganga Highway Project**

†1828. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has finally been taken regarding construction of 21.5 kilometer road alongside river Ganga in Bihar under Ganga Highway Project;

(b) if so, whether the partners have been identified and their partnership has been decided;

(c) if so, the names of these partners and the percentage of the partnership of each partner in the construction project; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) by when the construction work of the project would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Ministry also develops State roads under Centrally sponsored schemes of Central Road Fund, roads of Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity as per Central Road Fund (State Roads) Rules, 2007. The Ganga Highway Project is neither a National Highway project nor a Centrally sponsored scheme and therefore it does not come under the purview of this Ministry.

#### **Four Lining of Jaipur-Udaipur National Highway**

†1829. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways which are being extended this financial year in Rajasthan;

(b) by when the National Highway from Jaipur to Udaipur via Byawar, Nathdawara would be converted into four lane; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on these works till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Various sections of National Highways (NHs) namely NH 3, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 79, 89 and 113 in Rajasthan are being widened to four/six lanes.

(b) Out of 372 km length of NH 8 from Jaipur to Udaipur via Byawar, Nathdawara, six laning in a length of 90 km from Jaipur to Kishangarh has already been completed. Six/four laning works in the balance length of 282 km in three sections viz., Kishangarh-Ajmer-Byawar (93 .km), Byawar-Gomti Section (110 km) and Gomti Udaipur Section (79 km) are targeted for completion in 12/2012, 10/2016 and 03/2015 respectively.

(c) As these projects are under Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) mode, expenditure on construction is incurred by the respective concessionaires of the projects.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



**Rounding off of toll amount**

1830. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of policy for determining the toll payable at various toll booths on different National Highways;
- (b) the reasons for not rounding off the amount of the toll so that users do not have any difficulty in tendering the toll amount; and
- (c) whether Government would consider rounding off the toll amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) User Fee (Toll) is being collected as per National Highways (Fee) Rules 1997 and National Highways (Fee) Rules 2008 as amended from time to time.

(b) and (c) Fee is being rounded off to nearest five rupees in case the section is under NH (Fee) Rules, 2008. Fee for the Public Funded Projects under NH (Fee) Rules, 1997, is being rounded off to nearest five rupee. In case of BOT projects under NH (Fee) Rules, 1997, the fee is rounded off to nearest one rupee/five rupees as per the condition of the Concession Agreement.

**Cost of road projects**

†1831. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the construction of majority of the roads in the country at present is being done by private and Government companies in joint ventures;
- (b) if so, the percentage of the projects under construction by Government and private companies on joint ventures during April, 2012; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the construction cost of the projects undertaken by these joint ventures has been found to be very high in comparison to the cost of the projects undertaken by Government companies on their own?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Sir.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) Do not arise.

#### **Installation of RETD System at toll plazas**

†1832. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country incurs a loss of thousands of crores of rupees due to toll plaza every year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fuel worth thousands of crores of rupees are getting wasted due to traffic jam on toll plazas in the country every year;

(c) if so, the measures being taken to check such huge loss; and

(d) whether Government plans to introduce Radio Frequency Identification System (RFID) on the toll plazas across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No conclusive study available, but the government has undertaken the work of implementation of Electronic Toll Collection system on the National Highway in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **Funds for NHs in Assam**

1833. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds that were sanctioned and released for the construction of National Highways (NHs) included in 2011-12, Annual Plan for Assam;

(b) whether there were any reasons for undue difference in the amount sanctioned and released ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JATIN PRASADA): (a) A sum of Rs. 230.00 crores was sanctioned and Rs. 197.04 crores was released for the construction of National Highways (NHs) in Annual Plan 2011-12 for the state of Assam.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Government of Assam could not utilize the allocated funds due to litigation in awarding of 3 nos of contract packages.

**Environmental clearances for road projects**

1834. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in environmental clearances have inflated the cost of many road projects;

(b) the number of road construction projects delayed due to wait in environmental clearance;

(c) the number of overall road projects awaiting environmental clearances; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to seek timely environmental clearances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Generally projects are started only after obtaining environment clearance. Majority of the projects are being taken up on Built-Operate-Transfer (BOT) basis, which does not involve cost escalation.

(c) A total of 347 cases including cases with Border Roads Organization (BRO) are pending for environmental and forest clearances.

(d) This Ministry is constantly pursuing the matter with Ministry of Environment and Forests and as a result some of the projects have got cleared.

**National safety policy for road accidents**

1835. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons injured and died in the road accidents in the country in 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the status of the implementation of national safety policy with respect to road accidents; and

(c) the changes in national safety policy that the Ministry contemplates to make?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) A total number of 1,34,513 persons were killed and 5,27,512 were injured in road accidents during the calendar year 2010. During the calendar year 2011, 1,42,485 persons died and 5,11,394 were injured in road accidents.

(b) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, emphasis has been given for implementation of National Road Safety Policy on 6 Es (earlier 4 Es) *i.e.* education, enforcement, engineering (roads), engineering (vehicles), emergency care and enactment, strengthening of institutional mechanism and important other issues like establishment of road safety database, safer vehicles, enforcement of safety laws, safety vulnerable road users road safety traffic education and training, emergency medical service for road accidents through networking of ambulance, cranes, interceptors supported by a call centre with a toll free no. operated on 24x7 basis etc.

For better implementation of the policy, a National Workshop on “improving the safety of most vulnerable road users” was held at New Delhi on 03.04.2012. Besides, a meeting was also held with State Transport Ministers on 31st July 2012 in New Delhi in which the states were advised to draw up an annual action plan for road safety and strengthen the institutional mechanism at the state level to address road safety issues. This includes setting up of state road safety councils and district road safety committees, setting up of road safety funds by pooling of 50% of the penalties realized by way of compounding of traffic offences, identifying and rectification of black spots on state highways and rural roads, setting up of more driving schools with private participation, inclusion of road safety curriculum in school syllabus etc. They were also advised to share their experiences and to adopt the good practices prevalent in the other states.

(c) Ministry is not contemplating any change in the national road safety policy.

#### **Length of highways being constructed**

†1836. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry's target of constructing 20 kilometres of road per day is not being achieved presently;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of kilometres of road construction as is being done by the Ministry at present;

(c) the number of kilometres of road construction that took place per day during last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for problems being faced to achieve the target and the steps taken for their solution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The targeted and completed length since 2009-10 is as under:

| Year    | NHDP   |             | Non-NHDP |             | Length constructed per day |
|---------|--------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|
|         | Target | Achievement | Target   | Achievement |                            |
| 2009-10 | 3165   | 2693        | 2458     | 2315        | 13.72                      |
| 2010-11 | 2500   | 1780        | 2468     | 2157        | 10.79                      |
| 2011-12 | 2500   | 2248        | 2254     | 1531        | 10.35                      |
| 2012-13 | 3000   | 610*        | 1592     | 439*        | 11.53                      |

\* Up to June, 2012

State-wise details of National Highway (NH) length constructed during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The reasons for problems being faced in achieving the targets include delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, obtaining environment, forest clearances and railway approvals, poor performance of contractors and law and order problems in some States, etc. The steps taken by the Government to remove the bottlenecks and accelerate the progress of construction of NH projects include setting up of Regional Offices by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) headed by Chief General Managers with adequate delegation of powers,-setting up of special land acquisition units, setting up of High Powered Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretaries of State Governments to resolve the bottlenecks relating to shifting of utilities, land acquisition issues, etc. Further, all projects are closely monitored and periodically reviewed at the Headquarter as well as the field units for expeditious completion.

**Statement**

State-wise details of National Highway (NH) length constructed during the last three years

| Sl.No. | State             | NH length completed (in kms) |         |         |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
|        |                   | 2009-10                      | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1      | 2                 | 3                            | 4       | 5       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 423.83                       | 247.81  | 306.64  |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 16.43                        | 32.00   | 9.64    |
| 3.     | Assam             | 229.70                       | 268.41  | 199.11  |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 241.51                       | 219.91  | 292.09  |
| 5.     | Chhattisgarh      | 188.87                       | 99.30   | 58.10   |
| 6.     | Gujarat           | 163.48                       | 112.82  | 190.41  |
| 7.     | Haryana           | 196.23                       | 173.80  | 167.19  |
| 8.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 28.34                        | 61.84   | 113.90  |
| 9.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 221.07                       | 125.82  | 76.06   |
| 10.    | Jharkhand         | 88.12                        | 113.36  | 56.00   |
| 11.    | Karnataka         | 323.71                       | 291.00  | 321.93  |
| 12.    | Kerala            | 19.90                        | 20.20   | 12.95   |
| 13.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 449.62                       | 223.81  | 183.92  |
| 14.    | Maharashtra       | 190.85                       | 343.84  | 296.68  |
| 15.    | Manipur           | 14.20                        | 36.50   | 56.58   |
| 16.    | Meghalaya         | 0.00                         | 0.00    | 59.00   |
| 17.    | Mizoram           | 18.63                        | 1.85    | 12.53   |
| 18.    | Nagaland          | 74.00                        | 67.98   | 34.85   |
| 19.    | Odisha            | 293.99                       | 238.03  | 154.96  |
| 20.    | Punjab            | 185.86                       | 134.69  | 95.57   |

| 1   | 2             | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|-----|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 21. | Rajasthan     | 134.30 | 163.48 | 255.61 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu    | 513.19 | 265.43 | 283.84 |
| 23. | Tripura       | 5.46   | 14.00  | 10.58  |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 721.93 | 523.63 | 234.18 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand   | 84.50  | 41.16  | 48.71  |
| 26. | West Bengal   | 158.84 | 91.15  | 239.65 |

#### **Highway accidents involving cargo vehicles**

1837. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increased number of road accidents on highways due to cargo carriers and trucks;

(b) if so, the details of the number of fatalities and such accidents on highways;

(c) whether Government is taking stern measures to reduce accidents due to cargo vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHARBHI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects and compiles information on road accidents from Police Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations in a 19-item format devised under the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) region on an annual basis. In this format, information of road accidents on highways due to cargo carriers and trucks are not compiled by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Overloading is one of the causes of road accidents. Overloaded trucks have impacted on the statistics of fatal accidents on Indian roads. As per Section 114 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988, in case a vehicle is found to be overloaded, the excess load needs to be off-loaded at the cost of the driver/owner of the vehicle in addition to penalty and compounding fee before allowing the vehicle

to proceed further. Road transport being a State subject the responsibility for curbing the overloading of vehicles primarily rests with the State Governments. However, realizing the seriousness of the problem, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been emphasizing States/UTs from time to time for strict enforcement of the provisions of law to check the menace of overloading. National Highway Authority of India has also been asked to take strict action against truckers overloading on National Highways which may prove a deterrent measure.

#### **Corruption cases against NHAI officials**

1838. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action taken by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on allegation of World Bank for corruption against officials of NHAI; and

(b) by when the NHAI is going to transfer field officials who have been working in a same State for more than five Years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (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) Transfer and postings of NHAI field officials are done based on the exigencies of the works from time to time.

#### **Preference of surface water for drinking**

†1839. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging the use of surface water over ground water for rural water supply for improvement in water quality; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation encourages

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



the conjunctive use of ground water, surface-water and rainwater in order to reduce over-dependence on groundwater based drinking water sources and as a sustainable long-term measure to provide safe drinking water especially in arsenic and fluoride affected areas. Use of surface water for drinking purposes is generally undertaken in areas where ground water is either contaminated or is not adequate. Such schemes can be taken up under the Centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme by the State Governments.

#### **SGSY in Uttarakhand**

†1840. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the fund released to Uttarakhand under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the current five year plan;
- (b) the details of various schemes which could not take off despite the release of the amount; and
- (c) the measures taken for timely utilisation of the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), an amount of % 10.48 crores has been released to the State of Uttarakhand, as first instalment, out of the total central allocation of Rs. 20.96 crore during 2012-13, during the current five year plan (2012-2017).

(b) Details of progress of works/schemes are not maintained centrally.

(c) The SGSY is monitored at various levels through different mechanisms. The Ministry holds quarterly meetings of the Performance Review Committee wherein all programmes of Ministry of Rural Development are reviewed with State Rural Development Secretaries. In addition, the SGSY division monitors the programme through on line monthly progress reports from States, monthly evaluation reports sent to States and periodical review meetings and video conferences. In addition, financial inclusion and bank linkage related matters are monitored through the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) at the National Level, State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) at the State Level, the District Level Coordination Committee (DLCC) at the district level and the Block Level Bankers' Committee (BLBC) at the block level. The programme is also reviewed and monitored by Area Officers of the Ministry of Rural Development.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Implementation of MGNREGS in Bihar**

†1841. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who were aimed to be provided with employment and the number of people who were actually provided with employment under the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during the past three years in Bihar;

(b) the amount provided to Bihar under the MGNREGS and the amount spent during the past three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of people who were to be provided with unemployment allowance as they were not given employment and the number of people who were actually provided with unemployment allowance; and

(d) the reasons for providing employment below the target and for not providing unemployment allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a demand driven wage employment programme backed by legislation and no target is set for providing employment. State Governments are obliged to provide up to 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. Details of number of households provided employment, Central funds released, expenditure incurred and number of days of unemployment allowance due under MGNREGA in Bihar during last three years as reported by State Government are given below:

|  | 2009-10   | 2010-11   | 2011-12    |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Number of households provided employment (in lakh)     | 41.27     | 47.38     | 17.17*     |
| Central funds released (Rs. in lakh)                   | 103278.45 | 210365.46 | 130073.42  |
| Total expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakh)               | 181687.63 | 266425.17 | 167286.18* |
| Number of days of unemployment allowance due (in lakh) | 0.19      | 3.41      | 6.97*      |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

\* Provisional

As employment is provided on demand, households provided employment under MGNREGA and expenditure incurred depends on demand for employment. Demand for employment under MGNREGA is dependent upon several factors including availability of alternate employment opportunities.

As per report from the Government of Bihar, no unemployment allowance was paid by the State during the last three years. As per Section 7(3) to 7 (6) of the Act, liability for payment of unemployment allowance is on the concerned State Government and it is to be sanctioned and disbursed by the Programme Officer or such local authority as the State Government may notify. The State Governments have been instructed to take appropriate action for payment of unemployment allowance under the Act.

#### **Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill**

1842. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in 2007, more than 25,000 landless poor and farmers had walked from Gwalior to Delhi demanding a pro-farmer and pro-poor national land reforms;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government had constituted a national land reforms committee to study the issue in-depth and suggest concrete recommendations, primarily to replace the existing Land Acquisition Act, 1984;

(c) whether the Land Acquisition Amendment Bill and the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill in 2007 were introduced in Parliament but lapsed in 2009; and

(d) what is the present status of these recommendations made in 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A rally was organized by Ekta Parishad with regard to land reforms from Gwalior to Delhi in the year 2007.

(b) With a view to look into various issues related to land reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development vide Resolution dated 9.1.2008. The terms of reference of the Committee, *inter-alia*, include examination of land ceiling programme in the country, distribution of Government wasteland to the landless, issues related to homestead rights and suggesting institutional mechanism for effective implementation of land reforms

programme etc. The Committee has submitted its report, and has made recommendations on various aspects of Land Reforms. The Committee have *inter-alia* proposed amendment in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Report of the Committee is available on the website of the Department, *i.e.*, [www.dolr.nic.in](http://www.dolr.nic.in) .

(c) and (d) Earlier, the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 2007 and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2007 were introduced in the Lok Sabha on 6th December, 2007 and were referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development for Examination and Report. The Standing Committee presented its reports (the 39th and 40th Reports) to the Lok Sabha on 21st October, 2008 and laid the same in the Rajya Sabha on the same day. Based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee and as a consequence thereof, official amendments to the Bills were proposed. The Bills, alongwith the official amendments, were passed by the Lok Sabha on 25th February, 2009, but the same lapsed with the dissolution of the 14th Lok Sabha. Now, this Department has prepared a single integrated Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 to address various issues related to land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement. The Cabinet Note on the LARR Bill, 2011 has been considered and approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011. The aforesaid Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011.

#### **Works undertaken by CAPART in Andhra Pradesh**

1843. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last two years;

(b) the details of work and sector which these schemes pertain to;

(c) whether the work on these schemes has started;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government is monitoring the NGOs through which the work of these schemes is being carried out; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) During the last two years, the Council for

Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) has sanctioned eight projects in Andhra Pradesh under its different schemes of Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS), Gram Shree Mela and Public Cooperation. The details of work (project-wise and scheme-wise) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Funds were released in three projects. For the remaining projects the Executive Committee of CAPART in its resolution passed on 30.09.2010 decided to keep all funding in abeyance pending CAPART's re-organisation.

(e) Yes, Sir. The projects are monitored regularly by the Institutional Monitors and CAPART Officials.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Detail of work (Project and Scheme-wise)*

Year 2010-11

| Sl.No. | Voluntary Organisation Name          | Address   | Scheme | Project Name  | Amount sanctioned (in Rs.) | Date of sanction (in Rs.) | Amount released (in Rs.) | Current Status                    |
|--------|--------------------------------------|---|--------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                    | 3   | 4      | 5   | 6                          | 7                         | 8                        | 9                                 |
| 1.     | Forum for integrated development     | H.No 3-4-1009, (Adj. Bus Depot) Barakatpura, Hyder abad               | Arts   | Income enhancement and employment generation through fibre extraction and value addition from locally | 2067000                    | 9-Apr-10                  | 1860300                  | Project terminated and closed     |
| 2.     | Seva Bharati                         | Behind Z.P.P. High School, Tiruchanur, Distt Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh | Gsm    | District Level Grama Shree Mela At Tirupati.  | 450000                     | 10-Sep-10                 | 225000                   | Project terminated but not closed |
| 3.     | Integrated Rural development Society | D.No.7-1-34, Kothakotavari St.Amadalavalasa, Srikakulam Dist, A.P.    | Gsm    | Gramasirimela At Srikakulam   | 445500                     | 10-Sep-10                 | 445500                   | Project completed and closed      |

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| 1  | 2  | 3   | 4   | 5  | 6       | 7         | 8 | 9                                 |
|----|--|---|-----|--|---------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 4. | Youth Club of Bejjipuram                       | D.No.4/29-A.Bejjipuram Village Murapaka S.O. Ranastalam Taluk, Srikakulam Dist,Ap-532403.         | Gsm | Grama Shree Mela in Visakhapatnam                | 396000  | 10-Sep-10 |   | Project terminated but not closed |
| 5. | Indira Priyadarsini Womens Welfare Association | 8-7-179/1, Plot No. 51 2nd Floor Samanathanagar, Old Bowenpally, Kukatapilly Municipality         | Gsm | Grama Shree Mela.                                | 450000  | 10-Sep-10 |   | Project terminated but not closed |
| 6. | Prakriti Environment Society                   | H.No.7-4-167, Ferozguda, Balanagar, Hyderabad, A.P.   | Gsm | Gram Shree Mela (Buyer Seller Meet)              | 962000  | 10-Sep-10 |   | Project terminated but not closed |
| 7. | Chaitanya Yuvajana Sangham                     | H.No.2-3- 175/1, Upparpalli Village, Gandhi Nagar, Bahadurpura, Rajendranagar Mandal, RR Dist. AP | PC  | Skill Enhancement of rural youth for empowerment | 1343100 | 24-May-10 |   | Project terminated but not closed |
| 8. | Chaitanya Educational Society                  | 1/169-2,IIIrd Road Extension, Anantapur, A.P.   | PC  | Economic Empowerment of rural youth              | 1032350 | 24-May-10 |   | Project terminated but not closed |

Year-2011-12 -NIL-

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Unstarred Questions

**Targets for rural road development**

†1844. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets fixed for development of rural roads during the period from 2005 to 2011, State-wise;
- (b) whether the said target could be fulfilled;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of Government's policy for the next five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Rural road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantra Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention for creation of rural infrastructure by way of construction of roads in rural area of the country. State-wise details of targets and achievements under PMGSY during the period from 2005 to 2011 in terms of number of Habitation connected and length of roads constructed is given in Statement I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The programme is executed by the State and it is the responsibility of the State for the timely completion of the road works under the programme. Some of the reasons adversely effecting the implementation of the programme, as reported by the States are as under:

- (i) Limited institutional and contracting capacity;
- (ii) Non-availability of land and Forest clearance;
- (iii) Unfavorable weather conditions.

(d) The State-wise targets under the programme are fixed annually taking into account unconnected eligible habitations, balance upgradation target, the progress under the programme, absorption capacity of the States, institutional arrangements, availability of funds etc. During the year 2012-13, It has been estimated to provide connectivity for 4000 unconnected eligible habitations measuring road length of 30,000 km. State-wise details of targets for the current financial year 2012-13 are given at Annexures-I and II.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement-I***Habitation Target and Achievement during year 2005-06 to 2012-13 (upto June) under PMGSY*

| Sl.No. | State             | 2005-06 |             | 2006-07 |             | 2007-08 |             | 2008-09 |             | 2009-10 |             | 2010-11 |             | 2011-12 |             | 2012-13 |                               |
|--------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|
|        |                   | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement (Upto June, 2012) |
| 1      | 2                 | 3       | 4           | 5       | 6           | 7       | 8           | 9       | 10          | 11      | 12          | 13      | 14          | 15      | 16          | 17      | 18                            |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 330     | 262         | 68      | 21          | 14      | 1           | 2       | 1           | 190     | 80          | 200     | 291         | 75      | 119         | 27      | 11                            |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 1       | 0           | 16      | 16          | 29      | 36          | 25      | 29          | 30      | 19          | 10      | 38          | 20      | 40          | 7       | 3                             |
| 3.     | Assam             | 439     | 228         | 885     | 826         | 995     | 843         | 1860    | 1642        | 1350    | 1046        | 400     | 696         | 500     | 444         | 237     | 120                           |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 359     | 0           | 621     | 1073        | 1198    | 229         | 2100    | 968         | 4500    | 902         | 910     | 1551        | 1350    | 2447        | 1287    | 1589                          |
| 5.     | Chattisgarh       | 544     | 601         | 1561    | 902         | 1599    | 1097        | 1560    | 1037        | 840     | 1200        | 124     | 335         | 40      | 291         | 282     | 59                            |
| 6.     | Goa *             | 8       | 2           | 7       | 0           | 12      | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0                             |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 224     | 343         | 174     | 280         | 234     | 255         | 160     | 315         | 175     | 243         | 100     | 242         | 50      | 173         | 16      | 23                            |
| 8.     | Haryana           | 16      | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 1           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0                             |

|     |                   |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-------------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 9   | Himachal Pradesh  | 195 | 302  | 246  | 307  | 163  | 295  | 375  | 330  | 250  | 66   | 75  | 35   | 25  | 46  | 70  | 16  |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 44  | 12   | 103  | 0    | 138  | 49   | 625  | 220  | 350  | 366  | 75  | 108  | 25  | 201 | 104 | 85  |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 253 | 149  | 337  | 139  | 600  | 130  | 600  | 173  | 1100 | 408  | 400 | 1059 | 300 | 459 | 397 | 322 |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 289 | 3    | 7    | 0    | 8    | 12   | 10   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0   | 0    | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 13. | Kerala            | 93  | 7    | 92   | 57   | 184  | 24   | 40   | 63   | 15   | 35   | 6   | 7    | 20  | 8   | 10  | 0   |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 763 | 1010 | 1004 | 1427 | 1598 | 2032 | 3400 | 2414 | 504  | 1027 | 400 | 618  | 400 | 776 | 241 | 132 |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | 262 | 93   | 110  | 332  | 70   | 41   | 60   | 82   | 40   | 30   | 15  | 0    | 20  | 48  | 11  | 48  |
| 16. | Manipur           | 9   | 40   | 24   | 0    | 5    | 0    | 140  | 54   | 45   | 29   | 40  | 35   | 20  | 63  | 20  | 5   |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 18  | 35   | 24   | 13   | 46   | 9    | 40   | 10   | 10   | 23   | 15  | 8    | 10  | 6   | 9   | 8   |
| 18. | Mizoram           | 13  | 13   | 1    | 1    | 19   | 14   | 40   | 9    | 40   | 16   | 25  | 35   | 10  | 4   | 4   | 1   |
| 19. | Nagaland          | 18  | 14   | 14   | 0    | 23   | 5    | 12   | 24   | 12   | 15   | 10  | 9    | 5   | 6   | 0   | 0   |
| 20. | Odisha            | 401 | 568  | 637  | 543  | 1004 | 490  | 3100 | 1644 | 1500 | 367  | 450 | 971  | 400 | 574 | 490 | 76  |
| 21. | Punjab            | 42  | 52   | 8    | 23   | 12   | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0   | 0    | 5   | 0   | 2   | 0   |
| 22. | Rajasthan         | 728 | 1398 | 1062 | 1998 | 2390 | 3055 | 196  | 1400 | 40   | 79   | 25  | 35   | 75  | 20  | 195 | 0   |

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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| 1                 | 2 | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12   | 13   | 14   | 15   | 16   | 17   | 18   |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 23. Sikkim        |   | 21   | . 44 | 46   | 11    | 66    | 10    | 80    | 32    | 55    | 27   | 25   | 18   | 40   | 24   | 17   | 2    |
| 24. Tamil Nadu    |   | 378  | 220  | 132  | 147   | 248   | 185   | 25    | 96    | 2     | 6    | 10   | 2    | 10   | 9    | 1    | 0    |
| 25. Tripura       |   | 63   | 12   | 50   | 80    | 255   | 75    | 500   | 301   | 280   | 383  | 75   | 260  | 75   | 201  | 46   | 11   |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh |   | 1269 | 1499 | 1089 | 1497  | 1093  | 1268  | 700   | 2002  | 320   | 436  | 150  | 228  | 75   | 55   | 102  | 7    |
| 27. Uttarakhand   |   | 79   | 20   | 112  | 21    | 180   | 72    | 200   | 132   | 80    | 159  | 60   | 120  | 50   | 68   | 50   | 0    |
| 28. West Bengal   |   | 1035 | 1275 | 1006 | 1087  | 1832  | 1109  | 2250  | 1497  | 1272  | 914  | 400  | 883  | 400  | 455  | 375  | 109  |
| TOTAL             |   | 7895 | 8202 | 9435 | 10801 | 14015 | 11336 | 18100 | 14475 | 13000 | 7877 | 4000 | 7584 | 4000 | 6537 | 4000 | 2627 |

Data from MPR.

\* No reports are being received after March'09.

**Statement-II**

*Length Target and Achievement during year 2005-06 to 2012-13 (upto June) under PMGSY*

| Sl.No. | State             | (length in km) |             |         |             |         |             |         |             |         |             |         |             |         |             |         |                               |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------------------|
|        |                   | 2005-06        |             | 2006-07 |             | 2007-08 |             | 2008-09 |             | 2009-10 |             | 2010-11 |             | 2011-12 |             | 2012-13 |                               |
|        |                   | Target         | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement | Target  | Achievement (Upto June, 2012) |
| 1      | 2                 | 3              | 4           | 5       | 6           | 7       | 8           | 9       | 10          | 11      | 12          | 13      | 14          | 15      | 16          | 17      | 18                            |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 1113           | 1404        | 2792    | 2195        | 1831    | 1657        | 2500    | 1885        | 2980    | 3092        | 2150    | 2121        | 1189    | 932         | 400     | 424                           |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 2              | 136         | 149     | 272         | 260     | 272         | 290     | 317         | 500     | 623         | 178     | 367         | 196     | 419         | 325     | 58                            |
| 3.     | Assam             | 629            | 478         | 1485    | 1547        | 1210    | 1141        | 2730    | 1985        | 2585    | 2096        | 2008    | 2057        | 1224    | 2131        | 1175    | 334                           |
| 4.     | Bihar             | 665            | 895         | 1573    | 1079        | 2875    | 1665        | 5857    | 2532        | 5200    | 2843        | 4644    | 2515        | 6000    | 7539.82     | 6420    | 2126                          |
| 5.     | Chattisgarh       | 1619           | 2005        | 2281    | 2989        | 3171    | 2719        | 4250    | 2427        | 3500    | 4020        | 906     | 1571        | 1500    | 1054        | 2370    | 256                           |
| 6.     | Goa *             | 13             | 2           | 8       | 0           | 13      | 0           | 5       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0           | 0       | 0                             |
| 7.     | Gujarat           | 391            | 653         | 357     | 586         | 803     | 830         | 1000    | 1262        | 1500    | 1511        | 596     | 606         | 425     | 431         | 140     | 64                            |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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| 1   | 2                 | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    | 8    | 9    | 10   | 11   | 12    | 13   | 14   | 15   | 16   | 17   | 18  |
|-----|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 8.  | Haryana           | 207  | 322  | 413  | 374  | 421  | 670  | 750  | 970  | 700  | 785   | 200  | 389  | 292  | 188  | 30   | 28  |
| 9.  | Himachal Pradesh  | 712  | 1362 | 895  | 1503 | 932  | 1555 | 1660 | 1360 | 1500 | 1506  | 693  | 662  | 750  | 761  | 980  | 29  |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 133  | 25   | 219  | 47   | 387  | 141  | 1550 | 470  | 1450 | 662   | 367  | 474  | 750  | 1000 | 1335 | 436 |
| 11. | Jharkhand         | 505  | 519  | 274  | 309  | 689  | 277  | 1200 | 215  | 1950 | 1531  | 1482 | 1599 | 1005 | 1123 | 2010 | 611 |
| 12. | Karnataka         | 612  | 802  | 754  | 366  | 1309 | 1427 | 1820 | 2099 | 2600 | 3020  | 1000 | 1849 | 1204 | 1859 | 205  | 191 |
| 13. | Kerala            | 98   | 47   | 137  | 77   | 311  | 101  | 480  | 240  | 300  | 264   | 156  | 246  | 446  | 214  | 390  | 11  |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh    | 2476 | 2962 | 3471 | 3788 | 4819 | 5231 | 7000 | 7894 | 8000 | 10398 | 4488 | 9163 | 3719 | 2927 | 2760 | 608 |
| 15. | Maharashtra       | 649  | 323  | 799  | 1599 | 2745 | 2942 | 4000 | 4139 | 2950 | 3112  | 1292 | 3718 | 1700 | 2592 | 680  | 238 |
| 16. | Manipur           | 83   | 283  | 24   | 200  | 45   | 266  | 900  | 79   | 200  | 880   | 335  | 487  | 150  | 375  | 60   | 20  |
| 17. | Meghalaya         | 64   | 75   | 64   | 38   | 126  | 52   | 150  | 31   | 100  | 98    | 64   | 83   | 100  | 45   | 60   | 3   |
| 18. | Mizoram           | 93   | 174  | 29   | 147  | 240  | 207  | 280  | 195  | 200  | 203   | 150  | 252  | 100  | 131  | 120  | 26  |
| 19. | Nagaland          | 188  | 356  | 14   | 10   | 276  | 398  | 430  | 299  | 150  | 274   | 150  | 86   | 200  | 25   | 310  | 0   |

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

|                  |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |             |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 20. Odisha       | 816          | 1494         | 2071         | 2070         | 2243         | 1836         | 6000         | 2641         | 2980         | 3838         | 3800         | 4942         | 2400         | 3167         | 4170         | 748         |
| 21. Punjab       | 77           | 97           | 238          | 441          | 735          | 1036         | 1000         | 752          | 365          | 710          | 500          | 623          | 593          | 72           | 165          | 2           |
| 22. Rajasthan    | 2104         | 4015         | 3722         | 6217         | 6616         | 9888         | 8200         | 10350        | 3750         | 4350         | 1700         | 3019         | 400          | 451          | 1975         | 28          |
| 23. Sikkim       | 73           | 192          | 43           | 204          | 166          | 142          | 280          | 309          | 300          | 99           | 147          | 86           | 154          | 75           | 270          | 4           |
| 24 Tamil Nadu    | 749          | 501          | 460          | 519          | 919          | 748          | 938          | 610          | 1170         | 1940         | 1020         | 2229         | 1058         | 814          | 80           | 0           |
| 25 Tripura       | 90           | 4            | 106          | 176          | 318          | 60           | 750          | 361          | 800          | 520          | 400          | 432          | 314          | 352          | 340          | 22          |
| 26 Uttar Pradesh | 2010         | 2453         | 3237         | 2656         | 3572         | 3552         | 7610         | 6461         | 6850         | 9527         | 3207         | 3594         | 3000         | 523          | 1230         | 43          |
| 27 Uttarakhand   | 313          | 93           | 555          | 106          | 840          | 842          | 750          | 646          | 700          | 764          | 320          | 552          | 350          | 640          | 560          | 181         |
| 28 West Bengal   | 969          | 1220         | 1081         | 1198         | 1631         | 1574         | 2060         | 1877         | 1720         | 1452         | 2137         | 1385         | 1347         | 1155         | 1440         | 293         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>     | <b>17454</b> | <b>22891</b> | <b>27250</b> | <b>30710</b> | <b>39500</b> | <b>41231</b> | <b>64440</b> | <b>52405</b> | <b>55000</b> | <b>60117</b> | <b>34090</b> | <b>45109</b> | <b>30566</b> | <b>30994</b> | <b>30000</b> | <b>6785</b> |

Written Answers to

[28 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 243

Data from MPR.

No reports are being received after March'09

**Upgradation of PMGSY roads**

1845. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is going to upgrade rural roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

(c) the number of roads and their lengths in kilometres that are going to be upgraded under the above scheme from Andhra Pradesh during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas of country. The programme envisages connecting all eligible unconnected habitations in the Core Network with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in Hill States, Tribal (Schedule V) areas, the Desert Areas (as identified in Desert Development Programme) and in the Selected Tribal and Backward Districts under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/ Planning Commission. PMGSY permits the Upgradation (to prescribed standards) of the existing roads though it is not central to it.

This Ministry has recently issued a circular dated 19th July 2012 regarding upgradation of road works, wherein it was decided that the proposals in respect of States, which have progressed in their new connectivity may be considered for upgradation. However, The State of Andhra Pradesh has already been sanctioned all their entitlement for upgradation of roads under PMGSY Guidelines. The State-wise details regarding the status of road length constructed under upgradation category is given in Statement (*See* below).

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Upgradation length sanctioned and completed under PMGSY*

| Up-gradation (km) |                   |   |  |                                  |                                    |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sl.No.            | State(s)          | Target length<br>(including<br>40% Renewal) | Upgradation<br>Length<br>(60% of<br>Target Length) | Length<br>cleared<br>upto Jun'12 | Length<br>completed<br>upto Jun'12 |
| 1                 | 2                 | 3   | 4  | 5                                | 6                                  |
| 1.                | Andhra Pradesh*   | 17201                                       | 10321  | 17226                            | 16642                              |
| 2.                | Arunachal Pradesh | 4186  | 2512   | 32                               | 13                                 |
| 3.                | Assam*            | 13046                                       | 7828   | 40                               | 33                                 |
| 4.                | Bihar             | 18581                                       | 11149  | 6719                             | 4828                               |
| 5.                | Chattisgarh       | 16892                                       | 10135  | 3853                             | 2804                               |
| 6.                | Goa*              | 190   | 114  | 157                              | 157                                |
| 7.                | Gujarat           | 9082  | 5449   | 3484                             | 3423                               |
| 8.                | Haryana           | 7525  | 4515   | 4586                             | 4510                               |
| 9.                | Himachal Pradesh  | 9431  | 5659   | 3105                             | 2424                               |
| 10.               | Jammu and Kashmir | 5870  | 3522   | 630                              | 354                                |
| 11.               | Jharkhand         | 12429                                       | 7457   | 577                              | 573                                |
| 12.               | Karnataka*        | 16921                                       | 10153  | 15833                            | 15232                              |
| 13.               | Kerala*           | 4385  | 2631   | 1911                             | 897                                |
| 14.               | Madhya Pradesh    | 37237                                       | 22342  | 19384                            | 15573                              |
| 15.               | Maharashtra       | 19724                                       | 11834  | 19694                            | 18298                              |
| 16.               | Manipur           | 2380  | 1428   | 312                              | 589                                |
| 17.               | Meghalaya         | 3680  | 2208   | 0                                | 1                                  |
| 18.               | Mizoram*          | 1476  | 886  | 0                                | 74                                 |



| 1                 | 2 | 3      | 4      | 5      | 6      |
|-------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 19. Nagaland      |   | 1705   | 1023   | 1577   | 871    |
| 20. Odisha        |   | 28327  | 16996  | 7934   | 6365   |
| 21. Punjab*       |   | 10147  | 6088   | 4840   | 3616   |
| 22. Rajasthan     |   | 26117  | 15670  | 15945  | 15069  |
| 23. Sikkim*       |   | 846    | 508    | 1295   | 1398   |
| 24. Tamil Nadu    |   | 22201  | 13321  | 6707   | 6526   |
| 25. Tripura       |   | 2343   | 1406   | 672    | 300    |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh |   | 57074  | 34244  | 27109  | 20813  |
| 27. Uttarakhand   |   | 6890   | 4134   | 303    | 304    |
| 28. West Bengal   |   | 18958  | 11375  | 1031   | 775    |
| GRAND TOTAL       |   | 374844 | 224906 | 164954 | 142459 |

#### **Security for employees of Central agencies**

†1846. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those States where various Central agencies working for rural development have requested for security coverage;

(b) whether the Central Government has held talks with concerned States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the States' response thereto; and

(d) the action taken by the States for providing security to the employees of Central agencies working in the respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development programmes namely; Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Pradhan

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) through State Governments/UT Administration with the objectives of bringing about holistic development and overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas through providing employment, rural connectivity, basic amenities.

Various Central agencies are involved in PMGSY in Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura and no proposal from them for security coverage has been received.

#### **Identification of development projects under MGNREGS**

1847. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the States to identify development projects under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to ensure work available for those in need mainly from agriculture labour who are in distress due to impending drought situation in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response from State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The provisions of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are effected as demand driven Schemes by the State Governments. Being aware of the fact that rainfall has been lower than normal in some parts of the country and that this may lead to an increased demand for employment under MGNREGA, the Union Rural Development Ministry has already written to the Chief Ministers of States to prepare a contingency plan for meeting increased demand for employment under MGNREGA. The States have been assured that in drought like conditions, the Central Government will be open to revision in the Labour Budget for the current financial year to meet the increased demand for employment. The State Governments have also been advised to prepare supplementary shelf of projects to meet increased demand for work with emphasis on water and soil conservation works so as to mitigate the impact of deficient rainfall.

**Substandard PMGSY roads**

†1848. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) roads getting ramshackled within six months to one year period when there is a provision to construct roads through advanced technology under PMGSY;
- (b) the norms laid down for construction of such roads;
- (c) whether the contractors engaged in constructing substandard roads under PMGSY are black listed;
- (d) if so, the number of such contractors in Chhattisgarh; and
- (e) the action taken against such contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Rural Roads is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a one-time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Governments. As per the PMGSY programme guidelines, ensuring the quality of the road works is the responsibility of the State Governments. Accordingly, the State Governments set up Quality Control Units and the State Quality Monitors (SQMs) engaged by these Units carry out periodic inspections. As the third tier of the Quality Control Structure, the National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are also engaged for inspection of some road works on random basis for quality monitoring. The reports of substandard quality of works received from the public and public representatives are sent to the States for appropriate actions. In some cases NQMs are also deployed to investigate the complaints.

(b) In construction of Rural Roads, the standards and specifications prescribed by Indian Roads Congress (IRC) are adopted, which are developed keeping in view the advancement in road construction technology. These specifications include Rural Roads Manual IRC SP:20 -2002, Book of Specifications for Rural Roads-2004, Manual for Design of Low Volume Roads IRC:SP:72-2007 etc.

(c) to (e) As reported by State Government of Chhattisgarh, necessary actions are being taken against the contractors, constructing sub-standard roads under

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

PMGSY as per provision of clauses of the contract agreement. As informed by the State Government, no contractor has been black listed by the State under PMGSY. However, three contractors have been debarred from participation in tender process of PMGSY works permanently.

#### **Survey team for BPL**

†1849. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be please to state;

(a) whether the Government has constituted any survey team for examining the reasons of ostensible increase in BPL families while preparing BPL list in certain States;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) the facts brought into light by the investigation team; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard so that the determination of the BPL families in the States could be made accurately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Implementation of IWDP**

1850. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) is under implementation at present;

(b) the details of the projects implemented and the areas of wasteland brought under cultivation indicating the funds sanctioned/released and incurred thereon, during the last three years till date, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make wasteland more cultivable particularly in the coastal areas of the country;

(d) whether wasteland development is providing considerable employment opportunities in rural areas; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Projects under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) have been sanctioned in all the 28 States of the country, since 1995-96 till 2006-07. IWDP along with two other area development programmes *viz.*, Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), has been consolidated and integrated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. No new projects under IWDP have been sanctioned since 2007-08. However, state-wise details of funds released and utilised during the last three years for the ongoing projects under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

A project on Wasteland Change Analysis between 2005-06 and 2008-09 was given by the Department of Land Resources to National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad to understand the dynamics of wastelands through comparison of spatial statistics. The assessment of year wise acreage of wasteland converted to cultivable land is not available through this study. However, as per the report published in Wastelands Atlas of India-2011, a total area of 32,340 sq.km. of different wasteland categories has changed into non-wasteland category during the period. During the same period, an area of 27,098.43 sq.km. of non-wasteland has been converted into different wasteland classes. Bulk of the wasteland area of 2005-06 that underwent change was recorded under 'cropland' (including fallow) in 2008-09 *i.e.* 19,661.22 sq.km. The state wise details of total area under wastelands (sq.km.) during 2008-09 *vis-a-vis* 2005-06 are given in Statement II. (*See* below).

(c) The Department of Land Resources integrated the three area development programmes *viz.*, DPAP, DDP and IWDP into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26.02.2009. Under IWMP, the projects are selected based upon certain criteria for prioritization. These are Poverty index, % of SC/ ST population, Actual wages, % of small and marginal farmers, Ground water status, Moisture index, Area under rain-fed agriculture, Drinking water, Degraded land, Productivity potential of the land, Contiguity to another watershed that has already been developed/treated and Cluster approach. Any area including coastal area, satisfying the above criteria of prioritization, qualifies for treatment under IWMP.

(d) and (e) A study on "Comprehensive Assessment of Watershed

programmes in India” by International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad has *inter-alia* revealed that the mean additional annual employment generation in the watershed area on various activities and operations was about 154 person days per hectare per year.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of funds released and utilised during the last three years under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)*

(Rs in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Funds released |         |         | Funds utilised |         |         |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|
|        |                   | 2009-10        | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2009-10        | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1      | 2                 | 3              | 4       | 5       | 6              | 7       | 8       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 34.35          | 12.2    | 3.35    | 36.04          | 33.44   | 10.95   |
| 2.     | Bihar             | 5.71           | 0       | 2.46    | 6.74           | 4.26    | NR      |
| 3.     | Chhattisgarh      | 13.82          | 8.42    | 12.02   | 19.45          | 12.25   | 8.67    |
| 4.     | Goa               | 0              | 0       | 0       | NR             | NR      | NR      |
| 5.     | Gujarat           | 23.69          | 15.74   | 6.47    | 35.68          | 26.73   | 35.18   |
| 6.     | Haryana           | 3.84           | 5.58    | 2.53    | 3.46           | 2.75    | 1.71    |
| 7.     | Himachal Pradesh  | 13.52          | 16.95   | 13.23   | 22.93          | 18.79   | 20.22   |
| 8.     | Jammu and Kashmir | 11.21          | 2.28    | 4.31    | 11.6           | NR      | NR      |
| 9.     | Jharkhand         | 3.07           | 1.3     | 0.86    | 4.4            | 0.46    | NR      |
| 10.    | Karnataka         | 35.34          | 17.42   | 7.26    | 36.66          | 30.18   | 15.07   |
| 11.    | Kerala            | 3.2            | 6.98    | 0       | 3.76           | 5.6     | 0.93    |
| 12.    | Maharashtra       | 37.56          | 38.27   | 10.66   | 45.52          | 34.95   | 16.66   |
| 13.    | Madhya Pradesh    | 28.9           | 12.4    | 5.09    | 39.12          | 22.19   | 9.72    |
| 14.    | Odisha            | 27.45          | 25.29   | 26.03   | 31.28          | 28.64   | 34.68   |
| 15.    | Punjab            | 2.9            | 2.09    | 2.77    | 2.09           | 1.65    | NR      |

| 1                           | 2                 | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16.                         | Rajasthan         | 22.53 | 7.92  | 1.39  | 34.02 | 15.67 | 4.87  |
| 17.                         | Tamil Nadu        | 11.22 | 13.61 | 6.15  | 16.55 | 13.93 | 11.91 |
| 18.                         | Uttar Pradesh     | 46.38 | 8.45  | 2.62  | 50.36 | 17.42 | 4.57  |
| 19.                         | Uttarakhand       | 7.6   | 15.64 | 11.05 | 19.06 | 16.03 | 15.28 |
| 20.                         | West Bengal       | 5.46  | 3.52  | 0.38  | 6.65  | 8.28  | 3.17  |
| <b>North-Eastern States</b> |                   |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 1.                          | Arunachal Pradesh | 26.68 | 26.8  | 15.71 | 14.26 | 13.85 | 0.001 |
| 2.                          | Assam             | 21.52 | 13.36 | 8.3   | 0.65  | 0.55  | NR    |
| 3.                          | Manipur           | 10.97 | 15.43 | 9.7   | 14.69 | 7.75  | 10.19 |
| 4.                          | Meghalaya         | 15.95 | 25.8  | 13.16 | 17.31 | 24.06 | 17.15 |
| 5.                          | Mizoram           | 36.7  | 28.01 | 6.35  | 38.98 | 19.02 | 7.29  |
| 6.                          | Nagaland          | 7.5   | 0.44  | 0     | 9.98  | 0.99  | 0     |
| 7.                          | Sikkim            | 8.45  | 1.84  | 1.54  | 1.44  | 4.84  | NR    |
| 8.                          | Tripura           | 0.39  | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0.28  | NR    |

*Note:*The programme is not operational in Union Territories

*NR:* Not reported

### ***Statement-II***

*State wise total area under wastelands (sq.km.) during 2008-09 vis-a-vis 2005-06 and change in Wasteland*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Total wasteland |          | Change in Wasteland |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------------|
|        |                   | 2005-06         | 2008-09  |                     |
| 1      | 2                 | 3               | 4        | 5                   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh    | 38788.22        | 37296.62 | -1491.60            |
| 2.     | Arunachal Pradesh | 5743.83         | 14895.24 | 9151.41             |

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| 1   | 2                 | 3        | 4        | 5        |
|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 3.  | Assam             | 8778.02  | 8453.86  | -324.15  |
| 4.  | Bihar             | 6841.09  | 9601.01  | 2759.92  |
| 5.  | Chhattisgarh      | 11817.82 | 11482.18 | -335.64  |
| 6.  | Delhi             | 83.34    | 90.21    | 6.87     |
| 7.  | Goa               | 496.27   | 489.08   | -7.18    |
| 8.  | Gujarat           | 21350.38 | 20108.06 | -1242.32 |
| 9.  | Haryana           | 2347.05  | 2145.98  | -201.07  |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh  | 22470.05 | 22347.88 | -122.17  |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 73754.38 | 75435.77 | 1681.39  |
| 12. | Jharkhand         | 11670.14 | 11017.38 | -652.76  |
| 13. | Karnataka         | 14438.12 | 13030.62 | -1407.50 |
| 14. | Kerala            | 2458.69  | 2445.62  | -13.07   |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh    | 40042.98 | 40113.27 | 70.29    |
| 16. | Maharashtra       | 38262.81 | 37830.82 | -431.99  |
| 17. | Manipur           | 7027.47  | 5648.53  | -1378.94 |
| 18. | Meghalaya         | 3865.76  | 4127.43  | 261.67   |
| 19. | Mizoram           | 6021.14  | 4958.64  | -1062.50 |
| 20. | Nagaland          | 4815.18  | 5266.72  | 451.55   |
| 21. | Odisha            | 16648.27 | 16425.76 | -222.51  |
| 22. | Punjab            | 1019.50  | 936.83   | -82.67   |
| 23. | Rajasthan         | 93689.47 | 84929.10 | -8760.37 |
| 24. | Sikkim            | 3280.88  | 3273.15  | -7.73    |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu        | 9125.56  | 8721.79  | -403.77  |
| 26. | Tripura           | 1315.17  | 964.64   | -350.53  |

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| 1     | 2               | 3         | 4         | 5        |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 27.   | Uttarakhand     | 12790.06  | 12859.53  | 69.47    |
| 28.   | Uttar Pradesh   | 10988.59  | 9881.24   | -1107.35 |
| 29.   | West Bengal     | 1994.41   | 1929.20   | -65.21   |
| 30.   | Union Territory | 337.30    | 315.00    | -22.30   |
| TOTAL |                 | 472261.94 | 467021.16 | -5240.78 |

*Source:* Wastelands Atlas of India, 2011

### **Land Acquisition Bill**

†1851. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has prepared a draft of Land Acquisition Bill;

(b) if so, the impediments before the Central Government in getting this bill passed;

(c) whether the Central Government is taking any steps to provide the surplus land with all the public sector industries and public sector companies to other trading companies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2011 was approved by the Cabinet on 5th September, 2011. It was introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha on 13th September, 2011. The Committee after detailed examination has submitted its 31st Report on the above Bill to the Lok Sabha on 17th May, 2012 which was laid in the Rajya Sabha on the same day. Based on the recommendations of the Committee or otherwise, the Department of Land Resources proposes to introduce official amendments to the Bill in the Lok Sabha.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Clause 95 of the LARR Bill, 2011 provides that “when any land or part thereof, acquired under this Act remains unutilised for a period of ten years from the date of taking over the possession, the same shall return to the Land Bank of the appropriate Government by reversion”.

#### **Survey of MGNREGS**

1852. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a survey of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether survey report ‘MGNREGS sameeksha’ has been submitted to Government in June this year;

(d) if so, whether survey report has observed that MGNREGS is performing fitfully in terms of work days, wages and coverage; and

(e) if so, the details of action Government will take to plug the loopholes in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Ministry has requested National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) to conduct survey on implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. NSSO has completed the survey and has given preliminary reports to the Ministry.

(c) to (e) ‘MGNREGS Sameeksha’ which is an analytical anthology of all major research studies done on MGNREGA that were published in academic journals or came out as stand-alone reports, has been published recently. ‘MGNREGS Sameeksha’ has brought out that since inception, around Rs. 1,10,000 crore has gone directly as wage payment to rural households under MGNREGA and 1200 crore person-days of employment have been generated. The report also highlighted that there is evidence to suggest that MGNREGA has contributed to increased rural

wages, reduced distress migration from traditionally migration intensive areas, increased usage of barren areas for cultivation, empowerment of the weaker sections giving them a new sense of identity and bargaining power etc.

**Pension paid to senior citizens under IGNOAPS**

1853. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior citizens in the country receiving pension under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), State-wise;

(b) the details of monthly pension being paid to senior citizens under this scheme;

(c) whether the amount of pension paid to senior citizen under this scheme is sufficient for survival;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether representations have been received from various quarters for increase in old age pension by Central Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the reaction and response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The number of senior citizens in the country receiving pension under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), State-wise is as in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Under IGNOAPS, central assistance is provided @ Rs. 200/- p.m. for beneficiaries in the age group of 60-79 years and @ Rs. 500/- p.m. for beneficiaries of 80 years and above. States have been requested to contribute at least an equal amount from their own resources. As per the information available, contribution by States under IGNOAPS from their own resources is as in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) IGNOAPS is a component of National Social Assistance Programme

(NSAP) which is under State Plan. NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standards for social assistance in addition to the benefits that State Governments are providing. The amount of central assistance for old age pension scheme was increased from Rs. 75/- per month to Rs. 200/- per month in the year 2006-07. Further, for beneficiaries of age 80 years and above, the amount of central assistance has been increased from Rs. 200/- per month to Rs. 500/- per month w.e.f. 1.4.2011.

(f) to (h) Representations for increase in old age pension by have been received from various quarters. The demands include increasing the pension amount to Rs. 2000 p.m. and periodic revision by linking it up with price index. The amount of assistance under IGNOAPS is revised from time depending upon the availability of resources.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing number of beneficiaries under  
IGNOAPS reported by States/UTs*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs        | Number of beneficiaries reported |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 1386401                          |
| 2.      | Bihar             | 3525109                          |
| 3.      | Chhattisgarh      | 600957                           |
| 4.      | Goa               | 2136                             |
| 5.      | Gujarat           | 355087                           |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 131326                           |
| 7.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 94220                            |
| 8.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 129000                           |
| 9.      | Jharkhand         | 640044                           |
| 10.     | Karnataka         | 933891                           |
| 11.     | Kerala            | 254397                           |
| 12.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 1281512                          |
| 13.     | Maharashtra       | 1071000                          |
| 14.     | Odisha            | 1777083                          |

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| Sl. No.     | States/UTs                 | Number of beneficiaries reported |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 15.         | Punjab                     | 177040                           |
| 16.         | Rajasthan                  | 632860                           |
| 17.         | Tamilnadu                  | 1019232                          |
| 18.         | Uttar Pradesh              | 3799208                          |
| 19.         | Uttarakhand                | 252827                           |
| 20.         | West Bengal                | 1883799                          |
| 21.         | Arunachal Pradesh          | 31209                            |
| 22.         | Assam                      | 598965                           |
| 23.         | Manipur                    | 50714                            |
| 24.         | Meghalaya                  | 48112                            |
| 25.         | Mizoram                    | 26359                            |
| 26.         | Nagaland                   | 46483                            |
| 27.         | Sikkim                     | 15169                            |
| 28.         | Tripura                    | 152550                           |
|             | <b>Sub Total</b>           | <b>20916690</b>                  |
| <b>UTs</b>  |                            |                                  |
| 29.         | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 1063                             |
| 30.         | Chandigarh                 | 3784                             |
| 31.         | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 944                              |
| 32.         | Daman and Diu              | 130                              |
| 33.         | NCT Delhi                  | 140791                           |
| 34.         | Lakshadweep                | 36                               |
| 35.         | Puducherry                 | 23607                            |
|             | <b>Sub Total</b>           | <b>170355</b>                    |
| GRAND TOTAL |                            | 21087045                         |

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**Statement-II***Amount of monthly pension under IGNOAPS (60-79 years)*

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT  | Central Assistance by Central Government under IGNOAPS (60-79 years) (in Rs.) | State Contribution from their own resources as per reports received (in Rs.) | Total pension under IGNOAPS (in Rs.) |
|---------|-------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2                 | 3   | 4  | 5                                    |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh    | 200   | NIL  | 200                                  |
| 2.      | Bihar             | 200   | NIL  | 200                                  |
| 3.      | Chhattisgarh      | 200   | 100  | 300                                  |
| 4.      | Goa               | 200   | 800  | 1000                                 |
| 5.      | Gujarat           | 200   | 200  | 400                                  |
| 6.      | Haryana           | 200 (Below 70 years)  | 300 (Below 70 years)   | 500                                  |
| 7.      | Himachal Pradesh  | 200   | 130  | 330                                  |
| 8.      | Jammu and Kashmir | 200   | 125  | 325                                  |
| 9.      | Jharkhand         | 200   | 200  | 400                                  |
| 10.     | Karnataka         | 200   | 200  | 400                                  |
| 11.     | Kerala            | 200   | 50   | 250                                  |
| 12.     | Madhya Pradesh    | 200   | 75   | 275                                  |
| 13.     | Maharashtra       | 200   | 400  | 600                                  |
| 14.     | Odisha            | 200   | NIL  | 200                                  |
| 15.     | Punjab            | 200   | 250  | 450                                  |
| 16.     | Rajasthan         | 200 (Below 75 years)  | 300 (Below 75 years)   | 500                                  |
| 17.     | Tamilnadu         | 200   | 800  | 1000                                 |
| 18.     | Uttar Pradesh     | 200   | 100  | 300                                  |

| 1          | 2                          | 3   | 4   | 5    |
|------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|------|
| 19.        | Uttarakhand                | 200 | 200 | 400  |
| 20.        | West Bengal                | 200 | 200 | 400  |
| 21.        | Arunachal Pradesh          | 200 | NIL | 200  |
| 22.        | Assam                      | 200 | 50  | 250  |
| 23.        | Manipur                    | 200 | NIL | 200  |
| 24.        | Meghalaya                  | 200 | 50  | 250  |
| 25.        | Mizoram                    | 200 | 50  | 250  |
| 26.        | Nagaland                   | 200 | 100 | 300  |
| 27.        | Sikkim                     | 200 | 200 | 400  |
| 28.        | Tripura                    | 200 | 200 | 400  |
| <b>UTs</b> |                            |     |     |      |
| 29.        | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 200 | 800 | 1000 |
| 30.        | Chandigarh                 | 200 | 500 | 700  |
| 31.        | Dadra and Nagar Haveli     | 200 | 300 | 500  |
| 32.        | Daman and Diu              | 200 | 300 | 500  |
| 33.        | NCT Delhi                  | 200 | 800 | 1000 |
| 34.        | Lakshadweep                | 200 | 100 | 300  |
| 35.        | Puducherry                 | 200 | 400 | 600  |

**Beneficiaries of IGNOAPS**

†1854. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of widow pensioners living below the poverty line who are getting pension under the scheme run by Central Government district-wise;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is ready to consider extending the benefit of this scheme to all the forlorn widows belonging to other castes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which is under State Plan. Under IGNWPS, central assistance is provided to the widows in the age group of 40-59 years and belonging to a household living below poverty line (BPL) as per criteria prescribed by the Government of India. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is applicable to all BPL persons who are 60 years and above. Widows who are above 60 years are covered under IGNOAPS. Identification of beneficiaries as well as sanction and disbursement of assistance is done by the State Governments. As per reports received from States, 37.03 lakh widows are getting pension under IGNWPS. District-wise information is not maintained at central level.

(b) IGNWPS is applicable to all widows belonging to BPL category, irrespective of their caste.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Inter-Island connectivity in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

1855. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of poor inter-Island connectivity in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

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

(c) the action taken by Government to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Shipping Sector being the lifeline of Islanders, has made substantial development in providing mobility to men and material between Mainland-Island on one side and Inter-Islands on the other. The Directorate of Shipping Services (DSS) is responsible for manning, maintaining and operation of the vessels owned by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. Shipping is the main mode of transportation for passenger and cargo between the Islands. DSS is presently providing shipping services between the Islands.



Presently 89 vessels are being operated by DSS in the following four sectors of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

- (i) **Mainland-Island Sector:** To provide services between Port Blair and Kolkata/Chennai/Vizag,
- (ii) **Inter-Island Sector:** To provide services between Port Blair and the southern group of Islands,
- (iii) **Foreshore Sector:** To provide services between Port Blair and nearby islands,
- (iv) **Harbour Ferry Sector:** To provide services within the sheltered water and narrow creeks by ferry vessels.

#### **CISF Personnel on Merchant Vessels**

1856. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian ship owners' Association have been requesting for security for Merchant Vessels which are often under attack of pirates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has decided to deploy CISF personnel on the Merchant ships; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to prevent attack by the pirates in the Gulf of Aden, the ship owners have requested for deployment of armed personnel in the ships. Accordingly, the Government has issued guidelines for deployment of armed private security guards on board Indian Flag Merchant Ships on 29.08.2011.

(c) and (d) Steps have been taken for working out the modalities for the deployment of CISF personnel on the Indian Merchant ships, if they so desire.

#### **Private sector assistance for development of ports**

†1857. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is making any plan for developing ports in coastal areas of the country;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to seek assistance from private sector in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has decided to take steps for setting up of a new major port each in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) and (c) The management structure of the new major ports has not been finalised.

#### **Functioning of TTS**

1858. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tonnage Tax Scheme (TTS) introduced to help the Indian Maritime Sector as an alternative to regular Corporate Tax is working satisfactorily; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tonnage Tax Scheme was introduced in 2004-05 for the Indian shipping industry to provide a level playing field in line with their global competitors. Under Tonnage Tax Scheme, income tax is levied on the basis of presumptive income of Net Tonnage (NT) of each ship owned/chartered by Indian ship owner(s) where income is determined according to fixed scale. The Tonnage Tax Scheme has reduced the burden of corporate tax on Indian shipping companies who opted for the scheme.

#### **Brahmaputra Waterways**

1859. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Brahmaputra waterways; and

(b) by when this project is likely to be operative?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Dhubri to Sadiya stretch of River Brahmaputra of about 891 kms has been declared as National Waterway in the year 1988. The Inland Waterways Authority of India

(IWAI) is developing and maintaining various inland water transport infrastructure on this stretch which are namely:

- (i) Navigational channel with targeted depth and width in various stretches of the waterway;
- (ii) Navigational aids for day and night navigation; and
- (iii) Fixed and floating terminals at different locations to facilitate loading and unloading of cargo.

Different types of vessels are already plying on this waterway carrying cargo including over dimensional cargo. Besides, some inland cruise vessels carrying tourists also ply on the waterway from time to time.

#### **Utilisation of funds for port development projects**

‡1860. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that an amount of Rs. 1,00,399 crore was allotted by Government for the ports development related schemes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if not, the details of the amount;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that of the said amount could not be fully utilised during the period; and
- (d) if so, the amount actually utilised during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. An outlay of Rs. 17,551.24 crore was approved for Major Ports at the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan. However, the year-wise outlay allocated for Major Ports during 11th Five Year Plan was only Rs. 7471.02 crore, which included Government Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 1025.69 crore only. The remaining Rs. 6445.33 crore was met by the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources of the Ports.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As against the year-wise allocated outlay of Rs. 7471.02 crore for Major Ports, the utilisation was Rs. 4919.44 crore which is about 65.85% of the allocation.

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‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Papers to be laid on the Table.  
..(Interruptions).

**Notification of the Ministry of Shipping**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri G. K. Vasan, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, a copy, (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 439 (E), dated the 11th June, 2012, publishing the Cochin Port Employees' (Leave Travel Concession) Amendment Regulations, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7172/15/12]

**Notification of the Ministry of Environment and Forests**

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 Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

- (1) S.O. 2100 (E), dated the 20th September, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2551(E), dated the 12th October, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7455/15/12]
- (2) S.O. 2484 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2011, constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) Kerala, along with delay statement.
- (3) S.O. 2483 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2011, constituting the Union Territory Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (UTEIAA) Union Territory of Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Havelli, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. for (2) to (3) See No. L.T. 7456/15/12]
- (4) S.O. 2772 (E), dated the 12th December, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 1844(E), dated the 8th August, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7457/15/12]
- (5) S.O. 411 (E), dated the 14th March 2012, constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Meghalaya.

- (6) S.O. 412 (E), dated the 14th March, 2012, constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Arunachal Pradesh. [Placed in Library. for (5) to (6) See No. L.T. 7458/15/12]
- (7) S.O. 568 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2012, constituting the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Haryana. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7459/15/12]
- (8) S.O. 731 (E), dated the 4th April, 2012, constituting the Tamil Nadu State Environment Impact Assessment Authority. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7460/15/12]
- (9) S.O. 156 (E), dated the 25th January, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 1533 (E), dated the 14th September, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7461/15/12]

**Notification of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 2560 (E), dated the 13th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 318.600 to K.M. 381.600 (Surat-Dahisar Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Valsad District in the State of Gujarat.
- (2) S.O. 2669 (E), dated the 28th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 318.000 to K.M. 381.600 (Surat-Dahisar Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Valsad District in the State of Gujarat.
- (3) S.O. 258 (E), dated the 7th February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 306.000 to K.M. 362.400 (Samakhiyali-Gandhidham Section) on National Highway No. 8A in Kachchh District in the State of Gujarat.
- (4) S.O. 405 (E), dated the 21st April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 100.000 to K.M. 144.000

(Ahmedabad-Gujarat/MP Border Section) on National Highway No. 59 in Panchmahal District in the State of Gujarat.

- (5) S.O. 917 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 262.000 to K.M. 324.500. (Vadodara-Mumbai Section) on the proposed Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway in Bharuch District in the State of Gujarat.
- (6) S.O. 1093 (E), dated the 16th May-, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 12.900 to K.M. 127.000 (Junagadh Section) on National Highway No. 8D in Junagadh District in the State of Gujarat.
- (7) S.O. 1211 (E), dated the 26th May, 2011, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 83.500 to K.M. 107.900 on National Highway No. 11B in Karauli and Dholpur Districts in the State of Rajasthan.
- (8) S.O. 1271 (E), dated the 2nd June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 103.000 to K.M. 49.700 (Gujarat/Maharashtra Border Section) on National Highway No. 6 including Vyara and Bajipura bypass (Design Chainage from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 54.355) in Tapi District in the State of Gujarat.
- (9) S.O. 1827 (E), dated the 8th August, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 35.000 and K.M. 15.000 to K.M. 163.900 (Kishangarh-Chittorgarh Section) on National Highway Nos. 79A and 79 in Bhilwara District in the State of Rajasthan.
- (10) S.O. 2190 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 57.000 to K.M. 86.000 (Udaipur Swaroopganj Section) on National Highway No. 76 in Udaipur District in the State of Rajasthan.  
[Placed in Library. for (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 7253/15/12]
- (11) S.O. 2336 (E), dated the 11th October, 2011, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 233.000 (Tawang-Bomdila Nichipu Section) on National Highway No. 229 in the State of Arunachal Pradesh to Border Roads Organisation.
- (12) S.O. 2337 (E), dated the 11th October, 2011, amending Notification No.

S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(13) S.O. 395 (E), dated the 7th March, 2012, declaring new National Highways.

(14) S.O. 453 (E), dated the 16th March, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. for (11) to (14) See No. L.T. 7181/15/12]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. S.O. 452(E), dated the 16th March, 2012, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of five National Highways in the State of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh to National Highways Authority of India, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7182/15/12]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't do that. ..(*Interruptions*). Don't exhibit banners. ..(*Interruptions*). Shri Gandhiselvan. ..(*Interruptions*).

**MoU between the Government of India and Ministry of  
Health and Family Welfare**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Ayush) and the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7168/15/12]

**Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (3) of Section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 137(E), dated the 12th March, 2012, publishing the Oil Industry Development Board Employees' (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7165/15/12]

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH : Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India: No. 11 of 2012-13: (Hydrocarbon Exploration Efforts Of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited), Union Government. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7198/15/12]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't exhibit banners. *..(Interruptions).*

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, I present the Fifty-third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 'The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011'.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, *...(Interruptions).*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't hear...*(Interruptions).* I am unable to hear. *..(Interruptions).* Shri A.A. Jinnah...*(Interruptions).*

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2011-12) on 'Production, Demand and Availability of Fertilizers and its Distribution' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, don't exhibit these placards. *..(Interruptions).* Please, don't do that...*(Interruptions).* I can't hear anything. *..(Interruptions).* What is going on is total violation of rules. *..(Interruptions).* It is blatant violation of rules. *..(Interruptions).* That is what is happening here. *..(Interruptions).* Again, Shri A.A. Jinnah. *..(Interruptions).*

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**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT - RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON THE CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2011-12):—

- (i) Statement showing Action Taken on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken on the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on 'Production, Pricing and Distribution of Molasses' pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department 'of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
- (ii) Statement showing Action Taken on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken on the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (iii) Statement showing Action Taken on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken on the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals); and
- (iv) Statement showing Action Taken on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken on the Twentieth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

*(Interruptions)*

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT - RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12) on The

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Second Amendment Bill, 2011' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

*(Interruptions)*

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT - RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (2011-12):-

- (i) Thirty-second Report on 'Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development); and
- (ii) Thirty-third Report on 'Computerization of Land Records' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

*(Interruptions)*

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**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT - RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements showing further follow up action on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (2011-12):-

- (i) Twenty-fourth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development);
- (ii) Twenty-fifth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources); and
- (iii) Twenty-sixth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Exhibiting placards and slogan shouting, both are blatant violation of rules of the House. ..*(Interruptions)*.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR**

**CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF THE HOUSE**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that on account of Onam festival falling on Wednesday, the 29th August, 2012, the sitting of the House scheduled for that day has been cancelled. ..*(Interruptions)*.

Accordingly, there will be no sitting of the House on Wednesday, the 29th August, 2012. ..*(Interruptions)*.

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing committee on Textiles**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in. the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Textiles on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Textiles.

*(Interruptions)*

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**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Challenges of under-recoveries of Petroleum Products of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

*(Interruptions)*

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. *(Interruptions)* Showing placards is absolute violation of the rules. *(Interruptions)* Please go back. *(Interruptions)* Now, let us take up matters to be raised with permission of the Chair. *(Interruptions)* Zero Hour. *(Interruptions)* Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. *(Interruptions)*

What you are doing is blatant violation of rules. Please don't do this, *(Interruptions)* Why are you shouting? *(Interruptions)*

Let us take up 'Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance'. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. *(Interruptions)*

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**CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**  
**Situation Arising due to the Removal of Uterus of Females of Blow Poverty Line**  
**in Bihar and Various Parts of the Country under NRHM Programme**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सर, मैं राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बिहार और देश के विभिन्न भागों में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रह रही महिलाओं के गर्भाशय निकाले जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति की ओर स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, public health. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Lay it on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement on situation arising due to the removal of uterus of females of Below Poverty Line in Bihar and various parts of the country under NRHM programme. *(Interruptions)*

“Public Health is a State subject and as such, States shoulder the primary responsibility of providing health care to their population. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to strengthen the hands of the States to primarily bolster their health systems with focus on addressing the health care needs of rural population. Besides national disease control and family welfare programmes, flexible need -based financing under NRHM is provided to States primarily in the following areas:

- Health system strengthening including construction and upgradation of physical infrastructure;
- Augmentation of human resources for health;

- Supplies and logistics including drugs and equipments;
- Patient transport including ambulances for emergency response;
- Mobile Medical Units (MMU) to provide health services in remote and inaccessible areas;
- Communitization which includes engagement of ASHAs and support to Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees and Rogi Kalyan Samitis;
- Initiatives in Reproductive and Child Health including Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK);
- Mainstreaming of AYUSH.

It is obvious from the above that the NRHM has no relation, whatsoever, to any malpractice of removal of uterus of females in Bihar or any other part of the country. However, information was obtained from Bihar and other states on this issue.

As per information received from the Department of Health, Government of Bihar, no instance of unnecessary hysterectomy has been reported under NRHM in any Government hospital of the State. In 11 districts of the State, a total of 16,765 hysterectomies have been reportedly performed under the Rashtriya Swasth Bima Yojana (RSBY) during the last two years. All these hysterectomies have been performed in the private institutions.

The State Government has further informed that the number of hysterectomies performed were high in the districts of Madhubani and Samastipur. Therefore, two special teams were sent to these districts by the State Government. The teams have reported that there was no major irregularity in the implementation of the RSBY scheme. The teams which interviewed 42 beneficiaries have reported that 32 beneficiaries were fully satisfied after surgery, while 10 were dissatisfied. Of the 10 dissatisfied beneficiaries, 5 had undergone surgery in one particular hospital. The State Labour Department which is implementing the RSBY scheme, has reportedly issued notices to the hospitals where dissatisfaction was reported. Further, the State Government has asked the District Magistrates to make enquiries into hospitals where the percentage of hysterectomy is more than 25% of all surgeries conducted in a facility. As per information given by the State Government, on an average, currently, 15% of all surgeries under RSBY are hysterectomies. In regard to certain

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reports of high number of hysterectomies in Chhattisgarh, the State Government has informed that the media had highlighted that unnecessary hysterectomies were being performed in two villages of Raipur District. 34 cases of Hysterectomy operations performed in Raipur were scrutinized by a team of medical doctors authorized by the CMO, Raipur, out of which 22 cases were prima facie found to be operated without proper tests. The Chhattisgarh State Medical Council suspended the registration of 9 doctors, who were *prima-facie* found to be involved in the above said cases of hysterectomy operation. The State Government has further informed that a high power committee has been formed by the State Medical Council which will investigate and analyse all the above cases in greater detail and give a report. The suspension of registration of all 9 doctors has since been revoked by the State Medical Council with the condition that the concerned doctors will not perform hysterectomy operation until the case is finally decided. The State Government has informed that guidelines have now been issued that prior approval of the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) and reports of diagnostic tests are required before hysterectomy is performed on any woman of less than 40 years.”

*(Interruptions)*

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes  
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011.  
*(Interruptions)* The Minister has already spoken. *(Interruptions)* Now, I call Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia to speak. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, the Deputy Leader of Opposition has spoken. *(Interruptions)* He made a speech. *(Interruptions)* Now, we are ready for discussion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia is not present.  
*(Interruptions)* Now, I call Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, from the Government side, we are ready.  
*(Interruptions)* Only four Members have spoken. *(Interruptions)*

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Display of placards is violation of rules. *(Interruptions)* Don't do that. *(Interruptions)* Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, not here. *(Interruptions)* Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. *(Interruptions)* You can speak on the Bill. *(Interruptions)* Shouting slogans as well as displaying placards are blatant violations of rules. *(Interruptions)*

The House is adjourned to meet on 30th August, 2012 at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 30th August, 2012.

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