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Tuesday
11 December, 2012
20 Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 11th December, 2012/20th Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the chair.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, there is an obituary reference.

Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri G. Swaminathan, a former Member of this House, on the 9th of December, 2012. at the age of 80 years.

Born in December, 1931, in Tamil Nadu, Shri Swaminathan had his education at Presidency College and Madras Medical College, Chennai.

A businessmen, Shri Swaminathan was associated with several social welfare organizations. He served as President of the Sri Besant Lodge (Theosophical Society) and Chairman of the Voluntary Health Services, Thanjavur.

Shri Swaminathan started his legislative career as a Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in 1968 and continued as a Member till 1986. He also served as Deputy Chairman of that Council from 1978 to 1980 and again from 1984 to 1986.

Shri G. Swaminathan represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House for two terms—from June, 1986 to June, 1992 and again from June, 1992, to June, 1998. He served as a Member on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, Rajya Sabha, from 1986 to 1988. He also served as the Chairman of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table from July, 1996 to June, 1998. Shri Swaminathan had also participated in various international conferences and was a member of several parliamentary delegations.

In the passing away of Shri G. Swaminathan, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and a noted social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri G. Swaminathan.

I request the hon. Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved family our deep sense of sorrow and sympathy.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 241.

...(Interruptions)...

Please allow the Question Hour ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 241. (Interruptions) No display of papers please. (Interruptions) Venkaiahji, please sit down (Interruptions) Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. (Interruptions) Please allow the Question Hour to proceed, (Interruptions) This is the Question Hour. Please allow it to proceed. (Interruptions) You should not display any papers. (Interruptions) बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। (व्यवधान) Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. (Interruptions) This is the Question Hour, gentlemen. (Interruptions) There should not be display of any papers.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): What is happening in this country, Sir, (Interruptions).

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... silence please. (Interruptions)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार का ओर से कल कहा गया था कि ...(व्यवधान)... इससे पूरा देश चिन्तित है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No display of papers please. (Interruptions) This is Question Hour. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Prime Minister should come and make a statement. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down.

Hon. Members, a situation has arisen in which the Chair has to watch helplessly disruption of the Question Hour very frequently. I, therefore, propose to call a meeting of the Rules Committee and put before the Members of the Committee two options. One, that the Question Hour be moved to another part of the day. Two, since Members don't seem to attach very great importance to the questions being answered, the Question Hour be dispensed with altogether. The House is adjourned for 30 minutes.

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

The House reassembled at thirty-six minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, you have made a serious observation. *...(Interruptions)...* Just permit me, Sir. I have given a notice for suspension of Question Hour. I have given a notice. We don't give notice on every day basis. The entire House, including me, wants the House to run and have the Question Hour. But the point is, when a serious issue which reflects on the image of Indian Parliament takes place, particularly in a foreign country, ... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; raise it at an appropriate time. *...(Interrelations)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, Sir. Please, Sir. Sir, when you stand up, we all sit down. We have all the respect for you. When it particularly happens in a foreign country and the name of India is taken, it is our bounden duty to raise the issue in the House, have a discussion, get response from the Government, and then decide what to do. *...(Interruptions)...* This is the case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, ... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this cannot be decided by one person, rules and all. *...(Interruptions)...* It has to be decided by the House again. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Venkaiahji*, all I said was that as per our collective decision taken, whenever it was taken, that a certain part of the day shall be

earmarked for a certain activity, therefore, I propose to the House, because the Committee is Committee of the House, that there are other options which may be looked at. That's all. Can we now get on with the Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what happened to the notice given by me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take it up after the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, just hear me. A serious situation has arisen because of a disclosure made in a foreign country about the decision of allowing FDI in India. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a very, very serious comment on the functioning of the Parliament and the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Venkaiahji*, take it up after the Question Hour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, Sir. It is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not disallowing it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Rule provides for suspension of Question Hour. You may dispense with that Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are occasions when the Question Hour was suspended. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other day, we suspended the Question Hour and had a discussion on FDI. ...*(Interruptions)*... The other day only, we have suspended the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your notice has been received by me. It is something that can be taken up at 12 o'clock. What is the difficulty?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is the difficulty if it is taken up at 11 o'clock?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because we follow certain procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*.. *Venkaiahji*, I appeal to you. You are a very senior Member. There is a certain procedure to be followed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am concerned; I am agitated; the entire country is agitated; the entire spectrum of political parties is agitated on this issue. That is why we are making an appeal to you.* ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Let the Government respond to this. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't say that. ...(Interruptions)... No. No. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Let the Government respond. ...(Interruptions)... A very serious situation has arisen ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. All I am saying is, do it at 12 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आप पहले सुन लीजिए कि अर्जेसी क्यों है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम एक्सप्लेन करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सुनिए, यह सवाल 12 बजे उठाइए, मैं आपको मौका दूंगा, खत्म हो गयी बात। ...(व्यवधान)... राज यह होता है, यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at thirty-nine minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Use of cooking gas by BPL and antyodaya families

†*241. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of BPL and Antyodaya families in the country;
- (b) the number of the families, out of these BPL and Antyodaya families, using cooking gas at present ;
- (c) whether Government would provide financial assistance to all these families, similar to that provided in Delhi; and
- (d) if not, the alternative arrangement Government is contemplating so that these families can also avail the facility of cooking gas?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, there are 6.52 Crore accepted number of BPL families, which includes 2.43 Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families in the year 2000. As on 30.09.2012, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have released 75.1 Lakh LPG connections to BPL families under various State Government sponsored schemes. The details are given in Statement (*See* below). In addition, a scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY) is in operation. As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is paid from the fund created for the purpose by contributions from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC. In addition, some of the State Governments have implemented schemes to provide free LPG connections to BPL families. So far 0.92 lakh LPG connections have been given to BPL families under the CSR fund scheme of OMCs in the rural areas. The “Kerosene Free Dilli” scheme of the Delhi Government has also been supported partly by the CSR funds of the OMCs and they have released 1150 number of LPG connection to BPL families under ‘Kerosene Free Dilli’.

(c) and (d) A proposal for providing one time financial assistance to BPL families for acquiring new LPG connection is under consideration.

Statement

BPL customers under various State Govt. schemes as on 01.10.2012

Sl.No.	State	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh (Deepam Scheme)	1448516	902090	1637231	3987837
2.	Chhattisgarh (Antodaya)	23387	4491	4946	32824
3.	Goa (Gran Urja Yojana)			11895	11895
4.	Gujarat (Van Bandhu)	3902		0	3902
5.	Jharkhand (Kanyadan Scheme Under	74517	8796	14619	97932

Sl.No.	State	IOC	BPC	HPC	Total
	Govt. of Jharkhand (05-06), Antyodaya Scheme under Govt. of Jharkhand (05-06, 06-07, 07-08)				
6.	Madhya Pradesh	199	5	0	204
7.	Maharashtra (TDC (Tribal Development Corporation Beneficiaries))	24033	24938	105637	154608
8.	Tamilnadu (CM's Free Connection Scheme for BPL)	1684088	736549	518185	2938822
9.	Uttaranchal (BPL to Woman)	16641		0	16641
	Total	3275283	1676869	2292513	7244665
	North East State			0	
10.	Assam (Randhan Jyoti)	130117	6131	7632	143880
11.	Mizoram .	4618		0	4618
12.	Sikkim	35298		0	35298
	Total	170033	6131	7632	183796
	Union Territory			0	
13.	Pondicherry (CM's Free Connection Scheme for BPL)	37766	29050	18621	85437
	Total	37766	29050	18621	85437
	GRAND TOTAL :	3483082	1712050	2318766	7513839

Operational freedom for PSU chiefs

*242. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's top Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have asked for an "Empowered Group of Secretaries" under the PMO for each sector so that the respective PSUs can approach them on important strategic decisions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that PSU chiefs have sought more operational freedom; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The Chief Executives of more than 20 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), under the aegis of Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE), met Prime Minister on 23rd October, 2012 along with senior Ministers and Government officials. In the presentation, made on behalf of all CPSEs, during the meeting, the issues related to (i) Improvements in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) system, (ii) Expeditious approval/execution of projects, (iii) Investment plans of CPSEs, and (iv) Long term vision/strategy of CPSEs were highlighted. On the issue of ownership of CPSEs, it was presented that as CPSEs are answerable to multiple bodies, no single point ownership is identifiable and it was suggested that an 'Empowered Group of Secretaries' under the aegis of PMO may be constituted for every sector. The other suggestions made on behalf of CPSEs include, (i) treating CPSEs as a commercial entity and not as a Government department, (ii) implementation of existing guidelines regarding vigilance clearance to CPSE executives in letter and spirit, (iii) exclusion of CPSEs from ambit of Article 12 of the constitution, (iv) constitution of Committee of Secretaries to resolve issues related to Coal, Power and Environment and Forests, (v) simpler and shorter procedure for selection to Board level posts in CPSEs and (vi) greater autonomy to Boards of CPSEs in employee related issues, etc. It has been decided to take up all personnel and operational issues of the CPSEs to ensure that these are resolved.

Increase in seats of medical colleges in Andhra Pradesh

*243. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that in spite of the direction of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh to the Medical Council of India (MCI) to increase the number of medical seats in Osmania and Warangal Medical Colleges, MCI has not increased the seats;

(b) the efforts his Ministry has made to convince MCI to permit more seats in these two colleges;

(c) whether it is a fact that MCI is intentionally dragging the issue so as to scuttle the proposal to increase the number of seats in these two colleges; and

(d) if so, the solution his Ministry is trying to find out to prevent such unscrupulous practices by MCI?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, applied for increase of MBBS seats from 200 to 250 for the academic year 2012-13. The Board of Governors, after considering the assessment report, did not grant permission to the college for increase of 50 MBBS seats in view of infrastructural deficiencies. In compliance of the Order of Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, another assessment was carried out and the report was placed before the court. The High Court while disposing of the petition directed to take appropriate steps to make the college fully equipped for sanctioning of increase intake of 50 seats for the year 2013-14. The college has submitted fresh application for increase of MBBS seats for the academic year 2013-14.

Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, submitted application for increase of MBBS seats from 150 to 200 for the academic year 2012-13. The Board of Governors, after considering the matter, rejected the application as the college did not fulfill the prescribed eligibility criteria as per MCI Regulations, 2000. The decision was challenged and the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh disposed of the petition and the appeal with the observation that the application cannot be considered for the year 2012-13 in view of the time schedule. However, the application is to be considered for the coming year. Subsequently, the college has submitted fresh application for increase of MBBS seats for 2013-14.

The Central Government has no role in granting permission to medical colleges after the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010. As per the provision of the Act, the powers under section 10(A) to grant permission for establishment of new medical colleges or opening a new or higher course study or training or increase in admission capacity in any course of study, has been delegated to Board of Governors (BoG).

Tiger and elephant projects in Odisha

*244. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of elephants and tigers in the country as per the latest census, State-wise;

(b) the years in which the latest census and the previous census was conducted;

(c) whether population of tigers and elephants has increased;

(d) the number of elephants and tigers killed during the last three years and reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has any proposal to declare more number of tiger and elephant projects in Odisha; and

(f) the number of tiger and elephant projects functioning in Odisha at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The country level tiger population has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India tiger estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010 are given in Statement I (*See* below). The details of elephant population in the country as per the last estimation conducted in 2007, State-wise, are given in Statement II (*See* below). The elephant estimation is conducted at an interval of 5 years and action has been initiated for the next round of such country level assessment (2012).

(d) As reported by States, details of tiger mortality during the last three years and current year, along with reasons, are given in Statement III (*See* below). Details of elephant mortality for the last three years, as reported by States, along with reasons are given in Statement IV (*See* below).

(e) and (f) There are only two tiger reserves in Odisha, namely, Similipal and Satkosia. 'In-principle' approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for declaring the Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary as a tiger reserve. There are three Elephant Reserves in the State, *viz.* Mayurbhanj, Mahanadi, and Sambalpur, and no new proposal in this regard is under consideration at the level of Government of India.

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

State	2006				2010				Increase/ Decrease/Stable
	Statistical		Statistical		Statistical		Statistical		
	Estimate (Number)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Upper Limit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex									
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256		Increase	
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124		Stable	
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(-)***	(-)***		Stable	
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388		Stable	
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex									
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79		Decrease	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27	Stable
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase

North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains

Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
Mizoram	6	4	8	5(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010,
North East Hills and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
TOTAL	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

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

Statement II*Population of wild elephants as reported by States*

Region	State	Elephant Population			
		1993	1997	2002	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6
North-East	Arunachal Pradesh	2102	1800	1607	1690
	Assam	5524	5312	5246	5281
	Meghalaya	2872	1840	1868	1811
	Nagaland	178	158	145	152
	Mizoram	15	22	33	12
	Manipur	50	30	12	-
	Tripura	100	70	40	59
	West Bengal (North)	186	250	292	300-350
Total for North-East		11027	9482	9243	9305-9355
East	West Bengal (South)	14	26	36	25
	Jharkhand	550	618	772	624
	Odisha	1750	1800	1841	1862
	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	122
Total for East		2314	2444	2649	2633
North	Uttarakhand	828	1130	1582	1346
	Uttar Pradesh	47	70	85	380
Total for North		875	1200	1667	1726
South	Tamil Nadu	2307	2971	3052	3867
	Karnataka	5500	6088	5838	4035
	Kerala	3500	3600	3850	6068

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[11 DEC., 2012]	<i>Starred Questions</i>		15
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Andhra Pradesh	46	57	74	28
	Maharashtra	-	-	-	7
Total for South		11353	12716	12814	14005
Islands	Andaman and Nicobar	35	35	40	-
GRAND TOTAL :		25604	25877	26413	27669-27719

Statement III*Details of tiger mortality, as reported by States, during last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	State	2009			2010			2011			2012 (as on 03.12.2012)	
		Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	4	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	6	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	8	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	9	2	6	3	3	1	3	1	3	3
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	2	9	5	2	3	3	10	4	10	4	4
8.	Kerala	0	1	2	1	1	3	4	1*	4	1*	1*
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	11	3	5	0	5	8	5	8	5	5

10. Maharashtra	4	1	5	3	4	2	10	4
11. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
13. Rajasthan	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0
14. Tamil Nadu	1	0	2	2	0	3	5	2
15. Uttarakhand	1	8	1	4	2	0	6	6
16. Uttar Pradesh	1	2	1	1	1	15	5	1
17. West Bengal	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
18. Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
19. Delhi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL :	21	45	28	25	16	40	53	29

* Includes one tiger eliminated by the Forest Department, Kerala

Statement IV*Details of elephant mortality during last three years, as reported by States*

Year	Train Accident	Poisoning	Electrocution	Poaching
2009-10	13	05	47	18
2010-11	17	00	38	26
2011-12	04	01	30	13

Elephant casualties in train accidents

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Assam	8	2	0
West Bengal	1	13	2
Tamil Nadu	1	0	0
Jharkhand	0	1	1
Kerala	3	0	0
Odisha	0	0	1
Tripura	0	1	0
TOTAL :	13	17	04

Elephant death due to poaching

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.
Assam	4	2	0
West Bengal	1	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Tamil Nadu	3	0	1
Jharkhand	0	0	1
Kerala	4	0	
Odisha	3	17	8
Karnataka	3	7	3
Nagaland	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
TOTAL :	18	26	13

Elephant death due to poisoning

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0
West Bengal	1	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	1
Uttarakhand	0	0	0
TOTAL :	1	0	1

* Information on elephant mortality during 2012-13 has not been collated.

Levying of penalty on RIL

*245. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has levied a penalty of Rs. 6600 crore on Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) for shortfall in production of gas from their KG-D6 Gas Basin;

(b) if so, whether Government has received this amount; and

(c) if not, the details of action taken in this matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No Sir. No penalty has been levied by Government of India (GOI) on RIL. However, GOI has disallowed cost recovery of \$ 1.005 billions for following reasons. Production of gas from D1 and D3 fields of KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block is not in line with the Management Committee (MC) approved Addendum to the Initial Development Plan (AIDP). The Contractor has failed to adhere to the approved AIDP both in terms of drilling and putting on stream the number of wells and the gas production rate. As a result, the actual cumulative gas production from D1 and D3 fields upto 31.03.2012 was 1.584 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF), as against the projected cumulative gas production of 2.030 TCF as per approved AIDP for the same period. According to Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH), the decline in gas production from KG-D6 block is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Out of a total 18 gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields, 6 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field, 2 oil/gas producers have ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

Further, the Contractor has submitted the following reasons for less gas production as compared to AIDP of D1 and D3 fields:

- (i) Considering the reservoir behaviour based on existing wells in main

channel area, as well as the reservoir characteristics in overbank areas of D1 and D3 fields, any additional wells in D1 and D3 fields, may not help improve either production rate or recovery.

- (ii) Substantial variance in Reservoir Behavior and Character has been observed *vis-a-vis* the prediction, and there seem to be reservoir constraints in achieving the gas production rates.
- (iii) Pressure decline is several times higher than originally envisaged.
- (iv) Early water production in some of the wells was not predicted in initial reservoir simulations, though overall field water production is small.
- (v) The Contractor's inability to firm up appropriate drilling locations on plea of geological complexities.

Government have not accepted the contention of the contractor and therefore, in May 2012, had ordered proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. RIL, the Operator of KG-D6 block, has initiated arbitration proceedings on the matter according to the provisions of the Production Sharing Contract and Government of India have also appointed arbitrator.

(b) and (c) The cost recovery of RIL is subject to the decision in arbitration proceedings.

Power Infrastructure in Bihar

*246. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the installed capacity of power generation in public and private sector, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the installed capacity in all other General Category States and even in some of the Special Category States is higher than the installed capacity in Bihar;

(c) if so, whether Government is proposing to undertake any targeted measures to improve the power infrastructure in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details

of the installed capacity of power generation as on 31.10.2012 in the Public and Private Sectors are given in Statement (*See* below). All the General Category States except Goa and some of the Special Category States have higher installed capacity for power generation than Bihar.

(c) and (d) Improvement in the power infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States. The Government of India supplements and provides support to the States in this regard.

Four power generation projects with total installed capacity of 4690 MW are planned to be commissioned in Bihar in the Central Sector during the Twelfth Plan.

Under the Central Government Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), in Bihar, 54 projects with project cost of Rs. 7625.26 Crores have been sanctioned covering 23,845 un-electrified villages and provision of free electricity connections to 56,58,692 BPL households. Further, in the Central Government Scheme of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), in Bihar, Rs. 216.61 Crores have been sanctioned under Part-A (IT) of the Scheme for 71 towns including one SCADA Project for Patna City and Rs. 1155.21 Crores have been sanctioned for 64 towns under Part-B of this Scheme.

Additionally, Rs. 2728.98 Crores have been sanctioned under the Special Plan to Bihar for strengthening of the sub-transmission system.

Statement

Installed power generation capacity as on 31.10.2012

		(In MW)		
		Public	Private	Total
A. General Category States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,146.02	4,538.81	16,684.83
2.	Bihar	1,818.43	15.50	1,833.93
3.	Chhattisgarh	3,427.21	2,221.90	5,649.11
4.	Goa	340.32	78.00	418.32
5.	Gujarat	9,678.34	13,758.70	23,437.04
6.	Haryana	6,209.65	1,588.60	7,798.25

	Public	Private	Total
7. Jharkhand	1,623.86	1,426.00	3,049.86
8. Karnataka	8,868.96	4,621.67	13,490.63
9. Kerala	3,631.86	195.87	3,827.73
10. Madhya Pradesh	8,689.81	645.55	9,335.36
11. Maharashtra	18,536.66	9,411.82	27,948.48
12. Odisha	4,163.33	2,433.00	6,596.33
13. Punjab	7,005.89	407.08	7,412.97
14. Rajasthan	7,368.18	3,107.30	10,475.48
15. Tamil Nadu	9,817.32	8,469.05	18,286.37
16. Uttar Pradesh	10,155.11	3,707.88	13,862.99
17. West Bengal	7,147.72	1,359.57	8,507.29
Sub-Total (A)	1,20,628.67	57,98.630	1,78,614.97
B. Special Category States			
1. Arunachal Pradesh	213.73	0.03	213.76
2. Assam	995.54	24.50	1,020.04
3. Himachal Pradesh	1,966.10	1,748.00	3,714.10
4. Jammu and Kashmir	2,356.15	-	2,356.15
5. Manipur	157.80	-	157.80
6. Meghalaya	373.62	-	373.62
7. Mizoram	138.92	-	138.92
8. Nagaland	103.18	-	103.18
9. Sikkim	206.48	-	206.48
10. Tripura	265.07	-	265.07

	Public	Private	Total
11. Uttarakhand	2,141.51	415.05	2,556.56
Sub-Total (B)	8,918.10	2,187.58	11,105.68
C. Others*	19,408.00	147.41	19,555.41
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	1,48,954.77	60,321.29	2,09,276

* Others include Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, DVC, NLC, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Central unallocated power.

Dispute of land with MPT

*247. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Goa is engaged in any land dispute with the Mormugao Port Trust (MPT);

(b) if so, the total land area in possession of MPT and the total area on which the State Government is claiming the right;

(c) how MPT has derived its right on the land claimed by the State Government;

(d) whether MPT has obtained legal opinion with regard to the title to the land disputed by the State Government;

(e) if so, the details of this opinion and whether MPT has placed this opinion before the State Government; and

(f) whether any meeting has taken place between MPT and State Government since June 2012, till date?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, the following Land related issues remain unresolved between the State Government of Goa and Mormugao Port Trust:

1. **Adarsh Nagar Land at Chicalim, Goa**—An area of 23,553 sq. mtrs. of land at Adarsh Nagar was acquired for the purpose of rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons due to construction of four-lane Port connectivity road and other projects. An amount of Rs. 34,07,291/- was

paid by Mormugao Port Trust to the State Government on account of acquisition of this land. Though the amount for acquisition for land was paid by Mormugao Port Trust to Government of Goa in the year 2001, land transfer has not yet been made by the State Government so far.

2. **Land purchased from Mormugao Planning and Development Authority (MPDA)** at Dabolim—In the year 1999, an agreement was signed with Mormugao Planning and Development Authority (MPDA) Government of Goa for purchase of 20,500 sq. mtrs. of land at Dabolim for port related activities at a total cost of Rs.2.46 crores and the amount was paid to MPDA. Though the land was acquired for the purpose of port related activities, the registration in the name of Mormugao Port Trust has not been made by MPDA on the ground that this land should be used for residential purpose and not for port related activities.

(f) No, Sir.

Reduction in flights due to rise in operating costs

†248. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to rise in operating costs airlines operating in the country have decided to reduce the number of flights;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this is just an estimate that by this decision, their economic losses would come down; and
- (d) if so, what is Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir, No such instances has come to the notice of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

CAG's letter for withholding RIL approvals

*249. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received any letter from CAG to withhold all approvals given to Reliance Industries Limited (RIL);

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken on this letter against RIL for not co-operating with the Government auditor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. CAG has not asked Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to withhold approvals to RIL. However, CAG has recommended that pending complete submission of all supporting records by the operators of Panna-Mukta and Tapti (PMT) and KG-D6 relating to expenditure for previous years upto 2011-12 and comprehensive and detailed scrutiny thereof to verify that Government's financial interests have not been adversely affected in any way, the Ministry may examine all relevant issues closely and carefully before considering the desirability of any further approvals of capital expenditure through the Annual Work Programme and Budget, Development Plans or otherwise, except those of an emergent nature. Government have directed the Contractor to provide access to all records, accounts, documents of the block to CAG as per Production Sharing Contract (PSC) and extant legal framework. RIL has agreed to audit by CAG for block KG-DWN-98/3 for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the contractor under the contractual provisions.

Environmental clearance for Navi Mumbai Airport

*250. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the development project of Navi Mumbai International Airport, a green field project is pending as required scientific study has not been conducted by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the current status of the project;

(c) if not, the concrete steps Ministry has proposed to complete the required scientific study at the earliest; and

(d) by when, the approval will be accorded for the Navi Mumbai International Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The proposal of Navi Mumbai International Airport at Maharashtra has been accorded Environment and

Coastal Regulation Zone clearance on 22nd November, 2010 with necessary conditions on environmental safeguards, after following due procedure of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the reply given to parts (a) and (b) above.

Study on impact of sand mining on ecology

*251. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: :

(a) whether Government is aware that sand mining is rampant in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that over-extraction of sand would badly impact on ecology;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking any measures to study the impact of sand mining on the ecology;

(d) whether Government has received any suggestion to conduct such a study/research; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Sand mining is regulated in terms of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules framed therein. All mining activities of minor minerals, including sand, require prior environment clearance. This is with a view to ensuring that the mining is done in a scientific and sustainable manner.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) had constituted on 24.03.2009 a group under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Environment and Forests) to look into the environmental aspects associated with mining of minor minerals. The group submitted its report in March 2010 and made several recommendations relating to definition of minor mineral, size of mine lease, period of mine lease, cluster of mine approach for small sized mines, requirement of mine plan for minor minerals, river bed mining etc. MoEF have asked the States to examine the

report and to issue necessary instructions for incorporating the recommendations made in the report in the Mineral Concession Rules for mining of minor minerals under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 27.02.2012 in IA No. 12-13 of 2011 in SLP(C) No. 19628-19629 of 2009 in the matter of "Deepak Kumar etc. vs. State of Haryana and Ors." has ordered that the State Governments and UTs should take immediate steps to frame necessary rules under Section 15 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 taking, *inter-alia*, into consideration the recommendations of MoEF in its report of March, 2010.

Valuation of Scooters India Ltd.

*252. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to carry out any exercise for the valuation of Scooters India Limited;

(b) whether Government plans to disinvest its shares in Scooters India Limited; and

(c) if so, the details thereof,

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Scooters India Limited, Lucknow (SIL) is a public sector unit under the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. Government on 19.05.2011 approved revival of SIL by transfer of entire Government equity to a suitable identified strategic partner through Department of Disinvestment (DoD). Subsequent to this, a Resolution seeking Parliamentary approval to implement Government decision was moved and listed during the Monsoon Session 2011 of the Parliament. Due to subsequent developments including improved performance of the company, the matter was reconsidered and the Resolution so introduced was withdrawn.

(c) Question does not arise.

Budgetary allocation for health sector

†*253. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether people across the country are very discontented with the kind of services being provided by Government on basic needs like health service;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether budgetary allocation made under the head 'health services' by Government is too meagre;

(c) whether there is a need to increase this amount in the Budget immediately to provide better health services in Government hospitals;

(d) whether the Health Insurance Scheme should be extended to more people; and

(e) if so, Government's plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The delivery of health care largely rests with the States, Health being a State subject. Therefore, the provisioning for health care delivery system varies from State to State. Shortages in public health infrastructure in terms of population coverage norms, impacts the capacity to deliver adequate preventive, promotive and curative health care services. However, despite these constraints, various health initiatives taken by the Government of India under National Rural Health Mission has enabled improvement in health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has registered a decline of 14 points from 2005 and is 44 per 1000 live births in 2011. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India declined from 254 per one lakh live births during the period 2004-06 to 212 per one lakh live birth in 2007-09. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the country has also declined from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.5 in 2010.

(b) and (c) The allocation of funds to health sector *inter-alia* is dependent on the overall resource availability of the Government, competing sectoral priorities, as also the absorptive capacity of the system. The allocation of funds to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has increased to Rs. 30,477 crore (BE) in 2012-13 from Rs. 26,760 crore (BE) in 2011-12. Higher availability of resources enables expansion in public health care provisioning.

(d) and (e) Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The Scheme is presently being implemented in 26 States/Union Territories and more than 3.30 crore smart cards have been issued as on 19.11.2012.

The Government has been expanding the coverage of RSBY in a phased manner. Apart from BPL families, RSBY coverage has been extended to cover the following additional categories:

- (i) Building and other construction workers
- (ii) Railway porters
- (iii) Street vendors
- (iv) MGNREGA workers who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year.
- (v) Beedi workers
- (vi) Domestic workers

Abuse of ground water for industrial use

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wildlife Society of Odisha (WSO) has sent a complaint to the Ministry asking for an enquiry into the alleged abuse of ground water for industrial use by Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. in Odisha for its projects in Angul and Berbil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Government's action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests received a complaint from the Wildlife Society of Odisha (WSO) in November, 2010 regarding violation by M/s Jindal Steel and Power Ltd. (JSPL) for drawl of huge quantity of ground water by digging bore wells for construction of 6 million tonnes per annum of Integrated Steel Plant and 1000 MW Captive Power Plant at Kerjang in District Angul in Odisha. The complainant had also alleged that the environmental clearance granted to M/s JSPL on 22.2.2007 stipulates that the water would be obtained from the Brahmani River/Samal Barrage.

(c) The matter was investigated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and it was found that M/s JSPL has obtained permission on 5th October,

2007 from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India for withdrawal of 5,000 m³/day of ground water besides obtaining permission for drawl of 95.16 cusecs (9,700 m³/hr) of water from River Brahmani on 26th August, 2008 from Department of Water Resources, Government of Odisha.

Schemes for conservation of tigers

*255. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government can provide the number of tigers in the country as on 31 March, 2010;

(b) what has been the difference between the afore-asked numbers and the tiger population five years back;

(c) whether Government has ascertained the number of tiger deaths, which are not natural;

(d) if so, whether Government has proposed any new scheme in this regard or restructuring the old schemes; and

(e) the details thereof in terms of both the budgetary allocation and the workforce involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The country level tiger population, assessed once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India tiger estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details of tiger estimation for the year 2006 and 2010 are given in Statement I (*See* below).

(c) The details of tiger mortality for the last three years and the current year, as reported by States, are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger has been revised in 2008 and 2011 to incorporate additional components. Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) Details of funding assistance provided to tiger range States under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the XI Plan period and current financial year are given in Statement IV (*See* below). The said Scheme is implemented by the Project Tiger Division of the Ministry/National Tiger Conservation Authority at the Central Government level, with its Regional Offices located at Guwahati, Nagpur and Bengaluru, while State Government officials are responsible for day to day management of tiger reserves involving local workforce, as and when required.

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

State	Tiger Population								
	2006				2010				Increase/ Decrease/Stable
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Statistical Upper Limit		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex									
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256		Increase	
Uttar Pradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124		Stable	
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(-)**	(-)**		Stable	
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388		Stable	
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex									
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79		Decrease	
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27		Stable	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase

North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains

Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since It was not assessed in 2010,
Mizoram	6	4	8	5(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since It was not assessed in 2010,
North East Hills and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since It was not assessed in 2006.
TOTAL	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

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

Statement-II*Details of tiger mortality for the last three years and current year, as reported by States*

Sl.No.	State	2009		2010		2011		2012 (as on 03.12.2012)	
		Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	9	2	6	3	3	1	3
4.	Bihar	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	2	9	5	2	3	3	10	4
8.	Kerala	0	1	2	1	1	3	4	1*

9. Madhya Pradesh	4	11	3	5	0	5	8	5
10. Maharashtra	4	1	5	3	4	2	10	4
11. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Odisha	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
13. Rajasthan	0	3	3	1	0	1	0	0
14. Tamil Nadu	1	0	2	2	0	3	5	2
15. Uttarakhand	1	8	1	4	2	0	6	6
16. Uttar Pradesh	1	2	1	1	1	15	5	1
17. West Bengal	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
18. Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
19. Delhi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	21	45	28	25	16	40	53	29

* Includes one tiger eliminated by the Forest Department, Kerala.

Statement-III

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 making enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves. etc.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of anti-poaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter-alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of five new tiger reserves, and the sites are:, Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh), Sunabeda (Odisha), Mukundara Hills (including Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambal Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan) and Satyamangalam (Tamil Nadu). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) for

declaring as a tiger reserve. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Nagzira-Navegaon (Maharashtra), (iv) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (v) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa) and (vi) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanadu Valley (Tamil Nadu).

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter-alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh per family to Rs. 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are benchmarks for future tiger conservation/strategy.
9. The 17 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (35123.9547 sq. km.), and the buffer/peripheral area (28750.73421 sq.km.) of all the 41 tiger reserves in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

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

12. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
13. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
14. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
15. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
16. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).
17. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done.
18. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

19. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget

Speech of the 29th February, 2008, *inter-alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. The States of Karnataka and Maharashtra have already created and deployed the STPF.

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

Recent initiatives

21. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
22. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
23. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
24. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection, besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.
26. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
27. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
28. Action initiated for using Information Technology to strengthen surveillance in tiger reserves.
29. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in

2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657, respectively.

30. The second round of independent assessment of Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Tiger Reserves done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves based on globally used framework.
31. Increase in the allocation for Project Tiger with additional components.
32. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
33. As an outcome of the fourth Trans-border Consultative Group Meeting held in New Delhi, a joint resolution has been signed with Nepal for biodiversity and tiger conservation.
34. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority sanctioned at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
35. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level monitoring.

Statement-IV

Details of funds released to States under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during Eleventh Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) and the current financial year (2012-13)

Sl.No.	States	Release						(Rs. in lakhs)
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.9175	56.9830	138.2540	155.6450	154.4060	404.8904	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.2542	246.1710	64.7100	226.7020	236.7857	420.0872	
3.	Assam	95.6140	1092.3790	194.2900	1509.4720	947.5088	123.608	
4.	Bihar	98.3205	49.6730	8.8560	158.3550	172.1930	247.792	
5.	Chhattisgarh	35.2250	169.8700	1383.5020	1813.7250	702.7260	425.5284	
6.	Jharkhand	45.1600	115.3770	117.1386	130.6160	156.3465	82.6878	
7.	Karnataka	1159.7149	689.8390	657.0620	1660.0500	1830.6500	708.4337	
8.	Kerala	153.2449	267.0900	311.4200	323.4600	429.7700	411.868	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2975.9411	6998.5420	2582.4762	3962.730	5352.710	5357.2446
10.	Maharashtra	295.7191	411.1250	373.5170	2789.0600	3622.3420	513.941
11.	Mizoram	82.9000	241.4500	2171.000	187.6900	225.2880	192.9848
12.	Odisha	43.2800	625.9900	221.7400	815.2900	555.0761	142.956
13.	Rajasthan	410.6800	2708.9500	10694.1700	2368.925	67.210	2966.983
14.	Tamil Nadu	45.0000	690.8060	258.3540	520.9450	605.9640	323.4878
15.	Uttarakhand	202.0050	462.8500	246.2050	339.9450	399.7600	89.435
16.	Uttar Pradesh	134.8900	417.5130	431.5170	407.4600	446.1258	234.508
17.	West Bengal	308.6741	228.3940	298.7850	502.4800	157.6600	404.916
	TOTAL	6,270.5403	15,473.002	20,152.997	17,872.391	16,062.522	13,051.3517

LPG gas pilferage

†*256. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the illegal practice of refilling of LPG from big cylinders to small 3 kg gas cylinders is rampant in gas agencies, and gas stove shops, especially in big cities of the country and many accidents have taken place during refilling;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this kind of refilling in gas agencies and gas stove shops is allowed under rules or any permit or licence has been issued in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government would take any strict action against people involved in such type of business or any action to check it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that the following cases of unauthorized LPG filling have come to their notice and their details are as under:-

Year	No. of established cases of unauthorized LPG filling units operating	No. of accidents took place due to unauthorized refilling	Action taken
2009-10	2	Nil	Cases booked by the authorities under EC Act
2010-11	3	Nil	Cases booked by the authorities under EC Act
2011-12	Nil	Nil	Nil
April-Sept., 2012	1	Nil	Cases booked by the authorities under EC Act

(c) to (e) No. Refilling of LPG cylinders without approval of Petroleum Explosive Safety Organization (PESO) is illegal.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The following steps are being taken to control such pilferage of LPG:

- Surprise Quality Control Checks which includes weighment of cylinders are carried out at the distributors godown.
- *En route* weight checking of filled cylinders available in delivery vehicle is being done by the field officers to check pilferage/presence of any underweight cylinders.
- The distributors have also been instructed to satisfy the customers about correct weight of cylinder by weighing them, to ensure that the seals are verified and shown to the customers at the time of delivery and in case any under-weight cylinder is received by the customer, such cylinders are replaced free of charge by the OMCs.

Whenever OMCs receive such complaints, these are investigated and if the complaint is established suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor(s) in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG)/Distributorship Agreement.

MDG provide, *inter-alia* for following penal action against the distributor for supply of partially used cylinders/pilfering product from cylinders:-

- Fine of Rs. 20,000/- plus the price of LPG pilfered/supplied short at commercial rate for 1st offence
- Fine of Rs. 50,000/- plus the price of LPG pilfered/supplied short at commercial rate for 2nd offence
- Termination of distributorship on 3rd offence.

OMCs have reported that based on the established complaints of supply of partially used cylinder/pilfering product by LPG distributors, action has been initiated in 108 cases in the country during the last three years.

In addition to the action taken by the OMCs, State Governments are also empowered under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000 promulgated under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against blackmarketing of domestic LPG. Similarly, the Weights and Measures Departments of the States/UTs can also initiate legal action against those LPG distributors found supplying under-weight LPG cylinders.

Sale of banned drugs

*257. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drugs banned in other countries are being sold in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such drugs, the countries where they are banned and the reasons for permitting the sale of the same in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many public representatives and health activists are demanding to ban sale of such drugs in the country; and

(d) if so, the action the Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) A drug banned /restricted in one country may continue to be marketed in other countries as the respective Government examines the usage, doses, indications permitted etc. and overall risk benefits ratio and takes decisions on the continued marketing of any drug in that country.

Safety issues of drug formulations, as and when reported, are assessed in consultation with the Expert Committees/Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB). Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committees/DTAB, the Central Government prohibits manufacture, sale and distribution of such drugs in the country through Gazette Notification.

Concerns were raised on the continued marketing of certain drugs like nimesulide, phenylpropanolamine etc. in the country. Safety issues of drugs were examined by Expert Committee/Drugs Technical Advisory Board and based on their recommendations, the Central Government has prohibited/suspended manufacture, sale and distribution of following drugs during the last three years and current year in the country through Gazette Notification.

1. Rimonabant.
2. Rosiglitazone.
3. Nimesulide formulations in children below 12 years of age.
4. Cisapride and its formulations for human use.

5. Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use.
6. Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use except its
 - (i) Topical application for wound Healing; and
 - (ii) Injection for pelvic inflammatory disease.
7. Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
8. R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
9. Gatifloxacin formulation for systemic use in human by any route including oral and injectable.
10. Tegaserod and its formulations.
11. Letrozole for induction of ovulation in anovulatory infertility.
12. Serodiagnostic test kits for diagnosis of tuberculosis.

Such action has been taken in respect of 91 drugs in the country so far.

Cleaning of major polluted rivers in the country

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

- (a) whether Government has identified the major polluted rivers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any concrete steps for cleaning of these rivers;
- (d) if so, the steps taken along with the expenditure incurred during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (e) the time by when water of these rivers is likely to be cleaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Based on the water quality monitoring of various rivers in the country carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board, 150 polluted stretches have been identified. The State-wise details of polluted river stretches are given in Statement I (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The river conservation programme started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) in 1985 in the identified polluted stretches of the river Ganga. The Plan was expanded to include other major rivers under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), which presently covers 41 rivers in 191 towns spread over 20 States. The schemes are implemented on a cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States. Various pollution abatement schemes taken up under the Plan, *inter-alia*, include interception and diversion of raw sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, creation of low cost sanitation facilities, setting up of electric/improved wood crematoria and river front development. Expenditure incurred for implementation of schemes under NRCP during the last three years are given in Statement II (*See below*).

Further, the Central Pollution Control Board and respective State Pollution Control Boards monitor industries for compliance with respect to effluents discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for abatement of pollution in rivers through the NRCP.

Statement-I

State-wise details of polluted river stretches

Sl.No.	Name of State	Names of the Rivers	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,	19

1	2	3	4
		Kaveri, Kim, Kolak, Mindhola, Mahi, Panam, Shedi, Sabarmati and Tapi	
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, Chandrabhaga, Venna river, Ulhas, Rangavali and Bhatsa	28
10.	Punjab	Satluj and Ghaggar	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	Adyar, Coovum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Tambiraparani, Bhavani and Palar	9
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Hindon, Western Kali (partly covered), Kali nadi eastern, Bagad, Ganga, Gomti, Ramganga, Saryu and Rihand	12
13.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tunga, Tungabhadra, Laxmantirtha, Kali, Krishna, Hundri, Kundu, Arkavati and Malprabha	11
14.	Manipur	Nambul	1
15.	Rajasthan	Bandi, Berech, Jojari, Chambal and Khetri	5
16.	Uttarakhand	Kosi, Dhela and Kichha and Bahalla	3
17.	Jharkhand	Subarnrekha and Sankh	2
18.	Kerala	Karamana, Puzhackal and Kadambayar	3
19.	Tripura	Agartala canal and Haora	2
20.	Bihar	Sikrana	1

1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	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

Statement II

Cost of projects sanctioned and funds released under National River Conservation Plan including National Ganga River Basin Authority during last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Cost of new projects sanctioned	Funds Released in last three years and current year (Ongoing + new projects)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	36.89
2.	Bihar	441.85	35.37
3.	Delhi	20.32	184.67
4.	Haryana	229.70	57.10
5.	Jharkhand	—	—
6.	Gujarat	262.13	42.10
7.	Goa	—	—
8.	Karnataka		0.96

1	2	3	4
9.	Kerala	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	74.29	24.27
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6.20	0.90
12.	Nagaland	—	—
13.	Odisha	—	5.00
14.	Punjab	515.52	138.64
15.	Rajasthan	149.59	40.00
16.	Sikkim	151.69	72.09
17.	Tamil Nadu	2.54	3.10
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1385.95	445.46
19.	Uttarakhand	135.93	49.82
20.	West Bengal	690.10	251.21
TOTAL		4065.81	1387.68

Decision of EGoM on pricing of KGD-6 Gas

†*259. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale-price of gas being produced from KGD-6 Oil Block is under consideration of the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM);

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government had sent a request to the EGoM in October, 2012 for not increasing the prices of gas;

(c) if so, whether this request has been withdrawn recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for withdrawing the request?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) The EGoM has approved the price formula based on which

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the current NELP gas produced from the block KG-DWN-98/3 works out to be US \$ 4.2 per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) at crude price greater or equal to US \$ 60 per barrel. The EGoM has approved the price formula for a period of five (5) years from the date of commencement of supply of gas from the above block.

In the meeting held on 24.2.2012, EGoM has desired that advice of Ministry of Law and Justice including views of Attorney General of India be obtained in the matter of gas price revision for consideration of EGoM.

(b) to (d) A draft Note for EGOM has been prepared accordingly and circulated for Inter Ministerial consultation.

Malpractices indulged in by private constructors in highway contracts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that private contractors are indulging into various malpractices and grafts in the highway contracts awarded to them;

(b) whether any such fraudulent practices have come to the notice of Government during the contracts awarded to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures being adopted by Government to check such frauds and grafts in future, along with penal proceedings initiated against the erring contractors?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) Complaints about malpractices and grafts by private companies, whenever received are examined and actions are taken including debarring from competing in future contracts against such company, if found guilty. Recently, World Bank's Institutional integrity unit has alleged that some companies executing World Bank funded projects in the State of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh have committed sanctionable practices.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has been asked to verify the kind of consequences occurred on the outcome of the projects in terms of quality or project completion and take appropriate action as per provisions of agreements with the contractors. Accordingly, investigation was initiated by NHAI but in the

meantime Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) intimated that they were also verifying the same complaint and also requisitioned certain documents from NHAI. The matter is now with CBI.

National Highways construction projects are awarded with transparent bidding process under National Competitive Bidding (NCB) as well as International Competitive Bidding (ICB). The procurement and award process follows the procedures laid down in Request for Qualification (RFQ)/Request for Proposal (RFP)/Standard Bidding Document (SBD) published by Ministry of Finance/Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. Apart from this, to bring more transparency, e-procurement/e-tendering has also been introduced which is a fully transparent procedure in which the bidders can view the opening of bids on-line. They shall also be able to view the results of tendering process as soon as the same is made public.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSATRRED QUESTIONS

Air India turn around

1861. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the noted civil aviation consultancy, Centre for Asia Pacific Aviation (CAPA), Air India can make turn around;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that according to CAPA to make Air India turn around, Government needs to revamp the Air India's board and management to achieve the desired objectives;

(d) whether it is also a fact that for the first time in several years, Air India's disappointing performance is heading in a positive direction which could become a trigger for an overall turn around; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No such report has been received by the Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Air India's operating performance during April-September, 2012 has improved in comparison to the corresponding period in 2011. The Passenger Revenue has gone up by Rs. 328.88 crores, an improvement of 6.1 per cent, Yield has improved from Rs. 3.43 per kilometres to Rs. 4.31 per kilometre and the load factor has improved from 69.3 per cent to 70.9 per cent.

Vacancies in DGCA

1862. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of posts in the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) are lying vacant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that non-filling up of these vacancies occurred during the period from 2001 to 2009, the period when aviation activities grew by leaps and bounds; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the year 2009, an additional 427 Group 'A' and 48 Group 'B' and 'C' posts were created in Directorate General of Civil Aviation. Out of these additional posts, some posts were new posts for which no Recruitment Rules existed and in respect of other existing posts also, the Recruitment Rules were needed to be reviewed and amended.

(c) Action has already been initiated to fill the vacant posts in accordance with the Recruitment Rules notified in the Gazette.

New flight services from Bhavnagar

1863. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to start new flight services from Bhavnagar to Kolkata, New Delhi, Chennai and other parts of the country keeping in view of the proposed new power plant at Bhavnagar in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted any traffic survey in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down these Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of second runway at Juhu airport, Mumbai

1864. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to close down the second runway at Juhu airport, Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for closing down the second runway at Juhu airport;

(d) whether Airports Authority of India (AAI) has issued no objection certificates to some builders, allowing them to increase the height of buildings that comes in the approach path of the second runway at Juhu airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A proposal from Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been received for de-notification of runway 16/34 at Juhu airport in

Mumbai. According to this proposal part of the runway will continue to be available for helicopter operations;

(c) As per Inner Horizontal Surface (IHS) Study Report, runway 16/34 at Juhu airport cannot be used for operation in any combination with reference to Mumbai airport.

(d) and (e) Information is being collected.

Safety of Patna airport for big aircrafts

1865. SHRI N.K. SINGH Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has concluded that the Patna airport is unsafe for operation of big aircrafts;

(b) whether the runway of the Patna airport is of an inadequate length;

(c) whether there are obstacles on either sides of the runway, making it unsafe for flights; and

(d) the details of measures being undertaken to remedy the situation and make the Patna airport safe for passengers and aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (c) The Patna aerodrome has been identified as critical airport from flight operations point of view due to the presence of obstacles on runway approaches. However, the big aircrafts operate at Patna airport with load penalty and operational restrictions without compromising the safety of aircraft operations.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Action for removing/reducing the height of obstacles around Patna airport has already been initiated by Airports Authority of India in coordination with the State Government.

Funds given and spent in Assam

1866. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

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

- (b) the purposes for which these funds were allocated/spent; and
 (c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is the only organization under Ministry of Civil Aviation which has plan schemes in Assam. Details of funds allocated and spent by AAI during the last three years and the current year, in Assam are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Funds allocated	Amount spent
2009-10	41.47	55.45
2010-11	30.07	21.71
2011-12	28.31	4.46
2012-13	10.08	0.52 (Up to Oct, 2012)

(b) These funds were allocated by Government for development and upgradation of airport infrastructure in Assam. Expenditure also includes the share of Airports Authority of India. Airport-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Allocation of funds is an yearly exercise undertaken on the basis of scope of work planned.

Statement

Detail of amount spent in Assam

(Rs. in crores)

Station	Scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Oct. 12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dibrugarh	Construction of new terminal Building i/c land acquisition	5.580	0.190	0.000	0.000
Dibrugarh	Extention and strength of sunway to 8000 ft. i/c land acquisition	11.420	12.560	1.111	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dibrugarh	Construction of fire station	1.260	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guwahati	C/o. of isolation aircraft parking stand	8.320	0.000	0.238	0.000
Guwahati	Relocation of Boundry wall and road coming under Apron area	2.720	0.820	0.000	0.000
Guwahati	Exlen. Of Runway from 9000 Ft. to 12000 Ft.	6.510	2.460	0.173	0.000
Guwahati	Filling in the newly acquired area for international T.B	15.070	4.400	0.962	0.000
Guwahati	Renovation of passenger toilets in Terminal building	1.040	0.000	0.000	0.000
Guwahati	Civil and electrical work for MSSR	0.000	1.220	0.000	0.000
Silchar	Runway extention work	1.650	0.050	1.301	0.405
	Other Schemes	1.880	0.007	0.677	0.115
TOTAL		55.450	21.707	4.462	0.520

Rise of domestic air fares

1867. DR CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- whether there has been significant rise in domestic air fares during the current year;
- if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- the steps taken by Government to check this trend and to find out the airlines that are over charging the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air fares applicable for domestic passengers are determined by the market forces and are not fixed by the Government. Airfares are dependent upon ATF prices, Airport Development Charges, Passenger Services

fee, Foreign exchange rates, Service Tax, etc. Fluctuations in any of these components affect the airfares. Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the airfares offered by the airlines in lower bucket are affordable. The airfares increase with the increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast. Random monitoring of domestic airfares revealed that the airfares are remaining within the fare band made available by the scheduled airlines on their respective websites.

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

Scheduled domestic airlines have been asked to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise on monthly basis and also to notify noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs. of effecting such a change. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

Further, DGCA also monitors tariff on specific sectors on regular basis.

Unprofitable airports in the Country

1868. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of unprofitable airports in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to develop them, airport-wise;
- (c) the names of underutilized airports in the country, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has made any analysis about the cost effectiveness of these airports; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for their maximum utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Details of non-profitable airports managed and maintained by Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Status of development of some of these non-profitable airport is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) There is no underutilisation of any operational airports in the country. Terminal capacity is planned based on the projected traffic growth for the next 5-10 years and further expansion is considered after the saturation point is reached. However, air services are provided by airlines depending upon traffic demand and commercial viability. Hence, it cannot be treated as under-utilization of airports. All airports which are operational are being optimally utilized.

(d) and (e) AAI is maintaining non-profitable airports for providing connectivity and to meet socio-economic considerations of the Government. Also, these airports work as feeder airport to the major airport.

Statement-I

Airport Authority of India

Statement of loss making airports during 2010-11

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year		
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the airport
1.	Andman and Nicobar	Portblair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah
3.		Donakonda
4.		Hyderabad (Bagumpet)
5.		Nadirgul (Flying Club)
6.		Rajamundry
7.		Tirupathi
8.		Vijaywada
9.		Vishakhapatnam
10.		Warangal

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the airport
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat
12.		Tezu
13.	Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)
14.		Guwahati
15.		Jorhat
16.		Lilabari (Norh Lakhimpur)
17.		Rupsi
18.		Shella
19.		Silchar (Kumbhigram)
20.		Tezpur
21.	Bihar	Gaya
22.		Jogbani
23.		Muzaffarpur
24.		Patna
25.		Raxaul
26.	Chhandigarh	Chandigarh
27.	Chattisgarh	Bilaspur
28.		Raipur (Manna Camp)
29.	Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)
30.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
31.		Bhuj
32.		Dessa (Palampur)
33.		Jamnagar
34.		Kandla
35.		Keshod (Junagarh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the airport
36.		Porbandar
37.		Surat
38.		Rajkot
39.		Vadodra (Baroda)
40.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)
41.		Kullu (Bhuntar)
42.		Shimla
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
44.		Leh
45.		Srinagar
46.	Jharkhand	Chakulia
47.		Ranchi
48.	Karnataka	Bangalore (HAL)
49.		Belgaum
50.		Hubli
51.		Manglore
52.		Mysore
53.	Kerala	Trivandrum
54.	Lakshdeep Island	Agatti
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
56.		Gwalior
57.		Indore
58.		Jabalpur
59.		Khajuraho
60.		Khandwa

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the airport
61.		Panna
62.		Satna
63.	Maharashtra	Akola
64.		Aurangabad
65.		Gondia
66.		Jalgaon
67.	Manipur	Imphal
68.	Meghalaya	Shillong (Barapani)
69.	Mizoram	Turial (Aizwal)
70.	Nagaland	Dimapur
71.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
72.		Jharsuguda
73.	Pondicherry	Puducherry
74.	Punjab	Amritsar
75.		Ludhiana
76.		Pathankot
77.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
78.		Jaisalmer
79.		Jodhpur
80.		Kota
81.		Kishangarh
82.		Udaipur
83.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
84.		Madurai
85.		Salem

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the airport
86.		Tiruchirapalli
87.		Tuticorin
88.		Vellore
89.	Tripura	Agartala
90.		Kailashahar
91.		Kamalpur
92.		Khowai
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
94.		Allahabad
95.		Gorakhpur
96.		Kanpur
97.		Kanpur (Chakeri)
98.		Lalitpur
99.		Lucknow
100.		Varanasi
101.	Uttranchal	Dehradun
102.		Pant Nagar
103.	West Bengal	Asansol
104.		Bagdogra
105.		Balurghat
106.		Behala
107.		Cooch-Behar
108.		Malda

Statement-II*Status of development of airports in the Country*

Sl.No.	State	Airport	Status of Work		
			Work Completed	Work in Progress	Work Planned
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman and Nicobar	Port Blair	Expansion and strengthening of apron	Hanger, Annexe Building, Apron/Link Twy etc. for ICG	New Integrated T/B and expansion of Apron
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Runway and apron works, for ATR72 type of aircraft.	Pre-fabricated New Terminal building. ATC Tower cum Tech. block and fire station.	Nil
3.		Rajahmundry	Construction of New Terminal Building	Nil	Extension of Apron and Link T/track-
4.		Tirupati	Strengthening of Rwy and Extension of Apron. Construction of New Apron and Installation of ILS.	New Integrated Terminal Building	Nil

5.	Vijayawada	New apron and Extension and strengthening of runway.	Expansion of Terminal Building	New Terminal Building.
6.	Vishakha-Patnam	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Apron.	Nil	Nil
7.	Warangal	Nil	Nil	Extension of Rwy and associated facilities for operation of ATR class of aircraft
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	Nil	Development of Airport for operation of ATR
9.	Assam	Guwahati	-Modification of existing T/B, Extension of Runway, apron, Isolation Bay.	Fire Station , ATC Tower cum Tech Block, International T/Build , parallel taxi Track and Cargo Shed
10.	Dibrugarh	-Terminal Building, Apron and strengthening of runway.		Extension of runway, Hanger for A-321 ATC tower cum Tech Block

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.		Silchar	Runway extension on either end upto 7500 ft	Apron Extension	New Domestic T/Building and other works.
12. Bihar		Patna	Re-carpeting of Runway, Taxiway and Apron and Link Taxiway.	Nil	Nil
13. Chhattisgarh		Raipur	C/o New Integrated T/B Commissioned, runway extension and new apron.	Nil	Runway extension and Apron expansion
14. Goa		Goa	Nil	New Integrated T/B.	Parallel taxi track, link taxi tracks and rapid exit taxiways. Expansion of Apron.
15. Gujrat		Jamnagar	Nil	Nil	Apron Extension
16.		Rajkot	Nil	Nil	Construction of new terminal and Extension of Runway and Apron.
17.		Surat	New Terminal Building, Extension	Nil	Nil

18.	Vadodara	sion of Runway and apron.	New Integrated Terminal Building complex, parallel taxiway, expansion of apron.	ATC tower cum Technical Block.
19.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	Construction of new terminal building Resurfacing of runway, Construction of new Apron and taxiway	Nil
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Expansion of apron .	Extension of Runway Construction of New Civil Air Terminal
21.	Leh	Construction of Civil Apron, Car Park	Nil	Construction of New Terminal Building
22.	Srinagar	-Expansion and modification of Terminal Building, apron and car park.	-Construction of cargo complex and expansion car park.	Nil
23.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Expansion/Strengthening of apron.	Existing T/Build to be converted to cargo and Air-ATC Tower

1	2	3	4	5	6
					lines/AAI offices after Commissioning of NITB.
24.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Expansion and modification of existing terminal building	Nil	Extension of runway, Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower Cum Tech Block, Fire Station.
25.		Hubli	Expansion and modification of existing Terminal Building	Nil	Extension of runway, Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower Cum Tech Block, Fire Station.
26.		Mangalore	-Construction of a new Integrated Terminal Building..	New ATC Tower cum Tech Block	Part parallel Taxi Track and Expansion of Apron.
27.		Mysore	-Construction of Terminal Building, Runway, Apron and	Nil	Runway extension

28. Kerala	Trivandrum	Taxi way, Tech Block cum control tower, Fire Station.	-Construction of New International, Terminal Building and Part parallel taxi track	Nil	Extension of parallel Twy/ Existing Apron
29. Lakshdeep Island	Agatti	Construction of Terminal Building, Runway Strengthening and recarpetting, Technical Building cum control tower and fire station	Construction of Terminal Building, Runway Strengthening and recarpetting, Technical Building cum control tower and fire station	Nil	Extension of runway, new apron, Relocation of terminal building, Control Tower
30. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	-C/o New Integrated Terminal Building, extension of runway, apron and link taxiway etc.	-C/o New Integrated Terminal Building, extension of runway, apron and link taxiway etc.	Nil	New ATC Tower cum tech. block, Fire Station., M.T.
31.	Indore	C/o of Integrated T/B, extension of runway, new Apron and link taxi track.	C/o of Integrated T/B, extension of runway, new Apron and link taxi track.	Nil	Nil
32.	Jalgaon	Development of Airport for operation of ATR type of aircraft.	Development of Airport for operation of ATR type of aircraft.	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.		Khajuraho	-C/o New apron and link taxi track	-Construction of new Terminal Building.	Nil
34.	Maharashtra	Akola	Modification of existing terminal building and other allied buildings, Expansion of Apron.	Nil	Runway extension
35.		Aurangabad	-New Integrated Terminal Building, Apron and strengthening of runway.	Nil	Runway extension
36.		Gondia	Passenger lounge module I and II, Fire Station, Residential Quarters, Construction of hanger and Extension of runway and part parallel taxi track.	Extension and strengthening of Runway and parallel Taxi way	Nil
37.		Jalgaon	Development of Airport for operation of ATR type of aircraft	Nil	Nil

38. Manipur	Imphal (Manipur)	Nil	Expansion of T/Build Expansion of apron and linkts twy. Fire Station, Boundary Wall around newly acquired land.	Hanger for A-321 type of aircraft with Apron
39. Meghalaya	Barapani	New Terminal Building	Provision of wall fencing for newly acquired land.	Upgradation of airport for operation of A-320 type of aircraft.
40. Nagaland	Dimapur	Expansion of apron and construction of linkt axiway	Nil	Face lifting of Terminal Building, and city Side.
41. Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Strengthening and Expansion of apron and taxiway	-C/o New Domestic and Terminal Building	ATC Tower cum Tech. Block, MT pool.
42.	Jharsuguda	Nil	Nil	Development of airport for operationalization of ATR-72 type of Aircraft.
43. Union Territory	Chandigarh	-Construction of New Integrated Terminal building	Expansion of Apron. New Civil Air Terminal Complex. (Mohali Side)	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Pondicherry	Extension and strengthening of Rwy for operation of ATR72 type of aircraft.	C/o New Terminal Building	Further extension of runway for operation of AB-320 type of aircraft.	
45.	Punjab	Amritsar (Punjab)	-C/o New Terminal building, Extension of runway and Expansion of apron.	Development of Cargo Complex. Parallel Twy from runway 34 beginning upto Twy 'F'	Nil
46.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	-C/o New International T/B, apron, link taxi track and part parallel taxi track.	-Extension and strengthening of runway for wide body aircraft Cat 'E' i/c provision of cat-II lighting system.	Expansion of New International Terminal Building.
47.	Jaisalmer	Construction of New Apron for 3 parking stands. Construction of New Terminal Building.	Nil	Nil	
48.	Kishangarh	Nil	Nil	Development of Airstrip for	

operation of ATR type of aircraft in Phase I.

49.	Udaipur	Construction of New Terminal Building, apron, link taxi track, isolation bay, Extension of runway and Tech. Block and Control Tower.	Nil	CISF Barracks and Married accommodation, Dog Kennel
50.	Tamil Nadu Coimbatore	-Expansion and modification of existing T/B, c/o part Parallel taxiway, extension and strengthening of Apron	Nil	New Integrated T/B and Apron on the other side of Railway.
51.	Madurai	-C/o New Integrated T/B, Apron and extension of runway.	-Expansion of apron	Control Tower cum Technical Block.
52.	Trichy	-Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building. Extension of Apron	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Tuticorin	Nil	Nil	Nil	Extension of Rwy and associated facilities for the operation of AB-320 aircraft
54.	Tripura	Agartala	Technical Block cum ATC tower, extension of apron and strengthening of runway	Nil	Hanger for A-321 type of aircraft
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Renovation of Terminal Building and expansion of apron	Nil	New Civil Enclave
56.	Lucknow	-C/o New Integrated T/B and car park, Apron, part parallel taxi track .	Property wall around AAI Land	Nil	Nil
57.	Varanasi	-Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Extension of runway, Expansion of apron.	New ATC cum Tech. Block	Nil	Nil
58.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	-C/o New T/ B, apron and	Nil	Nil

59.	Pantnagar	Strengthening and extension of runway.	Nil
		Runway extension to cater for ATR 72 type of aircraft, Renovation of Terminal Building and Provision of Ground Lighting.	Nil
60.	West Bengal	Expansion of Apron for parking of 4 (A-321), 1 (IL-76) and 2 Helicopter parking.	Nil
	Bagdogra		Nil
61.	Cooch Behar	New Terminal Building, Runway strengthening.	Nil

Note: 1. All planned works are subject to availability of land from the State Government/ IAF(MOD), traffic demand and budgetary Support where ever applicable

2. Further detail if required, may be obtained from Directorate of Engineering.

Status of Chakan International Airport project in Pune

1869. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of status of progress of work in the Chakan International Airport project in Pune;
- (b) the reasons for delay; and
- (c) the stipulated time-frame for completion of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) A team of officers from Airports Authority of India (AAI) visited the proposed site for Chakan International Airport at Rajguru Nagar, Pune and the pre-feasibility report has been submitted to Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MADC).

(b) Out of the two sites identified by MADC one site was preferred subject to rerouting of Bhama river and minor hill cutting in approaches and subject to obstacle survey.

(c) Recently, a new site has been proposed by MADC close to the preferred site and its suitability is being studied by AAI. If the site is found suitable, MADC will have, to take up the matter to the concerned authorities for site clearance and hence no time-frame for completion of the project can be finalised at this stage.

New Civil Aviation Policy

1870. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) whether Government is drafting a New Civil Aviation Policy to address passengers and consumer related issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the problem of financial stress being faced by almost all the activities is being addressed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) To have a sustainable orderly growth of the aviation sector, the ministry has felt the need to spell out a long term Civil Aviation

Policy. Accordingly on 22.12.2011, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation to formulate a Civil Aviation Policy so as to provide a road map for development. The proposed policy shall, along other issues, address the issues relating to passenger/consumers.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry and ensure long term viability of the sector.

(1) A Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation with Secretary, M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas, Secretary, Financial Services, DGFT, Finance Secretary and Joint Secretary, Civil Aviation as member to discuss the factors causing stress in civil aviation and suggest solutions to the same. Based on its recommendations following steps have been taken by Government.

(i) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Governments.

(ii) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.

(iii) The Ministry has conducted study of ATF pricing and fiscal structure through experts.

(iv) Foreign airlines have been allowed to invest in the equity of domestic carriers up to 49 percent.

(2) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

Vacant posts in DGCA

1871. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) the number of vacant posts in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation;

(b) whether at present Government plans to obtain the approval of authorities in addition to the Union Public Service Commission to expedite the process of appointments;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to replace DGCA with the Civil Aviation Authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when the new body will be established, and what will its jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) A total of 528 posts are lying vacant against the sanctioned strength of 924. Filling-up of the vacancies is a continuous process and is done in accordance with the laid down procedure.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. It is proposed to create a Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to replace the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) will have adequate financial and administrative flexibility to meet functional requirements of an effective safety oversight system. The CAA would be created through an Act of Parliament. A draft Civil Aviation Authority of India Bill has been prepared.

Car parking facility at Delhi International Airport

1872. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Joint Venture partners selected to provide car parking facilities at Delhi International Airport (DIAL) were chosen through transparent bidding;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry's Auditor's report states that the concessionaire in this case was selected informally; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dremliner service from Trivendrum

1873. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Air India has decided to cancel AI-465 service from Domestic Terminals of Kochi and Trivandrum;

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

(c) the average load factor for AI-466 and AI-48 operating to and from Trivandrum;

(d) whether Government is aware about the difficulty in getting tickets/seats in the above mentioned Air India (AI-466 and AI-48) services because of heavy rush; and

(e) if so, whether Government will look into the necessity of introducing a Dreamliner Service in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air India has not cancelled its operation on the route but only renumbered the flight and restructured its operations on this route, which has enabled it (i) to maintain connectivity from Delhi to Kochi and Trivandrum at nearly the same evening timings, (ii) to provide for spaced out morning and evening departures for Kochi ex-Delhi and introduce the much desired morning flight from Delhi to Kochi, (iii) to continue to provide connectivity to international passengers arriving at Delhi for Kochi and Trivandrum, (iv) to maintain its morning flight from Trivandrum and Kochi to Delhi and (v) to maintain its evening flight for international passengers from Kochi for departure ex-Delhi. However, the Ministry has received complaints against the restructured operations which are being examined.

(c) The average load factor of flight AI-465 & AI-048 on the same routing is given below:

Flight. No.	Routing	Departure Ex-Delhi	Seat Factor (in percent)
AI-465	Delhi-Kochi-Trivandrum	1730 hours	April-October, 2012 : 88
AI-048	Delhi-Kochi-Trivandrum	1805 hours	November, 2012 : 87

(d) Yes, Sir. Air India is aware of the difficulties of the passengers on these flights considering the average occupancy (indicator-Seat Factor) on them. Currently, the average occupancy is around 87 percent.

(e) At present, Air India has no plans to introduce Dreamliner service on this route.

Probe into crash landing at Mangalore airport

1874. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 2010 like crash was averted in Mangalore airport recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has ordered a probe into this incident;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether it is also a fact that this incident took place on the same runway at the same airport as well as the air route and flight number were also the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) An undershoot landing incident to B-737-800 aircraft VT-AXE of M/s Air India Charters Ltd. occurred on 14th August, 2012 at Mangalore Airport while operating flight IX-814, Sector Dubai-Mangalore. The flight number, air route and runway used for landing were same as the Mangalore crash which occurred in the year 2010.

Government has classified the occurrence as serious incident and constituted a Committee of Inquiry to carry out the investigation.

Raxaul airport in Bihar

1875. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the current status of the measures taken to put Raxaul airport, Bihar in operation and by when it will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Raxaul Airport in Bihar belongs to Airports Authority of India (AAI) and is presently non-operational. In a report prepared by Planning Commission, it is suggested to upgrade this airport under PPP model. The timeline for operationalisation of the airport can be made only after a final view is taken in the matter.

New airport projects in Odisha

1876. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of the proposals for new airport projects in Odisha;
- (b) the number of air-strips operating in the State, presently;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted by the Ministry to upgrade the airstrips to make airports;
- (d) whether any proposal to convert the Rangeilunda air-strip near Berhampur in Ganjam district by upgrading it to an airport is pending which is the longstanding demand of the local people;
- (e) the status of the Biju Patnaik International Airport at Bhubaneswar and by when it will be completed; and
- (f) when the work will start for the new airport at Jharsuguda in Odisha and its present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There is no proposal for development of a new airport, however it is proposed to operationalize the existing Jharsuguda Airport in a phased manner. For this purpose Airports Authority of India (AAI) has projected an immediate requirement of 191 acres (out of total requirement of 412.5 acres) of land for making the airport capable of ATR72-500 type of aircraft operations. State Government of Odisha has been requested to hand over 191 acres of land to AAI at the earliest.

(b) Presently there are 26 airstrips in the State of Odisha. However, Commercial operations are taking place only at Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar.

(c) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from the State Government for upgradation of any of its airstrips.

(d) No, Sir. No such proposal to upgrade the Airstrip at Rangeilunda near Berhampur in Ganjam District has been received.

(e) Work for construction of New Domestic Terminal is at advance stage of completion at Biju Patnaik Airport and the work is likely to be completed by the end of 2012.

(f) Work on Jharsuguda airport can commence only after the land is handed over by the State Government to AAI.

Revamping of Aircraft Acquisition Committee

1877. 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 make an in-depth analysis of the import requests by several airlines and operators;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to revamp the Aircraft Acquisition Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) *Vide* an Order dated 31.10.2012 the Government has formed an Aircraft Acquisition Committee (AAC) which shall consider, examine and make recommendations on all proposals for providing air transport services and for permitting import or acquisition of aircraft for various purposes. The AAC shall appraise such applications/proposals from the perspective of air transport capacity required to meet the air traffic demand as well as the safety, security, financial, commercial and other relevant aspects of the proposals to ensure orderly growth of air transport services.

Emission Trading Scheme with the European Union

1878. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the submission of carbon Emission data, under the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) with the European Union costing our domestic/National airlines billions of dollars by way of emission fee since January, 2012;

(b) if so, the steps taken to save our airlines from this huge burden so that our airfares are not increased to absorb this levy;

(c) whether there is any international civil aviation guidelines on this subject; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. European Commission through an EU Directive (2008/101/EC) in 2008 had decided to include aviation under ETS commencing 1st January, 2012 which would have lead to additional burden on airlines if they exceed their annual carbon emission limits. India, along with many like-minded countries, has opposed this unilateral step taken by EU at various platforms including International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). EU has recently deferred its implementation for the time being.

(c) and (d) There are no such guidelines.

FDI in aviation sector

†1879. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether aviation companies of the country are not working upto the expectation due to non-availability of financial investment;

(b) if so, whether Government taking cognizance of this situation has decided to grant approval for the foreign direct investments (FDI) in the aviation sector;

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by Government on the proposal of FDI in aviation sector;

(d) whether Government has received any suggestions from the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) For the last few years airlines are reported to have been incurring losses due to various reasons including non-availability of working capital. The Government has taken cognizance of the same and has taken various steps to help the airlines in this crisis, which include permitting 49 percent FDI by foreign airlines in domestic carriers.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Standard for sewage treatment plants

†1880. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sewage treatment plants functioning in the country;
- (b) whether Government has fixed any standard for sewage treatment plants;
- (c) if so, the number of the sewage treatment plants which fulfil these standards; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to modify the remaining sewage treatment plants according to the standards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)(A report on Status of Sewage Treatment in India, 2005), out of 934 class-I cities, class-II towns and other smaller towns, 160 cities were having Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and there were 269 sewage treatment plants established. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has laid down general standards for discharge of environmental pollutants into inland surface, public sewers, land for irrigation, marine coastal areas under Schedule-VI of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.

(c) and (d) The CPCB has carried out performance studies of 151 STPs and it has been observed that, out of 151 STPs monitored, 49 STPs were exceeding BOD standard and 7 STPs were violating COD standards. It was further observed that 102 STPs were meeting BOD standards and 144 were meeting with the standards prescribed with the COD. Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the State Pollution Control Boards are monitoring the performance of STPs and have interacted with the authorities concerned to take remedial measures for improving functioning of STPs.

Special programme for recovery of critically endangered species

1881. SHRI CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any recovery and conservation plan

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for four critically endangered species of the country included in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) viz. the Great Indian Bustard, Gooty Tarantula, BatagurBuska and the white Billie Heron;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete steps taken by Government for effective implementation and monitoring of the special programme for recovery of critically endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The protection and management of wild animals and their habitats is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Government. Accordingly, the plans for recovery and conservation of critically endangered species are prepared by the concerned State/Union Territory Government.

No Recovery Programme has been initiated for any of the four species, viz., the Great Indian Bustard, Gooty Tarantula, BatagurBuska and the white Billie Heron as no proposal has been received from any State Government in accordance with the provisions contained under the scheme in this regard.

This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments for protection and conservation of wildlife and its habitats under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', which *inter-alia* includes a component "Recovery Programmes for Critically Endangered Species".

The scheme envisages preparation of comprehensive and scientific 'Recovery Plans' by the Chief Wildlife Wardens of the concerned State/Union Territory with the help of a national scientific institute/organization of repute, on a five year basis with yearly break up of activities proposed. Based upon such Recovery Plan, the Chief Wildlife Warden of the concerned State/Union Territory is required to submit proposals in the form of a single comprehensive Annual Plan of Operation for activities falling in their jurisdiction. The Central Government provides 100% financial assistance to the State/Union Territory Government after scrutiny of the proposal which is released in two instalments during the year (80% as first instalment and balance as second instalment).

Under this component of the scheme presently 16 species including Snow Leopard, Bustards (including Floricans), River Dolphin, Hangul, NilgiriTahr, Marine Turtles, dugongs and coral reefs, Edible-nest Swiftlets, Asian Wild Buffalo, Nicobar Megapode, Manipur Brow-antlered deer, Vultures, Malabar civet, the great one-horned rhinoceros, Asiatic Lion, Swamp deer and Jerdon's Courser have been identified for support.

Additional funds for sanctuaries

1882. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide additional security and budget for those protected sanctuaries where the number of wild animals is increasing continuously;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any proposals from the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The protection and management of national parks and sanctuaries in the States/Union Territories is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Government. This Ministry provides financial assistance to the concerned State/Union Territory Government under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" (CSS-IDWH) and "Project Tiger" (CSS-PT) based upon the requirements projected by them in their Annual Plans of Operation and subject to availability of funds. Presently, there is no specific proposal with the Ministry to provide additional security and budget for the Protected Areas where the number of wild animals is increasing continuously.

The Ministry has received proposals from various State/Union Territory Governments seeking financial assistance for management of protected areas and protection of wildlife and its habitats under the CSS-IDWH and CSS-PT. The details of financial assistance sought by various State Governments and released to them under the CSS-IDWH and CSS-PT for management of protected areas and protection

of wildlife and its habitats during the last three years and the current financial year are given in the Statement I, Statement II, Statement III and Statement IV.

Statement I

Details of financial assistance sought by the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during last three years and current financial year.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	279.24	235.78	207.73	277.401
2.	Andhra Pradesh	234.00	156.00	185.00	361.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	754.277	671.813	393.814	543.625
4.	Assam	369.815	609.255	720.17	889.87
5.	Bihar	80.102	106.186		160.06681
6.	Chhattisgarh	3651.995	7047.94	993.57	2919.26
7.	Chandigarh	0	125.15	22.52	00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56.295	0	0	00
9.	Goa	143.3938	100.53037	222.2289	221.00
10.	Gujarat	1443.70	3649.93	5856.36	3761.394
11.	Haryana	156.60	315.77	59.00	64.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	356.74	618.461	332.558	405.504
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4696.68	7163.50	1328.328	550.415
14.	Jharkhand	311.02	246.6543	165.45	143.858
15.	Karnataka	1744.256	1814.637	571.356	492.91
16.	Kerala	728.95	784.88	814.46	989.64
17.	Madhya Pradesh	3716.38	3802.75	7764.64	9003.86
18.	Maharashtra	414.17	599.46	512.42	623.434
19.	Manipur	534.94	207.50	158.64	55.64
20.	Meghalaya	140.747	123.06	131.15	

Sl.No. Name of the State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
21. Mizoram	591.886	2332.22	401.168	334.595
22. Nagaland	122.86	159.49	230.324	89.074
23. Odisha	1287.38	857.20	722.81	845.91225
24. Punjab	326.01	54.25	0	95.55
25. Rajasthan	1958.995	1026.17	459.24	1157.02
26. Sikkim	862.00	580.65	212.78	295.11
27. Tamil Nadu	1779.385	1994.228	893.442	651.400
28. Tripura	107.20	1077.20	0	
29. Uttar Pradesh	902.77	1212.64	921.13	1226.294
30. Uttarakhand	1188.60	785.73	485.63	513.722
31. West Bengal	591.984	572.19	1237.149	833.055
32. Daman and Diu	29.05	0	0	00
TOTAL	29561.421	39031.225	26003.07	27504.61

Statement-II

Details of financial assistance released to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats" during last three years and current financial year.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
					(upto 20.11.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	85.91	87.872	127.06	109.50
2.	Andhra Pradesh	102.02	64.341	71.50	00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	193.14	213.197	168.11	00
4.	Assam	114.79	186.63	234.17	146.00
5.	Bihar	42.29	19.889	00	64.685
6.	Chhattisgarh	851.15	281.966	241.783	348.63
7.	Chandigarh	00	12.29	19.98	00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.88	00	00	00
9.	Goa	71.03	32.879	21.458	148.12
10.	Gujarat	426.10	1106.749	1126.589	517.926
11.	Haryana	17.22	15.114	28.70	37.60
12.	Himachal Pradesh	265.92	253.80	242.1104	318.9688
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	375.397	537.336	445.085	426.077
14.	Jharkhand	80.267	63.64	64.2615	81.6195
15.	Karnataka	566.71	412.252	335.851	309.5835
16.	Kerala	432.48	366.786	941.79	330.36
17.	Madhya Pradesh	541.98	635.366	506.164	467.707
18.	Maharashtra	273.679	343.32	322.391	353.601
19.	Manipur	118.31	88.316	86.65	22.41
20.	Meghalaya	59.75	58.03	43.80	00
21.	Mizoram	186.85	707.763	153.445	00
22.	Nagaland	34.115	33.595	30.333	25.855
23.	Odisha	390.95	315.331	331.2651	368.2084
24.	Punjab	36.26	25.12	00	00
25.	Rajasthan	496.746	348.068	291.387	413.00
26.	Sikkim	240.93	183.78	131.793	177.579
27.	Tamil Nadu	518.67	334.449	256.027	237.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Tripura	13.00	2.84	00	00
29.	Uttar Pradesh	274.45	296.179	204.371	263.78
30.	Uttarakhand	145.08	134.90	201.144	00
31.	West Bengal	381.318	276.385	246.425	164.135
32	Daman and Diu	6.05	00	00	00
TOTAL		7357.442	7438.183	6873.643	5333.005

Statement III

Details of financial assistance sought by the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during last three years and current financial year.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138.254	155.645	154.406	404.8904
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.71	226.702	236.7857	420.0872
3.	Assam	194.29	1509.4720	947.5088	123.608
4.	Bihar	8.8560	158.355	172.193	247.792
5.	Chhattisgarh	1383.502	1813.725	702.726	425.5284
6.	Jharkhand	117.1386	130.616	156.3465	82.6878
7.	Karnataka	657.062	1660.05	1830.65	708.4337
8.	Kerala	311.42	323.46	429.77	411.868
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2582.4762	3962.73	5352.71	5357.2446
10.	Maharashtra	373.517	2789.06	3622.342	513.941
11.	Mizoram	2171.00	187.69	225.288	192.9848
12.	Odisha	221.74	815.29	555.0761	142.956

Sl.No. Name of the State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
13. Rajasthan	10694.17	2368.925	67.21	2943.543
14. Tamil Nadu	258.3540	520.786	605.964	323.4878
15. Uttar Pradesh	431.517	407.46	446.1258	234.508
16. Uttarakhand	246.205	339.945	399.76	89.435
17. West Bengal	298.785	502.48	157.66	404.916
TOTAL	20152.997	17872.391	16062.522	13027.91

Statement IV

Details of financial assistance released to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Tiger" during last three years and current financial year.

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	17.85	15.00	00	11.28
Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	10.00	55.00	
Assam	160.26	139.55	200.00	250.00
Bihar	00	00	00	
Chhattisgarh	111.22	75.00	145.57	48.00
Haryana	00	100.00	00	
Jharkhand	80.00	80.00	105.87	59.512
Karnataka	247.16	300.76	261.83	192.00
Kerala	286.70	265.39	282.55	236.00
Maharashtra	49.18	29.00	20.29	16.00
Manipur	00	00	00	
Meghalaya	80.483	103.838	128.52	

Sl.No. Name of the State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Mizoram	00	00	00	
Nagaland	50.00	41.30	25.00	15.00
Odisha	100.00	113.50	214.60	168.00
Tamil Nadu	358.58	226.879	228.49	200.00
Tripura	14.80	0	6.00	5.77
Uttar Pradesh	38.45	80.15	49.30	7.27
Uttarakhand	221.55	206.82	141.99	125.98
West Bengal	207.06	410.406	224.50	66.455
TOTAL	2083.293	2197.593	2089.51	1401.267

World Bank loan to check poaching

1883. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: .

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

(a) whether Government plan to seek a loan of \$30 million from the World Bank to check poaching in and around 600 national parks and sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the loan and how the funds are likely to be utilized; and

(c) by when the funds are likely to be released by World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) 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.

The credit agreement has not been signed with The World Bank and negotiations have not been held so far. Therefore, the terms and conditions of the loan and the likely date of release of the funds by the World Bank cannot be specified.

National River Conservation Plan

1884. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the number of river projects approved by the Central Government during the last three years, under the National River Conservation Plan, State-wise;
- (b) the quantum of funds allocated in this regard and how much fund has been released to State Governments under this plan; and

(c) whether the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs intends to approve such scheme for Daman Ganga river at Daman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) During the last three years and current year, various pollution abatement schemes in identified rivers stretches have been sanctioned by the this Ministry under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP).

Further, in February 2009, National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been constituted, as an empowered, planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority with the objective to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic river basin approach. Projects amounting to nearly Rs. 2600 crore have been sanctioned so far under the NGRBA. Details of cost of projects sanctioned, funds released under NRCP during the last 3 years and current year, State-wise, are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The pollution abatement schemes for conservation of rivers are sanctioned from time to time on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. No proposal for abatement of pollution in river Daman Ganga at Daman has been received in this Ministry for consideration.

Statement

Cost of projects sanctioned and funds released under National River Conservation Plan including National Ganga River Basin Authority during last three years and current year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Cost of new projects sanctioned	Funds Released in last three years and current year (Ongoing + new projects)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	36.89
2.	Bihar	441.85	35.37
3.	Delhi	20.32	184.67

1	2	3	4
4.	Haryana	229.70	57.10
5.	Jharkhand	—	—
6.	Gujarat	262.13	42.10
7.	Goa	—	—
8.	Karnataka	—	0.96
9.	Kerala	—	—
10.	Maharastra	74.29	24.27
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6.20	0.90
12.	Nagaland	—	—
13.	Odisha	—	5.00
14.	Punjab	515.52	138.64
15.	Rajasthan	149.59	40.00
16.	Sikkim	151.69	72.09
17.	Tamilnadu	2.54	3.10
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1385.95	445.46
19.	Uttarakhand	135.93	49.82
20.	West Bengal	690.10	251.21
TOTAL		4065.81	1387.68

Forests cover in the Country

1885. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the present position of forest cover in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether there are number of districts in the country without any coverage of forests;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government propose to improve the position of coverage of forests in these districts;
- (f) if so, the action plan formulated by Government in this regard; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The forest cover of the country is being monitored on a biennial basis by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun.

(b) The details of the forest cover as published in India State of Forest Report-2011 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per India State of Forest Report-2011, the details of the districts in the country without any forest cover are as follows :

(Area in sq Km.)				
State	District	Geographical Area	Forest Cover as per 2011 assessment	Forest cover as percentage of Geographical area
Bihar	Sheikhpura	612	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	Kolkata	185	0.00	0.00

(e) to (g) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated 'the Green India Mission (GIM) which, *inter-alia*, has focus on enhancing tree cover in Urban and Peri Urban areas (0.2 million hectares) and through Agro Forestry and Social Forestry (3 million hectares) primarily in the districts with high proportion of non forest areas. The GIM is envisaged to be implemented over a period of 10 years coinciding Twelfth and Thirteenth Plan periods.

Statement*Forest cover in States/UTs in India as per India State of Forest Report, 2011*

(area in sq km)

State/UT	2011 Assessment				Total	Forest cover as per cent- age of geographi- cal area (%)
	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Moderately Dense Forest	Open Forest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	275069	850	26242	19297	46389	16.86
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	20868	31519	15023	67410	80.50
Assam	78438	1444	11404	14825	27673	35.28
Bihar	94163	231	3280	3334	6845	7.27
Chhattisgarh	135191	4163	34911	16600	55674	41.18
Delhi	1483	7	49	119.96	176	11.87
Goa	3702	543	585	1091	2219	59.94
Gujarat	196022	376	5231	9012	14619	7.46
Haryana	44212	27	457	1124	1608	3.64
Himachal Pradesh	55673	3224	6381	5074	14679	26.37
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	4140	8760	9639	22539	10.14
Jharkhand	79714	2590	9917	10470	22977	28.82
Karnataka	191791	1777	20179	14238	36194	18.87
Kerala	38863	1442	9394	6464	17300	44.52
Madhya Pradesh	308245	6640	34985.6	36074	77700	25.21
Maharashtra	307713	8736	20815	21095	50646	16.46
Manipur	22327	730	6151	10209	17090	76.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	22429	433	9775	7067	17275	77.02
Mizoram	21081	134	6086	12897	19117	90.68
Nagaland	16579	1293	4931	7094	13318	80.33
Odisha	155707	7060	21366	20477	48903	31.41
Punjab	50362	0	736	1028	1764	3.50
Rajasthan	342239	72	4448	11567	16087	4.70
Sikkim	7096	500	2161	698	3359	47.34
Tamil Nadu	130058	2948	10321	10356	23625	18.16
Tripura	10486	109	4686	3182	7977	76.07
Uttar Pradesh	240928	1626	4559	8153	14338	5.95
Uttarakhand	53483	4762	14167	5567	24496	45.80
West Bengal	88752	2984	4646	5365	12995	14.64
Andman and Nicobar Islands	8249	3761	2416	547	6724	81.51
Chandigarh	114	1.35	9.55	5.88	17	14.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	97	211	42.97
Daman and Diu	112	0	0.62	5.53	6	5.36
Lakshadweep	32	0	17.18	9.88	27	84.37
Puducherry	480	0	35.37	14.69	50	10.42
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	83471	320736	287820	692027	21.05

Break-out of disease due to pollution

‡1886. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several diseases are breaking out rapidly due to pollution in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has been preparing any action plan to check the pollution; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Studies carried out by various institutions in some major cities on environmental pollution and health effects provide no conclusive scientific evidence to establish cause-effect relationship between environmental pollution and incidences of mortality.

(c) and (d) Measures taken to control pollution include comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel including Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening of air and water quality monitoring stations, guidelines evolved for e-waste management, assessment of pollution load and source apportionment studies, issue of closure notices to non-complying units, special drive for 17 categories of highly polluting industries, use of low ash content coal in specified thermal power plants, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas.

Killing of rhinoceros due to floods in Assam

1887. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that one-horned rhinoceros have been killed in Kaziranga National Park by poachers;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a number of rhinoceros also get drowned every year due to flooding of the park; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to tackle this problem and number of rhinoceros drowned by floods during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Mortality of the one

horned rhinoceros due to poaching as well as drowning in the flood has been reported in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve. The details of such deaths during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See* below). Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, central assistance is provided to the State, which, *inter-alia*, includes support for protection/antipoaching. A set of long and short term measures have been suggested to the State by the National Tiger Conservation Authority to deal with the flood related problems causing wildlife mortality.

Statement

Mortality of the one horned rhinoceros in the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve due to poaching as well as drowning in the flood, as reported by the State

Year	Due to poaching	Due to drowning
2009	06	02
2010	05	02
2011	03	00
2012 (upto 23rd Nov. 2012)	08	28

Regulation of environmental degradation in the country

1888. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to analyze the effects of rapidly growing population and economic development activities accompanied by extensive and unplanned urbanization and industrialization, and the destruction of forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the major concerns and costs associated with serious land degradation, loss of biodiversity, deteriorating air quality in cities, increasing water scarcity, and generation of large quantities of hazardous waste from industries; and

(d) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to minimize and regulate the environmental degradation in the country?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The State of Environment reporting, which is a continuous process is undertaken to understand, analyze and communicate information on condition and trends in the environment.
- (d) The steps taken by the Government to minimize and regulate the environmental degradation in the country include the following:
- (i) The Environment Impact Assessment process has been made more efficient, de-centralized and transparent through the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its subsequent amendments.
 - (ii) A National Action Plan on Climate Change was released in June, 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of climate change.
 - (iii) A National Ganga Basin Authority has been set up in July, 2009 to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the River Ganga by adopting a holistic approach with the river basin as the unit of planning.
 - (v) The National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been revised notifying limits for 12 pollutants
 - (v) A National Green Tribunal, 2010 has been set up under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 to decide all manner of environmental cases.
 - (vi) The Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) has been launched as a network based programme to make science particularly the three Ms-measuring, modeling and monitoring the essence of policy making in the climate change space.
 - (vii) Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 was issued for conservation and protection of coastal areas.
 - (viii) Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) has been constituted for Afforestation, Protection and Conservation of Forests and Wildlife.

Studies on impact of Bt. cotton

1889. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been any new studies on Bt cotton and its impact;

(b) if so, the details of their findings;

(c) whether those findings, in any way, proved helpful in shedding new light on the issue, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir, Ministry has not come across any new studies on Bt cotton and its impact. The Government of India is following a policy of case by case assessment of genetically modified (GM) crops. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of GM seeds, extensive evaluation and regulatory approval process takes place before any GM plant is approved for commercial cultivation. Accordingly, Bt cotton, the only GM crop approved for commercial cultivation has been developed in full compliance with the existing regulatory frame work and biosafety guidelines which are at par with international norms. This includes generation of relevant biosafety information and its elaborate analysis to ensure food, feed and environmental safety. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of terminator gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety studies include assessment on composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken, cows and buffaloes. There is no current scientific evidence to conclude that Bt cotton has adversely impacted the environment or health.

Discharge of effluents into the sea

1890. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether polluting industries along the coastal areas in the country are discharging effluents into the sea directly;

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

(c) the action Government proposes to take against such industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Monitoring of marine pollution through Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System Programme is

being carried out by Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Project Directorate, Chennai under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India. The State Pollution Control Boards are regulating water pollution under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 including discharge of wastewater to coastal areas. The major category-wise and State-wise list of industries located in the coastal areas discharging their treated/partially treated waste water in to the sea is given in Statement (*See below*).

The following steps have been taken to prevent and control coastal pollution:

- (i) Control of Industrial pollution under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
- (ii) Ensuring pollution control compliance in 17 categories of highly polluting industries;
- (iii) Urban centers discharging wastewater in aquatic resources and having no treatment facilities have been identified for suitable action;
- (iv) With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees to improve the water quality.

Statement

Lists of industries located in the coastal areas

(a) List of refineries located in coastal states

Sl.No.	Name of Refinery Unit	Nearest Place
01	M/s. Reliance refinery Ltd.	Jamnagar, Gujarat
02	M/s. Reliance refinery Ltd.	Jamnagar, Gujarat
03	M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai, Maharashtra
04	M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai, Maharashtra
05	M/s. Mangalore refineries & Petrochemicals Ltd.	Mangalore, Karnataka
06	M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Cochin, Kerala
07	M/s. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Nagapatnam, Tamilnadu

Sl.No.	Name of Refinery Unit	Nearest Place
08	M/s. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Manali, Chennai
09	M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
10	M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Under Erection)	Paradeep, Orissa
11	M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	Haldia, West Bengal

(b) List of thermal power plants in coastal states

Sl.No.	Name	State
1.	Simhadri	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Adani, Mundra	Gujarat
3.	Dahanu, REL	Maharashtra
4.	Tata, Trombey	Maharashtra
5.	JSW, Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
6.	Dabhol, NTPC	Maharashtra
7.	Jhanor- Gandhar, NTPC	Gujarat
8.	Kayam- Kulam NTPC	Kerala
9.	Ennore	TamilNadu
10.	Tuticorin	TamilNadu
11.	North-Chennai	Tamil Nadu
12.	Mettur	Tamil Nadu
13.	Aban, Lanco	Tamil Nadu
14.	ST-CMS	Tamil Nadu
15.	Budge-Budge	West Bengal

(c) List of fertilizer industries located in coastal states

Sl.No.	Name of Fertilizer Unit	Nearest Place
01.	M/s. GSFC	Jamnagar, Gujarat
02.	M/s. IFFCO	Kandla, Gujarat
03.	M/s. Kribhco	Surat, Gujarat
04.	M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers	Chembur, Maharashtra
05.	M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers	Thai, Maharashtra
06.	M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd, Zuari	Vasco, Goa
07.	M/s. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers	Mangalore, Karnataka
08.	M/s Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd, Udyogmandal	Cochin, Kerala
09.	M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd, Ambalamettu	Cochin, Kerala
10.	M/s. Madras Fertilizers Limited, Manali	Chennai
11.	M/s. Coromandal Fertilizers Limited, Ennore	Chennai
12.	M/s. Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation	Tuticorin
13.	M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and	Kakinada
14.	M/s. Coromandal Fertilizers	Kakinada
15.	M/s. Coromandal Fertilizers Limited	Vishakapatnam
16.	M/s. IFFCO,	Paradeep
17.	M/s. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd	Paradeep

(d) List of caustic soda industries located in coastal states

Sl.No.	Name of Caustic Soda Unit	Nearest Place
01.	Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd.	Veraval, Gujarat
02.	Atul Ltd.	Valsad, Gujarat

Sl.No.	Name of Refinery Unit	Nearest Place
03.	Gujarat Alkalines (Dahej).	Dahej, Gujarat
04.	Gujarat Flouro Chemicals Ltd.	Dahej, Gujarat
05.	Meghmani Finechem Ltd.	Dahej, Gujarat
06.	Nirma Ltd.	Bhav Nagar, Gujarat
07.	Reliance Industries Ltd.	Dahej, Gujarat
08.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Jamnagar, Gujarat
09.	Chemplast Sanmar Ltd. (Karaikal)	Karaikal
10.	Chemfab Alkalis Ltd.	Puducherry
11.	DCW Ltd.	Tuticorin
12.	Solaris Chemtech Ltd.	Karwar, Karnataka
13.	Tamilnadu Petroproducts Ltd.	Manali, Chennai
14.	The Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd.	Kochi, Kerala

Extraction of earth for brick kiln

1891. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earth/soil has been declared as minor mineral by Government;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Ministry in relation to extraction of earth particularly for brick kiln;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether private agencies have been authorised to issue permission for extraction of earth for brick kiln; and

(f) if so, the details of these agencies particularly operating in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Mines vide their Notification No. 95 (E) Dated 03-02-2000 has notified "ordinary earth" as minor mineral under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

(b) to (f) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP Nos. 19628-19629 of 2009 titled "Deepak Kumar etc. Vs. State of Haryana and Ors etc.", vide order dated 27.02.2012 ordered that even the mine leases for minor mineral of less than 5 ha area will need prior environment clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The powers to grant environment clearance for mining lease areas for minor mineral of less than 5 ha have been delegated by this Ministry to the concerned State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

Pollution by thermal power plants

1892. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thermal power plants in the country are polluting lakes, streams, wells, rivers and water bodies all around their sites, thus affecting the lives of the habitants surrounding those areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ever received complaints in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan of Government to address such environmental issues that impact the health of the people around these plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) During 2010-2012, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), under its Environment Surveillance Squad Programme, inspected Thermal Power Plants and found eight of them violating the effluent discharge limits. Directions were issued by CPCB under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to the eight power plants to ensure compliance of effluent discharge limits in a time bound manner. The details of the Power Plants are given in Statement (*See below*). To address the environmental issues that impact the health of the people around these plants, the Government has revised the national ambient air quality standards in 2009.

Statement

Power plants not complying with effluent discharge limits as per inspection conducted by CPCB under Environment Surveillance Squad (ESS) Programme during 2010-12

Sl.No.	Name of the Power plant
1.	Parichha Thermal Power Station, UPRVUNL, UP
2.	Obra, Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd, (UPRVUNL) UP
3.	Amarkantak Thermal power Station, (ATPS) Lanco Power,"Chhattisgarh
4.	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power station, KantiBijili Utpadan Nigam Ltd., Bihar
5.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station, West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd., WB
6.	Tenughat Thermal Power Plant, TVUNL, Jharkhand
7.	Chandrapura Thermal Power Plant, DVC, Jharkhand
8.	Talcher Thermal Power Plant, NTPC, Angul, Odisha

Cop-11 in Hyderabad

1893. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has adopted any strategies aimed at protecting country's biodiversity at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of Parties (CoP-11) held in Hyderabad;

(b) if so the details thereof:

(c) whether any areas have been earmarked as protected ecosystems across the country; 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 eleventh Conference of Parties (CoP-11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held

in Hyderabad in October, 2012 has adopted 33 decisions on a range of strategic, substantive, administrative, financial and budgetary issues, aimed towards conservation of biodiversity. These decisions relate to: the status of the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (ABS); implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and progress towards the Aichi biodiversity targets; and implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization; ecosystem restoration; Article 8(j) (traditional knowledge); marine and coastal biodiversity; biodiversity and climate change; biodiversity and development; several other ecosystem-related and cross-cutting issues; financial resources and the financial mechanism; cooperation, outreach and the UN Decade on Biodiversity; operations of the Convention; and administrative and budgetary matters. One of the most important outcomes of CoP-11 is the commitment of Parties to double the total biodiversity-related international financial resources flows to developing countries. India as the President of CoP-11 has successfully steered the negotiations at CoP-11 to arrive at this and other decisions of CoP-11.

The Prime Minister of India launched the 'Hyderabad Pledge' at CoP-11, wherein he announced that the Government of India has decided to earmark a sum of Rs. 50.00 crore during India's Presidency of CoP to strengthen institutional mechanism, enhance the technical and human capabilities for biodiversity conservation in India, and to promote similar capacity building in other developing countries.

(c) and (d) The Government of India ensures protection of different ecosystems across the country. Towards this, a protected area network has been established, which currently comprises of 677 protected areas including 102 national parks, 516 wildlife sanctuaries, 55 conservation reserves, and 04 community reserves, covering 1,62,037 sq km or 4.93% geographical area of the country. The details are given below:

Category	Number	Total Area	% Cover of the geographic area of the country
1	2	3	4
National Parks (NPs)	102	39918.54	1.21
Wildlife Sanctuaries (WSs)	516	120158.15	3.66

1	2	3	4
Conservation Reserves (Con. Res.)	55	1939.90	0.06
Community Reserves (Com. Res.)	4	20.69	0.00
TOTAL Protected Areas (PAs)	677	162037.28	4.93

Irregularities in environmental clearance to new industries

1894. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some irregularities have been found in granting environmental clearances for establishing new industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes not to grant any clearance to new industries for time being so as to check the said irregularities;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to bring any white paper in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Rehabilitation of tigers

†1895. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census has been held to ascertain the number of tigers in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of different sub species of tigers like tiger, gular and cheetah etc. in the country, separately;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any of the sub species of tiger is conserved in the dense forests situated in Palamau and Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand;

(d) if not, whether there is any plan to rehabilitate any of the sub species of tigers under the National Tiger Conservation Plan in these forests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The country level tiger population, assessed once in every four years using the refined methodology, has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, in the recent assessment of 2010, as compared to the last country level assessment of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The details of tiger estimation for the years 2006 and 2010 are given in the Statement I (*See* below). The country level population estimation of guldar (leopard) has not been done at the country level. However, details of spatial occupancy of leopard during 2006 and 2010 in the seventeen tiger range States are given in Statement II (*See* below). The Cheetah is eximeted from the wild in India.

(c) to (e) The Palamau Tiger Reserve, located in Latehar and Garhwa districts of Jharkhand is the only tiger reserve in the said State, receiving funding support under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger to foster tiger conservation.

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

State	Tiger Population								
	2006				2010				Increase/ Decrease/ Stable
	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Estimate (Number)	Statistical Lower Limit	Statistical Upper Limit	Statistical Upper Limit		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex									
Uttarakhand	178	161	195	227	199	256		Increase	
UttarPradesh	109	91	127	118	113	124		Stable	
Bihar	10	7	13	8(-)***	(-)**	(-)**		Stable	
Shivalik-Gangetic landscape	297	259	335	353	320	388		Stable	
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex									
Andhra Pradesh	95	84	107	72	65	79		Decrease	
Chhattisgarh	26	23	28	26	24	27		Stable	

Madhya Pradesh	300	236	364	257	213	301	Stable
Maharashtra	103	76	131	169	155	183	Increase
Odisha	45	37	53	32	20	44	Stable
Rajasthan	32	30	35	36	35	37	Stable
Jharkhand	Not assessed			10	6	14	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
Central Indian landscape	601	486	718	601	518	685	Stable
Western Ghats Landscape Complex							
Karnataka	290	241	339	300	280	320	Stable
Kerala	46	39	53	71	67	75	Increase
Tamil Nadu	76	56	95	163	153	173	Increase
Western Ghats landscape	402	336	487	534	500	568	Increase
North Eastern Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains							
Assam	70	60	80	143	113	173	Increase

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Arunachal Pradesh	14	12	18	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
Mizoram	6	4	8	5(-)***	(-)**	(-)**	Stable
Northern West Bengal	10	8	12	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2010.
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra landscape	100	84	118	148	118	178	Increase
Sundarbans	Not assessed	Not assessed	Not assessed	70	64	90	Could not be compared since it was not assessed in 2006.
TOTAL	1411	1165	1657	1706	1520	1909	

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

Statement II*Details of spatial occupancy of leopards during 2006 and 2010*

State	Leopard km ²		Increase/ Decrease/Stable
	2006	2010	
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	3683	8769	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	2936	4234	Increase
Bihar	552	735	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			
Andhra Pradesh	37609	10374	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	14939	23188	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	34736	24308	Decrease
Maharashtra	4982	18914	Increase
Odisha	25516	12603	Decrease
Rajasthan	-	754	-
Jharkhand	131	2645	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	20506	21326	Stable
Kerala	8363	9274	Increase
Tamil Nadu	14484	10060	Decrease
TOTAL	168437	147184	

Reduction in emission levels

1896. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that India's emission targets are not being met, repeatedly;
- (d) if so, the details of Indian emissions and the targets set, for the last three years,;
- (e) the steps taken by Government to check emission levels in the country;
- (f) whether Government is considering any new proposal to reduce emissions;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Yes, India has signed the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and ratified it in 2002. The Protocol sets binding targets for industrialized countries for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to an average of five percent (5%) against 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012. Under this Protocol, India does not have any emission targets and emission reduction in India is voluntary in nature.

(e) to (h) To check emission levels, Government follows the policy of sustainable development through a range of programmes aimed at energy conservation, improved energy efficiency in various sectors; promoting use of renewable energy; use of cleaner fuel for transport; etc.

The Government has also launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change in 2008 that includes National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency which aim at reducing emissions.

Erosion of Indian coastline

1897. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that according to the National Institute of Oceanography Scientists nearly a quarter of India's 5,500 kms coastline is under threat of erosion;

- (b) whether Government is also aware that during the last decade the extent of erosion across the coastline has increased from 22.4 per cent in 2004 to 29.96 per cent this year;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Karnataka is also one among the worst hit;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss of forests land in Himalayan region

†1898. SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the report of the Indian Forest Survey, Dehradun prepared with the help of Remote Sensing Technology-more than 400 Kilometres of forests areas in the Himalayan region has been destroyed during the last two years;
- (b) Whether it is also a fact that there is likelihood of acid rainfall and rise in radiation level to the dangerous level in many States due to destruction of forests; and
- (c) if so, steps Government is taking for protection and expansion of forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Forest Survey of India has been carrying out wall to wall mapping of the forest cover of the country using remote sensing technology. As per the physiographic zones given in India State of Forest Report-2011, the Himalayan region can be divided broadly into Western and Eastern Himalayas.

Western Himalayas: These comprise of all districts of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir (all districts), Uttarakhand (11 out of 13 districts), Punjab (3 out of 17 districts)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Eastern Himalayas: Arunachal Pradesh (10 out of 12 districts), Sikkim (all 4 districts) and West Bengal (1 out of 17 districts).

Of these Himalayan States only Arunachal Pradesh has reported a decline of 74 Square km. (as per the India State of Forest Report-2011) in forest cover as compared to the last assessment *i.e.* India State of Forest Report-2009.

(b) The Ministry has not received any report in this regard.

(c) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to protect and expand forest cover in the country :

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level. Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 31-03-2012, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 18.86 lakh hectares through 42535 JFMCs since inception of the Scheme in 2002.
- (ii) The Ministry release funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS), for strengthening of forest protection such as infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication which also contributed towards increase in the forest cover.
- (iii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for a 'Green India' has been mooted with major objectives to increase forests/tree cover on 5 million ha. of forest/non-forest lands and also to improve the quality of the forest cover on another 5 million ha.
- (iv) Under the award of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs. 5000 crores has been allocated as "Forest Grants" to the states on the basis of their forest cover in the State in relation to the national average. It has been further weighted by the quality of the forests in each state as measured by density.

- (v) Afforestation activities are undertaken under various External Aided Projects in Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and Rajasthan.

Environment clearance to irrigation projects in Maharashtra

1899. DR. BHARAT KUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that proposals of some irrigation projects at Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Hingoli districts of Maharashtra State are pending with the Ministry for long;
- (b) the current status of the proposals submitted by the Maharashtra Government; and
- (c) by when the approval to the proposals are likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Two irrigation projects from Maharashtra are pending for environmental clearance in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. These relate to Sapli Dam Project in Hingoli District of Maharashtra and Lendi Major irrigation. Project in Nanded and Nizamabad Districts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. These projects were considered and appraised under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for River Valley and Hydroelectric Projects in its various meetings. Additional information from Government of Maharashtra as sought by EAC is awaited in respect of Lendi Project. With regard to Sapli Dam Project, it has been observed that the Public Hearing for Hingoli District has not been conducted in the manner prescribed in the EIA Notification, 2006. The State Government has, therefore, been requested to conduct Public Hearing in the Hingoli District.

Inspection of industrial units under Environmental Surveillance Scheme

1900. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the random inspection of industrial units carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the Environmental Surveillance Scheme; and

(b) the details of action taken by the CPCB during the last three years on the defaulting units, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 17 categories of highly polluting industries. The CPCB during the last three years and in the current year upto October 2012 has carried out inspections of 918 industries under its Environmental Surveillance Squad (ESS) programme. The Statewise number of inspections carried by CPCB is given in Statement (*See below*). After the inspections, 292 directions have been issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and 152 Directions have been issued to the State Boards under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1981 Acts for securing compliance.

Statement

No. of inspections carried out by CPCB under ESS programme

State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till Oct., 2012)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	11	12	16	12	51
Arunachal Pradesh	4	-	2	0	6
Assam	9	16	14	9	48
Bihar	-	4	6	2	12
Chhattisgarh	16	8	12	4	40
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	0	0
Gujarat	20	14	14	10	58
Haryana	8	16	4	8	36
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	4	12
Jharkhand	8	4	2	0	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	12	4	12	4	32
Kerala	12	-	12	4	28
Madhya Pradesh	12	12	20	0	44
Maharashtra	22	33	32	18	105
Manipur	1	-	-	0	1
Meghalaya	3	2	7	2	14
Mizoram	1	-	-	0	1
Nagaland	-	-	-	1	1
Odisha	5	10	4	6	25
Puducherry	-	-	-	0	0
Punjab	12	8	4	0	24
Rajasthan	20	27	16	24	87
Sikkim	3	-	-	0	3
Tamil Nadu	8	28	08	8	52
Tripura	-	6	-	0	6
Uttar Pradesh	16	21	28	15	80
Uttarakhand	8	-	8	0	16
West Bengal	33	29	36	16	144
Goa	-	-	4	0	4
Delhi	-	-	4	0	4
TOTAL	248	258	265	147	918

Reduction in tiger and leopard population

1901. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lion population in Gir Forests have increased from 180 in 1974 to 411 in 2010; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for decrease in tiger and leopard population in spite of declaration of several forests as tiger reserves?

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

(b) The country level tiger population has shown an increasing trend with a population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively in the recent all India tiger estimation (2010), as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The estimation of leopard population has not been done at the country level. However, details of spatial occupancy of leopards during 2006 and 2010 in the seventeen tiger range States in the country are given in Statement I (*See below*). The general causative factors affecting wild carnivores, leading to their decline, are given in Statement II (*See below*).

Statement I

Details of spatial occupancy of leopards during 2006 and 2010

State	Leopard km ²		Increase/ Decrease/Stable
	2006	2010	
1	2	4	5
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex			
Uttarakhand	3683	8769	Increase
Uttar Pradesh	2936	4234	Increase
Bihar	552	735	Increase
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex			
Andhra Pradesh	37609	10374	Decrease
Chhattisgarh	14939	23188	Increase
Madhya Pradesh	34736	24308	Decrease

1	2	4	5
Maharashtra	4982	18914	Increase
Odisha	25516	12603	Decrease
Rajasthan	-	754	-
Jharkhand	131	2645	Increase
Western Ghats Landscape Complex			
Karnataka	20506	21326	Stable
Kerala	8363	9274	Increase
Tamil Nadu	14484	10060	Decrease
TOTAL	168437	147184	

Statement II

General causative factors affecting wild carnivores, leading to their decline

1. Mortality of wild animals due to poaching.
2. Degradation of forest status outside Protected Areas/Tiger Reserves owing to human pressure, livestock pressure, and ecologically unsustainable land uses.
3. Fragmentation leading to loss of gene flow from source populations.
4. Mortality of wild animals due to man-animal conflicts.
5. Loss of reproduction owing to disturbance on account of heavily used infrastructure like highways, etc.
6. Lack of adequate protection in outside areas.
7. Loss of forest quality in terms of prey biomass to support large carnivores like tiger and leopard.
8. Insurgency/law and order problems in some tiger reserves/protected areas/forest areas.

Amendments to the Wild Life Protection Act

1902. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will bring in further amendments to the Wild Life Protection Act giving more importance to the Gram Sabhas;

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

(c) the ways in which these amendments are expected to influence the conservation of wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj had suggested for amendments in certain sections of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for involvement of the Gram Sabhas in the Scheduled Areas, in the process of declaration and management of Protected Areas. The Ministry of Environment and Forests was in agreement with the suggestions as it brings in more community participation in conservation of wildlife and its habitats in the country. The Cabinet Committee has approved the said proposal in its Meeting held on 4th October 2012.

Decrease in forest areas due to industrialization

†1903. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of decrease in forests areas due to globalisation, industrialization, urbanisation and harnessing of coal mines during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the creation of new forest areas through afforestation during the last three years and in the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The forest cover assessment is carried out biennially by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun. The details of last two assessments as reported in the *i.e.* India State of Forest Report-2009 and India State of Forest Report-2011 are given in the Statement I (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village level. The state-wise details of area targeted for afforestation under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) scheme during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) are given in the Statement II (See below). Areas for the current year are yet to be approved.

Statement I

Forest cover in States/UTs in India between as per the last two assessments

(Area in sq Km)

State/UT	Geographical Areas	Forest Cover Assessment 2011 (data period 2008-09)	Forest cover 2009 as Revised (data period 2006-07)	Forest cover change between 2009 and 2011 Assessments
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	275069	46389	46670	- 281
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	67410	67484	- 74
Assam	78438	27673	27692	- 19
Bihar	94163	6845	6804	41
Chhattisgarh	135191	55674	55678	- 4
Delhi	1483	176	177	0
Goa	3702	2219	2212	7
Gujarat	196022	14619	14620	-1
Haryana	44212	1608	1594	14
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14679	14668	11
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22539	22537	2

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	79714	22977	22894	83
Karnataka	191791	36194	36190	4
Kerala	38863	17300	17324	- 24
Madhya Pradesh	308245	77700	77700	0
Maharashtra	307713	50646	50650	- 4
Manipur	22327	17090	17280	- 190
Meghalaya	22429	17275	17321	- 46
Mizoram	21081	19117	19183	- 66
Nagaland	16579	13318	13464	- 146
Odisha	155707	48903	48855	48
Punjab	50362	1764	1664	100
Rajasthan	342239	16087	16036	51
Sikkim	7096	3359	3359	0
Tamil Nadu	130058	23625	23551	74
Tripura	10486	7977	7985	-8
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14338	14341	-3
Uttarakhand	53483	24496	24495	1
West Bengal	88752	12995	12994	1
Andman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6724	6662	62
Chandigarh	114	17	17	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	211	211	0
Daman and Diu	112	6	6	0
Lakshadweep	32	27	26	1
Puducherry	480	50	50	0
GRAND TOTAL	3287263	692027	692,394	-367

Statement II*Details of State-wise and Year-wise area approved under NAP*

(Area in ha)				
Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4182	2341	5453
2.	Bihar	3475	0	5647
3.	Chhattisgarh	8450	1177	8370
4.	Goa	0	0	0
5.	Gujarat	4920	1760	11150
6.	Haryana	5526	1100	3145
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1255	1646	2566
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3550	0	4857
9.	Jharkhand	9980	0	4815
10.	Karnataka	2200	0	9523
11.	Kerala	1095	666	2947
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6188	13000	10219
13.	Maharashtra	7219	0	7934
14.	Odisha	1745	0	7410
15.	Punjab	547	0	625
16.	Rajasthan	6800	400	3300
17.	Tamil, Nadu	4025	0	2984
18.	Uttar Pradesh	9664	3340	12435
19.	Uttarakhand	4065	5167	5058
20.	West Bengal	615	2815	2360
Total (Other States)		85501	33412	110798

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1750	3125	0
22.	Assam	3625	0	0
23.	Manipur	1525	3599	4250
24.	Meghalaya	800	4800	3930
25.	Mizoram	2700	2370	2600
26.	Nagaland	4050	2000	8000
27.	Sikkim	2225	1549	3730
28.	Tripura	1380	6271	6220
	Total (NE States)	18055	23714	28730
	TOTAL	103556	57126	139528

Cleaning of Ganga River

†1904. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government so far to make the river Ganga pollution free;

(b) the target date set by Government in this regard and the details of the amount released to the State Governments; and

(c) the details of the amount spent by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) So far, total expenditure of Rs. 1436 crore (including State share) has been incurred on river Ganga under Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase I and II and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) programme, of which Rs. 930 crore is under GAP and Rs. 506 crore (as of October, 2012) is under NGRBA programme.

(b) As per the decision of the NGRBA no untreated municipal sewage or

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

industrial effluents should flow into the Ganga by 2020. As of October, 2012; Rs 574.37 crore have been released by the Centre to the State Governments under NGRBA programme (Rs. 30.57 crore to Uttarakhand, Rs 341.95 crore to Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 35.37 crore to Bihar and Rs. 166.48 crore to West Bengal).

(c) As of October, 2012, Rs. 505.56 crore say Rs 506 crore have been spent by the State Governments-Rs. 22.39 core by Uttarakhand, Rs 321.61 crore by Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 33.46 crore by Bihar and Rs. 128.10 crore by West Bengal.

Transfer and posting in CGHS

1905. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Medical Officers/Senior Medical Officers/Chief Medical Officers in CGHS Unani Dispensaries/Units in Delhi/New Delhi as on 31 October, 2012 along with their date of posting;

(b) the period of stay of each of the aforementioned officers at the same place of posting;

(c) the reasons for their overstay at the same place; and

(d) the reasons for not transferring these officers to different dispensaries/units and allowing them to remain in the same seats for years together and also not rotating those, who are continuing on the same seat since their date of joining in CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Unani wing is a small component of CGHS. Transfer/Posting of Unani doctors are made in view of the exigencies of administration and public interest.

Statement

List of UNANI Doctors posted in CGHS, Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of Doctors	Designation	Present Place of Posting	Posted Since
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. Abdul Qayyum,	CMO I/C	South Avenue	May 2004

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Dr. Ms. Soofia Bilques	SMO	South Avenue	Aug 1995
3.	Dr. S.A.R. Zaudi	CMO (NFSG)	Sarojini Nagar	14/10/2009
4.	Dr. Ali Murtaza	CMO	Sarojini Nagar	1/7/1989
5.	Dr. Syed Wadadul Hasan	MO	Sarojini Nagar	5/9/2008
6.	Dr. Syed Ahmed	SMO	Darya Ganj	31/5/2007
7.	Dr. Shabana Parveen	MO	Darya Ganj	13/2/2008
8.	Dr. Kausar Parveen	CMO (NFSG)	Nariana	May 2002
9.	Dr. Mustaq All	CMO	Shahdara	24/4/2009
10.	Dr. Talat Usmani	CMO (NFSG)	UMSD, Sarojini Nagar	Sept, 2009

Mandatory treatment of traffic accident victims by hospitals

1906. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to make it mandatory for all hospitals and doctors to treat traffic accident victims and women in labour irrespective of whether initial payments have been made or not;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India has also accepted the proposal;

(d) whether the Law Commission had earlier proposed a law which would make it illegal for hospitals and doctors to refuse treatment on the ground that it is a medicolegal case or that the patient is not able to pay immediately, and the Ministry has started action on the proposal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) 'Health' is a state subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to issue any directive in this regard.

However, the Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Sub-section (2) of Section 12 of this Act stipulates that the clinical establishments shall undertake to provide within the staff and facilities available, such medical examination and treatment as required to stabilize the emergency medical condition of any individual who comes or is brought to such clinical establishments. This Act has come into effect from 1.3.2012 in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and all Union Territories. The States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have also adopted this Act. The Act when adopted by the states will help them in enforcing the above provisions of the Act.

(c) to (e) The 201st report of Law Commission along with the Model Law in this regard was received and had already been circulated to the States/Union Territories to examine, adopt and enact the Model Law and also to develop a protocol for payment for the emergency medical care rendered to the accident victims/women under labour by a hospital/medical practitioner. The States had also been requested to develop appropriate sustainable strategy to meet the fund requirements.

The Medical Council of India (MCI) has informed, *inter-alia*, that the Model Law on “Medical Treatment after Accidents and during Emergency Medical Condition and Women under Labour” contained in the 201st Report of Law Commission of India is acceptable. However, they have also informed that the Model Law requires wider consultation with Professional Associations, Indian Medical Association, Doctors, State Governments, etc.

Plan allocation for health sector

1907. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Plan Panel has proposed an increase of about 200 per cent in Plan allocations for the health and family welfare for the Five Year Plan (2012-17);

(b) if so, the details of benefits the general public may get and whether more hospitals would be opened in the country in the urban and rural areas in particular; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The actual allocation for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during Eleventh Plan period was Rs. 99491 crore. As per Twelfth Five Year Plan document of Planning Commission the tentative allocation for Twelfth Five Year Plan for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is Rs. 300018 crore which is an increase of 202 percent.

(b) and (c) Higher resources would *inter-alia* support more activities in public healthcare including improving health infrastructure. In order to provide tertiary health care service on a regional basis, the Central Government has launched a major health programme under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) to improve the tertiary health care delivery system by *inter-alia* establishing new AIIMS like Institutions and Up-gradation of existing Government Medical Colleges across the country. The flagship programme, National Rural Health Mission, aims to provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare to people, living in rural areas.

Allocation for the health sector

1908. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

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

(a) the allocation for the health sector in percentage out of the total GDP of the country;

(b) whether this allocation is sufficient, keeping in view the aim of Health for All by the year 2020; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the Budgetary Provisions for Health sector to provide proper medical facilities to all particularly to people residing in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the draft 12th Five Year Plan document of Planning Commission, the projections for the Twelfth Plan envisage increasing total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health from 1.04 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. The tentative allocation for 12th Five Year Plan for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is Rs. 300018 crore.

(b) A higher growth in Gross Domestic Product enhances the resource base of the government and its ability to incur higher expenditure in keeping with the sectoral priorities and coverage envisaged.

(c) Yes.

Awareness on donation of human organs

1909. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry, as on date, in coordination with State Governments to increase social awareness for donation of human organs of brain dead persons, as it may provide life line to needy persons;

(b) whether the Ministry has any specific data on donation of human organs during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry would consider setting up of human organ banks in each State; and

(d) if so, the quantum of fund allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) To create awareness for organ and tissue donation among the stakeholders and general public, Indian Organ Donation Day is being celebrated in the month of November, every year since the year 2010. Recently, the third Indian Organ Donation Day was organized on 30th November 2012 at Safdarjung Hospital New Delhi. A stall was set up during the India International Trade fair at New Delhi in 2012 to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

Regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" were organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh and Trivendrum for increasing the awareness among public for organ and tissue donation.

Various stakeholders including NGOs, private institutions and public have participated in the above mentioned activities.

(b) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained

centrally. However, the data regarding organ donations as reported by the states is as per the Annexure. [See Appendix 227 Annexure No. 20]

(c) and (d) Health being a state subject, it is for the State to consider setting up of human organ banks. However, work for the setting up a National Bio-Material Centre (National tissue Bank) has already been initiated at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

Rs. 17 crore (Revised Estimate) has been allocated under National Organ Transplant Programme in the financial year 2012-2013.

ACP for CGHS Pharmacists

1910. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

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

(a) the names of CGHS pharmacists in Delhi who inspite of being eligible for Assured Career Progression (ACP) have not been provided that benefit so far;

(b) the reasons therefor and the persons responsible for the same;

(c) the action taken or being taken to expeditiously grant ACP to such pharmacists; and

(d) the steps being taken to make good the loss suffered by them on account of delay in granting ACPs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details are as under:

Sl.No.	Name (Shri)	Reasons for not granting 1st/2nd ACP
1.	Jenab Nasir Ali	Pending for receipt of the ACRs.
2.	Yugdutt	Vigilance clearance is pending since there is a case pending with CBI against him.
3.	Virendra Kumar I	Documentation has been completed recently and the Case will be considered by ACP Committee, meeting of which is scheduled to be held in January 2013.
4.	Suresh Kumar-II	Pending for receipt of the ACRs.

(c) Instructions have been issued for the completion of documents before the next meeting of ACP Committee, which is scheduled for January 2013.

(d) Delayed ACP shall not harm the interests of the concerned staff as the benefits shall be awarded retrospectively from the due date.

Applications for deputation by CGHS staff

1911. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

(a) the details of applications for being considered for deputation received by Additional Director (Headquarters) CGHS, Bikaner House, New Delhi during the last year and the current year so far for being forwarded to different organizations;

(b) the details of those applications which were forwarded;

(c) the details of those applications which could not be forwarded along with the reasons in each case;

(d) whether there has been arbitrariness in forwarding these applications; and

(e) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are given in Statement I (*See below*)

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

(d) and (e) The applications for deputations have been forwarded or refused on the basis of the merit of the applications and also the vacancy position for that particular category.

Statement I

The details of the applications for consideration/forwarding by CGHS for deputation to other organisations

Date/Year	Name	Post applied for	Department to
1	2	3	4
20-01-2011	Jyotirmoyee Dixit LDC	UDC	Customs Excise and Serv. Tax Appellate Tribunal

1	2	3	4
20-01-2011	Yajuvender Kumar LDC	UDC	-Do-
20-01-2011	Mahesh Chand LDC	UDC	-Do-
04-03-2011	Mukesh Kumar Peon	LDC	Min. of Agriculture
15-04-2011	Brahm Prakash LDC	Accountant	O/O Principal Accounts Officer Min. of Power
28-04-2011	Yajuvender Kumar LDC	Accountant	M/O Planning Stat and Prog Implementation
13-05-2011	Brahm Prakash LDC	Accountant	Min. of Power
17-07-2011	Gyan Prakash Nursing Attendent	LDC	CGHS Jammu
26-09-2011	Awani Kumar LDC	Jr. Accountant	Min. of Finance
04-10-2011	Vikash Babu Pharmacist	Asst. Manager	Kerala Medical Service Corporation
29-02-2012	Tarakeswar Shah LDC	Accountant Officer	Min. of Home Affairs
24-05-2012	Leena Taneja Pharmacist	Pharmacist	Presidents Secretariat
07-08-2012	Yajuvender Kumar LDC	Accountant	Min. Water Resources
21-08-2012	Jyotirmoyee Dixit LDC	Accountant	Min. of Water Resources
26-09-2012	Yajuvender Kumar LDC	Auditor	Min. of Finance

*Statement II***A. List Of Staff Whose Applications Were Forwarded**

Sl.No.	Name	Forwarded for
1.	Jyotirmoyee-Dixit	UDC, accountant
2.	Yajuvender Kumar	UDC, Accountant
3.	Mahesh Chand	UDC

Sl.No.	Name	Forwarded for
4.	Mukesh Kumar	Sr Accounts Officer
5.	Brahmprakash	Accountant
6.	Tarakeswar Sha	Sr. Accounts Officer

B. List Of Staff Whose Applications Were Not Forwarded

Sl.No.	Name	Reasons
1.	Awani Kumar, LDC	Acute shortage of staff in clerical category
2.	Brham Prakash, LDC	Acute shortage of staff in clerical category
3.	Gyan Prakash, N/Attdnt	Shortage of group 'D' technical staff
4.	Yajuvender Kumar, LDC	Shortage of staff in clerical category
5.	Vikash Babu, Pharmacist	Persisting shortage of pharmacists in CGHS wellness centres
6.	Leena Taneja, Pharmacist	Persisting shortage of pharmacists in CGHS wellness centres
7.	Yajuvender Kumar	Not fulfilling the eligibility criteria (for the post of Auditor)

Disparity in under-five mortality rates

1912. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the under five mortality rate in rural areas is almost double to that of the under-five mortality rate in urban areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether measures are being undertaken by Government to reduce this disparity;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Office of Registrar General of India SRS 2010 report, Rural Under-five mortality rate is 66 per 1000 live births whereas urban under-five mortality rate is 38 per 1000 live births.

(b) The possible reasons for higher under-five mortality rate in rural areas are lack of awareness, poor health seeking behaviour, inappropriate child care practices and inadequate access to quality health services.

(c) and (d) Yes. Under NRHM, higher financial resources are being provided to States and districts with weak health indicators. Further, the following interventions under RCH programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), are being implemented to reduce U5 MR in rural areas:

- (1) **Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):** Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates.
- (2) **Strengthening Facility based newborn care:** Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 399 SNCUs, 1542 NBSUs and 11508 NBCCs are functional across the country.
- (3) **Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC):** Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies. The schedule of home visits by ASHA consists of

at least 6 visits in case of institutional deliveries, on days 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 and 42nd days and one additional visit within 24 hours of delivery in case of home deliveries. Additional visits will be made for babies who are pre-term, low birth weight or ill.

- (4) **Capacity building of health care providers:** Various trainings are being conducted to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANMs for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Surakshta Karyakaram (NSSK). A total of 5.5 lakh health care workers have been trained in IMNCI in 471 districts and 88,428 health workers trained in NSSK so far.
- (5) **Management of Malnutrition:** Emphasis is being laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality. 594 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid is proposed to be initiated for adolescent population. As breast feeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- (6) **Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs)** are also being organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
- (7) **Universal Immunization Program (UIP):** Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs. UIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 states with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in two states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and proposed to be scaled up in six more states. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of intensification of Routine Immunization'.

- (8) **Mother and Child Tracking System:** A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them. States are encouraged to send SMS alerts to beneficiaries reminding them of the dates on which services are due and generate beneficiary-wise due list of services with due dates for ANMs on a weekly basis.
- (e) Does not arise.

Measures for reducing MMR and IMR

1913. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country for the last three years, yearwise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that MMR and IMR rates are on much higher side in India as compared to other countries; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken or being taken by Government to reduce the MMR and IMR?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Survey data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is available from the Report of Registrar General of India Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) at three year intervals and is not provided every year. The latest available data on MMR is for the period 2007-09. During this period, the MMR of India was 212 per 100,000 live births.

As per the same source, data for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in India is available for the years 2009, 2010, and 2011. The latest IMR for the country as per SRS 2011 is 44 per 1000 live births. The IMR for year 2009 was 50 and for year 2010, it was 47.

(b) As per the latest MMEIG (Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group-WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank) report titled "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010" India is ranked 126 out of 180 countries when countries are arranged in ascending order of MMR.

As per the Report published-by UNICEF India (2012) titled “Committing to Child Survival; A Promise Renewed” India ranks 45 out of 195 countries in the world in descending order of Infant Mortality Rate.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the key steps being taken by the Government of India to reduce MMR and IMR in the country are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMINCI) and Navjaat Shishu Surakshita Karyakaram (NSSK) etc.
- Operationalisation of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care and child care services.
- Strengthening of Facility based newborn care by setting up Newborn care corners (NBCC) in all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth; and Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units for the care of sick newborn.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women and children has been introduced to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care to pregnant women and care to newborns, infants and children.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and children for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to adolescent girls.
- Engagement of 8.71 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) through ASHA has been initiated to

improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, to eliminate any out of pocket expense for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.
- Management of Malnutrition particularly Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by establishing Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs). As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- Universal Immunization Program (UIP) against seven diseases for all children. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs.

Violation of EWS Guidelines by private hospitals

1914. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the private hospitals in the country which have been allotted land on concessional rates are not providing free treatment to economically weaker sections of the society and thus violating the guidelines of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take against such private hospitals which have been allotted land at concessional rates but flout Government guidelines; and

(d) the mechanism Government has evolved to ensure that economically weaker sections (EWS) of the society get free treatment in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health is State Subject and no such information is maintained centrally.

As informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, out of the 43 identified private hospitals presently providing free treatment to the eligible category of economically weaker section patients, the achievements of 34 identified private hospitals were either less than 10% in IPD and/ or 25% in OPD. These 'defaulter hospitals were issued notices dated 19/09/2012 by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi. Amongst these 34 defaulter hospitals, those ten hospitals, whose free IPD achievement was less than 3.3% in the month of October, 2012 were also issued notices on 01/11/2012 by the Government of NCT of Delhi, to explain why proceedings of contempt of court may not be initiated against them. The Govt. of Delhi of NCT of Delhi has taken the following steps to monitor the provision of free treatment of eligible patients of EWS category in the identified private hospitals and also for increasing the number of EWS patients availing free treatment in those hospitals:

- (i) A Monitoring "Committee has been constituted by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, GNCTD and this committee inspects 4 to 5 identified private hospitals each month to monitor the provision of free treatment provided by these hospitals. The Monitoring Committee comprises of the following:
 - Director Health Services - Chairman
 - M.O./C Nursing Home Cell - Member
 - PIL petitioner - Member
 - M.S. or his representative of St. Stephens' Hospital - Member
 - M.S. of the concerned Hospital - Member
- (ii) The discrepancies found during such inspections are communicated to the authorities of the concerned identified private hospitals with the direction for immediate rectification of the same and also directed to send a compliance report to the Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD.
- (iii) The linked Government Nodal Officers visit the identified private hospitals for verifying the genuineness of poverty of the patients

admitted under EWS category by the concerned identified private hospitals on their own and for monitoring the free treatment being provided to the EWS category patients referred by them.

- (iv) The Special Committee constituted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi revised the income criteria for availing free treatment and the same was raised from Rs. 5000/- per family per month to Rs. 7254/- per family per month. The income criteria have been linked to the minimum wages of an unskilled worker which is revised twice a year.
- (v) Special Referral Desks/Centres have been established in both the identified Private hospitals as well as Government hospitals for facilitating free treatment to EWS patients. These centres are manned by Nodal Officers of the respective hospitals,
- (vi) Apart from the EWS patients who are residents of Delhi, the facility of free treatment was extended to EWS patients residing anywhere in the country.
- (vii) Advertisement regarding the provision of free treatment is regularly published in the leading daily newspapers.

Introduction of e-health system

1915. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to-enact an e-health policy;
- (b) if so, the nature and scope of the proposed policy;
- (c) whether any attempt to introduce e-health system been made by Government in absence of any such policy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Health has been declared as a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). Government has taken up various e-health

initiatives for different programmes. Some of them are as under:

- I. National HMIS Web Portal for district and facility level data reporting under NRHM.
- II. Integrated Disease Surveillance Project for morbidity and disease data reporting.
- III. National Anti Malaria Management Information System for malaria program data reporting by National Vector Borne Disease Control Program.
- IV. Epicentre is used for TB program data reporting by Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme.
- V. Strategic Information Management System is used for HIV/AIDS data reporting by National AIDS Control Organisation.
- VI. Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) is used under NRHM for name based tracking of mother and children.
- VII. The web based case based reporting and recording mechanism, named as 'NIKSHAY', has been initiated under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) since May, 2012.
- VIII. Tally ERP 9 is used under financial management group of NRHM.
- IX. National Cancer Registry Program is collecting cancer data across designated centres.
- X. Procurement Management Information System (ProMIS) is started for reporting of procurements under NRHM.
- XI. National Onconet Project is a telemedicine network in process of establishment connecting regional cancer centres with all other hospitals, follow-up and treatment centres.
- XII. Tele-ophthalmology project is a telemedicine project for connecting vision centres with ophthalmic experts.
- XIII. National Telemedicine Grid.
- XIV. National Medical College Network
- XV. National Digital Medical Library Consortium.

Misleading ADS by drug manufacturers

1916. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) is scanning the tall claims being made through drag advertisements by drug manufactures;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these ads do not satisfy the criteria laid down by WHO and if so, action taken in the matter;
- (d) the details of companies booked for misleading ads during the last two years;
- (e) the measures taken to stop telecast of misleading ads on TV channels; and
- (f) whether there is any proposal to make it mandatory for drug manufacturing companies to get their ads approved from DCGI before telecast to check misleading ads?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The information/complaints received by the office of DCG(I) about misleading advertisements are forwarded to State/UT Drugs Control Authorities concerned for taking action as advertisements of drugs and magic remedies are regulated under the provisions of the Duags and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 which is administered by the State/UT Governments.

(c) Any action in respect of misleading advertisements is taken on the basis of violations of the provisions of the domestic law.

(d) The Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has not booked any complaint under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act; 1954 as only the State/UT Governments are empowered to take action in respect of violations of the said Act.

(e) Electronic media is riot covered under the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954.

(f) No.

UN Goals on infant mortality

1917. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only six States in India are on course to meet the UN Millennium Development Goal of 26 deaths per 1000 live births according to the Child Mortality Report released by the National Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS), ICMR and UNICEF India (country office);

(b) whether the report also provides evidence on key social and economic determinants for under-five mortality rate and the impact of maternal education on child survival;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to meet UN goals on infant mortality?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The report "Infant and Child Mortality in India"- Levels, Trends and Determinants published by NIMS-ICMR and UNICEF mentions that among India's major states, six states namely Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the south, Maharashtra in the West, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the North and West Bengal in the Eastern part of India are likely to achieve MDG-4 target of U5MR below 39 by 2015. However, as per the latest SRS data on IMR and U5MR, a large number of states are on course to meet the UN MDG goal.

(b) and (c) As per the above said report, impact of key socio-economic determinants on Infant and Child mortality are as under:

Infant mortality rate among children born to illiterate mothers has been, consistently higher than those born to mothers with any education. The estimate showed that the lowest mortality levels were seen among children born to women with more than 12 years of education and the highest were among those born to mothers with no education.

Children born in scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families have a significantly higher risk of dying than others.

All components of under-five mortality have an inverse association with economic status as measured by Standard of Living Index. However, during the period covered by the analysis, the decline in infant mortality

has been much steeper among the children born in low SLI households (37.5%), as compared to those born in high SLI households (10.7%).

Between 1981 and 2005, IMR and U5MR were consistently lower among children living in families who accessed drinking water from a safe source as compared to those who accessed drinking water from an unsafe source.

All components of Under-five mortality are higher for children in households that do not have access to a flush or pit toilet, in India as a whole.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), higher resources are being provided to the states and districts with weak health indicators. Further, the following interventions are implemented to reduce Infant and Child mortality rates and to achieve MDG goals in the country:

- (1) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates.
- (2) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 399 SNCUs, 1542 NBSUs and 11508 NBCCs are functional across the country.
- (3) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born

babies. The schedule of home visits by ASHA consists of at least 6 visits in case of institutional deliveries, on days 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 and 42nd days and one additional visit within 24 hours of delivery in case of home deliveries. Additional visits will be made for babies who are pre-term, low birth weight or ill.

- (4) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Surakshita Karyakaram (NSSK). A total of 5.5 lakh health care workers have been trained in IMNCI in 471 districts and 88,428 health workers trained in NSSK so far.
- (5) Management of Malnutrition: Emphasis is being laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality, 594 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid is proposed to be initiated for adolescent population. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- (6) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
- (7) Universal Immunization Program (UIP): Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs. UIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 states with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent

vaccine has been introduced in two states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and proposed to be scaled up in six more states. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of intensification of Routine Immunization'.

- (8) **Mother and Child Tracking System:** A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of; all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them. States are encouraged to send SMS alerts to beneficiaries reminding them of the dates on which services are due and generate beneficiary-wise due list of services with due dates for ANMs on a weekly basis.

Besides the above, various programmes are being implemented by MORD, MOUD, HUPA, Department of school education and literacy, MWCD to address social and economic determinants of health like drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, education, women empowerment, poverty etc. that have a bearing on reduction of infant and child mortality.

Poor internet connectivity in CGHS dispensaries

1918. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that internet services in majority of CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi/New Delhi often remain out of order because of which the ailing CGHS beneficiaries face great hardship;
- (b) if so, the remedial action Government proposes to take in the matter; and
- (c) the steps Government propose to take to provide relief to beneficiaries in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no major breakdown in internet connectivity on regular basis in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi/NCR. However, dispensaries issue medicines manually even in case of occasional breakdown in internet connectivity.

Nutritional deficiencies among women and children

1919. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item

appeared in the Times of India dated 21st September, 2012 that 50 per cent of children in the country are underfed and stunted;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated and released for spending on health during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period as compared to Tenth Five Year Plan period;

(d) the extent to which the nutritional deficiencies among women and kids in the country has improved during these periods;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to address the issue?

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

(b) As per the National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06), 42.5 percent children are underweight and 48 percent are stunted in under five age group.

The State wise details of the prevalence of underweight and stunted children is given in Statement. (*See* below).

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The details of these schemes/programmes have been given in part (f) below.

(c) The details of the funds allocated and released for spending on health during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as compared to Tenth Five Year Plan period is as follows:

Plan Period	Funds Allocated (Rs. Crores)	Funds Released (Rs. Crores)
Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	42,799	35,092.23
Eleventh Plan (2007-2012)	99,491	83,411.43

(d) and (e)

- As per recent HUNGaMA report (2011) conducted in 100 high focus districts of the country, the prevalence of underweight children in these districts, has decreased from 53.1 per cent (DLHS 2. 2002-04) to 42 per cent (HUNGaMA 2011), this represents 20.13 per cent decrease over 7 year period with an average annual rate of reduction of 2.9 per cent in these districts.
- No survey has been undertaken to assess the extent of nutritional deficiencies in women after the Tenth Five Year Plan period.

(f) The Government is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations.

- The main schemes/programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have a bearing on the nutritional status includes the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. ICDS Scheme has been universalised with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations.
- Further, two new schemes have been introduced. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), or SABLA provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school AGs) in 205 districts on a pilot basis. The other new scheme, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), introduced in 2010 in 53 selected districts on pilot basis, is a Conditional maternity benefit scheme for pregnant and lactating (P & L) women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. Both the schemes are using ICDS infrastructure and system.
- Recently Government has approved strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three and launched an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition.

- Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme the following interventions are being undertaken for treatment of malnutrition in children and women:
 - Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 months to 5 years.
 - IFA Supplementation programme: All children in the age group of 6 months- 5 years receive Iron and Folic Acid syrup for prevention of anaemia.
 - Promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices.
 - Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 594 such centres are functional all over the country.
 - Deworming: Children under 5 years of age are provided deworming tablets/syrups twice a year.
 - Growth monitoring of children up to three years by promoting use of Mother and Child Protection card.
 - 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.
 - The weekly iron-folic acid supplementation Scheme or WIFS has recently been launched targeting adolescent girls in order to decrease prevalence of anaemia.
 - Government of India has given directions to the States for identifying the severe anaemic cases at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
 - Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is as part of antenatal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centres and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days

(VHNDs) and also through the ASHAs. Every pregnant woman is given 100 tablets of iron and folic acid to be taken 1 tablet daily and same is continued during the post natal period. Pregnant women who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional 100 tablets for taking two tablets daily.

- Health and nutrition education during Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption and increase in awareness to bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.
- To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- The other schemes/programmes include Mid-Day Meal Scheme as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Statement

State wise details of Nutritional Status of Under Five Children as per NFHS 3

States/UTs	Malnutrition (under five years)		
	% underweight children NFHS-III (2005-06)	% Stunted children NFHS-III (2005-06)	% Wasted children NFHS-III (2005-06)
1	2	3	4
India	42.5	48.0	19.8
Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	42.7	12.2
Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	43.3	15.3
Assam	36.4	46.5	13.7
Bihar	55.9	55.6	27.1
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	47.1	52.9	19.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-
Delhi	26.1	42.2	15.4
Goa	25.0	25.6	14.1
Gujarat	44.6	51.7	18.7
Haryana	39.6	45.7	19.1
Himachal Pradesh	36.5	38.6	19.3
Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	35.0	14.8
Jharkhand	56.5	49.8	32.3
Karnataka	37.6	43.7	12.6
Kerala	22.9	24.5	15.9
Lakshadweep	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	60.0	50.0	35.0
Maharashtra	37.0	46.3	16.5
Manipur	22.1	35.6	9.0
Meghalaya	48.8	55.1	30.7
Mizoram	19.9	39.8	9.0
Nagaland	25.2	38.8	13.3

1	2	3	4
Odisha	40.7	45.0	19.5
Puducherry	-	-	-
Punjab	24.9	36.7	9.2
Rajasthan	39.9	43.7	20.4
Sikkim	19.7	38.3	9.7
Tamil Nadu	29.8	30.9	22.2
Tripura	39.6	35.7	24.6
Uttar Pradesh	42.4	56.8	14.8
Uttarakhand	38.0	44.4	18.8
West Bengal	38.7	44.6	16.9

Spreading of Dengue and Malaria in Delhi/NCR

1920. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Dengue and Malaria reported in Delhi and NCR in 2012;

(b) whether it is a fact that the posts of malaria inspectors are lying vacant in New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC); and

(c) the preventive actions being taken by Government to check spreading of Dengue and Malaria?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of cases of Dengue and Malaria reported in Delhi and districts of NCR in 2012 are as under:

Areas	Malaria Cases Reported (upto 31st October 2012)	Dengue Cases reported (upto 26th November, 2012)
1	2	3
NCT of Delhi	358	1980

1	2	3
Haryana - District Gurgaon, Faridabad and Sonapat	997	502
Uttar Pradesh-Gautam Budda Nagar (NOIDA) and Ghaziabad	700	21

(b) As per the information received from New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC), there are no vacant posts of Malaria Inspectors.

(c) Action taken by Government of India during 2012 to check spreading of Dengue and Malaria

1. Directorate of NVBDCP is regularly monitoring the situation through daily reports received from Nodal Agency in Delhi *i.e.* three zones of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Council.
2. The Central Cross Checking Organization (CCCO) of NVBDCP monitors the implementation of anti-larval measures in areas of MCD and NDMC for elimination of Aedes mosquito breeding.
3. To augment diagnostic facility and proactive surveillance 33 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and two Apex Referral Laboratories (AIIMS, New Delhi and NCDC, former NICD, Delhi) have been identified in Delhi.
4. A meeting was held on 1st June, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Spl. DGHS, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi to review action plan and activities for prevention and control of dengue in NCT Delhi and adjoining states (Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan).
5. Union Secretary (Health and Family Welfare) reviewed the Dengue situation in State in 12th September, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan.
6. Committee of Secretaries reviewed the situation of Dengue in the country on 5th October, 2012.
7. Union Health Minister reviewed the situation of dengue with State Health Ministers and Senior Officers of Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh

and Mayors and Municipal Commissioners of Delhi on 8th October, 2012.

8. The team of NVBDCP officers had visited Haryana on 28th June, 2012. In addition, the Central Cross Checking team of NVBDCP regularly visits different areas of NCR for checking breeding potential.

Action taken by Govt. of NCT Delhi to check spreading of Dengue and Malaria

1. Training programmes were organized for Capacity building of field staff in all Zones has been done.
2. A workshop on sensitization of RWAs and Nodal Officers of Govt / Pvt. Institution/Offices on prevention and control of vector borne diseases was held on 30th August, 2012 under the Chairperson of Ms. Savita Gupta, Mayor, South Delhi Municipal Corporation.
3. A meeting on Intersectoral coordination committee for prevention and control of vector borne diseases was held on 8th October, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation.
4. Dr. A.K. Walia, Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Govt of NCT Delhi reviewed on 6th October, 2012 the status of dengue and malaria cases and urgent remedial measures taken to control the spread of vector borne diseases in NCT Delhi.
5. Engagement of domestic breeding checkers for checking of houses for breeding of mosquitoes particularly Aedes mosquitoes which spread Dengue fever. 3500 domestic breeding checkers have been engaged for continuous detection of breeding of mosquitoes including Aedes aegypti.
6. Rapid response Teams have been formed in all zones.
7. Anti Malaria and Dengue month has been organized in the Month of June 2012.
8. All administrative heads of Govt./Autonomous bodies/RWAs/Mkt. Associations and NGOs have been informed to take preventive and control measures in the premises under their control.

9. Dengue home work card have been distributed to primary school children.
10. Invoking of Section 269 of Indian Penal Code for control of mosquito breeding. Out of 28532278 houses visited for checking of domestic breeding, 101306 houses were found positive for breeding. Legal notices were issued to 84983 houses and prosecution was launched against 8042 houses till 27.10.2012.
11. Creation of awareness through Newspapers, Mass Media and local folk media school children, teachers and communities.
12. Carrying focal insecticide spray with Pyrethrum Extract 2% in areas from where vector borne diseases have been reported.
13. Regular anti larval/insecticidal spray in known water collections for control of mosquito breeding.

Temephos granules were used for control of breeding in room coolers and varieties of fresh water collections in and around houses for prevention of breeding of mosquitoes.

Raids against manufacture and sale of adulterated food items

1921. SHRIMATI JAVA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of raids were conducted all over the country and a number of persons arrested in connection with the sale and manufacture of spurious milk, ghee and other such products;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the number of cases registered under the relevant Acts as a result of such raids and the number of convictions so far, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. Random samples of various food samples are drawn regularly by State/UT Governments and action is taken against the offenders, in case samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act and Regulations made thereunder. No separate data is centrally

maintained for milk/ghee adulteration. However, as per the information made available by the States/UTs, details of cases registered, challaned and convicted for adulteration in food products including milk/milk products, during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12, are given in Statement. (*See below*).

Statement

Comparative details regarding number of cases registered, challaned and convicted during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011-2012 (April, 2011 to March, 2012)	
		No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	415	32	382	37	342	56
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	16	7	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Assam	105	11	103	10	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Bihar	237	0	293	0	251	0
6.	Chandigarh	153	7	121	118	(PFA)	(PFA)
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	39	15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	4	0
10.	Delhi	225	99	180	106	70	0
11.	Goa	9	0	2	0	13	N.A.
12.	Gujarat	619	44	683	99	92 (PFA) 0 (FSSA)	13 (PFA) 0 (FSSA)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	496	71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Himachal Pradesh	143	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2661	1230	N.A.	N.A.	126	12
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	26	0	53	1
17.	Karnataka	56	0	91	2	35	3
18.	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	533	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Maharashtra	445	68	N.A.	N.A.	677	74
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	3	2	3	3	N.A.	N.A.
26.	Odisha	82	3	29	6	N.A.	N.A.
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
28.	Punjab	310	34	516	30	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Rajasthan	1022	3	806	18	N.A.	N.A.
30.	Sikkim	3	1	3	1	N.A.	N.A.
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	127	110	N.A.	N.A.
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3492	287	3789	540	4477	519
34.	Uttarakhand	17	8	52	25	53	14
35.	West Bengal	22	0	22	0	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL		11061	1942	7244	1112	6296	831

N.A. - Not Available

PFA - Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

FSS Act - Food Safety and Standards Act

Air-ambulance service of specialized hospitals

1922. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the response time of specialized hospitals, both in public and private sector which are providing State-of-the-art latest diagnostic, hospitalisation, surgical and other treatment facilities for meeting medical emergencies;

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

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

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

Abandoning of new-borns by mothers

†1923. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the child mortality rate has decreased in the country during the year 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a constant increase in the incidents of deserting new born babies by their mothers in some unknown places;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken thereon, State-wise;

(e) whether those mothers are being apprehended and charged with attempt to murder under IPC 302 and the reasons etc. behind the incidents are investigated; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per sample registration system (SRS) of Registrar General of India, infant mortality rate at the National level has declined from 47 per 1000 live births in 2010 to 44 per 1000 live births in 2011. The State-wise details are given in Statement I (*See below*).

(c) to (f) As per available information from National Crime Bureau Report 2010, the year-wise cases of exposure and abandonment is as below:

Year	2009	2010	2011
Cases of exposure and abandonment	857	725	700

The cases for exposure and abandonment are booked under Section 317 IPC. The details of cases and persons registered, charge-sheeted and convicted state-wise is given in Statement II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Infant Mortality Rate state-wise in the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
	India	50	47	44
	Bigger States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	46	43
2.	Assam	61	58	55
3.	Bihar	52	48	44
4.	Chhattisgarh	54	51	48
5.	Delhi	33	30	28
6.	Gujarat	48	44	41

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	51	48	44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	41
9.	Jharkhand	44	42	39
10.	Karnataka	41	38	35
11.	Kerala	12	13	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67	62	59
13.	Maharashtra	31	28	25
14.	Odisha	65	61	57
15.	Punjab	38	34	30
16.	Rajasthan	59	55	52
17.	Tamil Nadu	28	24	22
18.	Uttar Pradesh	63	61	57
19.	West Bengal	33	31	32
Smaller States				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	31	32
2.	Goa	11	10	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45	40	38
4.	Manipur	16	14	11
5.	Meghalaya	59	55	52
6.	Mizoram	36	37	34
7.	Nagaland	26	23	21
8.	Sikkim	34	30	26
9.	Tripura	31	27	29
10.	Uttarakhand	41	38	36

1	2	3	4	5
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Union Territories

1. Andman and Nicobar Islands	27		25	23
2. Chandigarh		25	22	20
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37		38	35
4. Daman and Diu		24	23	22
5. Lakshadweep		25	25	24
6. Puducherry		22	22	19

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27. Uttarakhhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0
Total State	816	81	8	130	108	12	674	67	23	90	103	26	6873	70	13	134	106	18	18	18
29. Andman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chattisgarh	9	1	0	10	4	0	6	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	28	2	0	1	2	0	45	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	2	0
35. Puducherry	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Total UT	41	3	0	11	6	0	51	2	0	7	2	0	27	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA	857	84	8	141	114	12	725	69	23	97	105	26	700	73	13	135	108	18	18	18

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

National Health Package

1924. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for health care to be offered as a National Health Package; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far and the views of each State in this regard particularly for the rural areas and scheduled areas and how it will benefit the tribals?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Closing down of CGHS dispensaries

†1925. SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CGHS dispensaries functioning in the country and their locations;

(b) whether some CGHS dispensaries have been closed down due to lack of doctors and because of their locations; and

(c) the number of new CGHS dispensaries planned to be established in the country and places where they would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No CGHS dispensary has been closed down due to lack of doctors. However, in Delhi/NCR some dispensaries have been relocated to other areas with a view to rationalize the utilization of available resources and serve the beneficiaries better.

(c) The Ministry has mooted a proposal to open CGHS dispensaries in Indore and the State Capitals of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Pudduchery.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of CGHS Hospitals/Wellness Centres according to different systems of medicine*

Sl.No.	City	State	CGHS Wellness Centres								Total
			Hospitals	Allopathy	Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	Unani	Siddha	Yoga		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Ahemadabad	Gujarat		5	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
2.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh		7	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka		10	2	1	1	1	0	0	14
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha		2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
6.	Chandigarh			1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		14	1	1	1	0	2	0	18
8.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9.	Delhi		4	90	13	13	13	5	1	4	126
10.	Guwahati	Assam		3	0	1	1	0	0	0	4

11. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	13	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	19
12. Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
13. Jaipur	Rajasthan	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
14. Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
15. Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
16. Kolkata	West Bengal	18	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	22
17. Lucknow		6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
18. Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
19. Mumbai		26	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	31
20. Nagpur	Maharashtra	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
21. Patna	Bihar	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
22. Pune	Maharashtra	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
23. Ranchi	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24. Shillong	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25. Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL		4	250	33	35	10	3	4	335	

Condition of public health system in the country

1926. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

- (a) whether public health system in India has collapsed totally;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether 70 per cent of expenditure on health is met from private sources and this has been the single most important reason for indebtedness in rural areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same;
- (e) whether countries like Kenya and Bangladesh have superior health infrastructure; and
- (f) if so, whether Government would review the public health system in the country by bringing it in Central List instead of Concurrent List?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) As per World Health Statistics 2012 published by World Health Organization (WHO), private expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health for India in 2009 is 69.7%. The higher share of private expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure on health is due to *inter-alia* low density of health infrastructure per thousand population. Financing of public healthcare by Government is based on availability of resources and competing sectoral priorities.

Inadequacy of income to support total expenditure leads to indebtedness. Medical expenses constitute only one of the items of total consumption expenditure in rural areas. As per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th Round Report on Household Consumption of various goods and services in India, the all-India monthly per capita expenditure in 2009-10, on medical expenditure constituted only 5.4% of the total monthly per capita consumer expenditure in rural areas.

(e) and (f) A statement showing Health workforce and Infrastructure in India, Bangladesh and Kenya is given in Statement (*See* below). The number of hospital beds and the density of Physicians, Nursing and Midwifery, health workers, per 10,000 population in India is higher than in Bangladesh. There is no proposal presently under the consideration of the Government to bring public health in the Central List.

Statement

Health workforce and Infrastructure in India, Bangladesh and Kenya

2009				
Country	Density of physicians (per 10000 population)	Density of Nursing and Midwifery (per 10000 Population)	Density of Health workers (per 10000 population)	Hospital Beds (Per 10000 population)
India	6.5	10.0	0.8	9
Bangladesh	3.0	2.7	0.2	3
Kenya	NA	NA	NA	14

Sourced: World Health Statistics 2012, published by World Health Organization

Deaths of children at Kalavati Saran Hospital, Delhi

1927. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 10,081 children have died in Kalavati Saran Hospital of Delhi during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the reasons for such deaths;
- (d) whether any complaint has been filed with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the matter; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to curb such deaths in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The details of case of admission, death, gross death rate and Net death rate of children during 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31st July 2012) are given as under:

Year	Admission	Death	Gross death rate	Net death rate (deaths over 48 hrs stay)
2008	29985	2713	9.0	3.8
2009	27951	2499	8.9	4.0
2010	28840	2144	7.4	3.2
2011	27123	1782	6.5	2.6
2012 (upto 31st July)	23179	943	4.7	2.8

(c) The common causes for above stated death include preterm and other ill-defined condition in perinatal period; Bronchopneumonia and other respiratory infection; Neonatal septicemia and other septicemia; Meningitis and meningococcal infection; Intestinal infections and other diseases; occurrence of more than 50% of these deaths within 1st 48 hours of admission indicating that these patients were brought late and in a critical condition; receiving extremely sick infants from referral by Hospitals of Delhi and neighboring States, etc.

(d) and (e) The Team from NHRC visited KSCH recently. For modifiable causes *i.e.* infections advanced antibodies are being used and best of care being provided using high end equipments like warmers, ventilators monitors etc. Government is also providing assistance for capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care; name based tracking of pregnant women to ensure antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care; launch of new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram; etc., which provide timely treatment of women and infants near their home and improved access to health care and early referral of sick children which can also reduce mortality.

Poor condition of lifts at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

1928. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lifts of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi do not always function properly;

(b) whether any contracts, to keep these lifts in working condition, have been given to their manufacturers;

(c) the steps being taken for proper maintenance of these lifts;

(d) whether the doors of these lifts gets closed even before patients in wheel chair could enter or get out of these lifts;

(e) the steps so far taken for the safety of the patients; and

(f) whether the light indicators in the control panel in these lifts are not working and, if so, the steps taken to make them functional?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Though some of the lifts of the Safdarjung Hospitals are very old, but they are working/functioning properly. The maintenance contract of these lifts has been given to their respective manufacturers. However, day to day maintenance and checking of these lifts for ensuring safety of the patients, proper working of the sensors, lights indicators in the control panels, doors, etc., are looked after by the CPWD Electrical Wing of Safdarjung Hospital. No such complaint regarding closing of these lifts even before patients in wheel chair can enter or get out of the lifts has been reported. Since the maintenance/replacement of old equipments etc. are continuous process, it is taken up as per the requirement.

Increase in cancer cases

†1929. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients is increasing every year;

(b) if so, the details of efforts being made by Government to check it; and

(c) the details of funds provided to the States by the Centre for the prevention of cancer in the year 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Information received from Indian Council of Medical Research suggests that the estimated number of cancer cases is increasing.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in detection, treatment and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. State-wise release of funds under NPCDCS during 2011-12 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the programme, Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and Government Medical College Hospitals across the country are also eligible for receiving financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government) for providing comprehensive cancer care services under Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) component. Funds released under this component of the programme during 2011-12 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes,
Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)*

Release of funds by Gol during 2011-12

Sl. No	Name of States	Amount (in Lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1305.65
2.	Assam	915.62
3.	Bihar	925.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	463.8
5.	Gujarat	925.1
6.	Haryana	654.07
7.	Himachal Pradesh	463.8
8.	Jharkhand	399.72
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	734.82
10.	Karnataka	734.83
11.	Kerala	844.35

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount (in Lakh)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	844.35
13.	Maharashtra	925.1
14.	Odisha	844.35
15.	Punjab	463.8
16.	Rajasthan	1115.38
17.	Sikkim	313.88
18.	Tamil Nadu	844.35
19.	Uttrakhand	273.53
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0
21.	West Bengal	463.8
TOTAL		14455.4

Statement-II

State-wise funds released under TCC component of NPCDCS

Sl. No.	Name of States	2011-12 (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	480.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	480.00
3.	Kerala	960.00
4.	Mizoram	480.00
5.	Punjab	480.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	480.00

Centre of excellence at IMH, Hyderabad

1930. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of establishment of the Centre of Excellence in the field of mental health in the Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad;

(b) whether it is a fact that against the recommendations of Standing Committee on National Mental Health Programme for sanction of 30 crores, the Ministry has released only Rs. 5.28 crores;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the proposed Centre is going to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad has informed that it has finalized the preliminary designs for obtaining the approval of local bodies for carrying out the construction work. The proposal for creation of faculty posts for the Centre of excellence has been submitted to the State Government and is under process.

(b) to (d) After consideration of the proposal received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Standing Committee has recommended a central assistance of Rs. 30.00 crore to Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad for establishment of a Centre of Excellence in the field of mental health for meeting the cost of capital work, equipment, faculty, technical staff etc.

Out of the recommended amount, the Government had released an amount of Rs. 5.28 crores in 2009-10 as first instalment.

Due to non utilization of the funds released to the Institute, no further grant could be released to the Institute

Diseases caused by contaminated drinking water

†1931. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the types of diseases that can breakout due to drinking of contaminated or impure drinking water; and

(b) the number of people and children fall ill and die per year due to drinking of contaminated water?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Consumption of contaminated drinking water may cause Water Borne Diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Viral Hepatitis and Typhoid (Enteric Fever).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Number of reported cases and deaths (including children) due to Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Viral Hepatitis and Typhoid (Enteric Fever) during the years 2009-11 are given below:

Diseases	2009		2010		2011	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Cholera	3482	12	5004	9	2341	10
Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases	11984490	1818	10742327	1526	10231049	1269
Viral Hepatitis	124085	600	89150	430	94402	520
Typhoid (Enteric Fever)	1099331	436	1084885	440	1062446	346

Source: 'National Health Profile' issued by CBHI, Dte.GHS

Flouting of EWS norms by private hospitals

1932. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of Government orders private hospitals are not providing a particular percentage of their services free to the poor patients in Delhi in lieu of getting Government land at subsidised rates;

(b) whether, during a survey of 20 identified private hospitals, it was found that they do not accept the BPL undertakings given by the patients' families; and

(c) if so, the appropriate action the Ministry is taking against private hospitals which are flouting EWS norms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, out of the 43 identified private hospitals presently providing free treatment to the eligible category of economically weaker section patients, the achievements of 34 identified private hospitals were either less than 10% in IPD and/or 25% in OPD.

(b) and (c) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that they have not conducted the survey of 20 identified private hospitals.

The Monitoring Committee constituted by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi inspects

4 to 5 hospitals each month to monitor the provision of free treatment in 43 identified private hospitals.

Those hospitals whose OPD and IPD achievements in respect of free treatment to the eligible patients of EWS category were found to be less than the requisite percentage *i.e.* 25% of total OPD and 10% of IPD have been issued notices by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

10 identified private hospitals whose IPD achievements were less than 3.3% in the month of October, 2012 were issued notices to explain why proceeding of contempt may not be initiated against them.

Health status of urban poor

1933. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out by the Central or the State Governments or by the NGOs, to determine health status of 9 crore urban poor, most of whom are slum dwellers;

(b) if so, the details pertaining to child malnutrition, stunting, underweight, IMR, MMR, HIV infection etc.;

(c) how their health indicators compare with national norms; and

(d) the measures taken to improve health care facilities offered to them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No survey has been carried out by the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

(d) Public health is a State subject. However, Government of India provides support to state under Reproductive and Child Health and National Disease Control Programmes to provide health care particularly to the poor and disadvantaged groups.

High incidents of cancer in Punjab

1934. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum number of cancer cases are reported from the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any survey in the region to know the causes;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish a cancer institute in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), a team had visited several districts of Punjab in September, 2010 to assess *inter-alia* the magnitude of cancer occurrence in the State. The team noted that limited information on cancer occurrence in these areas was available through survey reports conducted by Punjab Government and PGI, Chandigarh. While methodological details were not available, the limited data suggested that prevalence of cancer in the entire State of Punjab as indicated by the above survey was not higher than other areas of India.

(c) and (d) While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of State Governments in detection, treatment and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States including Punjab. Under the programme, Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) and Government Medical College Hospitals across the country are also eligible for receiving financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government) for providing comprehensive cancer care services under Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) component. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 4.8 crore as Govt. of India's share to Guru Gobind Singh Medical College and Hospital Faridkot (Punjab) under TCC component during 2011-12 has been released.

In addition, this Ministry has also recognised Post Graduate Institute Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh as a Regional Cancer Centre.

Bio-medical waste disposal

1935. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any estimate regarding bio-medical waste generated in the country, annually;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has enacted any law for proper disposal of this waste; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the rules framed under the law have been successful in tackling this problem?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the Annual Report Information on Bio-medical Waste Management for the year 2010 received from the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) and Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services (DGAFMS), as compiled by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), about 355 tons of bio-medical waste per day were generated from 1,39,594 Health Care Facilities (HCFs) in the country.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India in exercise of the powers conferred under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, notified Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules in 1998 (BMW Rules), as amended in the years 2000 and 2003, to provide a regulatory framework for segregation, transportation, storage, treatment and disposal (either through on-site treatment facilities or through common bio-medical waste treatment facilities) of the bio-medical waste generated from HCFs. The purpose of these rules is to ensure effective management of Bio-medical waste in the country without causing any adverse effect to human health and the environment.

As per Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) in the States and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in the Union Territories (UTs) and DGAFMS in case of Armed Forces Health Care Establishments are the 'prescribed authorities' for enforcement of these Rules.

Further based on Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, National Guidelines on Hospital Waste Management were released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and distributed to all States/Union Territories in 2002 for implementation.

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 was released in the year 2007 for proper Bio-medical Waste Management in these facilities. Guidelines to reduce environmental pollution due to

Mercury in Central Government Hospitals and Health Centers were released by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in March 2010. The aforesaid guidelines have been included in the Indian Public Health Standards for Health Care facilities as revised in the year 2012.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has prescribed guidelines for Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facilities as well as for design and construction of Incinerators, environmentally sound management of Mercury Waste generated from HCFs, etc.

Over the last three years, there is a considerable progress in compliance to the BMW Rules in view of the actions initiated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare/CPCB/Ministry of Environment and Forests and State Governments in the form of issuing guidelines, organizing trainings or awareness workshops, interactions with the monitoring of Common Biomedical Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) Operator, directions issued to some of the Health Care Facilities (HCFs) and CBWTFs for violations of the provisions of the BMW Rules.

It is also evident that there is a decrease in quantity of Bio-medical waste generation from 405 tons per day in the year 2009 to 355 tons per day in the year 2010 to which can be attributed to the proper segregation of waste at source of generation of the Bio-medical waste.

Also, as per the annual report for the year 2010, 302 out of 355 tons per day of bio-medical waste generated is treated and disposed of in compliance with the BMW Rules. About 20,228 HCFs are having captive treatment facilities and at present, 188 number of Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs) are in operation (17 CBWTFs, under construction) which are providing treatment services to 98,764 number of HCFs.

List of life saving drugs

†1936. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the medicines included in the list of life saving drugs, prepared by the Ministry during the decade;

(b) whether the list has been published;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the reasons behind the requirement for preparing the list;

(d) if the reasons for preparing the list is to reduce the prices of life saving drugs, the reasons for not taking a decision yet; and

(e) whether the poor families are not able to avail the benefit of life saving drugs because no action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) There is no such list of life saving drugs. The Government has, however, published a National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011. The objective of the NLEM is that the drugs included in it are adequate to meet the common contemporary health needs of the general population of the country. It is the general obligation of the health administrators to ensure abundant availability of these drugs in the country. The primary purpose of NLEM is to promote rational use of medicines considering the three important aspects *i.e.* cost, safety and efficacy. Furthermore, it promotes prescription by generic names. The NLEM is revised and updated from time to time in the context of contemporary knowledge of therapeutic products.

The NLEM, 2011 consists of 348 medicines belonging to 27 therapeutic categories such as antineoplastic, anti-cancer, immunological, anti infective Cardiovascular, ophthalmological preparations, Diuretics, anti-allergic etc. Department of Pharmaceuticals under Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers have been requested to bring all drugs in NLEM, 2011 under the price control regime of Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO).

Gender-sensitive health policy

1937. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage for India wherein there are clear indications of gender insensitivity and gender discrimination undermining the frame-work and principles of Universal Healthcare;

(b) if so, whether Government framed any gender sensitive health policy to address this problem; and

(c) if not, the interim measures being proposed/to be taken to deal with this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Government is aware of the report of the High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage regarding Gender and Health. Health being a State subject, its implementation primarily rests with the State Governments. However, the National Health Policy enunciated in 2002, gives adequate emphasis to Women's Health. Further, under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the States have been supported towards providing more gender sensitive health care services through the following means:

1. Under the NRHM, the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) who combines the role of a facilitator social mobilise and community level care provider has played a significant role in improving access of women to public health services.
2. Access of pregnant women towards facility based care has been improved under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) a new scheme which entitles every pregnant women to absolutely free and no expense delivery in public health facilities, including caesarian section.
3. Under the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme a life cycle approach is adopted with focus on anemia, sexual and reproductive health including sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive tract infections, safe abortion, contraceptive care, menstrual disorders, etc.
4. Disaggregated data on gender are being captured as regards health care delivery under NRHM through the Health Management Information System (HMIS).
5. Gender has been a focus as part of the Terms of Reference of all the 5 Common Review Missions (CRM) conducted under NRHM so far as well of the Joint Review Missions (JRM) of RCH programme.
6. Conditionalities, such as minimum age and parity do not exist for availing maternity benefits under schemes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in states with low institutional delivery so that women are not penalized for behavior over which they have very little control.

Deaths during clinical trials

1938. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that 438 people died during clinical trials carried out by major pharmaceutical companies in 2011;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all these deaths happened in the absence of strict regulatory mechanism for clinical trials;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of these 438 deaths, majority of deaths, have taken place during clinical trials carried out by foreign pharma companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to control the same?

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

(b) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 contains enabling provisions for regulating and ensuring; quality, safety and efficacy of drugs. The Act, therefore, contains inherent enabling powers for regulating the clinical trials. Accordingly, under the inherent plenary powers vested in the Act, necessary rules, procedures and guidelines have been framed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Regulatory provisions for clinical trials in the country are prescribed under Rule-122DA, 122DAA, 122E and Schedule-Y to the Drug and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The said Rules also provide specific Application Form and relevant documents required for seeking permission to conduct clinical trials in India. Schedule Y also mandates the clinical trial to be conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). Clinical trials can be initiated only after the approval of CDSCO and respective Ethics Committee. In all trials, a freely given informed written consent is required to be obtained from the persons participating in the study trial. 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 in clinical trials reported during 2011 were 438. But SAEs of death due to clinical trials were 16.

(c) and (d) Out of 438 deaths approximately 55% are in clinical trials conducted by foreign Pharmaceutical companies and rest are in clinical trials conducted by Clinical Research Organizations (CROs), domestic pharma Companies etc.

The following concrete steps have been taken to strengthen the approval procedures, monitoring mechanism for clinical trials as well to ensure that safety, rights and well-being of clinical trial subjects are protected:

- (1) 12 New Drug Advisory Committees (NDAC) consisting of leading experts from the government medical colleges, institutes from all over the country have been constituted to advise CDSCO in matters related to approval of clinical trials and new drugs.
- (2) Applications of Investigational New Drugs (IND); *i.e.*, New Drug Substances which have never earlier been used in human beings, are evaluated by the IND committee, chaired by the Director General, Indian Council of Medical Research.
- (3) Registration of clinical trial in ICMR registry at www.ctri.in has been made mandatory since 15.6.2009.
- (4) Every approval/permission for conducting clinical trials now includes a condition that in case of study related injury or death, applicant will provide complete medical care as well as compensation for the injury or death and statement to this effect would be incorporated in the informed consent form.
- (5) Guidelines for conducting inspection of Clinical Trial sites and sponsor/ Clinical Research Organizations (CROs) have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website.
- (6) Draft rules have been notified to provide for the following:
 - (i) Medical treatment and financial compensation to the trial subjects in case of trial related injury or death;
 - (ii) Procedure for payment of financial compensation;
 - (iii) Enhancement of responsibilities of Ethics Committee (EC), Sponsor and Investigator to ensure that financial compensation as well as medical care is provided to the trial subjects who suffer trial related injury or deaths and such information is provided to the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)].
 - (iv) Amendment of the format for obtaining informed consent of trial

subjects to include the details of address, occupation, annual income of the subject so as to have information regarding socio-economic status of the trial subjects.

- (7) Draft rules have been notified to incorporate Rules to have authority for clinical trials inspections by CDSCO and to take administrative actions like restriction on investigators/sponsors/CROs from conducting future clinical trials in case of non-compliance.
- (8) Draft rules have been notified to incorporate Rules and Schedule Y-1 specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

Universal access to quality assured TB diagnostics and treatment

1939. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the country having the highest number of TB cases in the world;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the country requires 5,000 crores to realize the target of universal access to quality assured TB diagnostic and treatment in the Eleventh Plan Period;
- (c) if so, the amount so far released and utilized for TB control in the Eleventh Plan Period; and
- (d) the reasons for not utilizing the services of ASHAs for better results?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the WHO Global Tuberculosis Control Report 2010, India is 17th among the 22 high burden countries according to prevalence rate. However, the higher absolute number of TB cases in the country is due to the high population of the country.

(b) and (c) The objectives of the Eleventh Five Year plan (2007 to 2012) as regards the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme were to achieve and maintain cure rate of at least 85% among New Sputum Positive patients and to achieve and maintain case detection of at least 70% of the estimated NSP cases in the community. These objectives have been achieved.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period the total allocation for the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme was Rs. 1609.25 crores out of which Rs. 1595.15 crores has been utilized for TB control activities.

(d) The services of ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) workers are being utilized under the programme. They help the Programme by identifying and referring patients with history of cough for more than two weeks to the nearest Designated Microscopy Centre for sputum examination. As per requirements, ASHA workers are also trained as DOT provider (Directly Observed Treatment provider) and provide DOT to patients. In addition, they also spread awareness about the TB and the services available under the RNTCP.

Running Ayurveda and Unani Clinics without proper qualification

1940. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some of the Ayurveda and Unani clinics are being run by people who do not possess proper qualification and documents; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have been reported in the country during the last three years including current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) "Public Health and Sanitation; Hospitals and Dispensaries" are the subjects included in the State list of 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. Therefore, the matter regarding running of the Ayurveda and Unani clinics that do not possess proper qualification and documents lies within the purview of the respective State Authorities.

TB patients in the Country

†1941. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every fifth TB patient in the world is from India;

(b) whether out of the total number of people who dies from various diseases in India, about 17 per cent among them die due to TB; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the possibility of the eradication of TB from the country?

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

(b) As per the 'Report on Causes of Death: 2001-03, Office of Registrar General, India', TB accounts for about 6% of the deaths in India.

(c) As per the STOP-TB Strategy of the WHO and the STOP-TB Partnership the member states are urged to work towards TB elimination *i.e.* less than 1 case per million population per year by the year 2050.

Establishment of medical colleges and hospitals in every district

†1942. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to establish medical college and hospital in each district of the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the medical colleges and hospitals going to be established in the country under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) district-wise; and

(c) the details of the estimated amount to be spent on these medical colleges and hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is a proposal in the Twelfth plan to support establishment of new medical colleges in some districts of underserved states by upgrading existing district hospitals. Opening of the new medical colleges and funds to be released for these medical colleges will depend *inter-alia* on the plan allocation and priorities finalized.

Availability of vaccines and drugs to control vector-borne diseases

1943. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient quantity of drugs and vaccines are available to control vectorborne diseases including Japanese Encephalitis in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of research projects undertaken to study the prevalence of these diseases and develop drugs/vaccines to curb them in the country;
- (d) the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose, project-wise; and
- (e) the details of achievements made as a result thereof indicating the present status of vaccine/drug development *vis-a-vis* vector-borne diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Sufficient quantities of drugs are available for control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis. There is no specific drug for dengue, chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis (JE). The treatment is symptomatic.

The drugs like Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) for treatment of falciparum malaria cases and miltefosine capsule for Kala-azar are procured centrally and supplied to the States/UTs according to their assessed technical requirement. During the year 2012, the drugs supplied centrally are as under:

1. For Malaria: Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) - 13,15,862 doses
2. For Kala azar:
 - o Capsule Miltefosine (50 mg for adult) - 54,880
 - o Capsule Miltefosine (10 mg for children) - 47,600

The Central Government provides cash assistance for procuring anti-malarial drugs namely Chloroquine tablet, Primaquine tablet, Quinine tablet, Quinine Injection and anti-filarial drugs DEC and Albendazole as these have been decentralized.

Vaccination is available for JE only and was started in high disease burden districts in the country through campaign mode followed by JE vaccination under Routine Immunization (RI) after 6 months. As of now, JE vaccination have been incorporated into Routine Immunization in 113 districts in 15 States as these districts have completed the JE campaign during the period from 2006 to 2011. There is sufficient availability of JE vaccine to carry out this activity. Details of availability of JE vaccine are given as under:

During 2012-13, nearly 117 lakh doses have been supplied. Further, the stock available as on 01.11.2012 with 15 States is 20 lakh doses and 11 lakh doses are available in Government Medical Store Depots.

(c)• The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) carried out disease burden studies from time to time in the country and has undertaken studies on vaccine development and drug trials. Details are given in Statement I (*See* below).

- NVBDCP has supported studies for malaria and kala-azar and the details are given in Statement II (*See* below).

(d)• ICMR supports research on VBDs through its extramural and intramural programmes. The Extramural funds are usually disbursed to non-ICMR. Institutes and Medical Colleges. The total budget spent on Extramural research on VBDs in the year 2011-12 was Rs. 1,91,75,381 and 2012-13 (till 30th Nov) is 1,60,28,147. As mentioned in part (c) of the answer, several of the ICMR Institutes are routinely involved in research on various aspects of VBDs mainly through the intramural funds sanctioned to them and there is no specific budget earmarked for these activities.

- The allocation of funds for NVBDCP supported projects are :
 - I. Monitoring the therapeutic efficacy of anti-malarial medicines in India for estimated cost of Rs. 692.16 lakhs.(ongoing)
 - II. Pharmacovigilance for antimalarial medicines in India (NIMR) for estimated cost of Rs. 125.4 lakhs, (ongoing)
 - III. Estimating the annual incidence of kala-azar in two highly endemic blocks of Bihar : Rs. 44.60 Lakhs (Completed)
 - IV. Sentinel Surveillance of Visceral Leishmaniasis in endemic areas of Bihar: Rs. 86.86 Lakhs (ongoing)
 - V. Pharmaco-vigilance with miltefsoine in treatment of Kala-azar in endemic areas of Bihar: Rs. 14.03 Lakhs (ongoing)

(e) The details of achievements made in the ICMR and NVBDCP supported projects are indicated given in Statement I and II (*See* below)

Status of vaccine in respect of JE: at present following vaccines are being manufactured/under developmental phase in India:

- Inactivated S A-14-14-2 manufactured by Biological -E.
- Vero cell derived inactivated JE vaccine by Bharat Bio-tech's.
- Chimerivax-JE-CV (IMOJEV)-live attenuated JE vaccine by Sanofi Pasteur
- Vero cell derived inactivated JE vaccine by Panacea Biotech.

Details of developments of above vaccines are given in Statement III.

Statement I

Details of ICMR projects/studies and achievements

Vaccine development/trials:

- NIV, Pune undertook a project to develop an inactivated tissue culture vaccine against Indian strain of Japanese encephalitis virus in collaboration with Bharat Biotech International Ltd. Hyderabad. The vaccine strain developed by NIV, Pune has been transferred to Bharat Biotech for further vaccine development.
- Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC) at Dibrugarh is carrying out a project entitled "Evaluation of safety and immunogenicity of single dose of live attenuated JE vaccine SA-14-14-2 in adults in Assam" (ongoing).

Drug trials:

- VCRC, Puducherry in collaboration with CRME, Madurai undertook a multicentric study for assessment of operational feasibility and impact of co-administration of DEC and albendazole and for DEC alone (2000-2001). The co-administration of albendazole and DEC was shown operationally feasible, safe for community use and has an edge over DEC alone in terms of reducing new infections of lymphatic filariasis. These findings have been accepted and implemented by the National Programme.
- RMRI, Patna conducted Phase III randomized, open label clinical trial of oral miltefosine to investigate the efficacy and toxicity of miltefosine in

large number of patients and in comparison with the efficacy and toxicity of amphotericin B. The trial established the safety and efficacy of oral miltefosine in the treatment visceral leishmaniasis (1999-2000).

- RMRI, Patna conducted Phase III randomized, controlled open label clinical trial comparing injectable paromomycin with amphotericin B. The results of the trial indicated the non-inferiority of injectable paromomycin to amphotericin B (2003-2004).
- NIMR, Delhi has carried out clinical trials of anti-malarial combinations namely, Artemisinin based combination therapy, Artesunate + Amodiaquine, Artesunate + Mefloquine, Dihydroartemisinin+ Piperaquine and Pyronaridine + Artesunate. Introduction of Artemisinin Based Combination Therapy (ACTs) in National Drug Policy for malaria was based on molecular and epidemiological surveys of chloroquine-resistant malaria parasites carried out by NIMR.

Statement II

Details of NVBDCP Supported Projects/Studies and achievements

- I. Monitoring the therapeutic efficacy of anti-malarial medicines in India for estimated cost of Rs. 692.16 lakhs. Start date of project 17.03.2009. Project ongoing.
- II. Pharmacovigilance for antimalarial medicines in India (NIMR) for estimated cost of Rs. 125.4 lakhs. Start date of project 5.06.2009. Project ongoing.
- III. Estimating the annual incidence of kala-azar in two highly endemic blocks of Bihar: A Pilot study comparing snowball and house-to-house survey.

Achievements :

- House-to-house survey is two times costlier than snowball technique
- Snowball technique detected 41% less cases than detected by other techniques

- Household survey missed 28 per cent of the total case detected by adopting both the techniques.
 - Snowball technique was not found to be an effective method for estimation of annual incidence of Kala-azar in two highly endemic districts of Bihar.
- IV. Sentinel Surveillance of Visceral Leishmaniasis in endemic areas of Bihar.
Project ongoing
- V. Pharmaco-vigilance with miltefosine in treatment of Kala-azar in endemic areas of Bihar. Project ongoing

Statement III

Vaccine manufactured/under development in India

- (a) Inactivated SA-14-14-2 manufactured by Biological-E
- DCGI has approved production of this vaccine which has been developed as a part of joint development and marketing partnership of Biological E with Intercell AG.
 - The vaccine is a purified, inactivated vaccine.
 - The vaccine is to be administered in two doses with 4-6 week interval of 0.25 ml (3 ug) in pediatric population (upto 3 year) and 0.5 ml (6 ug) in adult population (above 18 year).
- (b) Vero cell-derived inactivated Japanese Encephalitis vaccine (Bharat Biotech's Inactivated JE Vaccine)
- The strain is Thermostable Kolar Stain (JEV 821564 XY), obtained from NIV, Pune and phase II and III have been carried out.
- (c) ChimeriVax-JE-CV (IMOJEV) Live Attenuated Japanese Encephalitis Vaccine developed by Sanofi Pasteur
- It is a live attenuated vaccine and is registered in Thailand and Australia (Oct. 2012 and Aug. 2012)
 - Monodose and multidose (4 doses) presentations are available. The vaccine is given subcutaneously as a single dose for primary immunization.

- The manufacturer has applied for DCGI's approval to carry out Phase III clinical trials in India.
- (d) Vero cell derived inactivated vaccine developed by Panacea Biotech
- It is a cell culture based vaccine, in very initial stages of development.
 - The company has a 10 year license agreement with National Institute of Immunology for in-licensing of technology and processes for production.

Introduction of drugs without clinical trial

†1944. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has approved 33 new drugs between January, 2008 and October, 2010 without testing them through human trial;

(b) if so, whether Government has fixed the accountability of anyone in this regard;

(c) whether as per above facts, the drugs have been introduced in three or four sites in the market without undergoing any clinical trials and legal requirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare in its 59th Report on the Functioning of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has raised various issues pertaining to the functioning of the organisation, including alleged approval of drugs without clinical trials.

New drugs are approved by the CDSCO based on non-clinical data, clinical data of safety and efficacy of drug, regulatory status in other countries etc. as per the Guidelines and requirements specified in Rule 122A, 122B, 122D and Schedule-Y of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. However, as per Rule 122A(2) and Rule 122

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

B (3), the requirement of clinical trial may not be necessary if the drug is of such a nature that the Licensing Authority may, in public interest, decide to grant permission to import/manufacture the new drug on the basis of data available from other countries. Further, as per clause 1(3) of Schedule Y, for drugs indicated in life threatening/serious diseases or diseases of special, relevance to the Indian health scenario, clinical data requirements may be abbreviated, deferred or omitted, as deemed appropriate by the Licensing Authority. For grant of permission to import / manufacture of the Fixed Dose Combinations (FDC), the requirements are prescribed under Appendix-VI of Schedule-Y. As per these requirements, clinical trial on Indian patients is required in certain category of FDCs

Government had constituted a three member expert committee to examine the issues raised by the Parliamentary Committee comprising Dr. V.M. Katoch, Secretary (Department of Health Research) and Director General, ICMR, Dr. P.N. Tandon, President, National Brain Research Centre, Department of Biotechnology, Manesar and Dr. S.S. Aggarwal, former Director, Sanjay Gandhi Post-graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow to *inter-alia* examine the validity of the scientific and statutory basis adopted for approval of new drugs without Phase-III clinical trials on Indian population. The Report of the Expert Committee has been received and the same is under consideration.

Opening of more CGHS dispensaries

1945. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) hospitals and dispensaries in the country, State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether the number of CGHS hospitals and dispensaries are adequate keeping in view of the number of Central Government employees in various States including Karnataka;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to empanel more private hospitals under CGHS;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed by Government to open more CGHS dispensaries in the country including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of CGHS wellness centres/dispensaries in the country is given in Statement (Refer to the Statement appended to the Answer to US Questions 1925, Parbca)

(b) to (d) In order to provide adequate healthcare services to CGHS beneficiaries, CGHS also empanels private hospitals and diagnostic centres periodically. The number of private hospitals and diagnostic centres empanelled under CGHS in various cities/States as on date is given in Statement (*See* below).

(e) There is no proposal for opening of new dispensaries in Karnataka. However, the Ministry has mooted a proposal to open CGHS dispensaries in Indore and the State Capitals of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Pudduchery.

Statement

List of empanelled private hospitals and diagnostic centres across the country

State	City	Empanelled Hospitals	Diagnostic Centres
Delhi	Delhi and NCR	108	35
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	52	10
Assam	Guwahati	2	8
Bihar	Patna	8	4
Gujarat	Ahmadabad	9	3
Karnataka	Bengaluru	32	6
Jharkhand	Ranchi	3	1
Kerala	Trivandrum	2	4
Madhyapradesh	Bhopal	12	2
	Jabalpur	23	9
Maharasthra	Mumbai	26	7
	Nagpur	28	5
	Pune	36	4

State	City	Empanelled Hospitals	Diagnostic Centres
Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	4	Nil
Rajasthan	Jaipur	25	4
Tamilnadu	Chennai	18	2
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	5	5
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	12	3
	Kanpur	28	14
	Lucknow	18	9
	Meerut	16	2
West Bengal	Kolkata	12	5
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	7	5
TOTAL		486	147

Bringing down of infant mortality cases

1946. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infant/child mortality cases reported during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise and yearwise; till date;

(b) whether infant/child mortality rates are on rise in the country, especially in tribal and hilly areas of Rajasthan;

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

(d) the details of programmes/schemes and incentives provided to States to check high rate of mortality cases indicating funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during the period, State/UT-wise, till date; and

(e) the measures taken by Government to bring down infant mortality rate and achieve targets set for Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar

General of India, the estimated infant mortality rate for years 2009, 2010 and 2011 State/UT-wise is given in Statement I (*See* below). Current year report is not available. At the National level, Infant mortality rate has declined from 50 per 1000 live births in 2009 to 44 per 1000 live births in 2011. The infant mortality rate in Rajasthan has also shown decline from 59 per 1000 live births in 2009 to 52 per 1000 live births in 2011. The SRS does not provide disaggregated information on tribal and hilly areas.

(d) and (e) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), higher resources are being provided to the states and districts with week health indicators. Further, the following interventions are implemented through RCH programme under NRHM umbrella to reduce infant mortality rate in the country.

1. **Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK):** Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is a key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates.
2. **Strengthening Facility based newborn care:** Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 399 SNCUs, 1542 NBSUs and 11508 NBCCs are functional across the country.
3. **Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC):** Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies. The schedule of home visits by ASHA consists of at least 6 visits in case of institutional deliveries, on days 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 and 42nd days and one additional visit within 24 hours of delivery in

case of home deliveries. Additional visits will be made for babies who are pre-term, low birth weight or ill.

4. **Capacity building of health care providers:** Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK). A total of 5.5 lakh health care workers have been trained in IMNCI in 471 districts and 88,428 health workers trained in NSSK so far.
5. **Management of Malnutrition:** Emphasis is being laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality. 594 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid is proposed to be initiated for adolescent population. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
6. **Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs)** are also being organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
7. **Universal Immunization Program (UIP):** Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs. UIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 states with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in two states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and proposed to be scaled up in six more states. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of intensification of Routine Immunization'. India has

achieved a historic milestone by remaining polio free for one full year now. WHO has taken India off the list of polio endemic countries.

8. **Mother and Child Tracking System:** A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them. States are encouraged to send SMS alerts to beneficiaries reminding them of the dates on which services are due and generate beneficiary-wise due list of services with due dates for ANMs on a weekly basis.

State/UT-wise funds allocation and utilization under the Child Health Programmes during the last 3 years period is given in Statement II (*See below*).

Statement I

Infant Mortality Rate state-wise in the last three years

State		Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
India		50	47	44
Bigger States				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	46	43
2.	Assam	61	58	55
3.	Bihar	52	48	44
4.	Chhattisgarh	54	51	48
5.	Delhi	33	30	28
6.	Gujarat	48	44	41
7.	Haryana	51	48	44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	41
9.	Jharkhand	44	42	39
10.	Karnataka	41	38	35

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	12	13	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	67	62	59
13.	Maharashtra	31	28	25
14.	Odisha	65	61	57
15.	Punjab	38	34	30
16.	Rajasthan	59	55	52
17.	Tamil Nadu	28	24	22
18.	Uttar Pradesh	63	61	57
19.	West Bengal	33	31	32
Smaller States				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	31	32
2.	Goa	11	10	11
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45	40	38
4.	Manipur	16	14	11
5.	Meghalaya	59	55	52
6.	Mizoram	36	37	34
7.	Nagaland	26	23	21
8.	Sikkim	34	30	26
9.	Tripura	31	27	29
10.	Uttaranchal	41	38	36
Union Territories				
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	27	25	23
2.	Chandigarh	25	22	20
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	38	35
4.	Daman and Diu	24	23	22
5.	Lakshadweep	25	25	24
6.	Puducherry	22	22	19

Statement II*Allocation and Expenditure under Child Health programmes for F.Y 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		(Rs. in Lakhs)
		Allocation by GOI	Expenditure	Allocation by GOI	Expenditure	Allocation by GOI	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. High Focus State								
1.	Bihar	1610.85	618.17	2165.52	715.45	2238.37	559.10	
2.	Chhattisgarh	595.35	49.78	1006.92	255.29	764.20	306.85	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	260.54	106.46	452.35	237.92	0.00	20.45	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.87	29.88	65.00	45.67	3698.75	379.76	
5.	Jharkhand	152.08	13.99	525.82	295.43	646.43	286.44	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1218.85	2912.27	1763.38	2364.28	1612.30	1682.59	
7.	Odisha	829.18	667.00	1083.98	775.47	443.69	145.62	
8.	Rajasthan	205.22	171.60	956.10	275.97	270.70	340.15	

9. Uttar Pradesh	843.88	647.23	1157.54	973.25	1799.07	130.36
10. Uttarakhand	177.16	113.11	537.59	266.21	110.75	250.49
Sub Total	5958.98	5329.49	9714.20	6204.94	11584.26	4101.81
B. NE States						
11. Arunachal Pradesh	10.08	14.86	61.40	21.20	0.00	0.40
12. Assam	0.00	9.73	6.20	35.20	410.04	414.15
13. Manipur	40.00	17.23	31.50	32.38	26.20	15.24
14. Meghalaya	52.36	14.32	53.89	18.16	12.12	13.49
15. Mizoram	11.94	7.93	6.80	6.03	23.81	1.18
16. Nagaland	42.40	20.21	35.40	0.08	33.86	38.11
17. Sikkim	39.94	3.68	12.79	18.94	25.43	5.27
18. Tripura	81.42	98.00	112.80	36.95	200.48	68.41
Sub Total	278.14	185.95	320.78	168.94	731.94	556.25
C. Bon-High Focus States						
19. Andhra Pradesh	200.00	0.00	1783.85	29.29	1604.14	88.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Goa	4.50	1.86	32.40	21.31	10.28	191.02
21.	Gujarat	1116.11	1790.52	2023.72	1595.30	1178.55	1595.02
22.	Haryana	177.36	64.04	352.39	136.89	742.61	426.85
23.	Karnataka	696.30	15.69	427.50	282.69	587.73	229.01
24.	Kerala	500.09	319.02	482.44	349.03	46.13	18.97
25.	Maharashtra	598.81	462.33	6017.99	4887.22	2931.06	2639.75
26.	Punjab	25.30	13.98	122.44	104.62	287.00	132.67
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.21	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1608.01	1512.67	5074.20	857.17	1286.83	409.61
	Sub Total	4926.48	4180.10	16316.93	8263.52	8691.54	5731.26
D. Small States/UTs							
29.	Andman and Nicobar Island	10.50	5.90	4.00	3.49	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	10.60	10.72	1.00	0.89	14.58	0.00

31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.50	0.00	0.75	0.00	7.21	0.64
32.	Daman and Diu	2.25	1.80	3.25	0.60	2.50	0.17
33.	Delhi	87.15	0.00	30.00	9.69	61.47	3.05
34.	Lakshadweep	36.86	0.00	20.00	2.54	0.20	0.00
35.	Puducherry	10.38	5.64	9.70	11.18	13.30	9.29
	Sub Total	159.24	24.07	68.70	28.39	99.26	13.15
	GRAND TOTAL	11322.84	9719.61	26420.61	14665.79	21107.00	10402.47

Convictions under adulteration cases

†1947. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of cases relating to adulteration of food items found positive;

(b) the names of States from where highest of such cases have been reported during the last two years; and

(c) the details of action taken to check adulteration State-wise and the States where such action has proved to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per data received from State/UT Governments the percentage of cases relating to adulteration of food items found during the year 2011-12 (April, 2011 to March, 2012), was 13.27%.

(b) The details of the States/UTs where highest number of such cases have been reported during the last two years, are as follows:

Percentage of Adulteration in food products during last two years

Sl.No.	State/UT	2010 % Adulteration	2011-2012 % Adulteration
1.	Chhattisgarh	39.71	42.48
2.	Uttar Pradesh	28.65	34.68
3.	Uttarakhand	33.60	14.73
4.	Himachal Pradesh	19.97	21.54
5.	Bihar	16.87	16.41
6.	Jharkhand	18.00	14.6

(c) To curb the menace of food adulteration, regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Regulations made thereunder. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India issues advisories from time to time to State/UT

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments to check the adulteration in food products. As per information made available by the States/UTs, details of cases registered, challaned and convicted for adulteration in food products including milk/milk products, during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12, and details of number of food samples examined and number of samples found adulterated during 2010 and 2011-12, are given in Statement I and Statement II respectively. Cases of adulteration have decreased in Bihar, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttrakhand in 2011-12 as compared to cases in 2010.

Statement I

Number of Cases Registered, Challaned and Convicted during 2009, 2010 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2009		2010		2011-2012 (April, 2011 to March, 2012)	
		No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted	No. of Cases Registered, Challaned	No. of Cases Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	415	32	382	37	342	56
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	16	7	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Assam	105	11	103	10	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Bihar	237	0	293	0	251	0
6.	Chandigarh	153	7	121	118	64 (PFA)	124 (PFA)
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	39	15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	4	0
10.	Delhi	225	99	180	106	70	0
11.	Goa	9	0	2	0	13	N.A.
12.	Gujarat	619	44	683	99	92 (PFA) 0 (FSSA)	13 (PFA) 0 (FSSA)
13.	Haryana	496	71	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Himachal Pradesh	143	18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2661	1230	N.A.	N.A.	126	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Jharkhand		0	0	26	0	53	1
17. Karnataka		56	0	91	2	35	3
18. Kerala		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19. Lakshadweep		N.A.	N.A.	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh		533	23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21. Maharashtra		445	68	N.A.	N.A.	677	74
22. Manipur		N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
23. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
24. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Nagaland		3	2	3	3	N.A.	N.A.
26. Odisha		82	3	29	6	N.A.	N.A.
27. Puducherry		0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
28. Punjab		310	34	516	30	N.A.	N.A.
29. Rajasthan		1022	3	806	18	N.A.	N.A.
30. Sikkim		3	1	3	1	N.A.	N.A.
31. Tamil Nadu		0	0	127	110	N.A.	N.A.
32. Tripura		0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
33. Uttar Pradesh		3492	287	3789	540	4477	519
34. Uttarakhand		17	8	52	25	53	14
35. West Bengal		22	0	22	0	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL		11061	1942	7244	1112	6296	831

N.A. - Not Available

PFA - Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

FSS Act - Food Safety and Standards Act

Statement II

Details of number of food samples examined and samples found adulterated during 2010 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2010			2011-12 (April, 2011 to March, 2012)		
		Exami- ned	Adultera- ted	Percen- tage	Exami- ned	Adultera- ted	Percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11343	465	4.10	9913	758	7.64
2.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	270	16	5.93	62	0	0
4.	Assam	1062	122	11.49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Bihar	2169	366	16.87	1779	292	16.41
6.	Chandigarh	191	32	16.75	173	13	7.51
7.	Chhattisgarh	204	81	39.71	346	147	42.45
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	0	0.00	7	Nil	Nil
9.	Daman and Diu	28	0	0.00	36	4	11.11
10.	Delhi	3668	143	3.90	1940	138	7.11
11.	Goa	716	9	1.26	224	13	5.80
12.	Gujarat	9747	663	6.80	5821	195	3.34
13.	Haryana	3115	457	14.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Himachal Pradesh	726	145	19.97	441	95	21.54
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1001	101	10.09	1405	295	20.99
16.	Jharkhand	200	36	18.00	363	53	14.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Karnataka	5591	263	4.70	3114	120	3.85
18.	Kerala	10660	282	2.65	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6495	939	14.46	N.A	N.A	N.A.
21.	Maharashtra	17394	1817	10.45	13095	1266	9.66
22.	Manipur	26	0	0.00	N.A	NA	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	32	0	0.00	23	4	17.39
24.	Mizoram	0	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Nagaland	109	17	15.60	N.A	N.A	N.A.
26.	Odisha	248	36	14.52	N.A	N.A	N.A
27.	Puducherry	242	0	0.00	0	Nil	0
28.	Punjab	8269	1203	14.55	6946	588	8.46
29.	Rajasthan	7752	1738	22.42	N.A	N.A	N.A.
30.	Sikkim	51	6	11.76	N.A	N.A	N.A
31.	TamilNadu	8256	952	11.53	N.A	N.A	N.A.
32.	Tripura	281	10	3.56	N.A	N.A	N.A
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16564	4746	28.65	9687	3360	34.68
34.	Uttarakhand	250	84	33.60	543	80	14.73
35	West Bengal	385	77	20.00	N.A	N.A	N.A.
TOTAL		117062	14806	12.65	55918	7421	13.27

Adulteration in Milk Products

†1948. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale adulteration is being found in the milk being sold

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

throughout the country including Maharashtra and the average percentage of this adulteration is about 40 per cent;

- (b) whether it is mostly affecting the health of children and old people;
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to check it;
- (d) whether Government feels that these steps would be effective; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In the National Survey on Milk Adulteration 2011 (snapshot survey) conducted by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to ascertain the quality of milk and to identify different types of adulteration in the liquid milk throughout the country including Maharashtra, 68.4% samples were found to be non-conforming to Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011.

The Commissioners of Food Safety in States/Union Territories are empowered to take remedial measures under Food Safety and Standard Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. FSSAI has already issued advisory to Food Safety Commissioners of States/UTs to maintain standards of milk. The Commissioners of Food Safety in States and Union Territories have also been advised to take appropriate measures under the Food Safety Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Further, random samples of various food samples including milk are drawn regularly by State/U.T Governments and action is taken against the offenders, in case samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the FSS Act and Regulations made thereunder.

(d) and (e) As per the reports, received from the States/UT Governments, cases of food adulteration have decreased in Bihar, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Utrkhand in 2011-12 as compared to cases in 2010.

Violation of FCTC guidelines by Tobacco companies

1949. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether, as per the Cigarette Package Health Warnings, International

Status Report released recently at conference of WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), India ranks 123 among the countries surveyed on warning size and fulfilment of requirements for picture based warning on cigarette packets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether, as per the International guidelines under the FCTC, an International treaty signed and ratified by India, warnings should be on both the front and back of packages; and

(d) if so, the reasons for violation of International Treaty by cigarette producing and marketing companies in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, as per this report, India has been ranked 123 among the 198 countries surveyed. In this survey, countries have been ranked based on the size of the warning (average of front and back panel).

(c) and (d) Article 11 of FCTC and the guidelines framed thereunder recommend that pack warnings should be 50% or more of the principal display areas but shall be no less than 30% of the principal display areas and should be located on front and back of each unit and package.

The Group of Ministers (GoM) in its meeting held on 3rd February, 2009 decided to limit the pictorial health warnings to 40% of the principal display area on the front panel only. Hence, in the notification issued by this Ministry, the pictorial health warnings are limited to front panel only (40% of the principal display area of the front panel).

Monitoring of milk adulteration

1950. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 60 per cent of milk sold in the open market in our country is adulterated;

(b) if so, whether Government had undertaken any mechanism to monitor the adulteration of milk which are sold in open market under various brand names; and

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

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

The Commissioners of Food Safety in States/Union Territories are empowered and mandated to take remedial measures under Food Safety and Standard Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. FSSAI has already issued advisory to Food Safety Commissioners of States/UTs to maintain standards of milk. The Commissioners of Food Safety in States and Union Territories have also been advised to take appropriate measures under the Food Safety Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

Granting of Maharatna and Navratna status

†1951. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in the country have been awarded the status of 'Maharatna' and 'Navratna';
- (b) if so, the names of these enterprises having 'Maharatna' and 'Navratna' status;
- (c) the criteria for according this status to these companies; and
- (d) the parameters fixed by Government for awarding the status of 'Maharatna' and 'Navratna' to PSEs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Presently, there are 5 Maharatna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and Navratna 16 CPSEs as under.

Maharatna CPSEs

1. Coal India Limited
2. Indian Oil Corporation Limited

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3. NTPC Limited
4. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited
5. Steel Authority of India Limited

Navratna CPSEs

1. Bharat Electronics Limited
2. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
3. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
4. GAIL (India) Limited
5. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
6. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited
7. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
8. National Aluminium Company Limited
9. NMDC Limited
10. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
11. Oil India Limited
12. Power Finance Corporation Limited
13. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited
14. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited
15. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
16. Shipping Corporation of India Limited

(c) and (d) As per the criteria laid down by the Government, the CPSEs fulfilling the following eligibility criteria are eligible to be considered for grant of Maharatna status.

- (i) Having Navratna status.
- (ii) Listed on Indian stock exchange with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations,

- (iii) Average annual turnover of more than Rs. 25,000 crore, during the last 3 years,
- (iv) Average annual net worth of more than Rs. 15,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
- (v) Average annual net profit after tax of more than Rs. 5,000 crore, during the last 3 years.
- (vi) Should have significant global presence/international operations.

Further, as per the 'criteria laid down by the Government, Miniratna Category-I 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.

Funds for corporate social responsibility of PSEs

†1952. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that funds earmarked for undertaking the social responsibility by Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) bestowed with Maharatna and Navratna status in the country are not being spent;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the quantum of money that was mandatory for these PSEs to spend during year 2010-11 and 2011-12 for carrying out the social responsibility; and
- (d) the quantum of money actually spent?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per available information, funds earmarked for undertaking Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by Maharatna and Navratna status Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country are being spent/

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

utilized as per guidelines on CSR for CPSEs issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) in April, 2010.

(c) and (d) As per the Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for CPSEs, the CSR budget has to be mandatorily allocated through a Board Resolution as a percentage of Net Profit (previous year) in the following manner:

Types of CPSEs Net Profit (Previous year)	Expenditure range for CSR in a 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%

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. Loss making companies are not mandated to earmark specific funds for CSR activities.

The available information on the funds allocated for CSR and funds utilized in case of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Information on total funds allocated for CSR and the funds utilized out of the same for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 in case of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs.

A. Maharatna CPSEs

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Year	Total funds allocated for CSR (Rs. Crore)	Funds utilized for CSR (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Coal India Limited	2010-11	262.28	152.33
		2011-12	553.33	77.33

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2010-11	131.11	128.41
		2011-12	95.60	82.73
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Limited	2010-11	72.37	72.21
		2011-12	45.52	49.43
4.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	2010-11	335.352	219.03
		2011-12	378.48	121.08
5.	Steel Authority of India Limited	2010-11	94.00	68.95
		2011-12	64.00	61.25

Information on total funds allocated for CSR and the funds utilized out of the same for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 in case of Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs.

B. Navratna CPSEs

Sl.No.	Name of the CPSE	Year	Total funds allocated for CSR (Rs. Crore)	Funds utilized for CSR (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharat Electronics Limited	2010-11	2.74	2.08
		2011-12	2.25	2.36
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	2010-11	21.55	4.30
		2011-12	30.05	4.87
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	2010-11	22.00	18.23
		2011-12	7.73	7.76
4.	GAIL (India) Limited	2010-11	69.54	63.91
			(including carry forward amount of financial year 2009-10)	

1	2	3	4	5
		2011-12	82.77	54.43
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	5.00	5.81
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2010-11	15.00	20.10
		2011-12	30.78	26.54
7.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	2010-11	Since MTNL is in losses, no specific allotment is made	-
		2011-12	under CSR Head	
8.	National Aluminum Company Limited	2010-11	26.77	26.77
		2011-12	34.22	34.22
9.	NMDC Limited	2010-11	81.56	62.23
		2011-12	80.13	86.72
10.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	2010-11	12.47	13.23
		2011-12	13.00	16.14
11.	Oil India Limited	2010-11	25.00	29.40
		2011-12	50.00	50.19
12.	Power Finance Corporation Limited	2010-11	11.89	8.91
		2011-12	13.24	13.27
13.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	2010-11	20.41	15.58
		2011-12	13.48	24.93
14.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	2010-11	15.40	11.73
		2011-12	12.00	10.62
15.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	2010-11	5.10	1.38
		2011-12	12.85	12.99

1	2	3	4	5
16. Shipping Corporation of India Limited		2010-11	3.77	5.84-including the balance carry forwarded from the previous year
		2011-12	5.67	5.84

Issues raised by HMT employees

1953. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has prepared any specific plan to address the issues raised by the employees of the Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) The issues raised by employees of the HMT Group of Companies are primarily related to the revision in pay scales/wages and increase in age of superannuation from 58 years to 60 years. As the HMT Group of Companies except HMT International Ltd. are chronically loss making companies, they are not in a position to generate resources internally to bear the extra cost on account of the pay revision/enhancement of retirement age as per the guidelines issued by the Department of Public Enterprises.

State of Indian Refineries

1954. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian refineries are efficient in order to compete with current international market scenario;
- (b) whether the public sector refineries are well equipped with modern technology and storage capacity;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the effective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian refineries have adopted state-of-the art modern technologies for production of petroleum products and continuously upgrade the technologies in line with international trend and as per requirement. Adequate storage capacity with regard to crude and products has been provided as per laid down norms.

Further, apart from primary processing technologies, viz., Crude Oil Fractionation by Atmospheric Distillation and Vacuum Distillation for initial separation, following are the major modern process technologies employed across PSU refineries for producing petroleum products:

(i) Secondary/Upgradation Technologies for yield improvement:

- Thermal cracking processes, viz., Visbreaking, Delayed Coking
- Fluidised Catalytic Cracking, INDMAX Technology
- Hydrocracking

(ii) Quality Upgradation Technologies:

- Catalytic Reforming, Isomerisation, Alkylation, Prime G for meeting the quality specifications of Petrol w.r.t. octane number, benzene content, aromatics, olefins, sulphur and distillation.
- Diesel Hydro-desulphurisation (DHDS), Diesel Hydro-treating (DHDT) for diesel for reduction of sulphur and PAH (Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons) and cetane number improvement.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

Free LPG connections for BPL families

1955. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes for free LPG connections to BPL families availing free Kerosene in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred to implement this scheme;
- (d) whether Government proposes for free refill of LPG to such families;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojan (RGGLVY) has been finalized and is in operation in the Country. As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is paid from the fund created for the purpose by contributions from the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC. As on 01.10.2012, the expenditure incurred for release of new domestic LPG connection to BPL families from CSR fund is Rs. 12.93 Crore.

Some of the State Governments have implemented schemes to provide free LPG connections to BPL families.

Delhi Government has announced a scheme called 'Kerosene Free Dilli'. New domestic LPG connection is to be issued free of cost to BPL/Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY) and Jhuggi Ration Card' (JRC) holders of Delhi getting kerosene supply. 50% of security deposit of LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is borne by Delhi Government, remaining 50% is borne by OMCs from their CSR fund. For JRC, entire amount of security deposit of cylinder and pressure regulator will be borne by Delhi Government. 2 Burner Hotplate, Suraksha Hose, DGCC Book and Installation charges are also provided by the Delhi Government under this scheme.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal to provide free refill of LPG cylinders to any customers including BPL families by Government of India.

Production from ONGC's KG-DWN-98/2

1956. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) has so far not started production from deepwater block KG-DWN-98/2;

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

(c) whether ONGC proposes to enter into partnerships with any international exploration and production company for development of deepwater block KG-DWN-98/2;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the steps taken so far by the ONGC in this regard; and

(f) the time by which partnership for said block is likely to be finalized by the ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No Sir, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) has so far not started production from deep water block KG-DWN-98/2 in Krishna-Godavari basin in East Coast. In this block ONGC as operator has made seven (7) gas discoveries which are under appraisal.

(c) to (f) ONGC proposes to enter into partnership with international Exploration and Production (E and P) companies to carry out Development activities in the block as the development ventures in deep water are capital and technology intensive.

ONGC has approached international E and P companies, having experience of working in deep water, for possible joint venture in the block. Data viewing has been carried out by a number of international companies in recent months. However, no formal proposal has yet been received.

Once a concrete offer is received and agreed between the two companies, further procedure for obtaining government approval would be undertaken. It requires 8 to 12 months' time.

Commercial viability of oil and gas discoveries

1957. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of commercial discoveries of oil and gas which have been reported to Government from blocks awarded under NELP in the last three years;
- (b) whether the commercial viability of the discoveries is to be approved by Government before preparation and submission of the development plan to Government for its approval;
- (c) if so, the details of such development plans received and approval thereof by Government, date-wise;
- (d) whether these approvals were granted by Government in the stipulated time-frame prescribed under the Production Sharing Contract; and
- (e) if not, whether any accountability system is in place in case of delay in granting such approvals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A total of 44 hydrocarbon discoveries (23 oil and 21 gas) have been reported by the Contractors during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and current year (2012-13 upto November, 2012) in blocks awarded under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

(b) As per the provisions of Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs), the Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of any discovery is required to be reviewed by Management Committee (MC), subsequent to which the Field Development Plan (FDP) can be submitted by the Contractors for approval of MC. The discoveries are currently at various stages of evaluation/appraisal/commerciality and the DoC of any of these discoveries is yet to be reviewed by the MC.

(c) to (e) Not applicable as the Field Development Plan (FDP) of any of the above discoveries is yet to be submitted by the Contractors for approval of the Management Committee.

Gas leakage from ONGC off-shore well

1958. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leakage of Gas containing methane is taking place from the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, (ONGC) Off-shore Gas well near Andhra coast and contaminating the area with this lethal gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the measures taken by ONGC so far to stop leakage have failed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government is actively considering to take services from international experts to stop the leakage which may lead to dangerous situation of a big oil spill in the Bay of Bengal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the leakage of gas containing methane was taking place from a temporary abandoned sub-sea well of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) at Offshore near Andhra coast, Kakinada which was identified on 01.09.2012.

The Sub-Sea well G-1-AA (G-1#9) is located at a distance of 15 km from the Amalapuram Coast in Krishna Godavari Offshore Basin in the G-1 prospect at water depth of 252 meter. The gas was leaking through the blown out cap of the 'X'-mas tree from the top of the well head at a water depth of about 252 meter is the sea.

Since only gas was leaking which evaporates rapidly, there was no resultant contamination in the area.

(c) and (d) No Sir, the leakage of gas from the well has stopped from 07.11.2012 and the well has been brought under control on 29.11.2012 by placing and latching capping stack assembly above 'X'-mas tree.

(e) and (f) ONGC had hired the expert services of M/s. Boots and Coots as per agreement with them to handle such emergencies to stop the leakage. Immediately after identification of leaking sub-sea well on 01.09.2012, action plan was made by ONGC in consultation with international experts M/s. Boots and Coots.

Problems faced by CAG in audit of KG D6 Block

1959. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG's audit of KG-D6 oil and gas Block is being hampered due to the lack of access to the contractor's records; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to clear the logjam created by the differing stands of the contractors and the CAG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) CAG and RIL have agreed for audit of KG-DWN-98/3 as per provisions of PSC and relevant legal framework. They are in the process of reconciling the differing views on procedure of audit and how the report of audit has to be dealt with.

(b) Ministry of Petroleum has advised RIL to provide access to all records, documents, accounts of the block to CAG as per the contractual provisions.

Checking of LPG Cylinder bursts

1960. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the LPG cylinders which are used in households are prone to frequent bursts, leading to major accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment on the cylinder bursting has been made ;

(d) the number of cylinder bursts taking place every year and the details for the same during last three years;

(e) whether any safeguard measures have been evolved to protect the cylinder bursts;

(f) whether it is a fact that new technology to protect from cylinder bursts and leakages in pipes has been developed in the country by indigenous engineers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand over the introduction of such State of the art technology to protect from cylinder burst cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The LPG cylinders for domestic and non domestic use are manufactured as per Indian Standard Specifications IS: 3196. The cylinders are manufactured under the certification of the third party inspection agency *i.e.* Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). BIS enforces control over the manufacturing process and all cylinders are checked by hydraulic and pneumatic tests. Burst test of the sample from the lot is also carried out. After ISI marking by BIS, LPG cylinders are sent by manufacturer to LPG bottling plants. All cylinders are again checked at Bottling Plants and only sound cylinders are sent for filling.

LPG cylinders in use are periodically tested for safety as per norms of the Chief Controller of Explosives, PESO.

Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported no accidents caused due to bursting of LPG gas cylinders. However, instances of bursting of LPG cylinders are caused by Improper handling, customer negligence, leakage from rubber tube, usage of non-standard equipment, exposure to intense heat, pressure of flammable materials in customers premises etc.

(f) and (g) There is no new technology developed in the country by indigenous engineers to protect from cylinder burst. However, Multi-functional Regulator (MFR) having features to detect leakage in pipe has been developed, which has salient features like child safety lock, liquid level indication, excess flow shut off and leakage detection in LPG Hose/pipe line. Multi Function Regulator is tested and certified by third party inspection agency and approved by PESO and is similar to domestic pressure regulator as per IS 9798. The MFR has been launched on pilot basis at 5 cities *i.e.* Mumbai, Delhi, Bangaluru, Hyderabad and Pune and its performance is under evaluation.

Roll-back of hike in petrol price

1961. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to hike the price of petrol at a time when inflation is skyrocketing will only add to the burden of the common man;

(b) whether it is also a fact that international oil prices are spiraling down;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has administered the biggest increase ever in the price of petrol; and

(d) if so, the steps the Ministry is taking to roll back the hike so that people can manage their monthly budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Price of Petrol has been made market determined by the Government with effect from 26.6.2010. 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 domestic market conditions. The OMCs have not only increased but also reduced the price of Petrol in line with changes in the international oil prices. The details of revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol since 01.04.2012, at Delhi are given below:-

Revisions in Petrol prices since 01.04.2012*

(Rs./litre, at Delhi)

Sl.No.	Date	RSP	Increase/ decrease	Reason for Increase (Due to)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	24.05.2012	73.18	7.54	Increase in Basic Price
2.	03.06.2012	71.16	(-)2.02	Reduction in Basic Price
3.	18.06.2012	70.24	(-)0.92	Rebate in VAT at Delhi
4.	29.06.2012	67.78	(-)2.46	Reduction in Basic Price
5.	24.07.2012	68.48	0.70	Increase in Basic Price
6.	01.08.2012	68.46	(-)0.02	Reduction in Siding and Shunting charges
7.	09.10.2012	67.90	(-)0.56	Reduction in Basic Price
8.	27.10.2012	68.19	0.29	Increase in dealer comm.
9.	16.11.2012	67.24	(-)0.95	Reduction in Basic Price
			1.60	Net Increase since 1.4.2012

* As per Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Also, prices of Indian basket of crude oil in international market for the period April, 2012 to November, 2012 are given below:

Month	Indian Basket	Indian Basket	Exchange Rate
	Crude Oil	Crude Oil	
	\$/bbl.	Rs./bbl	Rs./\$
April-12	117.97	6,111	51.80
May-12	108.05	5,885	54.47
June-12	94.51	5,295	56.03
July-12	100.34	5,568	55.49
August-12	110.07	6,115	55.56
September-12	111.77	6,104	54.61
October-12	109.79	5,821	53.02
November-12	107.87	5,909	54.78

bbl.-barrel.

Regulation of price of petroleum products

1962. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has deregulated the price of petrol;
- (b) whether the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are still incurring losses on the sale of petrol;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government plans to cushion the consumers from the impact of spiraling international prices of crude oil by regulating the price of all petroleum products; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. In the light

of the recommendations made by the Expert Group set up to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined both at the Refinery Gate and at the Retail Level with effect from 26th June, 2010. Since then, the OMCs take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market-determined pricing, OMCs have been making revision in price of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic Subsidized LPG resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the OMCs. The OMCs have incurred under recovery of Rs. 1,38,541 crore during 2011-12 and Rs. 85,586 crore during the first half of the current financial year. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 1.12.2012, OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 10.03 per litre on the sale of Diesel, Rs. 30.93 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 520.50 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Domestic Subsidized LPG.

Export of petrochemical products to Pakistan

1963. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian petrochemical products have made way into Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As regards, three Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, only Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) has been regularly exporting petrochemicals products to Pakistan namely Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB), Polypropylene (PP) and Polyethylene (PE). The movement of these products is being done through all three routes *i.e.* road, rail and sea. The details of products exported to Pakistan since 2010-11 are given under:

(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)

Product	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
LAB	-	-	629
PP	2623	12757	15741
PE	1059	13163	13993
TOTAL	3682	25920	30363

*Till November, 2012 (Source: IOCL)

Hike in prices of petroleum products

1964. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hike in prices of petrol and petroleum products during the last two years, till date, item-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to control the prices of petroleum products or to roll-back the prices of diesel and LPG to reverse the adverse impact of hike on poor people;

(c) the current price of petrol and diesel in the country as compared to other neighbouring countries along with the reasons for such difference; and

(d) whether Government is considering to further revise the prices of petroleum products in tune with the international rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of revision in the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and subsidized Domestic LPG at Delhi, since 1.4.2010 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. Even after implementation of the market determined pricing, the OMCs have been making price revisions of Petrol in a guarded manner, at times, absorbing a part of under-recovery themselves.

However, the Government continues to modulate the RSP of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions. Even after the recent increase in the price of Diesel effective 14.9.2012, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 10.03 per litre on Diesel, as per the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1.12.2012.

Further, there is no increase in the base prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic subsidized LPG since 25.06.2011. Only a cap of 6 cylinders per annum for each consumer in case of domestic subsidized LPG has been introduced effective 14.9.2012. Based on the RGP effective 1.12.2012, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 30.93 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 520.50 per 14.2 kg cylinder of subsidised Domestic LPG.

(c) The comparison of retail selling price of Petrol and Diesel in India *vis-a-vis* the neighbouring countries are given below:

	(Indian Rs./Litre)				
	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	Nepal
Petrol	67.24	56.74	61.68	63.20	77.57
Diesel	47.15	65.27	41.48	51.44	60.29

Note-

1. Prices for neighboring countries as on 1.11.2012 from M/s. Indian Oil IT Statement for November 2012.
2. Price of Petrol in India is as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

The difference in prices is on account of respective pricing structure and varying levels of taxation.

(d) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

Statement

Revisions in RSPs of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 1st April, 2010 (at Delhi).

Date of revision	Petrol	Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Domestic LPG	Reasons
	Rs. per Litre			Rs. per cylinder	
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.04.2010	47.93	38.10	9.32	310.35	RSP as on 01. 04.2010
26.06.2010	51.43	40.10	12.32	345.35	Increase in Basic Price
01.07.2010	51.45	40.12			Increase in Siding and shunting charges
20.07.2010		37.62			VAT reduction in Delhi
08.09.2010	51.56	37.71			Increase in Dealer commission
21.09.2010	51.83				Increase in Prices
17.10.2010	52.55				Increase in Prices
02.11.2010	52.59	37.75			Increase in Siding and shunting charges
09.11.2010	52.91				Increase in Prices
16.12.2010	55.87				Increase in Prices
15.01.2011	58.37				Increase in Prices
18.01.2011			12.73		Increase in Transportation charges
15.05.2011	63.37				Increase in Prices
25.06.2011		41.12	14.83	395.35	Increase in Prices

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.07.2011	63.70	41.29		399.00	Increase in Siding and shunting charges/Dealer commission
16.09.2011	66.84				Increase in Prices
01.10.2011		40.91			Rebate of Rs. 0.38 per Litre in VAT on diesel in Delhi.
04.11.2011	68.64				Increase in Prices
16.11.2011	66.42				Reduction in Prices
01.12.2011	65.64				Reduction in Prices
24.05.2012	73.18				Increase in Prices
03.06.2012	71.16				Reduction in Prices
18.06.2012	70.24	41.29			Rebate (Petrol)/Removal of rebate (Diesel) in VAT at Delhi
29.06.2012	67.78				Reduction in Prices
24.07.2012	68.48				Increase in Prices
01.08.2012	68.46	41.32			Revision in Siding/shunting charges
14.09.2012		46.95			Increase in Prices
07.10.2012				410.50	Increase in LPG distributor commission
09.10.2012	67.90				Reduction in price
03.10.2012			14.79		Revision in siding charges
27.10.2012	68.19	47.15			Increase in dealer commission
16.11.2012	67.24				Reduction in price
	67.24	47.15	14.79	410.50	Current RSP at Delhi

Note - Price of Petrol from 26.6.2010 onwards is as per IOCL.

Mechanism for rational energy pricing policy

1965. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for a rational energy pricing policy mechanism and correction of distortion in petrol and diesel prices; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government proposes to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) An Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products was constituted by the Government which submitted its report in February, 2010. The said Expert Group had, *inter-alia*, recommended that the price of Petrol and Diesel may be made market-determined. In the light of their recommendations, the price of Petrol has been made market-determined both at Refinery Gate and at Retail Level effective 26.06.2010. The Government also took a decision 'in principle' to make the price of Diesel market-determined both a Refinery Gate and at Retail Level. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rising prices of crude oil in the international market and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price of Diesel.

KYC submission by LPG consumers

†1966. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been made mandatory for all the LPG consumers across the country to produce the blue book at the time of the delivery of the cylinder and to submit the duly filled in Know Your Customer (KYC) form to their distributors;

(b) if so, whether people have been made aware about this;

(c) if so, the manner in which they were made aware;

(d) the last date fixed for this purpose;

(e) whether the consumers who don't fulfill the requirement will not get their LPG cylinders after the last date; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a), (d) to (f) To protect the interest of LPG consumers, the dealers have been asked to instruct the delivery boys to sign on the blue book with customer so that the consumers have a record of being delivered subsidized cylinders. The submission of KYC is currently limited to customers who are in the list of multiple connections, which has been displayed on the web and distributors premises.

The extended date for fulfilling the KYC formalities is 31.12.2012

The LPG gas connection of those multiple LPG connections holder who fail to furnish the KYC forms by the prescribed date, will be converted into Non Domestic Exempted Categories (NDEC) rate connections by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) *suo-moto*.

(b) and (c) To increase awareness in the public of these issues, advertisements, press releases have been made on modalities of capping, formalities of KYC and need for DGCC book in leading newspapers. Distributors have also been advised to inform all the customers regarding the procedural requirements through deliverymen and/or as and when the customers visit the showroom or book the refill through telephones.

Insulation of energy firms from CAG'S scrutiny

1967. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration by the Ministry to insulate the energy firms winning exploration of blocks in current NELP rounds onward from comprehensive scrutiny by CAG; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Subsidy and tax relief to petroleum sector

†1968. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provides economic relief to petroleum sector of the country in the form of annual subsidy;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government collects tax from this sector by levying several taxes from production stage to the retail stage;
- (d) if so, whether there is a difference between amount spent on subsidy and the amount collected as tax at the end of the year; and
- (e) if so, the details of this difference in amounts in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government provides fiscal subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 22.58 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002". In addition, subsidy under 'Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002' and 'Natural Gas Subsidy Scheme, 2010' is also provided.

Further, the Government is also modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of these products. This under-recovery is being compensated by the Government and the upstream oil companies under the Burden Sharing Mechanism. The details of the subsidy given by Government currently and under-recovery presently incurred by the OMCs on Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG are given below:

Sl.No.		Diesel	PDS Kerosene	Subsidized Domestic LPG
		Rs./Litre	Rs./Litre	Rs./14.2 kg Cylinder
1		2	3	4
1.	Subsidy given by Government under the subsidy scheme	N.A.	0.82	22.58
2.	Under-recovery incurred by OMCs *	10.03	30.93	520.50
3.	Total Subsidy (in effect) to consumers	10.03	31.75	542.58
(1+2)	at present			

* As per Refinery Gate Price effective 1st December, 2012

(c) to (e) The Central Government levies various taxes on Crude Oil and Petroleum Products *viz.*, Cess and Royalty on Crude Oil, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, etc. on petroleum products.

A comparison of assistance provided by the Central Government to the OMCs *vis-a-vis* the contribution by petroleum sector to the Central Exchequer through Cess, taxes and duties on crude oil/petroleum products since 2009-10 is given below:

	(Rs. crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Contribution to Central Exchequer due to Tax/ Duties on Petroleum Products (a)	78,443	1,03,580	83,723
Payout by Government to OMCs			
Cash assistance by Govt. towards OMCs' under recoveries	26,000	41,000	83,500
Subsidy on PDS SKO and Domestic LPG	2,770	2,904	3,000
Freight Subsidy on PDS SKO and Domestic LPG	22	22	23
Gas subsidy for North East	159	445	458
Total Payout to OMCs (b)	28,951	44,371	86,981
Net Contribution to Central Exchequer (a-b)	49,492	59,209	(-)3,258

Outstanding dues of oil companies with airlines

1969. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of outstanding dues of public sector oil companies against Air India and private airlines as on date, oil company-wise and airlines-wise; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to recover the outstanding dues within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The status of outstanding dues of public sector oil companies against Air India and private airlines as on 15.11.2012, companies-wise and airlines-wise is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the OMC	Name of Airline	Total outstanding including interest as on 15.11. 12	Total overdue including interest as on 15.11.12	Security as on 15.11.12
IOCL	Air India	2393.79	1698.79	Nil
	Jet Airways	958.46	35.46	923.00
	Go Airlines	99.56	Nil	115.00
	Spice jet	91.03	Nil	95.00
BPCL	Air India	636.04	368.00	Nil
	Jet Airways	111.00	30.84	160.00
	Go Airlines	1.41	1.41	Nil
HPCL	Air India	1034.94	504.94	Nil
	Kingfisher Airlines	79.74	14.38	15.01 (plus additional corporate guarantee of Rs.200 crores)
	Paramount Airways	19.28	19.28	Nil

(b) In case airlines fail to pay their dues, OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with the mutually-agreed commercial terms between them and the Airlines and as per legal processes, *inter-alia* also putting them on 'Cash and Carry', recovery of interest on overdue payments, encashing bank guarantee, seeking post dated cheques for outstanding dues, action of filing suit against defaulting airlines in the Court of law etc.

Menthaol mixed fuel

1970. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Alcohol Act 1947 which was repealed will be brought back

so that the methanol may be mixed with Hydrocarbon to fulfil the requirement of fuel consumption in India following the examples of Brazil and other developed countries; and

(b) if so, whether it will be done in a time bound manner so as to benefit the sugar industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) BIS Specification IS 2796-2008 for petrol permits mixing of Ethanol (maximum 5% by volume) with petrol and BIS Specification IS 2796-2008 does not permit methanol in petrol. Hence, no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise in view of the above.

Dual pricing of diesel

1971. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the idea of dual pricing of diesel across different areas in order to reduce the misuse of diesel subsidies by the rich sections of society, who use diesel to fuel private cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including reasons for not implementing the same so far and the estimated impact of the implementation of such a step on the country's fiscal deficit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no such proposal, at present.

(b) and (c) Differential pricing of diesel may lead to shift of direct customers of diesel to the retail segment, which may create administrative difficulty in implementation of dual pricing.

Surcharge scam in petrol pumps

1972. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of surcharge scam taking place in petrol

pumps involving a consumer unknowingly paying a surcharge of 2.5 per cent to private banks on every purchase of petrol or diesel from a retail outlet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to stop them from such unfair trade practices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no report of surcharge scam in the petrol pumps of Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

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

Revenue sharing agreement for KG D6 basin

1973. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement for revenue sharing in KG-D6 basin has not been adhered to;

(b) the details of production target set and actual production from the basin, year-wise;

(c) the details of the agreement, terms of payment, expected revenue and actual realization of revenue;

(d) the reasons for arriving at such terms and conditions;

(e) the steps Government has taken to bring transparency and avoid such losses in future; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a), (c) and (d) The fiscal terms for revenue sharing under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) are decided on the basis of a transparent International Competitive Bidding process. Accordingly, the PSC in respect of KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block requires the

Contractors to set apart 10% of the revenue towards Profit Petroleum to be shared between the Government and the Contractors, till such time that the Contractors have recovered all the contract costs. Thereafter, the Profit Petroleum has to be shared depending upon the value of Investment Multiple. Since the contract costs have not been fully recovered by the Contractors, the revenue sharing with the Government is being done by setting apart 10% of the revenue towards Profit Petroleum, and the same has been adhered to. In addition, the Government also receives royalty @ 5% for first seven years of commercial production and 10% thereafter. Accordingly, GoI has received US\$ 518.13 Million in the form of royalty and Profit Petroleum payment till 31.03.2012.

(b), (e) and (f) The details of year-wise oil and gas production from KG-D6 block, *vis-a-vis* the targets approved in Field Development Plans (FDPs) of D1, D3 and MA fields are as under:

Year	Oil Production (Million MetricTonnes)		Gas Production (Billion Cubic Meters)	
	FDP Target	Actual	FDP Target	Actual
2008-09	0.509	0.130	0.534	0.079
2009-10	1.486	0.502	12.348	15.106
2010-11	1.252	1.078	22.666	20.400
2011-12	0.914	0.681	25.759	15.611
2012-13 (Upto November, 2012)	0.396	0.286	21.162	7.082

Following steps have been taken to increase the gas production from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block:

- (i) The Contractor has been asked to drill, complete and connect more producer wells and undertake appropriate remedial measures to revive the sick wells in D1, D3 and MA fields in this block.
- (ii) The Contractor's proposal to install compressor at Onshore Terminal to increase gas recovery from D1 and D3 fields has been approved by the Management Committee (MC), subject to the Contractor agreeing to CAG audit.

- (iii) Revised Field Development Plan (RFDP) of MA field has been approved by the MC, subject to Contractor agreeing to CAG audit.
- (iv) The Optimized Field Development Plan (OFDP) of another 4 gas discoveries (D-2, 6, 19 and 22) has been approved by MC.
- (v) The Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of gas discovery D-34 has also been approved by MC.

Further, in view of failure of the Contractor to adhere to the Management Committee (MC) approved Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) of D1 and D3 gas fields, both in terms of drilling and putting on stream the number of wells and the gas production rate, the Government, in May 2012, had issued orders for proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. RIL, the Operator of KG-D6 block, has initiated arbitration proceedings on the matter and Government of India have also appointed arbitrator.

Cap on LPG cylinders

1974. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a decision has been taken to provide only 6 LPG cylinders per year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the cut-off date for implementation of this decision; and
- (d) the details of measures taken by Government to check the illegal sale of cooking gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Government, as per the decision of Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA), has decided that the price of subsidized LPG cylinder be maintained at the current level with a cap of 6 cylinders per year for every consumer, and that any number of cylinders beyond 6 per year, would be available at market rate to be notified by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on a monthly basis. For remaining period of 2012-13 financial year this will be limited to 3 cylinders. The scheme has been implemented from 14.09.2012.

(d) The possibility of malpractice of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG. However, adequate availability of LPG (both domestic and commercial) in all the markets is ensured to preempt any malpractice.

To check on malpractices relating to LPG, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) carry out regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

Subsidy to oil companies

†1975. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that petroleum industry in the country is provided with subsidy almost every year;

(b) if so, the quantum of subsidy provided during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(c) the quantum of amount paid to these Government oil companies and oil marketing companies by Government during each of these years; and

(d) whether any permanent formula has been fixed to make the subsidy payments, and the percentage of realisation from the consumers provided in this formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of total subsidy provided by the Government to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during the last three financial years are as under:

	(Rs. crore)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Under-recovery of the OMCs			
Gross Under-recovery incurred	46,051	78,190	138,541

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Less: Discount by upstream companies	14,430	30,297	55000
Less: Under-recovery absorbed by OMCs	5,621	6,893	41
Cash Assistance to OMCs by Government (A) Subsidies as per Notified Fiscal Schemes	26,000	41,000	83500
Fiscal subsidy paid by Government* (B)	2,951	3,371	3481
Total payout by Government to Oil companies (A+B)	28,951	44,371	86981

* including 'PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002', 'Freight Subsidy (For Far-Flung Areas) Scheme, 2002' and Natural Gas subsidy for North east.

(d) Government provides fiscal subsidy of Rs. 0.82 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 22.58 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002". The extent of sharing of under recoveries of OMCs between Government, Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies and OMCs is finalized by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Loss incurred by power plants due to shortage of fuel

†1976. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage in supply of fuel to power generation units of the country, power generation capacity is not going up and loss resulting there from is about 65,000 megawatt;

(b) the number of power houses, bearing this loss, which don't have sufficient quantity of fuel;

(c) whether most power units/power houses don't have fuel reserve for more than a week; and

(d) if so, whether Government is taking steps/making efforts for any special

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

arrangements to provide utmost and expedite quantities of fuel to units facing shortage of fuel (coal)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The power generation capacity has gone up from 86,015 MW at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan (*i.e.* 1st April, 2007) to 1,31,603 MW at the end of Eleventh Plan *i.e.* 31.03.2012 in spite of shortage of fuel.

(b) and (c) As on 4.12.2012, out of 90 monitored Thermal Power Stations, 38 power stations had coal stock of less than 7 days.

(d) The corrective steps being taken by Government are as under:

- (i) Ministry of Coal/Coal India Limited (CIL) is pursued periodically to enhance supply of coal to the power stations in the country.
- (ii) Thrust on ramping up production of coal by captive coal block allottees from existing mines and expedite commissioning of new coal blocks.
- (iii) CIL has been directed to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have entered into long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/would get commissioned on or before 31st March 2015. This will include projects of about 32,000 MW to be commissioned in the 12th Plan up to 31st March, 2015.
- (iv) The FSAs will be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LOAs) for a period of 20 years with trigger level of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% for levy of incentive.
- (v) To meet its commitments, CIL may reduce coal meant for e-auction from 10% to 7% of its production progressively till the end of Twelfth Plan.
- (vi) In case of any shortfall in fulfilling its commitment under the FSAs from its own production, CIL will arrange for supply of coal through imports or through arrangement with PSUs allotted coal blocks for commercial mining.
- (vii) In addition to above, power utilities have been importing coal to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability of coal subject to blending limitations of the boiler.

- (viii) Regular review of coal supply position to TPSs is made in the Ministry of Power with officials of Ministry of Coal, Railways and Power Utilities.

Impact of cut in supply of gas from KG D6 basin on power production

1977. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the natural gas supplies from KG-D6 blocks to power plants has been cut due to the low production, thus affecting the functioning of the power plants; and

(b) if so, the details of the cut made in the supplies and the extent of power generation affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to sharp decline in production of gas from KG-D6 basin, natural gas supplies to power plants have been cut and all gas based existing power plants operating on KG-D6 gas are operating at a very low Plant Load Factor (PLF) resulting in loss of generation.

Against the firm allocation of 32.42 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) gas from KG-D6 field, actual supply of KG-D6 gas on firm basis to power plants was only 11.14 MMSCMD (including 1.13 MMSCMD on fall back quantity) during the month of October, 2012. The project-wise details of gas allocated *vis-a-vis* average supply from RIL's KG-D6 block during the month of October, 2012 is given in Statement (*See* below). The total power generation during April, 2012 to October, 2012 has been 35750.33 Million Units as compared to 48212 Million Units during the corresponding period in 2011.

Statement**Supply of RIL D-6 Gas during October 2012**

Sl.No.	Name of power station	Installed Capacity (MW)	Allocated Quantity (MMSCMD)		Contracted Quantity (MMSCMD)		Average off Take (MMSCMD)	
			Firm	Fall back	Firm	Fall back	Firm	Fall back
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Central Sector								
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	0.35	0.40	0.49	0.00	0.14	0.00
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	0.24	0.38	1.01	0.00	0.28	0.00
3.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	0.86	0.76	0.54	0.00	0.14	0.00
4.	Auriya CCPP	663.36	0.30	0.61	0.26	0.00	0.07	0.00
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.20	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Ratanagiri CCPP	1967.00	7.60	0.00	7.60	0.00	2.91	0.00
Sub total (CS)			5624.65	2.15	9.90	0.00	3.54	0.00

State Sector									
8.	I P CCPP	270.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Pragati CCPP	330.40	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	0.10	0.31	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
11.	Dhuvaran CCPP-I and II	218.62	0.44	0.20	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
12.	Hazira CCPP (GSEG)	507.10	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
13.	Utran CCPP	518.00	1.45	1.93	1.45	1.04	1.04	1.45	1.04
14.	Uran CCPP (MAHAGENCO)	672.00	1.40	0.85	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00
	Sub total (SS)	2846.12	3.40	4.01	3.20	1.04	1.04	1.84	1.04
PVT/IPP Sector									
15.	Vatwa CCPP (Torrent)	100.00	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
16.	Trombay TPS U# 4	150.00	0.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Baroda CCPP-II (GIPCL-II)	160.00	0.095	0.15	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.025	0.00
18.	Essar CCPP	300.00	1.17	0.28	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00
19.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	1.30	0.61	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00
20.	Sugen CCPP (Torrent)	1147.50	3.31	1.05	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Gautami CCPP	464.00	1.86	0.43	1.86	0.00	0.53	0.00
22.	GodavariCCPP (Spectrum Power)	208.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Jagrupadu Ph-I,CCPP (GVK)	235.40	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.00	0.06	0.00
24.	Jagrupadu Ph-II,CCPP (GVK)	220.00	0.88	0.20	0.88	0.00	0.25	0.00
25.	Konaseema CCPP	445.00	1.78	0.41	2.14	0.00	0.70	0.00
26.	Kondapalli CCPP-I	350.00	0.36	0.33	0.34	0.00	0.10	0.00
27.	Kondapalli Extn.CCPP-II	366.00	1.46	1.75	1.46	0.00	0.24	0.00
28.	Peddapuram (S'kot) CCPP (Rel.Infrast.)	220.00	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.00	0.06	0.00
29.	Vemagiri (GMR)CCPP	370.00	1.48	0.34	1.48	0.00	0.42	0.00
30.	GMR Energy Ltd., Kakimada (Tanir Bavi)	220.00	0.88	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.23	0.00
	Sub total (Pvt./IPP)	5610.90	15.41	7.11	15.74	0.00	4.39	0.00
	Under commissioning							

31.	Pragati CCPP-III (Bawana)	750.00	0.93	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.13	0.09
32.	Rithala CCPP	108.00	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.11	0.00
	Sub total (Non-commissioned)	858.00	1.33	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.24	0.09
	Capative							
33.	Vijeswaram Power plant GTPS	272.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mini-IPPs							
34.	Sriba Industries	30.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Silk Road Sugar	35.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub total (Captive/Mini IPPs)	337.00	0.22	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	15276.67	32.42	13.27	30.04	1.04	10.01	1.13

Impact of grid failure on Delhi

1978. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) for how many hours did the National Capital Territory of Delhi faced a total power failure during the grid failure of July, 2012;

(b) the main reasons for the black out in the capital and who has been held responsible in the findings; and

(c) how is Delhi going to be insulated from such catastrophe in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There were two grid disturbances on 30.07.2012 and 31.07.2012 which affected NCT of Delhi. The restoration time for Northern Region (NR) grid disturbance which includes Delhi was about thirteen hours for 30th July, 2012 and about five hours for 31st July, 2012.

(b) The Enquiry Committee constituted by Ministry of Power after the grid disturbances on 30th and 31st July, 2012 has found that disturbances were due to a combination of factors which include *inter-alia*:

- (i) Weakened inter-regional links.
- (ii) Over loading of available inter-regional links.
- (iii) Inadequate Protection Systems.
- (iv) Inadequate response by State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) to instructions of Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) to reduce overdrawal by the NR utilities and underdrawal by the WR utilities.

(c) The enquiry Committee has recommended several measures to prevent occurrence of such disturbances in future for the country including Delhi. As regards, Delhi an Islanding Scheme has since been finalized by Delhi Transco Limited (DTL) to protect Delhi from future such grid disturbances.

Structural reforms for improving power situation

1979. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of power in the country is constantly increasing leading to acute shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the demand and supply of power in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of power generation from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and source-wise; and

(d) the details of the structural reforms undertaken to improve power situation along with the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There is a continuing power shortage in the country. The electricity generation in the country falls short of the total requirement of electricity in the country, primarily due to growth of capacity addition not being commensurate with the growth in demand for electricity. The energy and peak shortage in the country during April-November, 2012 was 8.6% and 9% respectively. The details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current financial year (April-November, 2012) are given below:

Year/ Period	Energy (MU)				Peak (MW)			
	Require- ment	Availa- bility	Deficit		Demand	Demand Met	Deficit	
			MW(-)	%(-)			MW(-)	%(-)
2009-10	830594	746644	83950	10.1	119166	104009	15157	12.7
2010-11	861591	788355	73236	8.5	122287	110256	12031	9.8
2011-12	937199	857886	79313	8.5	130006	116191	13815	10.6
2012-13 (upto November, 2012)*	664492	607256	57236	8.6	135453	123294	12159	9.0

*Provisional.

The State-wise power supply position during the last three years and the current year (April to November, 2012) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto October,

2012) was 771.551 BU, 811.143 BU, 876.887 BU and 534.262 BU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
Thermal	640.877	665.008	708.806	431.487
Hydro	106.680	114.257	130.510	79.229
Nuclear	18.636	26.266	32.287	19.161
Bhutan Import	5.358	5.611	5.285	4.385
TOTAL	771.551	811.143	876.887	534.262

* up to October, 2012

(d) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include the following :

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for Twelfth Plan.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vii) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient

generation units.

- (ix) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilisation of available power.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

*Statement***A. Power supply position for 2009-10 (Revised)**

State/System/Region	Energy									
	April, 2009 -March, 2010				April, 2009 - March, 2010				Peak	
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU)	Peak Demand (MW)	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48,	-3	308	308	0	0		
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1		
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4		
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6		
Jammu and Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8		
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3		
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0		
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1		

Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
Northern Region	254,231	224,661	-29,570	-11.6	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman and Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6
Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
Western Region	258,528	223,127	-35,401	-13.7	39,609	32,586	-7,023	-17.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Puducherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	220,576	206,544	-14,032	-6.4	32,178	29,049	-3,129	-9.7
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Odisha	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman- Nicobar	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	87,927	84,017	-3,910	-4.4	13,220	12,384	-836	-6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
Manipur	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8

Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	9,332	8,296	-1,036	-11.1	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
ALL INDIA	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	-15,157	-12.7

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

B. Power Supply Position for 2011-12 (Revised)

State/System/Region	Energy					Peak		
	April, 20011 -March, 2012					April, 20011 - March, 2012		
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0	263	263	0	0
Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0
Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9	8,188	7,605	-583	-7.1
Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3	12,038	11,767	-271	-2.3
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7

Northern Region	276,121	258,382	-17,739	-6.4	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8
Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7	3,239	3,093	-146	-4.5
Gujarat	74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
Maharashtra	141,382	117,722	-23,660	-16.7	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1
Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadar Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa	3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4	527	471	-56	-10.6
Western Region	290,421	257,403	-33,018	-11.4	42,352	36,509	-5,843	-13.8
Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2	14,054	11,972	-2,082	-14.8
Karnataka	60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2	10,545	8,549	-1,996	-18.9
Kerala	19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1	3,516	3,337	-179	-5.1
Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5	12,813	10,566	-2,247	-17.5
Pondicherry	2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep	37	37	0	0	8	8	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Southern Region	260302	237,480	-22,822	-8.8	37,599	32,188	-5,411	-14.4
Bihar	14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4
DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8	2,318	2,074	-244	-10.5
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0	1,030	868	-162	-15.7
Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0	6,592	6,532	-60	-0.9
Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman-Nicobar	244	204	-40	-16	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7	14,707	13,999	-708	-4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3
Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3	116	115	-1	-0.9
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8	319	267	-52	-16.3

Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6	82	78	-4	-4.9
Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8	111	105	-6	-5.4
Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
ALL INDIA	937,199	857,886	-79,313	-8.5	130,006	116,191	-13,815	-10.6

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

C. Power Supply Position for 2012-13 (Provisional)

State/System/Region	Energy								
	April, 2012 - November, 2012				Peak				
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chandigarh	1,202	1,202	0	0	340	340	0	0	
Delhi	19,155	19,055	-100	-0.5	5,942	5,642	-300	-5.0	
Haryana	29,295	26,761	-2,534	-8.6	7,432	6,725	-707	-9.5	
Himachal Pradesh	6,042	5,866	-176	-2.9	2,116	1,672	-444	-21.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	9,808	7,355	-2,453	-25.0	2,346	1,760	-586	-25.0	
Punjab	36,523	34,286	-2,237	-6.1	11,520	8,751	-2,769	-24.0	
Rajasthan	35,268	33,717	-1,551	-4.4	7,765	7,690	-75	-1.0	
Uttar Pradesh	62,010	52,206	-9,804	-15.8	13,940	12,048	-1,892	-13.6	
Uttarakhand	7,675	7,196	-479	-6.2	1,757	1,646	-111	-6.3	

Northern Region	206,978	187,644	-19,334	-9.3	45,860	41,790	-4,070	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	11,401	11,225	-176	-1.5	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	58,953	58,806	-17	-0.2	11,999	11,960	-39	-0.3
Madhya Pradesh	30,634	27,890	-2,744	-9.0	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1
Maharashtra	84,505	81,644	-2,861	-3.4	17,934	16,765	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	1,321	1,189	-132	-10.0	311	286	-25	-8.0
Dadar Nagar Haveli	3,050	2,874	-176	-5.8	629	629	0	0.0
Goa	2,058	1,998	-60	-2.9	452	452	0	0.0
Western Region	191,922	185,626	-6,296	-3.3	40,075	39,486	-589	-1.5
Andhra Pradesh	64,612	53,792	-10,820	-16.7	13,974	11,335	-2,639	-18.9
Karnataka	42,678	36,993	-5,685	-13.3	10,124	8,264	-1,860	-18.4
Kerala	14,060	13,559	-501	-3.6	3,578	3,262	-316	-8.8
Tamil Nadu	61,218	50,776	-10,442	-17.1	12,606	11,053	-1,553	-12.3
Pondicherry	1,569	1,531	-38	-2.4	348	320	-28	-8.0
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	8	8	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Southern Region	184,137	156,651	-27,486	-14.9	36,934	31,287	-5,647	-15.3
Bihar	10,074	8,699	-1,375	-13.6	2,295	1,784	-511	-22.3
DVC	11,524	10,907	-617	-5.4	2,573	2,469	-104	-4.0
Jharkhand	4,567	4,412	-155	-3.4	1,106	1,033	-73	-6.6
Odisha	17,476	16,694	-782	-4.5	3,968	3,694	-274	-6.9
West Bengal	29,379	29,133	-246	-0.8	7,322	7,249	-73	-1.0
Sikkim	266	266	0	0.0	95	95	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar	141	111	-30	-21	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	73,639	70,111	-3,528	-4.8	16,655	15,415	-1,240	-7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	402	377	-25	-6.2	116	114	-2	-1.7
Assam	4,483	4,182	-301	-6.7	1,197	1,105	-92	-7.7
Manipur	379	359	-20	-5.3	120	119	-1	-0.8
Meghalaya	1,161	995	-166	-14.3	288	285	-3	-1.0

Mizoram	265	246	-19	-7.2	68	66	-2	-2.9
Nagaland	375	353	-22	-5.9	110	109	-1	-0.9
Tripura	751	712	-39	-5.2	229	228	-1	-0.4
North-Eastern Region	7,816	7,224	-592	-7.6	1,998	1,864	-134	-6.7
ALL INDIA	664,492	607,256	-57,236	-8.6	135,453	123,294	-12,159	-9.0

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Growth plans for NTPC

1980. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) is targeting massive growth plans by commissioning of 70,000 MW by 2017 and 1,00,000 MW by 2022 which is predominantly thermal power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NTPC Limited is also diversifying into hydro, solar, wind and coal mining and spearheading technology induction like super-critical/ultra-critical power projects, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details of progress made in diversification in new ventures since June, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) At Present, NTPC (including Joint Ventures (JVs) and Subsidiaries) has commissioned capacity of 39,674 MW. Another 11,378 MW is planned to be added during balance period of 12th Plan, thus achieving total of 51,052 MW by 2017.

Further, NTPC (including JVs and Subsidiaries) has drawn a long-term Corporate Plan targeting 1,28,000 MW capacity by the year 2032, which would predominantly comprise thermal power.

(c) and (d) Diversifying its fuel mix to include hydro, nuclear, solar, etc. is a part of NTPC's long term growth strategy. At present, four hydro power projects of 1,499 MW (Koldam: 800 MW, Tapovan-Vishnugad:520 MW, Lata Tapovan:171 MW and Singrauli Cooling Water Discharged: 8 MW) are under implementation. Solar projects of 10 MW capacity (5 MW at Dadri and 5 MW at Andaman and Nicobar) are under construction and 80 MW is under bidding (10 MW at Ramagundam, 10 MW at Talcher Kaniha, 10 MW at Unchahar and 50 MW at Rajgarh). NTPC has also taken up development of captive coal mines to secure fuel supplies for its stations on allocated Coal Block.

NTPC is adopting high efficiency and low CO₂ emission super critical technology and has commissioned 3 units of 660 MW at Sipat. Another 11 units of 660 MW and 3 units of 800 MW capacity are under construction.

NTPC along with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) is also engaged in the development of Advanced Ultra Supercritical Technology.

The details of initiatives taken up by NTPC since June, 2010 as part of its diversification into renewable energy source and nuclear power are as follows:

- JV Company Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Ltd. has been formed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and NTPC on 27.11.2010 (with 51% stake of NPCIL and 49% stake of NTPC) for establishing nuclear power projects.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Government of Kerala on 18.07.2011 for development of around 200 MW Wind Energy projects.
- A Joint Venture company named Pan Asian Renewables has been formed on 14.10.2011 (with 50% stake of NTPC, and 25% stake each of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Kyuden) for development of 500 MW of renewable power generation resources in India.

Power supply in Madhya Pradesh

1981. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and supply of power in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that demand of power has increased in Madhya Pradesh, as a result State Government has sought additional allocation of power from the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of demand and supply of power in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year (April-November, 2012) is given below:

	Energy				Peak			
	Require- ment (MU)	Availa- bility (MU)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
2009-10	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
2010-11	48,437	38,644	-9,793	-20.2	8,864	8,093	-771	-8.7
2011-12	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
2012-13*	30,634	27,890	-2,744	-9.0	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1

* April-November, 2012

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The demand of power in Madhya Pradesh has increased from 7,490 MW in 2009-10 to 10,077 MW in 2012-13 (upto November, 2012). However, no request from Madhya Pradesh for additional allocation of power has been received during the current year.

Functioning of NHPC

†1982. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing electricity problem and loss of money due to lackadaisical approach of the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) the biggest hydro company of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed anyone's responsibility in this regard;

(d) whether Government has issued any guidelines for better implementation and time limit of these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During the last five years, actual hydro power generation by NHPC is more than the targets fixed.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The year-wise details are as follows:

Year	Target (MU)	Achievement (MU)
2007-08	14089	14811
2008-09	16200	16691
2009-10	16675	16980
2010-11	16668	18603
2011-12	17085	18684

In addition, since 2010, NHPC has added capacity of 384 MW by commissioning three projects, namely Sewa-II (120 MW) and Chutak Unit 1-3 (33 MW) in State of Jammu and Kashmir and Chamera-III (231 MW) in State of Himachal Pradesh.

(c) to (e) The Hydro Electric Projects are mostly situated in remote and inaccessible locations and as such are subject to risk of occurrence of hydrological, geological, socio-economical uncertainties, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) issues, law and order problems, contractual issues etc. Furthermore, following steps have been taken by the Ministry of Power for better implementation:

- Central Electricity Authority (CEA) monitors the progress of each project continuously through frequent site visits, interaction with the developers, critical study of monthly progress reports, etc. Chairperson, CEA holds review meetings with the developers and other stakeholders to sort out the critical issues.
- A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up by the Ministry of Power to independently follow up and monitor the progress of the hydro projects.
- Review meetings are taken by Ministry of Power regularly with the concerned officers of CEA, equipment manufacturers, State Utilities/ Central Public Sector Undertakings/Project developers, etc. to sort out the critical issues.

Parvati Hydro Power Project

†1983. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the works of the under construction Parvati

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Hydro Power Projects in the Sainj Valley is in its final phase and water is being stored in the dam for production of power from this project;

(b) if so, by when the power production will be commenced from this project and the target of power production;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the disputes regarding compensation to the affected families have not yet been resolved which is resulting in widespread discontent among the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The construction of Parbati-III Hydro-electric Project, 4 units of 130 MW each = 520 MW, Himachal Pradesh is in the last phase and reservoir filling has started from 7th November, 2012. Power generation from the Project is likely to start by February 2013 subject to the completion of works of transmission line. A generation target of 106 million units (MU) has been fixed for 2012-13.

(c) and (d) Compensation amounting for Rs. 34.34 crore, as per the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) Plan, has already been distributed to the project affected families through State Government. Some individuals have approached Hon'ble Courts for higher compensation and the matter is subjudice. During the construction phase of the project, the issue of additional compensation came up and the State Government has constituted a Committee comprising Members from various Departments for assessment of compensation for subsequent damages. The Committee assesses such damages from time to time and an amount of Rs.2.47 crore has been released for distribution to the affected families on account of loss to them due to construction of project as a subsequent compensation through District Administration.

AT & C LOSSES

1984. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses during the last three years and the current year, State wise and UT-wise;

(b) the extent to which these losses raise the cost of power;

(c) whether it is a fact that the suggestions to bring down such losses as recommended by India Smart Grid Task Force has not been implemented by various State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of their implementation, State-wise and Project-wise; and

(e) the financial assistance provided by Government for such projects along with the extent to which AT & C losses are likely to be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) Losses for the States and UTs, for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 as per the Power Finance Corporation's Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 AT & C losses are calculated from the audited accounts of the DISCOMS and audited accounts of the DISCOMS for the year 2011-12 and current year are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) AT & C losses of DISCOMS impact the cost of power for consumers as these are factored by the appropriate Regulatory Commissions while determining the tariffs.

(c) to (e) Though India Smart Grid Task Force (ISGTF) has not made any direct recommendations to bring down AT & C losses so far, but Ministry of Power has shortlisted 14 Smart Grid pilot projects in different DISCOMS based on the recommendations of ISGTF. One of the aims of these pilot projects is to bring down the AT & C losses in the distribution system.

Statement

AT & C losses(%) for utilities selling directly to the consumers

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	34.37	43.92	47.44
		Jharkhand	JSEB	54.16	10.21
	Odisha	CESCO	46.84	39.98	45.54
		NESCO	38.90	36.70	38.47
		SESCO	50.59	51.00	54.12

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
		WESCO	37.55	37.58	43.84
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	46.81	55.36	51.96
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	25.81	33.24	27.40
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal PD	60.15	58.82	61.45
	Assam	CAEDCL	39.36		
		LAEDCL	29.23		
		UAEDCL	31.42		
		APDCL		29.31	29.19
	Manipur	Manipur PD	81.32	47.55	40.17
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	43.37	48.77	
		MeECL			51.63
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	41.08	38.95	41.00
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	44.12	46.16	50.07
	Tripura	TSECL	31.91	29.16	34.48
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	20.59	19.83	15.80
		BSES Yamuna	13.73	28.63	18.13
		NDPL	17.64	15.68	13.75
	Haryana	DHBVNL	32.60	28.11	26.29
		UHBVNL	34.00	30.58	29.85
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	12.85	18.46	35.48
		HPSEB Ltd.			12.22
	Jammu and Kashmir	J and K PDD	69.05	70.44	72.86
	Punjab	PSEB	18.51	17.73	
		PSPCL			17.47

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
Southern	Rajasthan	AVVNL	31.28	33.04	26.80	
		JDVVNL	30.19	31.51	23.73	
		JVVML	28.40	26.70	22.66	
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	28.25	49.62	55.39	
		KESCO	53.44	51.66	44.11	
		MVVN	29.90	37.58	37.57	
		Pash VVN	29.38	27.68	31.61	
		Poorv VVN	49.75	27.86	40.43	
	Uttarakhand	UtPCL	39.89	28.35	28.48	
	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	14.24	17.93	20.56	
		APEPDCL	10.26	9.69	14.51	
		APNPDCL	14.37	18.52	16.07	
		APSPDCL	11.36	16.63	14.20	
		Karnataka	BESCOM	19.17	21.10	22.75
			CHESCOM	25.33	28.21	28.73
GESCOM			38.80	38.05	25.75	
HESCOM			33.90	28.51	26.22	
MESCOM			14.01	18.40	13.75	
Kerala		KSEB	21.61	14.90	14.09	
Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.47	19.35	14.43		
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	14.39	18.87	19.90		
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	30.46			
		CSPDCL	38.29	36.28	28.64	

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Goa	GoaPD	21.69	6.12	14.08
	Gujarat	DGVCL	16.11	15.23	13.08
		MGVCL	14.98	15.27	14.83
		PGVCL	31.78	32.35	26.75
		UGVCL	16.31	18.89	7.20
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	50.24	42.26	43.95
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	36.38	36.16	31.12
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	55.84	46.11	37.99
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	3.1.19	25.02	123.30

Note: AT and C Losses for Sikkim PD (for 2008-09 to 2010-11), APSPDCL (for 2009-10 and 2010-11) & BSES Rajdhani (for 2010-11) include transmission losses since the figure for transmission losses is not available

Note: Collection efficiency for J & K PDD for 2008-09 to 2010-11 has been calculated based on figures for revenue realized available in Resource Plan submitted by them to Planning Commission.

(*Source* : PFC's Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for the year 2008-09 to 2010-11)

Measures taken to meet power demands

1985. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of energy in the country which is apparent from frequent load shedding, power failure etc;

(b) whether there is insufficient energy resources in the country;

(c) the measures taken to meet the growing demands of power in the rapidly expanding industrial, transport, agricultural and urban sectors;

(d) whether the consumption of electricity in the country is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per year; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There is an overall energy shortage in the country in various states. The shortage varies from State to State on month to month, day to day and hour to hour basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. There is inadequate supply of coal and gas to power sector.

(c) As per Planning Commission, the capacity addition target of 88,537 MW is planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan. With this level of capacity addition, the demand for power on all India basis including the demand of Industrial, Transport, Agriculture and Urban Sector is likely to be met by the terminal year of Twelfth Plan.

(d) and (e) As per data available the All India electrical energy consumption by end users for years 2005-06 to 2010-11 and annual growth is as under:

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
All India end users electrical energy consumption(BU)	455.7	502	527.6	569.6	617
Annual Growth (%)	10.65	10.14	5.10	7.97	8.31

It may be seen from above table that the rate of increase of the consumption of electricity in the country is varying from 5.10 to 10.65 percent per year.

The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include the following:

(i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW (excluding renewable) against an achievement of 54,964 MW during Eleventh Plan.

- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for 12th Plan.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vii) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Capacity addition in power generation plants

†1986. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation capacity in megawatt added during the current year in comparison to the last year;

(b) the number of projects approved by Government across the country, particularly in Madhya Pradesh under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) and the cost of these projects, year-wise; and

(c) the amount of rupees in crores allocated to the power plants of the State, State-wise?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As on 30.11.2012, Power generation capacity addition of 9,839 MW has been achieved during the current year (2012-13) as against 20,502 MW capacity added during the year 2011-12.

(b) and (c) The State- wise details of the number of projects sanctioned including in Madhya Pradesh and the cost of the projects sanctioned, year-wise, under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) are given in Statement (*See* below).

Statement*Year wise sanctions under R-APDRP*

Sl.No.	State	Figures in Rs. Crores											
		No. of Project Sanctioned			Year wise project cost sanction detail								Cumulative
		Part-A (IT)	Part-A	Part-B	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	5	42	388.02	232.68	876.36	65.15			1562.21		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10			0.00	0.00	37.68	0.00			37.68		
3.	Assam	67	1	67	0.00	173.18	0.60	665.87			839.65		
4.	Bihar	71	1	64	81.18	113.40	0.00	647.18	530.05		1371.81		
5.	Chandigarh	1			0.00	0.00	33.34	0.00			33.34		
6.	Chhattisgarh	20	2	19	0.00	122.45	0.00	751.30			873.75		
7.	Goa	4			104.89	5.84	0.00	0.00			110.73		
8.	Gujarat	84	6	63	47.37	1051.17	259.11	5.36			1363.01		
9.	Haryana	36		29	146.04	19.59	230.69	442.89			839.21		
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14		14	0.00	81.06	337.52	16.79			435.37		
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	2	30	0.00	134.49	17.50	1718.16			1870.15		

12. Jharkhand	30	8.82	151.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.60
13. Karnataka	98	384.09	806.76	149.30	0.00	0.00	1340.15
14. Kerala	43	0.00	214.40	926.33	28.99	206.13	1375.85
15. Maharashtra	130	162.18	162.24	1793.51	1682.31	154.54	3954.78
16. Manipur	13	0.00	31.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.55
17. Meghalaya	9	0.00	33.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.97
18. Mizoram	9	0.00	34.26	0.86	0.00	0.00	35.12
19. Madhya Pradesh	83	228.09	361.05	1709.09	70.03	0.00	2368.26
20. Nagaland	9	0.00	34.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.58
21. Puducherry	4	0.00	27.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.54
22. Punjab	47	0.00	784.68	0.00	1050.26	0.00	1834.94
23. Rajasthan	87	315.94	242.75	1448.62	0.00	0.00	2007.31
24. Sikkim	2	0.00	26.30	68.46	0.00	0.00	94.76
25. Tamil Nadu	110	70.04	450.87	3357.82	0.00	0.00	3878.73
26. Tripura	16	0.00	34.37	0.82	148.26	16.83	200.28
27. Uttar Pradesh	169	2.50	634.03	1831.70	1732.59	0.00	4200.82
28. Uttarakhand	31	8.55	117.28	0.00	409.18	0.00	535.01
29. West Bengal	62	0.00	159.98	551.41	161.15	0.00	872.54

Note: The Re-Structured APDRP (R-APDRP) scheme was sanctioned on 31.07.2008

Production of Hydro Power

†1987. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, hydro power generation was not at par with its prescribed capacity;

(b) if so, to what extent power generation was less than the prescribed capacity during this period and the details of reasons/problems responsible for lagging behind in target of production;

(c) whether Ministry is considering to review hydro power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of Hydro Generation *viz. a viz.* Target (having Station capacity above 25 MW) during Eleventh Plan *i.e.* 2007-08 to 201 1-12 are given below:

Year	Power Generation (Million Units)		% of Gen. Over Target
	Target	Generation	
2007-08	105896	119805.64	113.10
2008-09	114841	109839.86	95.65
2009-10	115468	103916.27	90.00
2010-11	111352	114257.36	102.61
2011-12	112050	130509.52	116.47
TOTAL ELEVENTH PLAN (2007-12)	559607	578328.65	103.35

The hydel generation was higher than the targets during 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12. However, hydel generation was less than the targets during 2008-09 and 2009-10 due to less rainfall in the catchment area.

(c) and (d) The operation performance of the power stations is continuously reviewed by the generating utilities as well as Central Electricity Authority.

Star-based labeling of vehicles by BEE

1988. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has proposed to do a star-based labelling to give efficiency levels to vehicles such as cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any consultations have been held with car and other manufacturers;

(d) if so, the outcome of the same;

(e) the present average fuel efficiency for cars in the country; and

(f) what would be the expected average if the BEE's proposal is implemented?'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (f) A proposal to introduce fuel efficiency norms and star-based labeling in respect of certain categories of vehicles is under consideration of the Government.

Highway works in Kerala

1989. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has decided to construct the National Highways as four lane and six lane roads in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position of construction;

(c) whether, NHAI has taken any decision to stop major repair works of the National Highway in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (b) NH-17 from Karnataka/Kerala Border to Edapally and NH-47 from Edapally to Tamil Nadu/Kerala

Border to Thiruvananthapuram to Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border have been undertaken for development to four and six laning by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The Highway stretch from Edapally to Thrissur has already been developed and work for development of from Thrissur to Vadamanchery has also started. Work has already been awarded for the stretch of National Highway from Walayar to Vadamanchery. Three packages from Karnataka/Kerala Border to Venglam have also been awarded but works could not be started due to land acquisition problems. The works in section of NH-47 from Edapally to Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border are also not taken up due to problems in land acquisition.

(c) to (d) No such decision to stop major repair works in National Highway (NH) roads in Kerala has been taken by NHAI.

Construction of highways under EPC Mode

1990. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4,000 km. highway projects were awarded through Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Charging of Toll Tax Plying under repair roads

1991. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hon'ble Supreme Court has recently ruled that roads and highways under repair can not charge toll tax in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken for the implementation of the ruling of the apex Court of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Expending construction work of East West Corridor

1992. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step or special measure to expedite construction work of the East West Corridor and its timely completion within Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the present status of the road from Baihata Chariali to Jalukbari as well as bridge construction near Saraighat, including target fixed for their completion; and

(e) the details of progress and achievement made as well as km.-wise construction work to be completed of East West Corridor from Porbandar to Silchar, since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) A regional office has been set up at Guwahati to co-ordinate and monitor the projects. Regular monitoring of progress is also being done. State Level Co-ordination Committee has also been formed to expedite the acquisition of land, utility shifting, forest clearance and tree cutting etc. 5 delayed projects have been cancelled and reawarded.

(d) Out of 21 km of road between Baihata Chariali to Saraighat Bridge, 4-laning has been completed in about 5 km of length and the physical progress of the package is 35%. Physical progress of the construction of Saraighat Bridge including Jalukbari junction is 58%. The whole work is targeted for completion by March, 2014.

(e) The total length of East West corridor from Porbandar to Silchar is 3442 Km, out of which 4-laning of 2942 Km length has already been completed. The remaining length of 265 km is under implementation and 235 Km length is yet to be awarded. Out of 265 km under implementation, road of about 231 km length lies in

the State of Assam, 14 Km in the State of West Bengal, 14 Km in the State of Bihar, 4.5 km in the State of Uttar Pradesh and 1.5 km in the State of Rajasthan.

Delhi-Meerut Expressway

†1993. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the Delhi-Meerut expressway project;
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and
- (c) by when this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Delhi-Meerut Expressway project is included under NHDP Phase VI for development of Expressways. The modalities for its construction including alignment, design, mode of delivery, are yet to be finalized.

Bilateral co-operation with Switzerland in transport sector

1994. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Switzerland have discussed Bilateral Co-operation in transport sector in the past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether major areas of mutual co-operation in Road, Transport Sector and Railways have been identified;
- (d) if so; the details thereof;
- (e) the details of the reaction of Switzerland thereto; and
- (f) the details of the steps taken by the two countries to enhance Co-operation by sharing of best practices and technologies in transport sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (f) During her state visit to India in October, 2012, Mrs. Doris Leuthard, Federal Minister for Environment,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Transport, Energy and Communications, Swiss Confederation, met Minister (Road Transport and Highways) and *inter-alia*, discussed various aspect of Bilateral co-operation in Road and Railways Transport Sector. Both leaders agreed to focus on enhanced co-operation for sustainable, green and efficient transport infrastructure, secure traffic flow and road traffic safety by sharing of best practices, technical expertise and innovative technology towards mutual benefit.

Cost sharing pattern for Kharki-Daula Chowk underpass

1995. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 602 given in Rajya Sabha on 14 August, 2012 and state:

(a) the stage at which the cost sharing formula among the stake holders *i.e.* HUDA, HSIIDC and NHAI is lying pending to construct underpass at Kharki-Daula Chowk;

(b) whether, in the absence of finalizing the cost sharing formula and non-construction of underpass at Kharki-Daula Chowk, a large number of pedestrians are losing their lives every day; and

(c) if so, the time line fixed to finalize the cost sharing formula and to construct the underpass there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) Ministry has decided to explore the possibilities to provide Grade Separators at some locations including at Hero-Honda Chowk on NH-8, as pilot project through vertical expansion of National Highway with the provision of commercial/real estate development within Right of Way. A Management Board has been constituted to implement this pilot project. The same may be replicated for other crossings *inter-alia* at Kharki-Daula Chowk on NH-8.

Delayed projects due to environmental clearances

1996. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects which are awarded are still pending for environmental clearances;

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

(c) whether these projects are expected to cause negative impact on environment;

(d) whether projects involving widening of existing roads are also delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the delay in getting clearances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) A total of 307 cases including cases with Border Roads Organization (BRO) are pending for environmental and forest clearances. These cases are mainly for widening of existing carriageway in order to augment capacity. The State-wise details of pending clearances cases are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The negative impact, if any, is addressed in environment mitigation plan which form part of project implementation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Due to involvement of number of agencies and procedural requirements.

Statement

The State-wise details of pending clearances cases

(Status as on October, 2012)

Sl.No.	State	No. of clearance cases
1.	Assam	1
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Gujarat	1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2
5.	Jharkhand	1
6.	Karnataka	2
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	14

Sl.No.	State	No. of clearance cases
9.	Maharashtra	4
10.	Mizoram	1
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Rajasthan	11
13.	Uttar Pradesh	10
14.	Uttarakhand	1
15.	Border Roads Organization (BRO) \$	256
TOTAL:		307

\$- Includes other roads also.

Action plan for development of State Highways

1997. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has put in place any action plan for the development of State Highways of Maharashtra during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The responsibility for development and maintenance of other roads rests with the concerned State Governments and other agencies. Accordingly, development of State Highways of Maharashtra does not come under the purview of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conversion of State Road into National Highways in Odisha

1998. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State road has been declared as National Highway in the country from May, 2004 to till March, 2012 by the Central Government;

(b) whether any proposal from the State Government of Odisha has been received to declare Berhampur-Koraput Road (313 km.), Mahopur-Raygada Road (292 km.), Phunlakhara-Konark Road (104 km.) and Kaukhia-Aradi-Bhadra Road as National Highways; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. We have received said proposals along with other proposals for total 1877 km. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. Out of which, the following stretches of roads in the State of Odisha have been declared as National Highway:

- (i) The highway starting from Chaibasa on NH-20 connecting Gobindpur, Hata in the State of Jharkhand and connecting Tiringidihi, Rairangpur (Rairangnagar), Jashipur and terminating at its junction with NH-20 near Dhenkikot in the State of Odisha.
- (ii) The highway starting from its junction with NH-59 near Asika connecting Rayagada, Koraput, Jaypore, Malkangiri, Motu in the State of Odisha and terminating on NH-30 near Chinturu in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) The highway starting from Sarapal on NH-53 connecting Naktideul, Redhakhhol on NH-55 and terminating at Bauda on NH-57 in the State of Odisha.
- (iv) The highway starting from its junction with NH-57 near Purunakatak connecting Phulbani, Kalinga, Bhanjanagar and terminating near Asika on NH-59 in the State of Odisha.

Maintenance of National Highways

†1999. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Highways which are in dilapidated condition, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details of proposals received for development and maintenance of National Highways from States especially Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh during the last three years, State-wise; .

(c) whether repair work of Delhi Moradabad highway has been completed; and

(d) if not, by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) The development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. Accordingly, the NHs in the country including Delhi-Moradabad section of NH-24 are being kept in traffic worthy condition from time to time within the available resources.

The State-wise details of the proposals received for development and maintenance of NHs including from the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

The State-wise details of the proposals received for development and maintenance of NHs including from the States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh during the last three years

Sl.No.	State	Details of proposals for development and maintenance of NHs	
		Received	Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95	97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	13

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	167	99
4.	Bihar	204	139
5.	Chhattisgarh	135	70
6.	Goa	20	21
7.	Gujarat	87	52
8.	Haryana	96	62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	80
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66	49
11.	Jharkhand	79	71
12.	Karnataka	93	93
13.	Kerala	163	48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	147	115
15.	Maharashtra	123	122
16.	Manipur	46	35
17.	Meghalaya	38	34
18.	Mizoram	38	31
19.	Nagaland	67	39
20.	Odisha	179	126
21.	Punjab	78	75
22.	Rajasthan	191	94
23.	Sikkim	22	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	84
25.	Tripura	35	14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	300	205
27.	Uttarakhand	269	179
28.	West Bengal	106	77

Construction of Highways in Uttar Pradesh

†2000. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that not even a single inch of highway has been constructed in Uttar Pradesh during the last year;
- (b) the reasons for delay in construction of highways in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the number of highways whose construction work is running behind the schedule; and
- (d) the action taken to expedite their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Construction work on eight number of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh is running behind schedule due to delay in pre construction activities like land acquisition, utility shifting, clearances from Railways etc. Continuous coordination with respective departments through review meetings is carried for expediting their construction.

Allegations of arbitrary toll collection

†2001. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about private companies collecting toll on various highways of the country, in contravention of the rules;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this kind of arbitrariness by private companies is happening because of collusion between the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and private sector companies;
- (c) if so, the details of the complaints received by Government for arbitrary toll collections on National Highways by companies during past two years, State-wise and company-wise; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by Government for cancelling the licences of the culprit companies?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

RFID based toll collection system

†2002. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established or introduced Radio Frequency Identity (RFID) technology-based E-toll collection scheme on National Highways, on all-India basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time-limit fixed for the implementation of the scheme;

(c) whether Government has received comments on formal specifications pertaining to RFID, trans-receivers, RFID tag and data exchange formats;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve toll collections and make the system more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to ensure seamless movement of vehicles on the National Highways the Government had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India, with a mandate to examine all available technologies for Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) and recommend the most suitable one for implementation throughout the country. On recommendations of the Committee, RFID based on EPC, Gen-2, ISO 18000-6C Standards for ETC was approved by the Ministry. The Ministry had constituted an Apex Committee for implementation of the Electronic Toll Collection System on the National Highways. The Apex Committee submitted its report containing features and specifications on the following aspects of ETC: (a) RFID tags and transceivers, (b) ETC system architecture and (c) Institutional framework for ETC implementation. The report was accepted by the Ministry and the Specifications for RFID

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Transceiver, RFID Tag and Data exchange format between Toll Plaza Server and the Central ETC System were notified for implementation. Thereafter the Ministry has assigned the work of implementation of ETC on the national highways to NHAI.

In the first phase, a Pilot Project on ETC was launched in April this year on section of NH-5 from Delhi to Parwanoo, and it is proposed to implement ETC on countrywide basis by 2014.

(c) and (d) The specification for RFID Transceiver, RFID Tag and Data exchange format between Toll Plaza Server and the Central ETC System has been finalized after extensive consultation with all the stakeholders.

(e) The objective of ETC is to improve toll collection and make the system more efficient.

Construction of two lane roads

2003. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision for construction of 20,000 km of two lane roads all over the country in next 2 years;

(b) if so, the source of funds for this project; and

(c) how many kms of road have been sanctioned in Bihar State under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shift from PPP to EPC mode for construction of highways

†2004. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pace of construction of National Highways has slackened:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the length of National Highways, in kilometre, targeted to be constructed under the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) mode is being adopted since the P.P.P. mode for the construction of National Highways was not found to be feasible;

(e) whether this mode will prove to be feasible:

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the difference between the PPP and the EPC mode?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) The pace of construction has been affected due to various reasons such as problems in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environment/forest clearance, approval for railway over bridges, poor performance of some contractors, etc.

(c) The targets are fixed on annual basis depending on the phasing of works sanctioned during previous years and likely sanctions during the current financial year. A total of 6.092 km of roads are targeted for construction under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), National Highways (Original), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP) and Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas during the financial year 2012-13.

(d) to (g) Ministry has decided to take up certain road development projects in different stretches on Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode on 100% Government funding which are not viable on Built, Operated, Transfer (BOT) (Toll/annuity) mode.

In the Public, Private Partnership (PPP) model, the funds for the construction/development of road is arranged by the private sector through financial institutions and the same is recovered by the agency from the road user through the toll. Whereas, in EPC model, the financing of the project of construction/development of road is to be done by the Government through Budgetary Resources and the deputed agency for development work of road project is paid for the work executed stage-wise.

Four lane highway projects in NE region

2005. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of project of four lane highways constructed for the North Eastern (NE) region, including their completion time, during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the projects which have been completed in time;
- (c) the details of extension of time for completion of these projects, construction company and project-wise;
- (d) the details of revenue loss during such extension; and
- (e) whether Government has initiated any steps to fix responsibility for revenue loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) A total length of 391 km four lane highways were constructed during the last three years as part of the East West Corridor. The construction of East West Corridor in Assam is targeted for completion by March 2014. The details of extension of time for completion of these projects, construction company and project-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The extension of time is granted due to delay in handing over of land, utility shifting, forest clearance and cutting of trees, band, law and order condition and excessive rainfall etc. Such delays are beyond the control of contractor and employer. For the period of extension of time escalation as per contract is payable to the contractor.

Statement*Details of extension of time for completion of projects*

Sl.No.	Contractor	Contract Stretch	NH No.	Length (Km)	Contract value (Rs. Cr)	Date of cement	Completion date as per contract	Anticipated date of completion	Present Status		
									Physical progress (%)	EOT Granted upto	EOT under consideration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	M/s PCL	Bijni - Assam/WB Border (Km 30.0 -0.00)	31C	30	218.38	18.10.05	17.04.08	May, 13	66.89	06.03.2011	31.07.2012
2.		Bijni - Assam/WB Border (Km 60.0 -30.00)	31C	30	199.41	06.10.05	05.04.08	March, 13	54.99	18.08.2011	08.10.2012
3.	M/s Gayatri ECI (JV)	Bijni - Assam/WB Border (Km 93.0 - 60.00)	31C	33	248.69	06.10.05	05.04.08	Dec., 13	54.30	18.12.2010	31.12.2012
4.		Maibang-Lumding (Km 60.5 - 40)	54	20.5	198.68	15.10.06	14.04.09	March, 14	35.58	31.03.2013	NA

5.	M/s. Punj Lloyd Ltd.	Nalbari - Bijni (km 983.00 - 961.50)	31	21.5	131.23	03.11.05	02.05.08	March, 13	86.60	31.03.2012	EOT sub- mitted to Engineer
6.		Nalbari - Bijni (km 1013.00 - 983.00)	31	30	187.08	03.11.05	02.05.08	March, 13	86.72	15.11.2011	EOT sub- mitted to Engineer
7		Guwahati - Nalbari (km 1093 - 1065)	31	28	192.87	Oct.-05	April, 08	Dec., 13	50.50	27.05.2011	EOT sub- mitted to Engineer
8.		Guwahati - Nalbari (km1121 - 1093)	31	28	173.63	Dec.-05	April, 08	March, 14	35.25	30.06.2012	EOT sub- mitted to Engineer
9.		Daboka - Lumding i/c 4.14 km Daboka Bypass (km 0.00 - 22.00)	54	24.032	198.65	26 Dec.-05 (25 Nov. 05)	30.06.08	Completed	100	22.04.2011	NA
10.		Silchar - Balachera (km 275.0 - 306.54)	54	25.875	115.86	17.09.04	16.09.07	Dec., 13	73.2	21.06.2010	31.03.2013
11.	M/s. KMC	Nalbari - Bijni (km 1040.30 - 1013.00)	31	27.3	207.165	Oct.-05	April, 08	Dec., 13	73.09	04.07.2010	31.12.2012
12.		Dharamtul - Sonapur (km. 205.00 - 183.00)	37	22	137.75	Nov.-05	May, 08	May, 13	77.85	13.05.2012	12.12.2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13. M/s DRA-BLA-BCL (Jv)	Nalbari -Bijni (km 1065.00-1040.30)	31	24.7	182.48	Nov-05	June, 08	March, 13	85.50	16.02.2012	31.03.2013	
14. M/s Gammon India. Ltd.	Bridge over Brahmaputra river (km 1121-1126)	31	4.08	238.4	Oct., 06	April, 08	March, 14	58.33	12.12.2012	EOT sub- mitted to Engineer	
15. M/s TCIL-MBL (Jv-)	Sonapur-Guwahati (km 183.00-163.90)	37	19.1	166.72	Sep., 05	June, 08	March, 13	71.45	27.4.2012	EOT sub- mitted to Engineer	
16. M/s IL and FS	Jagiroad-Dharamtul (km 230.50-205.00)	37	25.5	173.14	25 Dec., 05 (25 Nov., 05)	30.06.08	March, 13	84.4	12.09.2012	02.01.2013	
17.	Nagaon-Daboka (km 5.5-35.862)	36	30.362	202.18	26 Dec., 05 (25 Nov., 05)	30.06.08	March, 13	98.5	02.10.2010	Substantial completed, 01.08.2012	
18.	Maibang-Lumding (km 111-83.40)	54	27.6	372.63	March, 11	31.07.13	Aug., 13	12.52	Aug., 2013	NA	
19. M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd.	Dharamtul-Raha (km 230.50 -255.00)	37	24.5	273.8	26 Dec., 05 (25 Nov., 05)	30.06.08	March, 13	87	24.10.2010	27.12.2012	

20. M/s. Patel-KNR (Jv)	Raha -Nagaon (km 255.00-262.725) and km. 15.943 of Nagaon Bypass	37	23.663	238.72	16 Dec., 05 (16 Nov., 05)	15.05.08	Completed	100	13.04.2011	NA
21.	Lanka-Lumding I/c Lanka Bypass (km 40.0-22.00)	54	18	143.97	14.03.08	13.09.10	Completed	100.00	28.12.2011	NA
22. M/s Simplex Infra structure Project Ltd.	Maibang-Lumding (km 83.40-60.50)	54	22.9	255.00	24.07.2011	Jan., 2014	Jan., 14	9.08	23.01.2014	NA
23. M/s. NKC Project Ltd.	Maibang-Lumding (km 127-111)	54	16	225.33	March, 11	13.07.13	Aug., 13	30.43	13.05.2013	NA
24. M/s. HCC	Narimbanglo-Maibang (km. 140.70-127)	54	15.57	317.11	05.08.06	04.02.09	March, 14	74.63	15.12.2010	EOT sub- mitted to Engineer
25. M/s NKC - IKM (Jv)	Jatinga-Narimbanglo (km 165.4-140.7)	54	23.38	318	Oct., 11	March, 14	March, 14	12.12	March, 14	NA
26.	Harangajo-Jatinga (km 190.587-165.4)	54	25.19	333.00	Oct., 11	March, 14	March, 14	4.50	March, 14	NA

Delayed pace of laying of National Highways

2006. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has managed to lay only 12 kms roads a day;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether lack of interest among private players has contributed to this slow pace;

(d) if so, the details of action Government is taking to rein in private players; and

(e) the details of speedy steps Government is taking to build 17000 km roads in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) Against the target for construction of 3000 km of National Highways during the year 2012-13, only 1169 kms of roads have been constructed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) up to October 2012. The pace of construction have been affected due to various reasons like delay in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, delay in getting statutory and mandatory clearances, approval for Road Over Bridges (ROB), poor performance of some contractors etc.

(c) to (e) Response of private sector to Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) projects in road sector was overwhelming till 2011-12, but recent response to bids for road projects during the current financial year has been comparatively subdued. The primary reason for non-response of private sector during the current financial year is the lack of availability of finance, both debt and equity. Other reasons for delay in implementation include delay in land acquisition process and in obtaining environment and forest clearances. Government has also taken a number of steps to minimise procedural bottlenecks and delays by resorting to extensive inter-ministerial consultations including taking the matter to the Committee of Secretaries (CoS), headed by the Cabinet Secretary. A meeting was also held recently with the Chairpersons of the banks, concessionaires and lenders to understand the concerns of stakeholders. Another meeting of a group consisting of Secretaries of the

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Financial Services, Planning Commission and the Chairman, NHAI has also been held to discuss the issues hindering the road sector programme and to examine the modalities to allow withdrawal of equity by concessionaires. Government has also taken a number of steps to minimise procedural bottlenecks and delays by resorting to extensive inter-ministerial consultations including taking the matter to the Committee of Secretaries (CoS), headed by the Cabinet Secretary. Ministry is aggressively pursuing 4000 kms. of road stretches to be developed on Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) mode (through public funding). In addition, in order to improve riding quality, approximately 3000 kms. of stretches are proposed to be bid out on an OMT (Operation, Maintenance and Transfer) basis during the current financial year. Out of this 3000 km, a length of 587 kms has already been awarded. Department of Financial Services (DFS) has also been requested by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to advice banks not to take extremely difficult position for advancing debits for financial closures. For rotation of equity capital, divestment of equity after completion of project has also been proposed. Government has also announced the setting up of Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs) to provide long-term, low-cost debt for infrastructure projects. The funds would allow infrastructure developer's access to domestic and offshore investors on a long-term basis. Special Land Acquisition Units (SLAUs) have been set up at State level for new stretches of national highways across the country to put the land acquisition on fast track. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also taken up the matter with all the State Governments emphasizing the need to streamline the process of land acquisition and utility shifting etc., by constituting high level committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the respective States.

Progress of work on NH-39 and NH-53

2007. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of work in progress on NH-39 and NH-53;
- (b) the reasons for delay in works; and
- (c) the details of steps Government intends to take to complete the projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The works on NH-39 and NH-53 are generally progressing slow mainly due to frequent Bundh and Blockades, insurgency problem and short working season. Regular progress reviews are being taken by senior officers of the Ministry & State Governments to expedite the completion of works.

Timely completion of Highways

2008. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of highway projects with their length in kilometres, awarded during 2011-12. State-wise;
- (b) whether any targets have been fixed for completion of these projects:
- (c) if so, the details thereof: and
- (d) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure timely completion of work in Naxal affected areas especially in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) State-wise details of major highway projects awarded during 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Depending upon the size of the National Highway (NH) projects, the construction periods of 30 months to 42 months from date of award have been fixed for the above projects.

(d) Regular review meetings are held with State Government(s) to resolve the impediments including security concerns for ensuring timely completion of work in naxal affected areas including Jharkhand.

Statement

State-wise details of major highway projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP), NH(O) under VGF, Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP), Left Wing Extremism (LWE) awarded during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State	Length awarded (in kms)
1	Andhra Pradesh	510
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	906

Sl. No.	Name of State	Length awarded (in kms)
3.	Assam	36
4.	Bihar	609
5.	Chhattisgarh	324
6.	Gujarat	102
7.	Haryana	223
8.	Himachal Pradesh	84
9.	Jharkhand	431
10.	Karnataka	472
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1387
12.	Maharashtra	888
13.	Meghalaya	102
14.	Odisha	811
15.	Punjab	217
16.	Rajasthan	1720
17.	Sikkim	8
18.	Tamil Nadu	182
19.	Tripura	25
20.	Uttar Pradesh	634
21.	West Bengal	120

Proposed construction of Highways in Rajasthan

†2009. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of length in kilometre and the place where National Highways proposed to be constructed in Rajasthan in the year 2012-13;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the length of construction thereof completed, so far and the time by when the remaining work would be completed; and

(c) the amount incurred on the maintenance of National Highways in the State this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) During the year 2012-13 a total of 434 km of National Highways (NHs) are proposed for construction, in various NHs in different places of Rajasthan, out of which construction in a length of 184 km is completed as on 30th November, 2012

(c) The amount incurred on the maintenance of National Highways in Rajasthan till November 2012 is Rs. 82.64 crore during the current financial year.

Voyage and towage permission for GMB

2010. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) by when the Ministry is going to issue necessary notification authorizing Gujarat State Maritime Board (GMB) for voyage and towage permission;

(b) by when the Ministry is going to issue notification to extend the IV limits to huge size of vessels and barges so that such barges, tugs and other IV crafts can work up to an area where the significant height is maximum of two metres; and

(c) whether Ministry is considering to provide financial assistance to GMB for development of Jetty in Dahej and Gogha to start ferry services?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) has promulgated the Merchant Shipping Notice No. 03 of 2008 dated 06/05/2008 for the purpose of granting voyage permission to inland vessels, registered under Inland Vessel Act, 1917, and other Acts other than Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and proceeding to sea. As per the said notification, a provision is made to delegate the task of inspection and grant of such permission to such vessels by the Coastal State concerned, subject to the condition that the concerned State demonstrates the requisite capability. The Gujarat Maritime Board

(GMB) has requested the DGS to delegate the task of granting permission to IV vessels proceeding to sea. The Directorate General of Shipping as per the single voyage permission notification has not received a formal proposal from the Gujarat Maritime Board as yet, including for towage permission.

(b) Revision of IV limits extension is to be viewed in terms of the applicability of provisions of United Nation Convention on the Law of Seas [UNCLOS, 1982], relevant IMO conventions, to which India is party, Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, rules made there under including the relevant notices issued by the Directorate General of Shipping for waters beyond the declared baseline.

(c) There is no such proposal at this stage.

Bids for extension of container terminal

2011. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Visakhapatnam Port Trust has got seven bids to extend container terminal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extension of existing Container Terminal is proposed to be taken up as a PPP Project by Visakhapatnam Port Trust at an estimated cost of Rs. 633.11 crores. The Request for Qualification (RFQ) was opened on 06.10.2012 and seven firms have been qualified. Security inputs have been sought for the qualified applicants from the security agencies.

Expectation of rise in operational cost of shipping companies

2012. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shipping companies expect a 20 per cent rise in their operational costs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the steps Government will take to help the shipping companies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The shipping companies are facing the brunt of rising operational costs due to rising bunker costs. Bunker fuel costs on an average, form nearly one-third of the total operating costs for shipping companies. Other factors leading to increase in shipping operating costs include higher port dues, higher wages and salaries etc.

(c) Government has been taking various steps from time to time for the growth of Indian tonnage. Government introduced tonnage tax scheme for shipping sector in 2004 and Policy of Cargo support to Indian flag ships in respect of Government owned/controlled cargoes is being continued.

Entry of old ships in Indian Territory

2013. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to ban entry of ships which are more than 25 year old into Indian Territory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Shipping has issued a notification No. GSR 311(E) dated 20.04.2012, imposing certain restrictions on foreign flagged cargo ships above 25 years of age, oil product or chemical tankers of more than 20 years of age, and gas carriers of above 30 years of age, while entering into Indian ports, anchorages and offshore facilities. As per the said Notification, promulgating the Merchant Shipping [Regulations of Entry of Ships into Ports, Anchorages and Offshore Facilities] Rules, 2012, the above mentioned ships are to be either classed with one of the 13 International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) or any Classification Society approved by the Government of India. Therefore, there is no ban on the entry of vessels of 25 years of vintage. However, there are only certain restrictions imposed on foreign flag vessels of certain ages for entering into the Indian territorial waters.

Capacity of ports

†2014. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of the major ports in the country along with their cargo handling capacity, port-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the estimated capacity of the major ports by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan, port-wise;

(c) the details of the enhanced capacity of the major ports since the inception of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, year-wise and port-wise;

(d) whether non-achievement of said target by Government by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan is apprehended;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to achieve the said target within the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The capacity of the major ports in the country along with their commodity-wise cargo handling capacity, port-wise, as on 31.03.2012 is given in Statement I (*See* below).

(b) The estimated capacity of the major ports by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan, port-wise, is given in Statement II (*See* below).

(c) The details of the enhanced capacity of the major ports since the inception of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, year-wise and port-wise is given in Statement III (*See* below).

(d) to (f) The Government identified the factors resulting in non-achievement of the plan targets and took corrective steps including the following:

1. Standardization of bid documents line Request for Qualification (RFQ). Request for Financial Proposal (RFP) and Model Concession Agreement (MCA).
2. Streamlining the procedure for granting security clearances.
3. Fixation of upfront tariff for PPP Projects by Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP).

Statement I*Commodity-wise-port wise capacities of major ports as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	Commodity	(In million tonnes)										Total			
		Kolkata	Haldia	Paradip	Vizag	Chennai	Ennore	Tuticorin	Cochin	New Mangalore	Mormugao		Mumbai	Kandla	JNPT
1.	P.O.L	4.11	17.00	21	25.65	11.80	3.00	2.30	18.70	23.37	1.50	32.00	62.83	5.50	228.76
2.	Iron Ore	0.0	8.00	4.50	12.50	8.00	6.00	0.0	0.0	7.50	33.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.50
3.	Coal (Thermal)	0.0	7.00	20.00	0.0	0.0	21.00	12.55	0.0	5.40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.95
4.	Fertiliser	0.0	0.0	7.50	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.80	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	930
5.	Gen./Bulk Cargo	7.02	14.70	0.0	31.28	17.92	1.00	13.49	8.98	14.70	7.40	11.53	16.88	0.90	168.79
6.	Containers	5.73	4.00	0.0	2.50	42	0.0	5.00	12.50	0.0	0.0	1.00	7.20	57.6	137.53
TOTAL (Upto 31-3-2012)		16.35	50.70	76.50	72.93	79.72	31.00	33.34	40.98	50.97	41.90	44.53	86.91	64.00	689.83

Statement II*Estimated capacity of major ports by the end of the Eleventh Five Plan*

(In Million Tonnes)

Port	Capacity
Kolkata	31.45
Haldia	63.40
Paradip	106.40
Visakhapatnam	108.15
Ennore	64.20
Chennai	72.30
V.O. Chidambaranar	63.98
Cochin	54.75
New Mangalore	60.50
Mormugao	66.96
Mumbai	91.91
J.N.P.T.	95.60
Kandla	122.20
TOTAL	1001.80

Statement III*Capacity at major ports in India during Eleventh Plan*

(In Million Tonnes)

Port	Capacity					Capacity	
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
	as on 01.04.2007					as on 31.03.2012	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kolkata	13.40	14.56	15.76	15.90	16.35	16.35	16.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haldia	43.50	46.70	46.70	46.70	50.70	50.70	50.70
Paradip	56.00	56.00	71.00	76.50	76.50	76.50	76.50
Visakhapatnam	58.50	61.15	62.23	62.27	64.93	72.93	72.93
Ennore	13.00	13.00	16.00	16.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
Chennai	50.00	53.35	55.75	71.32	79.72	79.72	79.72
V.O. Chidambaranar	20.55	20.75	22.81	23.72	27.04	33.34	33.34
Cochin	20.15	28.37	28.37	30.37	40.98	40.98	40.98
New Mangalore	41.30	43.50	44.20	44.20	45.57	50.97	50.97
Mormugao	30.00	33.05	33.05	37.05	41.90	41.90	41.90
Mumbai	44.65	44.70	43.70	43.70	44.53	44.53	44.53
J.N.P.T.	52.40	54.34	57.96	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00
Kandla	61.30	62.60	77.24	85.00	86.91	86.91	86.91
TOTAL	504.75	532.07	574.77	616.73	670.13	689.83	689.83

National Waterway No. 5

2015. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider establishing its regional office for the Eastern region at Bhubaneswar for better co-ordination on National Waterway No. 5; and

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to take up the matter with Planning Commission/Department of Economic Affairs for allocation of funds for implementation of National Waterway No. 5 project in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Development works on National Waterway-5 (NW-5) are yet to start.

(b) The matter of allocation of funds for development of NW-5 was taken up with the Planning Commission. As advised by the Planning Commission, efforts

to develop more commercially viable stretches of NW-5 under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) are in process. Accordingly, for reviewing the DPR and preparing and processing PPP projects for developing river portion of NW-5, in Phase-I, a transaction adviser (consultant) has been appointed by Department of Economic Affairs/Asian Development Bank in March, 2012 and consultant's work is in progress.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we had given notice for discussion on a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would allow you to speak after laying the Papers on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would allow it after laying of the Papers.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, may I make a request? After laying the Papers, please allow all the leaders to make brief statements and let the Minister respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would allow it after laying of the Papers. Let the Papers be laid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, I lay on the Table a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 2513 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th September, 2012 regarding 'Core Areas in Tiger Reserves'.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**
- II Reports and Accounts (20-11-12) of various limited companies and related papers**
- III Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of Educational Institute Council and Board and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

[Shir Ghulam Nabi Azad]

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Dentist Act, 1948:—

- (1) No. DE-22-2012, dated the 22nd May, 2012, publishing the Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) (4th Amendment) Regulations, 2006.
- (2) No. DE-22-2012, dated the 1st June, 2012, publishing the Dental Council of India Revised BDS Course (5th Amendment) Regulations, 2007.
- (3) No. DE-22-2012, dated the 1st June, 2012, publishing the Dental Council of India Revised MDS Course (2nd Amendment) Regulations, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7683/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7679/15/12]
- (ii)(a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the HSCC (India) Limited, NOIDA, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7678/15/12]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i)(a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram, Wardha, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7682/15/12]
- (ii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7680/15/12]
- (iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7680/15/12]

I Administrative Reports, Reports (2011-12) of various Port Trusts port papers

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of EPL channel and related papers

III MoU between Government of India and various limited companies

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (i)(a) Annual Administrative Report of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.
- (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8001/15/12]
- (ii)(a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri G.K.Vasan]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.

(c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7733/15/12]

(iii)(a) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7738/15/1212]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ennore Port Limited (EPL), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7737/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7736/15/12]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Ennore Port Limited (EPL), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7735/15/12]

I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CPCB, Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of ICFRE, Dehradun and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7741/15/12]

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7739/15/12]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IERC for the State of Goa and Union Territories and related papers

III Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various limited companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (1) No. L-1/67/2012-CERC, dated the 21st September, 2012, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Standards of Performance of inter-State transmission licensees) Regulations, 2012.

(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA
MADHAVRAO SCINDIA

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on the Table

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- (2) No. L-7/143/158/2012-CERC, dated the 11th October, 2012, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of trading licence and other related matters) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
- (3) No. L-1/94/CERC/2011-Pt, dated the 11th October, 2012, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. L 1/94/CERC/2011, dated the 6th February, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8288/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 105 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9666/15/12]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i)(a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Faridabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7869/15/12]

- (ii)(a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7872/15/12]

- (iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Hydroelectric Development Corporation Limited (NHDC), Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7873/15/12]
- (iv)(a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7871/15/12]
- (v)(a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7870/15/12]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various limited companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I(i). A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

- (1) F. No. REG/T4S/NGPL/1/2012, dated the 3rd September, 2012, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Technical Standards and Specifications including Safety Standards for Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 805(E), dated the 31st October, 2012, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Eligibility Conditions for Registration of Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal) Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7689/15/12]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural

[Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi]

Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 647(E), dated the 23rd August, 2012, publishing the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Amendment Order, 2012, under sub-section, (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7690/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7687/15/12]

(ii)(a) Ninety-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7951/15/12]

(iii)(a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineers India Limited (EIL), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7952/15/12]

(iv)(a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7688/15/12]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NIS, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I(i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH) Notification No. F. 12-4/91-CCH (Pt), dated 12th September, 2012, publishing the Homoeopathy (Minimum Standards of Education) Amendment Regulations, 2002, under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8330/15/12]

(ii) A copy (in English only) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department-of AYUSH) No. F. 12-4/91-CCH (Pt), dated 27th September, 2012, publishing Corrigendum No. 12-4/91-CCH(Pt), dated the 11th September, 2002, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8341/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7975/15/12]

Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Population Research Centres and institute and related papers.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7709/15/12]

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Vadodara, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7710/15/12]
- (ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7711/15/12]
- (iv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7712/15/12]
- (v)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7713/15/12]
- (vi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7714/15/12]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, Karnataka, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7715/15/12]

- (viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7716/15/12]
- (ix)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Gauhati University, Assam, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7717/15/12]
- (x)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7718/15/12]
- (xi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Patna University, Bihar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7719/15/12]
- (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7720/15/12]
- (xiii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7721/15/12]

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (xiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7722/15/12]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7723/15/12]
- (xvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7724/15/12]
- (xvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7725/15/12]
- (xviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7728/15/12]
- (xix)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7708/15/12]

- (xx) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7707/15/12]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

**The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws
(Amendment) Bill, 2012**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th December, 2012.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Shri Murli Deora stating that due to ill health he is unable to attend the current Session. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire current (227) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 22nd November to 20th December, 2012, of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh reports of department-related parliamentary standing committee on health and family welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

recommendations contained in the Fifty-fourth to Fifty-seventh Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Demand for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD FOR
SEAFARERS**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (i) of Rule 4, read with Rules 3 and 5 of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, framed under sub-section (2) of Section 218 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Demand for high-level inquiry into reported lobbying by
Walmart for facilitating FDI in India**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Venkaiah Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, since yesterday, after my colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, had raised this issue, we have been asking the Government to agree to a discussion, and also a response from the Government, followed by an independent, high-level inquiry into this serious issue.

Sir, we have got a copy of the Disclosure Report submitted to the US Senate by the Walmart Company, and in that, item no. 9 is ‘Discussions related to FDI in India’. The Report says that in the last four years they have spent around, \$25 million, that is, about Rs.125 crores, since 2008, on various lobbying activities, including on issues related to enhanced market access for investment in India. So far, in 2012—Sir, this is more relevant—Walmart has spent more than three million

dollars on its various lobbying activities including those related to India. As per the disclosure report, the company has been continuously lobbying for entry in India since 2008.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have two questions. One, lobbying is practically bribery. So, we would like to know what happened in India and why this sort of thing has been reported to the US Senate. Hence, there should be an inquiry. Second, the Government's explanation outside is that the money is spent in America, not in India. That means it becomes all the more serious. The money is spent on American law makers to pressurize India to take a particular decision of allowing FDI in India. It is questioning the sovereignty of the nation. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government is succumbing to the US pressure by acting like this. *...(Interruptions)...* So, bribery and then succumbing to the pressure of a foreign country on a domestic matter of allowing FDI in retail throwing lakhs and crores of people from their jobs are the two issues. We would like the Government to respond and have a detailed discussion followed by an inquiry by the Government. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to say something with your permission. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you take only one or two minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a serious matter which we raised yesterday. Hon. Minister is here. Now, matter has been raised. This, we think, is something that is completely unacceptable. Lobbying in our country is not legal. Since the Minister is here, please make a statement responding to our demand that there should be an inquiry into this whole matter. Secondly, Sir, I will request you as the Chair, we are moving a separate notice for a discussion under Rule 176 on this issue. So, you please permit and accept the notice and let there be a structured discussion on this issue. These are the two points. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister would like to respond. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. *...(Interruptions)...* Sitaram Yechuryji has given a suggestion that he will give a notice for a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* The Chair will examine it and consider it. *...(Interruptions)...* If the hon. Minister is ready, you can *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, I have to go to Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to go to Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (West Bengal): After he finishes, you give me time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you put one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, while concluding the debate on the motion on FDI in multi-brand retail, I had said that the Government was going to win; Mr. Anand Sharma was going to be the loser ...*(Interruptions)*... And Mr. Kamal Nath was going to the winner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is not relevant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Others have spoken and I don't want to elaborate on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today I see in the TV channels that the US authorities have said that if something has happened in India it is for the Indian Government to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... After having said that, it is an assault on our sovereignty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I have heard the concerns of hon. Members and we too have learnt from press reports of the reported disclosure by Walmart and the US Lawyers of amounts spent by them on lobbying in various countries, including India. Sir, the Government views this with as much concern as what you have. We are not running away from that concern and have no hesitation in having an inquiry on this as much as it concerns amounts spent by them in India. Sir, we want to get to the facts of this matter. I would, during the course of the day, make a further announcement on this towards this step. Mr. Sitaram Yechury has asked for a discussion. We are open for a discussion. This is not a matter of concern of the opposition alone; this is a matter of concern for Government and for all of us. So, we have no hesitation in having an inquiry on this matter in as much as it concerns India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want an independent inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: When I am saying we share the concern, we also want to get all the facts to the people of this country.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): It should be an independent inquiry.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am saying that we share the concern. We also want to get all the facts to the people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with the permission — Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, notice of motion will be considered. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has said that he will come back with an announcement today.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I take it that the Government has agreed for an inquiry into the matter. The House considers that the Government has agreed for an inquiry into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what he has said. Now, matters to be raised with permission. Shrimati Kanimozhi.

Spread of Dengue Epidemic in India

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House through a Zero Hour mention about the dengue epidemic, which is reaching shocking levels in this country. The Government has reported 37,000 cases of dengue infection as of November end. This is twice the number of cases reported last year. Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what exactly has changed. Why have we not been able to control the cases and why have we not been able to take preventive measures? Why is there such a steep increase in the levels of dengue? The number of lives lost this year is 227, the highest in the last five years. This is just the number reported by the authorities across the length and breadth of the country. But, realistically, there are so many cases which are not reported because the Government only takes into consideration the numbers coming from the Government hospitals and not from private institutions or where the cases go unnoticed and those numbers are not being included in this figure. So, actually, we believe that the numbers are much larger than this, but nothing has really been done about reducing the cases. There is nothing, no information about what really the Government is doing about it. For example, I would just like to take the case of my State, Tamil Nadu. The number of detections is 9,249

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

at the end of November and the number of dead is 60. Of course, there are so many unreported cases and I don't understand what the State Government is also doing. I want to know if the Central Government is following up with the State Government about what action they have been taking. For example, if you talk about the city of Chennai, the entire city has become a place of overflowing garbage and dustbins. It has become a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Nothing has been done to clear the garbage. We have never seen, in the past ten years, so much garbage on the streets of Chennai. Now, nothing has been done and the worst thing is that we had a homam in Madurai hospital thinking that it will drive away mosquitoes and it will protect the people from being infected by dengue. This is the kind of response we are getting from the State Governments. So, I would like to know...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Union Health Minister has given a good certificate to the State Government. He is a witness. Let him have his conscious and say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I would like to say that this is the highest ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have read what the Health Minister has said. The Health Minister came for a review meeting to Tamil Nadu. He knows what is happening in Tamil Nadu. He cannot say what the Health Minister has not said. Tamil Nadu actually has the highest number of cases.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the time is over. Your time is over. Now, Shri Y.S. Chowdary ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: He is giving a false statement about the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want the Minister to react?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am only quoting what he said. Please see the records.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Y.S. Chowdary—not present. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. ...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, माननीय सदस्या ने बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with that. I have no disagreement with what you say.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, ऐसे केस बिहार में भी हैं, पूरे देश में हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे अपना स्टेटमेंट दे सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति: जी, माननीय मंत्री जी स्टेटमेंट दे सकते हैं, it is up to him.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, माननीय मंत्री जी को इस पर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. Not present. Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

Suspension of Indian Olympic Association by International Olympic Committee

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। हमने पिछले सप्ताह यह खबर पढ़ी कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक कमेटी ने इंडियन ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन को मान्यता को temporarily suspend कर दिया है। यह खबर देश के लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण रही और विशेषकर खेल जगत के लिए बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण रही। इंडियन ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन की मान्यता को रद्द कतना, उसे suspend करना और उससे उत्पन्न हुए प्रश्न बहुत गंभीर हैं। देश किस तरीके से खेल जगत में, ओलंपिक में represent होगा, हमारे खिलाड़ी कैसे जाएंगे, उनकी स्कॉलरशिप्स का क्या होगा, ऐसे कई प्रश्न हमारे सामने आए हैं।

उपसभापति जी, यह समस्या आकस्मिक नहीं आई है। लंबे समय से सरकार की हठधर्मिता और एक attitude develop करने के कारण यह समस्या सामने आई है। सन् 2010 में सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि इंडियन ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन तथा नेशनल ओलंपिक कमेटी और स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन के अंदर हस्तक्षेप किया जाए और इसके लिए सबसे पहले उन्होंने मई, 2010 में एक स्पोर्ट्स डॉयरेक्टिव निकाला। बाद में उन्होंने 2011 में नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स डेवलपमेंट कोड बनाया और उस कोड की दृष्टि से यह कोशिश की गई कि इंडियन ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन और स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन के अंतर्गत अपना हस्तक्षेप बढ़ाया जाए। इंटरनेशनल ओलंपिक कमेटी ने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि ओलंपिक चार्टर यह स्पष्ट करता है कि कोई भी स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन या नेशनल ओलंपिक कमेटी, अपना चुनाव, अपने फैसले, अपने निर्णय और अपने संगठन को चलाने के लिए नियम खुद बनाएगी तथा उसके अंदर कोई बाहरी हस्तक्षेप नहीं हो सकता। There cannot be an external agency influencing these organizations, and, especially, they mentioned that the Government have no right to enter into this area and that it should not interfere in the matters of Indian Olympic Association. उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से यह खेल मंत्री को लिखा था। जब गिल साहब खेल मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने चिट्ठी लिखी थी, जब माकन साहब खेल मंत्री बने, तो इंटरनेशनल ओलंपिक कमेटी ने स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा कि आपका जो नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स डेवलपमेंट कोड है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(Interruptions)..

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: इसे सरकार ने नहीं माना और आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि इंटरनेशनल ओलंपिक कमेटी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा: आज उन्होंने इंडियन ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन की मान्यता को रद्द कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...जो इलेक्शन हुआ है, उस इलेक्शन के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: तीन मिनट हो गए, it is not going on record.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:*

श्री उपसभापति: नड्डा जी, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:*

श्री उपसभापति: यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, बोलने का क्या फायदा? ...(व्यवधान)... बोलने का कोई फायदा नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा:*

श्री उपसभापति: तीन मिनट के बाद रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा, बोलने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... It is not going on record.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मसला है। यह देश के खिलाड़ियों के भविष्य का सवाल है। यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर priority से सदन को बताए कि वह कैसे इसका समाधान करना चाहती है?

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Anil Desai to associate. You can associate. Also note down names of all the hon. Members who are associating.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Would you allow me to add one sentence?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you can say one sentence.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, adding insult to the injuries...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you say 'I associate'.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Yes, Sir, I am associating myself with it. Adding insult to

* No recorded.

the injuries in the backdrop of IOC's decision, the Indian Amateur Boxing Federation was suspended by International Boxing Association.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you can't read that.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I am just reading a sentence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No reading please.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I am just adding to what he said.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you just say, 'I associate with what he said'.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I do associate myself with what he said. Interference by the Sports Ministry is the main objection taken by the International Olympic Committee which should be taken into account by the Government of India. It is a serious thing which affects the future of our country's players.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, Sir. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, गिल साहब को भी बोलने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to associate?

DR. M.S. GILL: No, I can't associate. In fact, Sir, the hon. Member named me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Then, after Zero Hour I will allow you.

DR. M.S. GILL: Sir, do you want me to explain myself?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, if he has named you. Now, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. Not there. Shri C.M. Ramesh.

**Directive issued by UAE to 18,000 workers of Andhra Pradesh
to Leave the Country**

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my Zero Hour mention is regarding the plight of the workers working in the UAE. There are lakhs of people from Andhra Pradesh working in different countries in various sectors. But, quite often it is seen that they are harassed either by the local people or the Governments for various reasons. Now, in the present case, more than 18,000 workers working in the UAE are asked to leave the country.

[Shri C.M.Ramesh]

The UAE Government has issued a diktat asking Indians, where more than 18,000 are from the State of Andhra Pradesh and belong to Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Medk, Warangal, Cuddapah, East Godavari, to leave the UAE in three months. Otherwise, as per the order, they would be sent to jail.

During the recent past, migration of workers from Andhra Pradesh to Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Kuwait and other gulf countries has gone up as companies in these countries are demanding for more workers. Since opportunities in this region have gone up, people from Andhra Pradesh and other States have gone there and working.

The first problem being faced by workers is the moment they enter their job, their passports are taken away. Secondly, they are not paid wages every month; they are paid once in six months. Thirdly, agents and companies ask workers to work and assure them that they take steps to extend the period of their visa/work permits.

In the present case, on the basis of the assurance given by companies and agents, workers are continuing even after expiry of visa, work permits.

But now, suddenly, the UAE Government issued an order directing the workers to leave the country within three months stating that they are overstaying unauthorisedly. The point to be noted here is, the UAE is asking only Indians to leave when workers from other countries are permitted to stay there. As a result of this, the workers and families are worried very much as there is nobody to help them, including our Embassy.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to immediately take up the issue with the UAE authorities through diplomatic and political channels and ensure that our workers are given visa/work permits to work there. Or, if they wish to come to India, necessary arrangement be made. I am given to understand that the hon. Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs already sent a representative from Kerala to take care of the Keralites in the UAE, but not for other workers of the country.

Hence, I once again request the Government of India to immediately take all steps to protect the interests of 18,000 workers from Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): All of us associate, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Names of all those who associate should be mentioned.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): I associate myself with what Mr. C.M. Ramesh has said. I request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Rajeev Shukla, to please take note of this, convey it to the Overseas Indian Affairs Minister and then see that something is done in this matter. It is my special request to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. It is not a question of Kerala or Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu. Thousand of poor people who have gone there for their livelihood are being driven out. Somebody should come to their rescue. Their families are crying. That is why we make a special request to the Minister to please take it up with the Overseas Indian Affairs Minister and then do something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of a particular State. This issue concerns all the States. I think the Parliamentary Affairs Minister will take up the matter with the concerned Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I agree with the concern expressed by the hon. Members. I will definitely convey it to the concerned Minister. In this case, it is Shri Vayalar Ravi.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Sir, the report has come to us some days ago. We asked for the report from the Ambassador and we gave the instruction to give them all the help. As a first step, I decided to waive whatever money they have to give to my Ministry. Then I wrote to

{Shri Vayalar Ravi}

the External Affairs Ministry to waive the amount of 60 dirham or something. Also, I wrote to the Minister of Civil Aviation to make necessary arrangements through the Air India for more flights. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hear me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Our report is that they are searching for the people who are without proper visa or proper documents. Naturally, that Government has taken a decision to send them back. This is the position. What we can do is we can ask the Ambassador to take it up with the Labour Ministry. They have taken it up. But that Government has taken a view. This was about the diplomatic level. The External Affairs Minister or somebody can try to persuade the UAE Government to issue them visa. In case we have to bring them back, I am ready and I informed everybody accordingly. I am doing my best. At the same time, I agree with the hon. Members that at the level of the Government, we can try to persuade the UAE Government to allow them to stay there with visa and to also allow them to work with their sponsor or employer. I hope the External Affairs Minister will also take it up.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: I request you to take it up with the External Affairs Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I will take it up.

Complaint against IRP personnel deployed at Zanskar sub-division of Kargil District, Jammu and Kashmir

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं झनस्कार के बौद्ध समाज की एक बहुत ही आकर्षिक और आपातकालीन समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, अगर दुनिया में किसी को **Secular** कहा जा सकता है तो वे लद्दाख के बौद्ध हैं, जो नाखून के बराबर भी अल्पसंख्यक नहीं हैं, वे इतनी छोटी संख्या में हैं। वे -28° से -38° के तापमान में रहते हैं, पानी भी उनको गर्म करके, पिघलाकर इस्तेमाल करना पड़ता है। उस इलाके में उनकी झनस्कार बुद्धिस्ट असोसिएशन नामक असोसिएशन है। यह असोसिएशन किसी पार्टी से संबंधित नहीं है। इसके सदस्य डिफरेंट पार्टीज के सदस्य होते हैं और वे बौद्ध लोग अपनी छोटी सी **monastery** चलाते हैं, उनकी छोटी सी कम्युनिटी है और चीन की सीमा से लगता हुआ इलाका है। चाहे 1962 की लड़ाई रही हो या कारगिल का युद्ध रहा हो, उन लोगों ने देश भक्ति का आदर्श उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपनी जान कुर्बान

करते हुए हिन्दुस्तान की फौज का साथ दिया और वहां के बोद्धो ने "कीकी सासा लारज़ालो" का नारा लगाते हुए महावीर चक्र, वीर चक्र, कीर्ति चक्र--ऐसे अनेक वीरता के चक्र जीते। महोदय, वे तीन दिल पैदल चलकर लेह आते हैं और उनके बाद दिल्ली आते हैं। उनकी बुद्धिस्ट असेसिएशन के दस लोग एक हफ्ते से दिल्ली में पड़े हैं और उनके ऊपर जुल्म और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई उनको मिलने का वक्त नहीं दे रहा है। महोदय, उन्होंने कहा है कि पिछले 28 नवम्बर के आस-पास चार बुद्धिस्ट परिवारों के 24 सदस्यों का जबरन धर्मान्तरण किया गया। उन्होंने लिखा है कि "We suspect a hatched conspiracy of some anti-national elements", जो सरहदी इलाके में असंतोष पैदा करके वहां पर शान्ति भंग करना चाहते हैं।" इतना ही नहीं, इनकी एक पवित्र झील है, मानसरोवर झील। उस झील में कभी भी झील में कभी भी फिशिंग की इजाजत नहीं दी गयी, लेकिन सरकार ने वहां पर आईआरपी बटालियन भेज दी, और उस बटालियन के डिप्टी एसपी ने उस झील में फिशिंग शुरू कर दी। महोदय, चीन सरकार की जो कम्युनिस्ट सरकार है, वह मानसरोवर झील में कभी फिशिंग की इजाजत नहीं देती।

कैलाश पर्वत पर पब्रतारोहण की इजाजत नहीं देती, वह भी लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं का सम्मान करती है। झनस्कार के बुद्धिस्ट लोगों की जो पवित्र झील है, जिस पर कश्मीर सरकार ने Holy Lake--No fishing allowed लिखा है, उसमें इस पुलिस बटालियन ने आकर मछलियां पकड़ीं। जब बौद्ध लोग वहां विरोध करने के लिए गये, तो उनको पीटा और 15 बौद्ध महिलाओं को गंभीर रूप से घायल कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not being recorded. ...**(Interruptions)**... तरुण जी, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए और बौद्ध लोगों का धर्मान्तरण रोका जाना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

डा. भरतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, this is a very serious matter. If the Government can respond to this, it will be good. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a matter of human rights. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All names of those who are associating should be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, वे मॉडिनारिटीज हैं। उनके राइट्स के पक्ष में गवर्नमेंट को रेसपांड करना चाहिए। मैं यह कह रहा था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, the Government must respond to this. This is a very serious matter. They are in a minority and they have been forcibly converted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is responding.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, it falls in the domain of the State Government. We will convey the feelings of the Members to the concerned State Government.

Indian hostages held by somalian pirates

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, on 17th March this year, an Indian ship, MT Royal Grace, was hijacked by Somalian pirates in the Nigerian waters. Seventeen Indians and other crew members were taken hostage with the ship. Even after eight months of this incident, the distraught family members of these people who have been taken hostage, have no information about their safety and well-being and are going through a tumultuous time.

Recently, some of the family members received information that the owner of the ship, who was untraceable earlier, is now available and has arranged for the ransom amount demanded by the pirates for the release of the hostages. The ship owner is in close contact with the officials of the Nigerian Government and is seeking security for the safe transfer of the ransom amount to the pirates.

Sir, the solution to this crisis appears to be in its final stage, but is getting presumably held up due to the delay by our Government to reach out to the Nigerian Government. This crisis can be resolved if the Ministry of Shipping synergizes its efforts with the Ministry of External Affairs to approach the Nigerian Government officials, ensures their cooperation in the matter and provides security to the owner of the ship so that he can reach out to the pirates and secure the release of the hostages.

I urge the Government to urgently take action on this humanitarian issue to expedite the release of these hostages without any further delay.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, they met the Defence Minister, the Prime Minister and all the Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Family members were arrested by the police and they were beaten up in front of the Office of the External Affairs Minister and all the family members put up a dharna here. For the last more than one year, hundreds have been injured. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those names have to be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, उसमें एक व्यक्ति बुरी तरह से बीमार है...।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। It is recorded.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, बहुत बुरी तरह से बीमार है, उसे मेडिकल ऐड भी नहीं मिल रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके ए.सी. बंद कर दिये गये हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all associate. *...(Interruptions)*

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, ए.सी. बंद कर दिए गए हैं और उसको कोई मेडिकल ऐड नहीं दी जा रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there. You have made your point. *...(Interruptions)...* आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* खन्ना जी, आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठिए। आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* This a question of some Indians held captive for months and it is a concern not only of those Members but it is a concern of all of us. I would like the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister to take it up with the concerned Department and Minister to do the needful in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, whenever such incident had taken place in the past also, the Government had acted upon them. A lot many persons were freed from the clutches of hostages. In this case also, I will bring the matter to the notice of the External Affairs Minister and a provision has been made by which several countries, in a coordinated way, try to act against pirates and save the lives of such people. So, we will definitely convey the feelings of the House to them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Now, Special Mentions. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. That is over. Take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* No more questions, take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* I am going to take up Special Mentions. I would request the hon. Members to mention the subject and lay it on the Table. There is no time for reading because there are 44 Special Mentions. *...(Interruptions)...* Mention the subject and lay it on the Table.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): It is a Special Mention. We have to mention it. It is not the practice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no time to take it up. *...(Interruptions)...* Then, I can't take up.

SHRI D. RAJA: Let us do the work.* *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. That is not only an aspersion but a direct allegation against the Chair. I think Raja would not like to make such an allegation.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Last time also similar issue came up. I pleaded with the Chair that very purpose of making a Special Mention is to draw the attention of the House, of the Government and also of the country. That is a loss if the Member is not allowed to make his Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said, mention the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are Parliament. We are spending crores of rupees on Parliament and on such important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ..*(Interruptions)*... I am taking a decision. You allow me to say.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): You had said, "Please mention the subject. If you want to read it out, do it at 5 o'clock." Please remember that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Dr Ganguly has said that is okay. I will be happy to follow what Dr Ganguly has said. Now, I am open to the House ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House feels that all the 44 Special Mentions should be allowed to be read, I have no objection. Is it the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr Deputy Chairman, I have a suggestion to make for your kind consideration that those Members who wish to read the entire thing will have the option to do so. Other Members who wish to read only the subject could do that. That will save some time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those Members who are particular to read their Special Mentions can read. Other Members can mention the subject of their Special Mentions, and lay it on the Table of the House. That is my ruling.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Thank you.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

***Need to revamp structural and intellectual aspects of diplomacy of the country**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra, not present. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, not present.

*Laid on the Table.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): India is developing domestically and internationally as 'Knowledge Country' with skill potential. In this globalised economy, flowing of capital, human resources, skill and technology are becoming part and parcel of diplomacy. Our Foreign Affairs personnel and diplomats should be sensitized to have the commercial interest and the country's interest as two sides of the diplomacy coin. The security interest, commercial interest, country's interest and multiple angles of diplomacy are the order of the day.

From our recent experience with Maldives, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Afghanistan and Pakistan, one can understand India has more important role in these 'commercial interest' aspects while China is expanding progressively its multi-pronged diplomacy.

Also, the approach to commercial efforts of companies in Europe, Africa, USA and Russia are some of the greener areas for our diplomacy.

Hence, the Government of India should totally revamp structural and intellectual aspects of diplomacy in the 21st century's globalised world to take the national interest in a comprehensive manner by appointing a committee to give a road map to achieve this goal.

***Demand for earlier completion of electrification of
Chennai-Kanyakumari rail line**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, end-to-end train services powered by electric traction in the Chennai-Tiruchi-Madurai-Kanyakumari trunk route remain a distant dream for the people of Tamil Nadu till now. Earnings from long-distance trains have registered 8.19 per cent increase in 2010-2011. Despite this remarkable revenue increase, electrification of this route, particularly from Madurai to Kanyakumari, is being neglected continuously. It is very unfortunate to point out that electrification work in this section of the route is going at a snail's pace. Because of this, passengers are affected to a great extent, trains are forced to make unscheduled halts and arrival at the designated stations is delayed.

Sir, electrification will reduce carbon footprint and will be pollution-free and energy-efficient mode of transportation. Rail passengers will also be benefited by the complete electrification of this route. Sir, the stretch between Shencottai and

*Laid on the Table.

Virudhunagar should also be electrified so that the entire region will come under electric loco haulage. It will be beneficial to traders, college-going students and others.

Sir, to cater to the needs of the people, especially businessmen and traders, a bi-weekly train was running between Shencottai and Coimbatore via Tiruppur. Unfortunately, the train was stopped without any rhyme or reason. Because of this, daily commuters between these two places were affected. The complete electrification of this route will pave the way for operating this train again.

Sir, it is my earnest appeal to the Government to complete the electrification of rail route up to Kanyakumari and also introduce a train between Shencottai to Coimbatore via Tiruppur.

Concern over shameful scenario of abuse of elders

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Mr Deputy Chairman, a study conducted by Help Age India on abuse of India's elderly conducted across 20 cities and involving over 5,500 older people has found that almost one in three has faced abuse. Thirty two per cent of the elders have been abused. The son has been found to be the primary abuser in 56 per cent of cases followed by the daughter-in-law in 23 per cent cases. The study report which was presented to the hon. President, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, on 1st October, celebrated globally as the International Day of Older Persons, stated that more than 50 per cent of those abused had faced it for more than five years. More than half (55 per cent) of those who were abused did not report it to anyone. Around 80 per cent of them did not report the matter to uphold family honour.

The study also brought out some shameful figures for Delhi. While nearly 30 per cent of National Capital's senior citizens had faced abuse, the primary perpetrator of abuse was the son in 60 per cent cases. In Delhi, 76 per cent of those abused did not report it, while of those who felt abused, 69 per cent had felt disrespected with 35 per cent facing it daily. Delhi actually witnessed an exponential increase in abuse of the elderly. In 2011, Delhi's rate stood at 12 per cent. In comparison, 29.82 per cent elderly people in Delhi said they faced abuse in 2012.

In view of the above shameful scenario of elderly abuse in a country where parents are considered divine, I would urge the Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment to undertake corrective measures. Thank you.

Demand for revival of Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Hindustan Photo Films is the only public sector undertaking in the backward district of Nilgiris in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The Hindustan Photo Films was inaugurated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1967. It is a unique photographic goods manufacturing industry which is the only of its kind in India and one among the six companies available in the world.

It has contributed significantly to the nation, particularly in health and defence sectors. After the introduction of liberalization, the company incurred losses and was declared sick during 1996. During the past 16 years, many efforts were made to get sanction for financial restructuring of the revival proposal. It is pertinent to note that HPF has been continuously in operation with production and sales and the employees are working with total dedication in spite of being paid only the meager 1987 scale of wages.

Presently, a viable revival proposal based on the report of Consultants has been submitted to the Government which has been duly considered by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry, DRPSCI, the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises, BRPSE and the Committee of Secretaries, CoS, and it has been recommended for approval to the CCEA. In the CCEA meeting held on 23rd August, 2012, the revival proposal of HPF has not been approved.

HPF's products are mainly supplied to the health sector with medical X-Ray and to the defence sector with industrial X-Ray and Ariel films and it possess good infrastructure, water facilities, township, etc., which cannot be allowed to go unutilized and if the technology is not protected, the nation has to depend upon multinationals in the health and defence sectors for these important products.

I urge upon the Government to ensure the revival of HPF or press for merger with the Defence Ministry, Government of India, as an alternative and safeguard the technology in the national interest. This is my submission. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta.

***Demand for establishing more Jan Aushadhi Stores in West Bengal**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, expenditure on healthcare forms a substantial percentage of the out-of-pocket spending of households, and, is the second most common cause for rural indebtedness in India. Expenditure on drugs constitutes about 40 to 80 per cent of the total cost of treatment. There is an urgent need to establish more Jan Aushadhi Stores to promote the use of generic drugs in all the States, especially, in States which are lacking in high health standards. West Bengal has serious shortfalls in health infrastructure, that is, 2680 sub-centres and 1239 Primary Health Centres (PHCs). There is a dire shortfall of health workers too.

In 2010, the reported cases of dengue were - 805, cases of chikungunya were 231, and, diarrheal diseases were more than 19 lakh. As per Census 2011, the population of West Bengal is 9.3 crore. As per the poverty estimates of Planning Commission for the year 2009-10, 28.8 per cent of rural population and 22 per cent of urban population of West Bengal are below poverty line. The State has 19 Districts, 341 blocks and 40782 villages.

In this context, it is disappointing to note that the State has been allotted a meager 03 Jan Aushadhi Stores to cater to the needs of the entire population of the State. Punjab, Rajasthan and Odisha have 21, 53 and 14 Stores respectively.

Establishing Jan Aushadhi Stores would increase the access to low cost generic medicines. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to ensure that every District in the country has, at least, one Jan Aushadhi Store. Immediate steps have to be taken by the Government in this regard. Thank you.

***Demand for setting up a task force to monitor various centrally sponsored schemes**

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, as we all are aware, the Government is implementing the Centrally-sponsored schemes like MGNREGA, NRHM, PMGSY, ICDS, NRHM, SSA, etc. It is also a known fact that essentially

*Laid on the Table.

[Shrimati T. Ratna Bai]

these schemes are special purpose grants extended by the Central Government to States to encourage and motivate State Governments to plan and implement programmes that help attain national goals and objectives.

However, in recent years, serious questions have been raised about the effectiveness of these schemes because the schemes are not reaching to the desired people and institutions. It all is happening because of lack of effective mechanism and supervision to monitor these schemes in the States. Even though the Government is devising the schemes with an aim to reach each and every corner of our country, the desired goals were not achieved so far due to the loopholes in each and every scheme at various levels. There is dire need to plug such loopholes by ensuring transparency on an urgent basis so that the genuine and eligible people would benefit from the schemes.

Hence, keeping in view the above factual position, through the Chair, I request the hon. Prime Minister to intervene in the matter and set up a task force to devise, monitor and implement the Centrally-sponsored schemes transparently which are running presently in an effective manner to achieve the desired objectives.

Need for establishing a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Yadgir District in Karnataka

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, four years back, the Yadgir District in Karnataka was formed, dividing the old, big Gulbarga District. But, up till now, no Kendriya Vidyalaya has been started in the Yadgir District. Considering the need for it, there is a demand for the said Vidyalaya at the district headquarter. I would request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, through you, Sir, to take the initiative immediately and start the process for establishing a new Kendriya Vidyalaya, and make it functional from the next academic year, that is, 2013-14, itself, which will minimize the pressure on the Gulbarga Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Need for regulating advertisements pertaining to fast food items

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा): उपसभापति महोदय, क्या केन्द्र सरकार ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचसर कर रही है कि फास्ट फूड चेन्स अपने विज्ञापनों पर खुद ही रोक लगाएं, क्योंकि संतान-शिशु से लेकर युवा वर्ग तक ने फास्ट फूड को प्राथमिकता पर स्वीकार कर लिया है? यह हर बच्चे की चाहत बन गई है, जो अनेक बीमारियों को जन्म दे रही है तथा शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास के लिए अति हानिकारक है। "जैसा खाओगे अन्न, वैसा बनेगा मन", यह हमारी कहावत भी है। हम कैसा राष्ट्र बनाने जा रहे हैं? जिसके नागरिक के बचपन पर कोई चिन्ता न हो।

फूड सेफ्टी एंड स्टैंडर्ड अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया, जो 2006 में स्थापित की गई थी, उसका कार्य खाद्य पदार्थों के लिए विज्ञापन आधारित मानक स्थापित करना है। यह संस्था विभिन्न खाद्य पदार्थों के उत्पादन, भंडारण, वितरण बिक्री और आयात के मानक भी सुझाती है। क्या यह अपने मिशन को पूरा करने में कामयाब हुई है?

अतः मेरी मांग है कि सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय फास्ट फूड के विज्ञापनों पर नियंत्रण लगाने हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए।

**Need for releasing funds for welfare of scheduled tribes students in
Madhya Pradesh**

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश हेतु आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों के कल्याण हेतु जारी की जाने वाली विभिन्न योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित अनुदान राशि लम्बित है, जिसके कारण आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों के कल्याण के कार्य प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। महोदय, भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित कन्या शिक्षा परिसर की वर्ष 2010-11 की राशि लम्बित है और इसी प्रकार भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत 36 कन्या छात्रावास भवन निर्माण की अनुदान राशि भी लम्बित है, जिसके कारण आदिवासी छात्र एवं छात्राओं के कल्याण कार्य तथा योजनाएं अघर में लटकी हुई हैं। केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत 2011-12 की लम्बित राशि भी अभी तक जारी नहीं की गई है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि उक्त कल्याण कार्य योजनाओं हेतु मध्य प्रदेश की लम्बित राशि को यथा शीघ्र विमुक्त करें, जिससे आदिवासी विद्यार्थियों की कल्याण योजनाओं को जल्द-से-जल्द पूर्ण किया जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Najma A. Heptulla. She is absent. Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

Need to check increasing number of dengue cases in Tamil Nadu

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to raise the matter regarding prevalent cases of dengue in Tamil Nadu.

Dengue is emerging as an infectious disease across various districts in Tamil Nadu, including Madurai and Cuddalore. Though health is a State subject, the death rate is increasing in the State due to dengue. Figures suggest that the epidemic of dengue has not been completely eradicated in the State and people continue to suffer under the garb of this disease.

Dengue, a vector borne disease, has caused death of many children as well in the State. So far, deaths from dengue have been highest in Tamil Nadu on a national level. According to the figures given by National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, this year there have been 8482 cases of dengue and 54 deaths caused due to this in Tamil Nadu.

[Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley]

I, hereby, urge upon the Government to take immediate steps for eradication of this disease ensuring adequate number of test centers for confirming the diagnosis of dengue. There is an urgent need for the Government to seek an expertise to undertake a comprehensive investigation into why fever cases could not be contained.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

Need to give special package for coconut farmers in the country

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, coconut farmers in the country are facing serious problems due to the fall in price of coconut and coconut oil. Coconut is grown in an area of around 19 lakh hectares in the country with an estimated annual production of 16 million nuts. The crop sustains more than 12 million people in cultivation and processing, mainly in South India. In the State of Kerala, three million coconut farmers are suffering too much. Majority of the farmers are forced to sell coconut at Rs. 3 a nut. But the Government is not concerned about this. The production cost has increased drastically. The price of fertilizers and charge of electricity and other expenses have increased drastically.

The increase in import of palm oil is acting as one of the main factors for fall in prices of coconut oil and nuts. The import duty charged for palm oil is only seven per cent whereas the agreements permit to charge 300 percentage of import duty. In addition to this, Government has given Rs. 15 per kg. subsidy for palm oil.

So, I urge upon the Government to intervene on this issue and take necessary actions to give relief to the lakhs of coconut farmers. The Government should increase the import duty on palm oil and withdraw the subsidy given to the palm oil. I urge upon the Central Government to declare a special package for the revival of coconut farming in our country.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri P. Rajeeve.

Demand for early release of additional funds allocated for Himachal Pradesh by the Thirteenth Finance Commission

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी हाल ही में चुनाव के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार पर आरोप लगाया गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई सहायता राशि मु० 10,000 करोड़ हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार खर्च नहीं कर सकी, जो कि आधारहीन और सरासर गलत है।

मान्यवर, 2008-09 से 2011-12 तक केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई कुल सहायता राशि 9597.25 करोड़ थी, जबकि राज्य सरकार की अनुमोदित योजना राशि 11,400 करोड़ थी और उसका वास्तविक खर्च 11,507.17 करोड़ था, जो कि उक्त अवधि की अनुमोदित योजना राशि का 100.9% था। हिमाचल सरकार ने विभिन्न योजनाओं में उक्त अवधि में न केवल केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई राशि का व्यय किया, बल्कि राज्य ने अपने विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों के कारण उक्त अवधि में ही Best Performing State का Award भी लिया है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि 13वें वित्त आयोग में हिमाचल प्रदेश को देय अतिरिक्त सहायता राशि के रूप में 5214 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि भी शीघ्र दी जाए। धन्यवाद।

Demand for introduction of a train between Kachch and Hyderabad

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस ऐवान का ध्यान कच्छ से हैदराबाद और हैदराबाद से कच्छ के लिए एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन चलाने की सख्त जरूरत की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सन् 1960 से 1,15,000 से ज्यादा तेलुगु लोग अपने खानदानों के साथ कच्छ आकर बसते रहे हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के हर जिले से ये लोग किसी न किसी काम से कच्छ आकर बस गए और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अपने-अपने घर उनका आना-जाना बराबर लगा रहता है। इस वक्त कच्छ और हैदराबाद के बीच कोई डायरेक्ट ट्रेन नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से उन लोगों को और खास तौर से खवातीन और बच्चों को बहुत परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उन्हें आन्ध्र प्रदेश में अपनी मंजिल तक पहुंचने के लिए ट्रेन बदलनी पड़ती है। इस तरह उन्हें न सिर्फ ज्यादा वक्त लगता है, बल्कि उन्हें ज्यादा पैसा भी खर्च करना पड़ता है। ट्रेनों बदलने में खवातीन और बच्चों की हिफाजत भी एक मसला बन जाता है। कच्छ से हैदराबाद के लम्बे सफर में खवातीन से साथ मर्दों का होना लाजमी है, जिसकी वजह से बहुत सी खवातीन सफर नहीं कर पातीं। इसलिए मैं चेयर के वसीले से रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि मुसाफिरों की जायज मांग को देखते हुए कच्छ और हैदराबाद के बीच एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन चलाई जाए, जिससे न सिर्फ एक लाख के करीब मुसाफिरों को राहत मिलेगी, बल्कि इससे रेलवे को भी अच्छी आमदनी होगी।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): مہودے، میں اس ایوان کا دھیان کچھ سے حیدرآباد اور حیدرآباد سے کچھ کے لئے ایک ڈائریکٹ ٹرین چلانے کی سخت ضرورت کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ سن 1960ء سے 1,15,000 سے زیادہ تیلگو لوگ اپنے خاندانوں کے ساتھ کچھ آکر بستے رہے ہیں۔ آندھراپردیش کے ہر ضلع سے یہ لوگ کسی نہ کسی کام سے کچھ آکر بس گئے اور آندھرا پردیش میں اپنے اپنے گھر ان کا آنا جانا برابر لگا رہتا ہے۔ اس وقت کچھ اور حیدرآباد کے بیچ کوئی ڈائریکٹ ٹرین نہیں ہے، جس کی وجہ سے ان لوگوں کو اور خاص طور سے خواتین اور بچوں کو بہت پریشانیوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے، کیوں کہ انہیں آندھرا پردیش میں اپنی منزل تک پہنچنے کے لئے ٹرین بدلنی پڑتی ہے۔ اس طرح انہیں نہ صرف زیادہ وقت لگتا ہے، بلکہ انہیں زیادہ پیسہ بھی خرچ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ ٹرینیں بدلنے میں خواتین اور بچوں کی حفاظت بھی ایک مسئلہ بن جاتا ہے۔ کچھ سے حیدرآباد کے لمبے سفر میں خواتین کے ساتھ مردوں کا ہونا لازمی ہے، جس کو وجہ سے بہت سی خواتین سفر ہی نہیں کر پاتیں۔ اس لئے میں چیئر کے وسیلے سے ریلوے منسٹر صاحب سے گزارش کرتا ہوں کہ مسافروں کی جائز مانگ کو دیکھتے ہوئے کچھ اور حیدرآباد کے بیچ ایک ڈائریکٹ ٹرین چلائی جائے، جس سے نہ صرف ایک لاکھ کے قریب مسافروں کے راحت ملے گی، بلکہ اس سے ریلوے کو بھی اچھی آمدنی ہوگی۔

***Demand for curtailing diesel subsidy to telecom companies**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, according to E and Y and FICCI "Currently, telecom towers consume on an average of about 5-6 kilo watt of energy coupled with an average of 8 hours of diesel generator running time due to power outages. On an average, 27 million units of electricity are consumed per day. Average diesel consumption per site per hour is about 2.5 liters, translating to 6 million liters of diesel per day. This translates to consumption of more than 2 billion liters of diesel per year for cell sites, which is subsidised by the Government of India. According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, "India has around 400,000 telecom towers, with average power consumption per tower being 3 to 4 KW. Assuming 8 hours of operation by DG sets, average annual diesel consumption per tower comes to 8,760 liters of diesel. According to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under recovery on diesel during April-September, 2012 is Rs.9.84 per liter. Thus the Government is providing diesel subsidy to the tune of Rs. 19.64

†[Transliteration In Urdu Scrip]

*Laid on the Table.

billion per year or Rs. 86, 198. 40 per tower for the profit making telecom companies. I demand immediate curtailment of providing diesel subsidy to telecom companies' vis-a-vis increase in diesel subsidy for the agricultural sector.

Demand for making stringent laws to check crimes against women in the country

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारतीय संविधान निर्माता बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने भारतीय संविधान में महिलाओं के सम्मान, सुरक्षा व अधिकारों के सम्बन्ध में सभी सुचित प्रावधान किए हैं, लेकिन 62 वर्ष के लम्बे अन्तराल के बाद भी भारतीय महिलाओं के सम्मान, सुरक्षा व अधिकार सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। लगातार हत्याएं, दहेज उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं व हत्याएं, बलात्कार तथा तेजाब आदि डाल कर मजिलाओं के सौन्दर्य व सम्मान को जलाने की कोशिश आज आम हो गयी है। राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो के अनुसार वर्ष 2009, 2010 एवं 2011 के दौरान महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों के क्रमशः 2,03,804, 2,13,855 एवं 2,28,650 मामले दर्ज हुए हैं, जो बढ़ते अपराधों की प्रवृत्ति को दर्शाते हैं। थॉमसन रीयूटर्स फाउंडेशन ग्लोबल पोल ने मतदान के माध्यम से अपनी रिपोर्ट में भारत को महिलाओं के लिए, दुनिया का चौथा सबसे खतरनाक देश बताया है और जमीनी सच्चाई भी यह है कि हमारे पुरुष-प्रधान देश में महिलाओं को उपभाग की वस्तु मानना और महिलाओं के साथ हिंसा को समाज द्वारा सहन किया जाना कुछ ऐसे सम्भावित कारण हैं, जिनसे हम सब को मिल कर आज मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। महिलाओं के सम्मान, सुरक्षा व अधिकारों के प्रति सख्त कानून बनाना और उसका कड़ाई से पालन कराना सरकार की प्रथम कानूनी व नैतिक जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए, ताकि उपरोक्त परिस्थितियों से महिलाओं को उबारा जा सके।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पुरजोर मांग करता हूँ कि वह महिलाओं के साथ होने वाली आपराधिक घटनाओं को रोकने वाले सख्त कानून बनाकर दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति के साथ अपराधों को रोकने का कष्ट करे। धन्यवाद।

श्री शशी भूषण बेहेरा (ओडिशा): सर, मैं खुद को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are 23 more Special Mentions. I request you to please lay them on the Table of the House. You mention the subject and lay it on the Table of the House.

***Demand for extension of Rail Network in Punjab**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): पंजाब में रेलवे के विकास की बहुत संभावनाएं हैं और यहां पर रेलवे लाइन पहले से बिछि हुई है। वहां पर नई गाड़ी चलाना या चलती गाड़ी को आगे बढ़ाना रेलवे के लिए कोई बोज़ वाली बात नहीं होगी। सरकार होशियारपुर से पठानकोट तक रेलवे की सुविधा देकर लोगों को बहुत बड़ी राहत दे सकती है। इसी प्रकार से जैजो दोआबा से अमृतसर तक गाड़ी चलाकर जैजो गड़ाशंकर, नवांशहर, बंगा फगवाड़ा स्टेशनों से यात्रियों को बहुत बड़ी सुविधा मिल सकती है।

* Laid on the Table.

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

1.00 P.M.

इसी प्रकार गांव मग्गौवाल तक रेलवे लाइन है, अगर इसको आगे होशियारपुर तक जोड़ दिया जाए, तो जनता को एक बहुत बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है और यह बहुत पुरानी मांग भी है। इसी तरह अमृतसर और आनन्दपुर साहेब, जिन स्थानों की दुनिया में बहुत मान्यता है, को जोड़ने का वायदा रेलवे मंत्री पहले ही कर चुके हैं। वे उसे पूरा करेंगे तो यह पंजाबियों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा तोहफा होगा। ऊना से मुकेरियां जोड़ने का काम भी बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है, उसे भी जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने की जरूरत है।

नवांशहर से वाया राहों लुधियाना तक लाइन जोड़ने से कई जिलों का रास्ता दिल्ली के नजदीक हो जाएगा और यात्रियों की बहुत संख्या इस रूट पर मिल जाएगी। कृपया, रेलवे इन मांगों पर सहानुभूति से विचार करते हुए देश, पंजाब और इन इलाकों के लोगों के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा काम करें।

**Demand for declaring Urdu as second official Language and
include it in school education**

चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आज एक ऐसी भाषा से सम्बन्धित मामला रखना चाहता हूँ, जिसका जन्म हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ, वह यहीं जवान हुई और यहीं सिसक-सिसक कर भारत माता के सपूतों से कह रही है कि मैं उर्दू हूँ, मैंने 'इन्कलाब जिंदाबाद' का नारा देकर आजादी के मतवालों में जुनून पैदा किया था मैंने ही कहा था 'सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल में है' मैंने ही लिखा था 'गाजियों में बू रहेगी तजब तलक ईमान की, तख्त लंदन तक चलेगी तेग हिन्दुस्तान की।' मैं ही वह उर्दू हूँ, जिसने अपनी तहरीरों से मौलाना आज़ाद के अखबार 'अल-हिलाल' और नेहरु जी के 'कौमी आवाज' के जरिए भारत की आजादी का महत्व देशवासियों को समझाया था। मैं आपकी वह जन-भाषा और भाई-चारे की भावना हूँ, जिसने कहा था कि 'मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना' और यह भी कहा था कि 'सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा, हम बुलबुले हैं इसकी, ये गुलसितां हमारा।' मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ उर्दू किसी मजहब की भाषा नहीं, बल्कि उर्दू ब्रज नारायण चकबस्त, दया शंकर नसीम, नरेश कुमार शाद, मुशी प्रेमचंद और रघुपति सहाय फिराक की जवान है।

इसलिए इस भाषा के विकास तथा विस्तार के लिए और महत्व को समझाते हुए मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उर्दू को सरकारी कामकाज में दूसरी भाषा का दर्जा दिया जाए। उर्दू के विकास के लिए एक केन्द्रीय आयोग अथवा परिषद का गठन किया जाए और उर्दू के प्रचार तथा प्रसार के लिए अलग से वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। उर्दू अखबारात को सरकारी विज्ञापन इत्यादि देने में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर स्कूलों में उर्दू भाषा की शिक्षा देने के लिए प्रबन्ध तथा प्रयास किए जाएं। धन्यवाद।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں آج ایسی بھاشا سے سمبندھت معاملہ رکھنا چاہتا ہوں، جس کا جنم ہندوستان میں ہوا، یہیں جوان ہوئی اور یہیں سسک سسک کر بھارت ماتا کے سپوتوں سے کہہ رہی ہے - میں اردو ہوں۔ میں نے "انقلاب زندہ باد" کا نعرہ دے کر آزادی کے متوالوں میں جنون پیدا کیا تھا۔ میں نے ہی کہا تھا - "سرفروشی کی تمنا اب ہمارے دل میں ہے"۔ میں نے ہی لکھا تھا "غازیوں میں بو رہے گی جب تلک ایماں کی، تخت لندن تک چلے گی تیغ ہندوستان کی"۔ میں ہی وہ اردو ہوں، جس نے تحریروں سے مولانا آزاد کے اخبار 'الہلال' اور نہرو جی کے 'قومی آواز' کے ذریعے بھارتی آزادی کا مہتو دیش واسیوں کو سمجھایا تھا۔ میں اب کی وہ جن-بھاشا اور بھائی چارے کی بھاونہ ہوں، جس نے کہا تھا۔ "مذہب نہیں سکھاتا آپس میں بیر رکھنا" اور جس نے یہ بھی کہا تھا کہ --

سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستان ہمارا،

ہم بلبلیں ہیں اس کی یہ گلستاں ہمارا

میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اردو کسی دھرم کی بھاشا نہیں، بلکہ اردو برج نارائن چکبست، دیا شنکر نسیم، نریش کمار شاد، منشی پریم چند، رگھوپتی سہائے فراق کی زبان ہے، اسی لئے اس بھاشا کے وکاس اور وستار کے لئے اور اسکے مہتو کو سمجھتے ہوئے میں بھارت سرکار سے مانگ کرتا ہوں کہ اردو کو سرکاری کام کاج کی بھاشا کا درجہ دیا جائے، اردو کے وکاس کے لئے ایک کینڈریہ آیوگ یا پریشد کا گلہن کیا جائے اور اردو کے پرچار اور پرسار کے لئے الگ سے وٹنے سادھن اپلبدھہ کرائے جائیں۔ اردو اخبارات کو سرکاری وگیانپن وغیرہ دینے میں پروتساہن دیا جائے اور کینڈریہ اسٹر پر اسکولوں میں اردو بھاشا کی شکشا دینے کے لئے وشیش پربندھہ اور پریاس کئے جائیں۔ دھنیواد۔

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Some Hon. Members : Sir, we all associate ourselves with the hon. member has metioned

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

Demand for resolving problems of recruitment and promotion of staff and teachers in Allahabad University

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय को पूर्वान्वल का ऑक्सफोर्ड कहा जाता है। संसद ने 14 जुलाई, 2005 को इसे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया था, परंतु प्रशासनिक अकर्मण्यता के कारण विश्वविद्यालय और विशेष रूप से इसके 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों का विकास अवरुद्ध है। विश्वविद्यालय में विगत 7 वर्षों से अधिक समय से 11 संघटक महाविद्यालयों में 110 शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति और नए शिक्षकों की भर्ती नहीं हो पाई है, लगभग 40 प्रतिशत पद रिक्त हैं, कई विभागों में तो शिक्षक ही नहीं हैं। लगभग 30,000 छात्रों का भविष्य अंधकारमय है। इस संबंध में शिक्षकों द्वारा समय-समय पर कुलपति सहित मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री एव महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय तक को पत्र लिखे गए, परंतु अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई।

110 शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति न होने के कारण उन्हें शैक्षणिक उन्नति के अनेक अवसर खोने के साथ आर्थिक नुकसान और मानसिक प्रताड़ना से गुजरना पड़ रहा है। वे हीन भावना के शिकार हो रहे हैं और इन कारणों से उनकी कार्य-निष्पादन क्षमता प्रभावित हो रही है।

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के संघटक महाविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ द्वारा 2 से 5 मई, 2011 तक आमरण अनशन किया गया, जिसके उपरांत मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय के हस्तक्षेप पर 5 मई, 2011 को रजिस्ट्रार ने लिखित आश्वासन दिया था कि संघटक महाविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति, नियुक्ति एवं स्नात्कोत्तर कक्षाएं चलाने की प्रक्रिया जल्द आरंभ की जाएगी, परंतु 18 महीने बाद भी अब तक कोई सार्थक प्रयास नहीं किए गए।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय के संघटक महाविद्यालयों में विगत 7 वर्षों से लंबित 110 शिक्षकों की पदोन्नति की प्रक्रिया अविलंब पूरी की जाए। साथ ही, शिक्षकों व कर्मचारियों की बड़ी संख्या में रिक्त पड़े पदों पर अविलंब नियुक्तियां हों, स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाएं आरंभ की जाएं और संघटक महाविद्यालयों के विकास पर समुचित ध्यान दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request all hon. Members to lay their Special Mentions on the Table. There is no time left.

Need to take steps to stop Doctors Brain-Drain from AIIMS, New Delhi

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (एम्स) देश का अग्रणी स्वास्थ्य संस्थान है। देश के कोने-कोने से हजारों रोगी चिकित्सा के लिए दिल्ली आते हैं। एक अनुमान के अनुसार यहां पर प्रतिदिन 10,000 रोगी इलाज कराने आते हैं, परन्तु यहां पर डॉक्टरों की अत्यन्त कमी है और डॉक्टरों के 600 स्वीकृत पदों में से 200 पद खाली पड़े हैं। अन्यत्र अच्छी सुविधा मिलने के कारण इस संस्थान से डॉक्टरों का पलायन भारी पैमाने पर हो रहा है। पिछले 10 माह में 7 विशिष्ट डॉक्टरों ने एम्स की नौकरी छोड़ दी है।

डॉक्टरों की कमी से पूरे संस्थान में गरीब मरीजों के स्वास्थ्य की अनदेखी हो रही है और चारों ओर अव्यवस्था का वातावरण है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि संस्थान से चिकित्सकों के पलायन को रोकने के लिए तुरन्त आवश्यक कदम उठाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand for taking steps to stop crimes against women and girls in Delhi

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में लड़कियों और महिलाओं पर जिस प्रकार के अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, वह सभ्य समाज पर प्रश्नचिन्ह खड़ा कर रहा है। बढ़ते अपराधों को देखते हुए देश की सबसे बड़ी अदालत ने इस मामले में कठोर कदम उठाने की सरकार को सलाह दी है।

चालू वर्ष में 20 फीसदी मामले बलात्कार के बढ़े हैं। सितम्बर, 2012 तक 150 मामले छेड़छाड़ के दर्ज हुए हैं। नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड व्यूरो के आंकड़ों से साफ है कि महिलाओं के प्रति दिनोंदिन अपराधों में भारी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है, यह अत्यंत चिंताजनक और निंदनीय है।

दिल्ली में तकरीबन हर 3 महिलाओं में से 2 महिलाओं के साथ यौन दुर्व्यवहार, छेड़छाड़ या अन्य, यौन से जुड़ी हिंसा की घटनाएं होती हैं। इसमें सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित 15 से 19 साल की आयु वर्ग की युवतियों होती हैं। स्कूल, कॉलेज या कार्यालय जाते समय इन युवतियों को यौन दुर्व्यवहार का सामना करना पड़ता है। महिलाओं के साथ दुर्व्यवहार राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली में जैसा देखने को मिल रहा है उससे लगता है कि महिलाओं के लिए दिल्ली रहने लायक ही नहीं है, दिल्ली महिलाओं के रहने के लिहाज से नर्क होती जा रही है।

माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सरकार को महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ते अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाने को कहा है। मेरी मांग है कि सरकार छात्राओं, युवतियों एवं महिलाओं के प्रति बढ़ते अपराधों पर विराम लगाने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाए और संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त उनके सम्मान और गरिमा के साथ जीने के अधिकार की रक्षा करें।

***Demand for taking effective steps to contain unsustainable level of fiscal deficit**

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, the Government had targeted to contain the fiscal deficit to 5.1 per cent of the GDP in the Budget of 2012-13. This was later revised to 5.3 per cent. However, in the light of recent developments, achieving even the revised target seems unlikely. The Government's plan to contain fiscal deficit relied heavily on returns from the sale of spectrum and disinvestment. The returns from these sources were lower than expected. This is further aggravated by the lower than expected non-tax revenue on the one hand and high Government

* Laid on the Table

[Shri N.K.Singh]

spending on the other. The Government has incurred higher spending on fuel and fertilizer subsidies. Moreover, it has also committed to social welfare programmes, including AADHAR linked cash transfers for welfare schemes, which may entail a higher Government spending this fiscal.

The fiscal deficit between April and October is at an alarming Rs. 3,67,920 crores, as against Rs. 3,07,009 crores last year for the same period which is nearly 72 per cent of the full year target of Rs. 5,13,590 crores. It would thus appear that instead of reducing the fiscal deficit, the fiscal deficit is only widening. The unsustainable level of fiscal deficit is severely harming the economy. India has one of the highest fiscal deficits among emerging economies. The slippage in the fiscal deficit target could also be considered as a 'credit negative' for rating agencies.

A sustainable and structured path of fiscal consolidation is required. I urge the Government to look into this matter urgently.

***Need to take immediated steps to curb atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, once again, a regular, planned attack by caste fanatic people on the downtrodden people has occurred in our country. This act of atrocities is equivalent to disaster caused by tsunami, in which the recovery, rehabilitation and resettlement takes a very long time. Trauma and pain suffered by them cannot be put in words. Sir, in a recent incident, 268 dwelling huts of Dalits were burnt by the upper caste Hindus in Dharmapuri District of Tamil Nadu. This incident was the instant outcome of an inter-caste marriage. Agitated by this, the upper caste people attacked the Dalits. Their small and hard earned properties were targeted and torched. A fact-finding team states that the attacks were a pre-planned one.

Emancipation of downtrodden people is not satisfactory. It is very disgusting to note that conviction rate in such incidents is very low and slow. The real relief to the people affected by atrocities is immediate and stern action and providing safety and security to persons involved in the inter-caste marriage. The Prime Minister, the President and other dignitaries should visit Dharmapuri to find the real situation. Only then will the truth come out and there can be a solution. Arresting a few people, for the sake of it, is not sufficient. My earnest appeal to the Government is (i) Set up special/fast track courts exclusively for hearing cases of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; (ii) The Prime Minister and the Home Minister should visit Dharmapuri; and (iii) The Government should encourage such inter-caste marriages and should give protection to them in order to bring social harmony.

*Laid on the Table.

**Demand for taking steps for development of people belonging to Bagdi Gadia
Lohar Community**

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): महोदय, मेवाड़ की स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्षरत महाराणा प्रताप ने जो कसमें खाई थीं, महाराणा के अनुयायियों के वंशज उनके सिद्धांतों और कसमों को आज तक याद रखे हुए हैं। समय के साथ ये उनके जीवन का हिस्सा बन गयी है। इन दृढसंकल्पी राजपूतों की स्थिति अब खानाबदोश लोगों जैसी बनी हुई है। आज उन्हें घुमन्तु बागड़ी गाड़िया लोहार नाम से जाना जाता है। कई प्रदेशों के कस्बों और शहरों में ये लोग अपने बच्चों समेत सड़क के किनारे, गड्ढे के नीचे सर्दी, गर्मी और बरसात में दिन काटते मिलते हैं। अकेले हरियाणा में इनकी संख्या का अनुमान दस हजार है। ये गाड़िया लोहार लोहा कूट कर किसानों के कृषि उपकरण तथा जरूरत के अन्य सामान बना कर अपना जीवन-बसर करते हैं। ये तथा इनकी महिलाएं तैयार किए गए लोहे के सामान को गली-गली घूम कर आवाज लगा कर बेचती हैं। महंगाई के कारण इनका जीवन-यापन दूभर हो रहा है। उद्योगीकरण और बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के बाजार में आने के कारण अब इनका यह पूश्तैनी काम भी इनसे छिनने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है।

देश के स्वतंत्र होने के लगभग 65 वर्ष बाद भी अपनी आन-बान-शान तथा रवायत को निभाने वाले और कमा कर खाने वाले ये परिश्रमी देशभक्त अपने सभी नागरिक अधिकारों से वंचित हैं। केन्द्रीय एवं प्रदेश सरकारों की कल्याणकारी योजनाएं इन्हें छू भी नहीं पायी हैं। इनका न कोई घर है, न दुकान, न इनका राशन कार्ड है, न मतदाना पहचान पत्र, न इनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है और उनके भविष्य की सुरक्षा। इन्हें अपनी खड़ी गाड़ी करने के लिए भी भूस्वामी की अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस समुदाय को मुख्य धारा में जोड़ने के लिए सभी आवश्यक पग उठाए जाएं। इस घुमन्तू वर्ग को अनुसूचित जनजाति घोषित किया जाए। इन्हें कारोबार के लिए न्यूनतम ब्याज पर कर्जा दिया जाए। इन्हें सौ-सौ गज के प्लॉट प्राथमिकता पर देकर इनकी बस्तियां बतसई जाएं। इनके बच्चों की दसवीं कक्षा तक निःशुल्क पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था की जाए। इनके मतदाता पहचान पत्र बनाएं जाएं और सभी नागरिक सुविधाएं दी जाएं। समाज का इनके प्रति यह दायित्व है, जो योजनाबद्ध तरीके से पूरा किया जाए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्र हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**Demand for implementing policy of reservation for OBCs
in all states of country**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हमारे देश में पिछड़ी जातियों की संख्या 52 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक है, जिसे देश की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने के लिए भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 में प्रावधान किया था कि भारतीय संविधान लागू हो जाने के बाद देश की सरकारें राष्ट्रीय आयोग बना कर पिछड़े वर्गों की गरीबी, अशिक्षा और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए पिछड़े वर्गों को चिन्हित कर शिक्षा, नौकरियों आदि में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करेंगी। फलस्वरूप, 1953 में काका कालेलकर आयोग तथा 1978 में वी.पी. मण्डल आयोग बने, जिन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास एवं कल्याण हेतु शिक्षा, नौकरियों आदि में 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की सिफारिश की थी, जिसे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी न्यायसंगत ठहराया था। उत्तर प्रदेश सहित कुछ प्रदेशों में तो 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की व्यवस्था लागू की गयी, परंतु अधिकांश राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में यह व्यवस्था लागू नहीं की गयी। चौंकाने वाला सत्य यह भी है कि देश के करीब आधा दर्जन प्रदेशों में 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण पिछड़ों को देने की बात तो बहुत दूर की है, उनमें तो पिछड़े समाज के अंतर्गत आने वाली जातियों को सूचीबद्ध ही नहीं किया गया, जिसके कारण भारतवर्ष के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग आज तक अपने संवैधानिक अधिकारों से देश भर में वंचित हैं। उनकी स्थिति आज दलितों से भी बदतर हो गयी है। देश का 52 प्रतिशत यह पिछड़ा वर्ग अपने आप को टगा हुआ-सा महसूस कर रहा है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से यह अपील करता हूँ कि वह शीघ्र ही विशेष अभियान चला कर पूरे देश में 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण पिछड़े वर्ग को दिए जाने की व्यवस्था लागू करे।

***Demand for taking steps to improve confidence of
investors in telecom sector**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): The recently concluded 2G spectrum auctions succeeded in generating only Rs. 9,700 crores, as compared to the targeted amount of Rs. 40,000 crores—which clearly points towards the lack of confidence on the part of the investors in the telecom sector currently.

For successful auctions, it is essential that there are several participants/investors interested in bidding for the same, and a surge in the number of participants only takes place when the Government engages the investors to understand their concerns and implements measures to boost investor confidence by making the sector more viable.

The telecom sector has been a shining example of infrastructure development in India, and any signs of the sector being seen as unsuccessful by investors is undesirable.

Therefore, to ensure that the next round of auctions in March 2013 is successful, I urge upon the Government to revive the confidence amongst domestic and international investors through a range of measures, including strengthening the independent regulatory framework which is critical for long-term investments.

* Laid on the Table.

***Demand for raising matter of brutalities meted out to Kargil Martyr Captain
Saurabh Kalia in International Court of Justice**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, कारगिल शहीद कैप्टन सौरभ कालिया के पिता डा. नरेन्द्र कालिया ने उच्चतम न्यायालय में याचिका दायर कर भारत सरकार को शहीद कालिया पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा किए गए बर्बर अत्याचारों का मामला हेग की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय में उठाने का निर्देश देने का अनुरोध किया है। शहीद सौरभ कालिया को 15 मई, 1999 को पाकिस्तान द्वारा काकसर सेक्टर में अपने चार साथियों सहित नियमित पेट्रोलिंग के दौरान बंदी बना लिया गया था। 15 दिनों तक कैप्टन सौरभ कालिया को मानसिक और शारीरिक यातनाएं देने के बाद उनका क्षत-विक्षत शव परिवार को सौंपा गया था। यह अवधि कारगिल के अघोषित युद्ध से पूर्व की थी। कैप्टन कालिया का परिवार वीर भूमि हिमाचल के कांगड़ा जिले के पालमपुर में रहता है, जो मेरा भी गृह क्षेत्र है। शहीद सौरभ कालिया का परिवार पिछले 13 वर्षों से युद्ध बंदी के साथ अमानवीय बर्ताव करने का मामला राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर उठा चुका है, ताकि पाकिस्तान को इस कुकृत्य के लिए दंडित किया जा सके। दुर्भाग्यवश यह परिवार आज दिन तक इंसाफ प्राप्त नहीं कर सका। युद्ध बंदी के साथ अमानवीय बर्ताव जिनेवा कन्वेंशन का उल्लंघन है, जिसके लिए पाकिस्तान को दोषी करार दे कर दंडित किया जाना चाहिए। सौरभ कालिया के परिवार को इस सम्बन्ध में सेना प्रमुख और सरकार से आश्वासन तो मिला है, लेकिन कार्यवाही की उम्मीद बहुत कम लगती है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि देश के लिए प्राणों की आहुति देने वाले शहीद कालिया के माता-पिता को अविलम्ब यथोचित न्याय दिलाया जाए।

***Need to take concrete steps to check unabated casualties
on Mumbai Railway Tracks**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my Special Mention is relating to the Mumbai Suburban Railway Network.

As a matter of fact, traveling by Mumbai suburban railway day-after-day has become a death trap.

A high-level Safety Committee of the Indian Railways, led by noted scientist, Dr. Anil Kakodkar, has pointed out that the number of casualties on railway tracks indicates that the situation is grim and needs urgent attention. The Report says that an estimated 15,000 people die on railway tracks every year due to trespassing. Of these, 6,000 deaths of the casualties take place in Mumbai Suburban Railway Network. In fact, there are no barricaders along the tracks, fencing as well as no requisite number of foot-over-bridge crossings. Even the existing ones are in pathetic condition and gets jammed due to steady flow of passenger traffic. In order to cross over from one platform to another, it takes, 8-10 minutes. Due to this, many passengers reluctantly cross over rail tracks to save time.

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri Sanjay Raut]

The suburban railways contribute highest revenue to the kitty of railways. In spite of this, proper facilities have not been provided. Why is the Railway administration lukewarm towards Mumbaikars?

Therefore, I demand the Government to come out with a concrete plan to check these incidents and save precious lives of Mumbaikars.

***Need to construct a railway terminus at Madura
near Sawantwadi on Konkan Railway**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, railways, especially in a backward region like Konkan in Maharashtra, play an important role. It not only facilitates movement of passengers and freight traffic but also generates employment for the people of that region. In this context, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister towards the construction of a railway terminus on Mumbai-Goa Konkan route at Madura near Sawantwadi.

Sir, a survey has been carried out, and land for this project is also available. But the work is yet to be started. The delay is very unfortunate. At present, many Express, Mail and Passenger trains on Konkan route terminate at Sawantwadi. However, for cleaning and other maintenance work, these trains are taken to Madgaon in Goa. This adds to the operational cost of the Railways. It is high time Railways started constructing a Terminus at Madura near Sawantwadi on Mumbai-Goa route. This will not only save the Railways additional operational cost, but it will also provide employment to the people of the Konkan region.

***Demand for taking steps to construct building For
Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kollam**

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has sanctioned a Kendriya Vidyalaya for Kollam district during the year 2006. In April, 2006, the KVS requested to the State Government of Kerala to allot five acres of land free of cost. As the sponsoring authority, the State Government, failed to provide land. In December, 2006, the Corporation of Kollam has assured that they will provide the required extent of land free of cost, without delay, for the Kendriya Vidyalaya on a condition that the KVS should identify it as the sponsoring authority.

In January, 2007, the district administration of Kollam had communicated all the details to the KVS and requested it to start the school provisionally at the building of the District Rehabilitation Centre located in the compound of the Government HSS, West Kollam. During the academic year of 2007-08, KVS started the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kollam, provisionally at the building of the District Rehabilitation Centre. There was one division each for the first, fourth and sixth standards in the year of commencement.

* Laid on the Table.

Now, there are more than five hundred students studying from first to tenth standards. The Corporation of Kollam has purchased 4.5 acres of land at Ramankulangara in the city limits by utilizing their Plan fund at a cost of Rs. 6 crores and handed it over to the District Collector, Kollam. The District Collector, Kollam has titled the land in favour of KVS and handed it over to the KVS.

Now, the Kendriya Vidyalaya urgently needs building in the new land for its proper functioning. The Ministry of Human Resource Development may take urgent necessary steps to take up the matter with KVS to construct the building required for KV Kollam in the land earmarked to them without delay, as the KV Kollam has to start Plus-One course during this academic year, 2012-13.

**Demand for including people belonging to certain castes in
SC/ST category in Bihar**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, राज्य के अन्तर्गत तेली, कानू, लोहार, कुम्हार, मल्लाह, नोनिया, कहार, धानूक, ततवा, तौंती, केवट, केओंट, गोढी, गंगोत, गरेडिया, बेलदार, पलदार, चौपाल, खतवे, ढाढी आदि जातियों की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति दयनीय है। अतः इन जातियों का महासंघ बराबर अपनी तरक्की हेतु सवाल उठाते रहते हैं। तेली जाति का संघ अति पिछड़ी अथवा अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल होने हेतु लड़ रहा है। चौपाल, खतवे और ढाढी अनुसूचित जाति की स्वतंत्र सूची में शामिल होना चाहते हैं। लोहार, नोनिया, मल्लाह, अनुसूचित जनजाति की सूची में शामिल होना चाहते हैं। इसी प्रकार कुम्हार, तुरहा, ततवा, तौंती, कानू, धानूक और अन्य जातियों अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में शामिल होना चाहते हैं।

अतः आपसे आग्रह है कि राज्य सरकार से परामर्श कर इन जातियों के महासंघ की मांगों की स्वीकृति हेतु विधेयक लाने की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ की जाए। धन्यवाद।

*** Need to give more emphasis on health,
education and energy in planning**

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, we got freedom in 1947, and relentlessly strove to build our position in comity of nations; now the march is towards global leadership.

Till 1990-Licence Raj, where 'having permit' had precedence over functional efficiency. Till 2011-faced global competition, achieved recognition in international scenario, attributable to operational excellence and production of goods and services needed for rich world at lower cost. Final phase from 2012 is before us—just two to three decades. This 'innovative era' requires reinventing ourselves—primarily in health, education and energy sectors.

* Laid on the Table.

[Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda]

Today, healthcare is accessible only to top 10 per. cent of the economic pyramid, remaining 90 per cent are neglected due to crunch in paramedical personnel and material resources. Luckily, cost-effectiveness is visible through efforts. Dedicated hospitals are doing cataract operation at \$30 as compared to \$1000 in US, and heart surgery at \$2000 against \$10000 in US. Such hospitals need replication, and creation of network of telemedicine for healthcare access to millions.

Second is education. With just 300 universities, 'US level of education', which requires 2000 universities, is an impossibility due to finance constraints. It requires improved quality of education by using innovative digital technologies to impart quality education following patterns of Indian Institutes of Technology, by committing comparatively more resources to transform education.

Third is energy security. The ever-increasing gap between energy 'generated' and 'required' must be bridged. We can be global leaders in renewable energy sources, like solar, wind, biomass and biogas. This requires improvements in storage technologies and in micro grids.

Sir, I, therefore, urge the Planning Commission to give more emphasis on health, education and energy to enable us to become global leaders.

Demand for enhancing minimum support price of Paddy for 2012-13

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, Odisha is an agrarian State. Almost 70 per cent population of the State is dependent on agriculture. These small and marginal farmers constitute about 83 per cent of the farming community. Paddy is the main crop in the State.

Odisha is a decentralized procurement State, the farmers of Odisha are demanding a higher Minimum Support Price (MSP), of paddy due to hike in fertilizer prices, hike in petrol and diesel prices and hike in labour wages and power charges.

Odisha had requested for having a minimum support price (MSP), of Rs.1400 per quintal in response to the proposal of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices *vide* letter no. 9864-AG, dated 10.04.2012, after detailing the input costs of all items. The same has not been considered while finalizing the minimum support price of paddy for the kharif marketing season 2012-13. The hon. Minister of Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare had also followed it up with the request letters to the Union Agriculture Minister and Union Food and Supply Minister in 2011.

Sir, in view of the above, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the hon. Minister of Food Supply and Consumer Affairs Department to enhance the minimum support price of Rs.1400 per quintal for paddy in the interest of the farmers of Odisha.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now lunch-break for one hour. The House will reassemble after one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch
at fifteen minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012. (*Interruptions*) Shri V. Narayanasamy. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday, I had... (*Interruptions*). I, on the advice of... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are all of you here in the Well? (*Interruptions*) If you don't want, you vote against it. (*Interruptions*) If you don't want the Bill, you can vote against it. (*Interruptions*) Why do you come to the Well? (*Interruptions*) Why are all of you here? (*Interruptions*) What is your problem? (*Interruptions*) We know democracy. (*Interruptions*) In a democracy, you can vote against a Bill. (*Interruptions*) You cannot stall the House like this. (*Interruptions*)

The House is adjourned to meet at 3.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at
seventeen minutes past two of the clock.
The House re-assembled at three of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, we shall take up the Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012. ...(*Interruptions*).. Shri Narayanasamy to move the motion for the Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)..

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कृपया हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*).. The House is adjourned to meet at 4 o' clock.

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

The House re-assembled at four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Narayanasamy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Action will be taken. ...(*Interruptions*)... Chair will be forced to take action.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what is the Minister doing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I am on my legs. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When the House is not in order, what is he doing? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can also take initiative to bring the House in order. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can also take initiative. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is the job of all of us, not just the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... We all have this responsibility to bring the House in order. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at three minutes past four of the clock
till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 12th December, 2012.
