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Tuesday

18 December, 2012

27 Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Reference by the Chair (page 1)

Victims of Typhoon Bopha/Pablo in Philippines (page 1)

Demand for suspension of Question Hour in the wake of incident of gangrape
(pages 1-7)

Oral Answer to Question (pages 7-10)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 11-48)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 48-310)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 310-331)

Statements of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Coal and Steel - *Laid on the Table* (page 332)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Energy - *Laid on the Table* (page 332)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food,
Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution - *Laid on the Tables* (page 332-333)

[P.T.O.]

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PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology - *Laid on the Table* (page 333)

Statements of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways - *Laid on the Table* (page 334)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 334-335)

Statement of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 335)

Statements by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh and Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry - *Laid on the Table* (page 335)

Motion for Election to the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) Council - *Adopted* (page 336)

Matter raised with permission—

Demand for severe punishment against perpetrators of gangrape of a para medical student in New Delhi on 16th December, 2012 (page 336-388)

Government Bill—

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2012 - *Returned* (pages 388-420, 420-439)

Message from Lok Sabha - *Reported* (page 420)

Recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee (page 439)

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 18th December, 2012/27th Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Victims of Typhoon Bopha Pablo in Philippines

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, under Rule 267 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please; there is a reference.

Hon. Members, as you are aware, about 1020 persons lost their lives, with 844 still missing, when Typhoon Bopha-Pablo struck the Southern Island of Mindanao of Philippines on the 4th of December, 2012. The incidents of death have been rising. The typhoon also triggered landslides and floods along the coast, causing extensive damage to houses, property and infrastructure.

I am sure the whole House will join me in conveying our deep condolences and sympathy on the losses suffered by the friendly people of Philippines. The people of India stand in solidarity with the people of Philippines in their hour of grief.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this natural calamity.

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

DEMAND FOR SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR IN THE WAKE OF INCIDENT OF GANGRAPE

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I had given notice for suspension of Question Hour in the wake of the incident of gangrape ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the Home Minister is answerable to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Maya Singh, do you wish to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a barbarous act.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह आदेश दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए।
...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs...*(Interruptions)*...
Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए कठोर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, we want the Home Minister to come here.
...(Interruptions)... We want the Home Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let him go and call the Home Minister here.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It takes a few minutes to do that. Isn't it?
 ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear what he has to say.
 ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want the Home Minister to come here.
...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The House wants to hear the Home Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Hon. Members, we are all equally upset and distressed over what happened and you would like to know more about it. It was discussed this morning in the meeting. It was agreed that we would take up this matter at twelve of the clock immediately after the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह इतना सीरियस मैटर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। Maya Singhji, you have mentioned your point. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to others also. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए, खन्ना जी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मिनिस्टर की बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let him speak at least. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, होम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस को बुलाइए। वह आकर बोलें, यह क्या बोलेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): प्लीज़, आप सुन तो लो। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनो तो। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Call the Home Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: No policeman was there. ...(Interruptions)... Call the Home Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Call the Home Minister.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want the Home Minister to come. ...(Interruptions)... This has been happening regularly. ...(Interruptions)... That is why we want the Home Minister to come. ...(Interruptions)... We want nothing less than the Home Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister wishes to convey
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Direct the Government to call the Home Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know it is not so. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he should come immediately after the Question Hour. Let the Government give an assurance. If he is coming after the Question Hour, that's alright. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, 12 बजे के बाद तो 2 भी बज सकते हैं, 4 भी बज सकते हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: It happened at 9 o'clock and no policeman was there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let him call the Home Minister at 12 o'clock. Otherwise, how ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): The questions are also important. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Question Hour proceed ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: No police was there even at 9 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a Council of States. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, don't make this a party issue. This is a human matter. We will take it up at 12 o'clock. The Government will make a statement. Message has been conveyed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: At 12 o'clock?

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 12 o'clock. Now, Question 341.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Question 341, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am going to stand silently in protest. We do not discuss women's issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing it.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No, it has to be done now. For political subjects, the Question Hour is adjourned. But, when it comes to protection and safety of women, we push it to twelve. No, I am going to stand up in protest. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take it up at 12 o'clock. ...(*Interruptions*)...

| | | | |
|---|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 6 | Demand for suspension the wake of incident | [RAJYA SABHA] | of Question Hour in of gangrape |
|---|---|---------------|------------------------------------|

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोड़ाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सबसे बड़ा question तो यही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, सबसे बड़ा question यही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I will stand in protest. ...(*Interruptions*)... I stand in protest. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आरोप बहुत गम्भीर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, why has the Home Minister not come here? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Prakashji, incitement is not permissible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, सबसे बड़ा question यही है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: The entire nation is concerned.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 341. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, आज इस देश की माताओं व बहनों पर, बेटियों पर, बहुओं पर अत्याचार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सबसे बड़ा question है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan): Sir, I want some message to be conveyed to the Home Minister before he comes to the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been conveyed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, questions are also important.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Please allow me to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...
I request the hon. Members to please hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Nowhere police was found. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Who is responsible? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Let the Question Hour be over.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I wish to convey to the hon. Home Minister just now through this one-minute intervention that the crime situation in Delhi will not improve ever until and unless you remove one of the most *. ...*(Interruptions)*... * ...*(Interruptions)*... Remove him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suspend him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Yesterday, I have handed over a thick volume of papers showing the kinds of *. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Conservation of one horned rhinoes in Assam

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

- (a) the number of one horned rhinoes died in Assam during the last ten years;
- (b) the details of steps taken to protect and preserve one horned rhinoes and funds released, so far for the purpose;
- (c) whether Government is satisfied with the present steps taken by the local authority to protect the life of the one horned rhinoes; and
- (d) if so, whether the remaining one horned rhinoes are totally protected in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) As per the information received from the State Government of Assam, the number of one horned rhinoceros died in Assam due to poaching and natural causes during the period from 2002 to 14.12.2012 is 1008.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the State Government to protect and preserve one horned rhinos in Assam:

1. Government of Assam has granted the power to use firearms to forest officers at all levels for protection of the forest and wildlife in the state under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code vide state notification no. FRW.22/2009/5 dated 14.7.2010.

Immunity from prosecution without the prior sanction from the state government has also been granted to all the forest officers in the state. This has given a big morale boost to the staff engaged in the protection of the rhino and other wildlife species.

2. Government of Assam has enhanced the maximum punishment to the poachers up to life imprisonment and a minimum fine of Rs. 75,000 through the amendment of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 vide 'The Wildlife (Protection) (Assam Amendment) Act, 2009'. The wildlife related offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable through this amendment by the state government.
3. Two new battalions of the Assam Forest Protection Force have been raised for protection of the forest and wildlife including the rhino bearing areas of the state.
4. Sufficient numbers of anti-poaching camps have been constructed in all rhino bearing areas of the state.
5. Infrastructure viz. road network, patrolling path, anti-poaching camps, vehicles, boats, departmental elephants etc. have been improved/enhanced over the years.
6. Armed Home guards and local youth have been deployed in the rhino bearing areas of the state to augment the strength of the field staff.
7. Sophisticated arms (Self Loading Rifles) have been deployed in the rhino bearing areas of the state to match the weapons used by the poachers.
8. Management interventions for protection and maintenance of the rhino habitat have been taken up on regular basis.
9. Close coordination with the civil and police administration is being maintained in the field for efficient tackling of the poachers.

10. Programmes on education and awareness are being regularly organised in the field involving local people and civil society.
11. In order to ensure the long term survival of the rhinos in the state, the translocation of rhinos from Kaziranga National Park (NP) and Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary (WLS) to the Manas NP has been taken up.

Central Government has provided financial assistance to the State Government of Assam under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' (CSS-IDWH) and 'Project Tiger' (CSS-PT) for better management of its protected areas (PAs). The funds released during the last three years for the four PAs of Assam (namely Kaziranga NP, Manas NP, Pobitora WLS and Rajiv Gandhi Orang NP) where the rhino bearing areas exist, under the CSS-PT, CSS-IDWH and State Plan are given below:

| Year | CSS-PT | CSS-IDWH | State Plan | Total (Rupees in lakhs) |
|--|----------|----------|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Kaziranga National Park: | | | | |
| 2009-10 | 321.79 | 0 | - | 321.79 |
| 2010-11 | 1164.652 | 0 | 28.25 | 1192.902 |
| 2011-12 | 468.884 | 0 | 33.11 | 501.994 |
| 2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012) | - | - | - | - |
| Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park: | | | | |
| 2009-10 | 0 | 3.40 | - | 3.4 |
| 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| 2011-12 | 0 | 46.72 | 17.40 | 64.12 |
| 2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012) | 0 | 14.44 | - | 14.44 |
| Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary: | | | | |
| 2009-10 | 0 | 15.025 | 0 | 15.025 |
| 2010-11 | 0 | 0 | 6.70 | 6.70 |
| 2011-12 | 0 | 41.55 | 14.55 | 56.10 |
| 2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012) | 0 | 18.355 | - | 18.355 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---|---|---------|
| Manas National Park: | | | | |
| 2009-10 | 697.09 | 0 | 0 | 697.09 |
| 2010-11 | 454.704 | 0 | 0 | 454.704 |
| 2011-12 | 552.68 | 0 | 0 | 552.68 |
| 2012-13 (as on 30.11.12) | -* | - | - | - |

* During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 333.82 lakhs has been sanctioned for Manas National Park, which has been adjusted against the unspent balance of the previous year.

In addition to the above funds, a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was also released to Manas National Park under 'Management Action Plan for Biosphere Reserve' programme during financial year 2009-10. A sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has also been released during the current financial year to Kaziranga National Park for flood relief under the scheme 'Grants-in-aid to National Tiger Conservation Authority'.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Assam is taking adequate steps to ensure the protection of rhinoceros in the State. Most of the one horned rhinoceros habitats have been declared as Tiger Reserves, thereby enhancing the management effectiveness through a focused scheme including increasing budgetary allocation, protection machinery. The measures taken for protection of rhino population have resulted in a sustained increase in their population in the State, as per the following census figures received from the State Government:

Estimated population of rhinos in Assam

| Year | Estimated population (Nos.) |
|------|-----------------------------|
| 2006 | 2006 |
| 2009 | 2201 |
| 2012 | 2505 |

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...(*Interruptions*)... House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at twenty-eight 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

Allocation of power from power plants

*342. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power from power plants established in a State is given to that State on preferential basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the guidelines for such a distribution of power;

(c) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Central Government that power from the proposed Kudankulam Power Project be given to Tamil Nadu;

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

(e) whether Government is considering a separate power corridor for Tamil Nadu, especially in view of the current power crisis in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, power from central generating stations is generally allocated based on the following formula:

1. From Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations

(i) 10% of the power allocated to the State in which the Central thermal power plant is located (Home State).

(ii) 15% of the power kept unallocated at the disposal of the Central Government for meeting the urgent requirements of the individual states in the region from time to time.

(iii) 75% of the power distributed among the States in the Region (including home State) in accordance with the pattern of Central Plan Assistance to

the States in the Region and the energy consumption in the States of the region for the previous five years. These two factors are given equal weightage.

2. From Hydro Power Stations

- (i) 15% of the generation capacity kept "unallocated" at the disposal of the Central Government to be distributed within the region or outside, depending upon overall requirement.
- (ii) 12% of power from the energy generated by the power station supplied free of cost to those States of the Region (including the State where the hydro electric project is located) affected by the project.

In addition to above, vide Gazettee Notification dated 31.03.2008, 1% free power is to be made available for contribution towards local area development fund.

- (iii) The remaining power (73%) to be distributed between States of the Region on the basis of the pattern of Central Plan Assistance given to various States in the region during the previous 5 years and on the basis of consumption of electricity in the States of the region in the previous 5 years, the two factors to be given equal weightage.
- 3.** Vide OM No. 8/1/96-OM dated 27.04.2000, the above formula became guidelines, where inter-alia the share of power surrendered by a State is first offered to the constituent of that region and if there are more than one claimants, weightage in allocation is given to the power sector reforming State(s)/UT(s).
- 4.** Cabinet in January, 2011 has approved 50% of power to the home state in case of new projects of Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and also in case of fourteen specific upcoming projects of NTPC.
- 5.** After 5th January, 2011, power is to be procured by the Distribution Companies/Utilities through tariff based competitive bidding. Hence, the existing guidelines dated 27.04.2000 for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations are applicable to (i) Thermal generating stations for which Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have been signed upto 5th January, 2011, (ii) for expansion units of already commissioned thermal projects and (iii) for hydro projects as they have been exempted from tariff based competitive bidding upto 31.12.2015.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Tamil Nadu requested allocation of entire power to be generated from Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant to Tamil Nadu. Government of Tamil Nadu was informed that power has already been allocated for this plant (2×1000 MW) amongst the beneficiary States/Union Territories including Tamil Nadu based on the guidelines for allocation of Power from Central Sector Generating Stations to the States/Union Territories.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. However, the following transmission lines have been taken up for strengthening of the transmission system supplying power to Southern Region including to the State of Tamil Nadu.

1. Inter-regional lines:

- (i) Raichur-Sholapur 765 KV two single circuit lines.
- (ii) Kolhapur-Narendra 765 KV double circuit line (to be initially operated 400 KV).
- (iii) Wardha-Hyderabad 765 KV double circuit line.
- (iv) Angul-Srikakulam-Vemagiri 765 KV double circuit line.

2. Strengthening of Inter State Transmission System within Southern Region:

- (i) Vijayawada-Nellore (A.P)-Thiruvalam 400 KV double circuit line.
- (ii) Chittor-Thiruvalam 400 KV double circuit line.
- (iii) Kurnool-Thiruvalam 765 KV double circuit line.
- (iv) Madhugiri-Salem Pooling Point 765 KV single circuit line.
- (v) Somanahalli-Salem (New) 400 KV double circuit line.
- (vi) Loop-in-loop-out of Kolar-S.P. Budur 400 KV single circuit line at Thiruvalam.
- (vii) Loop-in-loop-out of Salem-Somanahalli 400 KV single circuit line at Hosur.
- (viii) Mysore-Kozhikode 400 KV double circuit line.

Optimum utilization of hydel power

†*343. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the gap between demand and supply of power in the country can only be bridged by optimum utilization of the power generation capacity of the hydel power sector in the country;

(b) if so, Government's response in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the construction work of hydel power projects in the country is facing a number of bottlenecks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the percentage of bottlenecks both due to man-made and that of natural reasons out of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The gap between demand and supply of power in the country cannot be bridged only by optimum utilization of power generation capacity of the hydel power sector in the country. It has to be met by optimum utilization of power generation capacity from all sources including, *inter-alia*, hydel, thermal, nuclear, etc.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The hydro power projects face a number of bottlenecks during construction. These are, *inter-alia*, difficult geological conditions (natural), uncertain weather conditions (natural), local area agitations (man-made), etc. As the hydel projects face a combination of these bottlenecks, it is difficult to assign percentages to them.

Additional NRHM funds to States

*344. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have got more funds under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to improve healthcare facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the Eleventh Plan period, State-wise; and

(c) the details of amount allocated and spent so far?

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

(b) State-wise details of the funds released during the Eleventh plan are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) State wise details of funds allocated and spent during the Eleventh plan are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Showing State-wise Release under NRHM during the
11th Plan Period (F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2011-12)*

| (Rs. in crore) | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Sl. No. | States | Release |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 58.49 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 3700.34 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 287.91 |
| 4 | Assam | 3636.81 |
| 5 | Bihar | 3643.59 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 34.94 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 1450.99 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 20.02 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 12.54 |
| 10 | Delhi | 448.80 |
| 11 | Goa | 68.68 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 2416.06 |
| 13 | Haryana | 1004.01 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 542.45 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 793.55 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 1410.12 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 2431.07 |
| 18 | Kerala | 1590.28 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 7.54 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 3673.64 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 4432.28 |
| 22 | Manipur | 316.59 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------|-----------|
| 23 | Meghalaya | 282.40 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 257.59 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 329.24 |
| 26 | Orissa | 2488.70 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 54.01 |
| 28 | Punjab | 1239.67 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 4117.53 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 139.97 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 3164.25 |
| 32 | Tripura | 422.47 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 8754.54 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 674.32 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 3418.41 |
| TOTAL | | 57,323.79 |

Note:

The above release to States/UTs relates to Grants from Central Governments grants only and do not include:-

* Kind Grants towards RCH, Routine Immunisation and Pulse polio Immunisation.

* Release for Central Sector Schemes under NRHM Plan Head.

* Matching State Share.

Statement-II

*State-wise Allocation and Expenditure under NRHM for
F.Ys. 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Eleventh Plan Period)*

| (Rs. in crore) | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Sl. No. | States | Total | |
| | | Allocation | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 76.05 | 96.85 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 3757.00 | 3356.50 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 265.77 | 339.24 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 4 | Assam | 3928.86 | 4138.01 |
| 5 | Bihar | 4422.65 | 4628.13 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 47.31 | 38.83 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 1512.26 | 1391.49 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 21.49 | 23.15 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 18.28 | 17.37 |
| 10 | Delhi | 581.37 | 363.16 |
| 11 | Goa | 75.28 | 79.39 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 2377.48 | 2925.18 |
| 13 | Haryana | 920.63 | 1195.93 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 476.69 | 633.23 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 653.60 | 802.96 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 1767.61 | 1420.25 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 2525.43 | 2839.91 |
| 18 | Kerala | 1428.31 | 1670.02 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 12.28 | 13.21 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 3642.34 | 4021.37 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 4302.91 | 5202.95 |
| 22 | Manipur | 409.50 | 301.26 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 395.69 | 358.81 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 254.03 | 318.36 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 357.24 | 359.02 |
| 26 | Orissa | 2296.60 | 2661.26 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 61.16 | 64.56 |
| 28 | Punjab | 1080.48 | 1265.19 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 3369.19 | 4660.96 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 135.21 | 165.15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 2940.02 | 3361.46 |
| 32 | Tripura | 533.51 | 401.31 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 9224.07 | 9426.07 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 608.37 | 768.44 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 3505.18 | 3367.71 |
| TOTAL | | 57983.85 | 62676.72 |

Note:

The above allocations relate to Central Government grants only at the Budget Estimate stage and do not include the State share contribution.

Expenditure figures are provisional and reflect expenditure with regard to both Central Government grants and State contribution.

Medical colleges for girls

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

(a) whether on the lines of Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi, medical colleges for girls only have been set up or proposed to be set up in other States also;

(b) if so, the names of those States and places where such hospitals and colleges exist at present; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Generally the medical colleges are being established by the State Governments or private entities. As per available information, there are 3 medical colleges exclusively for women in the country. The details of these medical colleges are as follows:

| Sl. No. | State | Name of the college | Date of Inception | Intake (MBBS) | Management |
|---------|----------------|---|-------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Dr. V.R.K. Women's Medical College, Aziznagar | 25.6.2011 | 100 | Private |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|---------|--|-----------|-----|--------------------|
| 2. | Delhi | Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi | 1916 | 200 | Central Government |
| 3. | Haryana | B.P.S. Government Medical College for Women, Sonapat | 20.6.2012 | 100 | State Government |

One private institution from Andhra Pradesh has applied to Medical Council of India for establishment of a women's College for the academic year 2013-14.

Modernisation of ports in the country

*346. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of modernisation plan for each port in the country;
- (b) by when, modernisation plans for all the major ports in the country are likely to be completed;
- (c) the number of modernisation projects given under PPP mode, port-wise;
- (d) by when, these projects are likely to be completed; and
- (e) whether there is any regulatory mechanism to monitor the modernisation works of major ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Shipping has formulated a perspective plan for development and modernization of Major Ports, namely, "The Maritime Agenda 2010-2020". Major Ports prepare annual plan and perspective plan in line with the Maritime Agenda incorporating the modernization and capacity augmentation requirements of the respective Major Port and implement projects accordingly.

(c) and (d) Port-wise details of modernization projects (under PPP mode) awarded and under implementation, along with their likely date of their completion is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The modernization projects of Major Ports are closely monitored by the Ministry of Shipping.

Statement

Details of the Number of modernisation projects (PPP projects) under implementation at Major Ports

| Sl. No. | Port | Number of projects | Name of the Projects | Target date of completion |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Paradip Port Trust | 3 | (i) Construction of Deep Draft Iron Ore Berth | 2014-15 |
| | | | (ii) Construction of Deep Draft Coal Berth | 2014-15 |
| | | | (iii) Multi-purpose Berth to handle clean cargo | 2015-16 |
| 2. | Visakhapatnam Port Trust | 6 | (i) Development of WQ-6 Berth in inner harbor for handling dry bulk cargo | 2013-14 |
| | | | (ii) Development of EQ-10 Berth in the inner harbor for liquid cargo | 2013-14 |
| | | | (iii) Development of EQ-1 by replacement of Equity EQ-1 and Part of EQ-2 in inner harbor to handle Steam coal | 2014-15 |
| | | | (iv) Development of EQ-1A on south side of EQ-1 for handling thermal coal and steam coal in the inner harbor | 2014-15 |

20

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|-------|--|---|---------------------|
| | | | (v) | Development of General Cargo Berth at outer Harbour | 2012-13 | Written Answers to |
| | | | (vi) | Installation of Mechanised handling facilities for fertilizers at EQ 7 in the inner harbor | 2014-15 | |
| 3. | VOC Port Trust | 3 | (i) | Construction of coal berth at NCB-I for NLC-TNEB | 2013-14 | |
| | | | (ii) | Construction of North Cargo Berth II | 2014-15 | [18 December, 2012] |
| | | | (iii) | Conversion of Berth No. 8 as Container Terminal | 2014-15 | |
| 4. | Cochin Port Trust | 2 | (i) | LNG Re-gasification Terminal | 2012-13 | |
| | | | (ii) | Development of ship repair facility for 90 small and 120 medium size ships | 2014-15 | Starred Questions |
| 5. | New Mangalore Port Trust | 1 | (i) | Setting up of Mechanized Iron Ore handling facilities at Berth No. 14 | 2011-12 (work held up due to litigation) | |
| 6. | Mormugao Port Trust | 2 | (i) | Development of coal handling terminal at Berth No. 7 | 2013-14 | |
| | | | (ii) | Development of 2 MMTPA mechanized coal import Terminals at Berth No. 11 | 2015-16 | 21 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-----------------------------|---|--|---------|
| 7. | Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust | 1 | (i) Development of Standalone Container Handling Facility with a quay length of 330 M of North of NSICT Terminal | 2014-15 |
| 8. | Mumbai Port Trust | 1 | (i) Construction of Offshore Container Berths and development of Terminal on BOT basis | 2013-14 |
| 9. | Kandla Port Trust | 6 | (i) Development of dry bulk terminal at Tekra near Tuna | 2014-15 |
| | | | (ii) Development of 13th Berth other than liquid and container cargo berth | 2012-13 |
| | | | (iii) Construction of Berth No. 14 as multi-purpose cargo Berth | 2015-16 |
| | | | (iv) Development of 15th Berth as multi-purpose cargo Berth | 2014-15 |
| | | | (v) Development of 16th Berth as multi-purpose cargo Berth | 2014-15 |
| | | | (vi) Construction of Captive Barge Jetty at Old Kandla | 2014-15 |

22

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Separate cadre for DGH

*347. SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) is also acting as the upstream regulator since 1993;
- (b) whether even after twenty years of its existence, it is yet to create its own cadre and is presently manned by officials on deputation from upstream PSUs;
- (c) whether it is a direct conflict of interest as ONGC and OIL are upstream companies under the regulatory jurisdiction of DGH and their own employees sit in the regulatory body;
- (d) whether similar conflict of interest is also created when officials of ONGC and OIL in DGH regulate the matters of other entities; and
- (e) if so, the steps being taken to remove the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No. The Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) was established under the administrative control of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP & NG) by Government of India Resolution in April, 1993. DGH assists and advises MoP & NG on the technical issues relating to the upstream hydrocarbon sector of the country.

(b) The Government Resolution dated 08.04.1993 creating DGH provides for manning of DGH by such staff as MoP & NG in consultation with Director General (DG) decide which will be drawn from the oil industry on deputation/tenure basis. Accordingly, DGH's manpower requirement is met by staff drawn from Public Sector Oil Companies on deputation/ tenure basis. In addition, specialists, as considered necessary, are also engaged as consultants/advisers on contractual basis.

(c) to (e) No anomaly or conflict of interest has been observed as a result of manning of DGH by staff drawn from various Oil PSUs like Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and others, as the activities of all Exploration and Production (E & P) Companies operating in the country, either Public Sector, Private or Foreign Companies, are regulated by Government of India strictly in terms of contractual provisions, related rules, regulations, policies and guidelines.

Construction of Channel Road for NH-5

*348. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that channel road for NH-5 from Chennai to Kolkata has not yet been completed, especially in the portion from Balasore to Bhadrak and Bhubaneswar to Ichchapur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total funds released for the construction of Angul-Sukinda Road and Panikoili-Rajamunda, Bhubaneswar to Bhadrak six channel road?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (b) A 30-meter long stretch from Balasore to Bhadrak and another 752-meter long stretch from Bhubaneswar-Ichapuram sections of NH-5 are yet to be completed. The details alongwith reasons for delay, project-wise, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) No fund has so far been released for construction of Angul-Sukinda Road and Panikoili-Rajamunda, Bhubaneswar to Bhadrak six channel road. Detailed reasons are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of delayed project of NH-5 in the State of Orissa alongwith reasons for delay, projects-wise

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Reason for delay |
|---------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Bhadrak-Baleshwar (km. 136.50 to km. 199.141), NH5 | After termination of the original contract, the balance work was re-awarded in September, 2008. There was initial delay in grant of lease for quarry by the State Government for about 1 year. 4-laning has been completed in August 2011 except 30 m stretch at level crossing at km. 192 due to non-handing over of site by the Railways. Fund for Shifting of signals and barricade at |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|--|--|
| | | level crossing is already deposited with Railway. The work of shifting of signal and barricade is in progress by the Railway. The stretch of this 30 meter length will be completed after Railway hand over the site. |
| 2 | Ichapuram - Ganjam (km 284 -km 233), NH 5 | After termination of the original contract, the balance work was re-awarded in March, 2006. There was delay due to closure direction with reference to Hon'ble High Court Order Dt. 11/11/2008 on the Petition filed by NIST College, Berhampur the Sitting criteria was not approved by District Administration, hence crusher Unit of the Contractor at Palur Hills, Golanthra, Konisi were closed and also Blasting License was not renewed. This lead to acute shortage of aggregates for road work. Further the District Administration seized the crusher unit as per the direction of Hon'ble High Court of Orissa on 23.07.2009. However after an interim order was passed by the Hon'ble High Court on 05.08.2009 the ban was lifted. Delay due to non-handing over of Road Under Bridge (RUB) site by Indian Rare Earth Limited. It was decided to construct the RUB through open cut box pushing method. The approval of revised drawing and design was received from the railway on 24.06.2012. The contractor constructed the box for RUB. However, the IREL has yet not handed over the site. 4-laning except 88 meter at the location of RUB has already completed. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|--|---|
| 3 | 4-Laning of Sunakhala Ganjam (km. 338 - km. 284), NH 5 | After termination of the original contract, the balance work was re-awarded in Sept., 2009. There was delay in handing over of plant and machinery of the expelled Contractor due to stay in District Court, Ganjam. There was further delays due to non-availability of uninterrupted site for execution of Balugaon bypass near Nandapur, Dhuanlo and Baradihi village due to various local issues for which district administration took considerable time to resolve the issues, intermittent Law and order problems in Balugaon bypass, Due to unexpected strike by the local workmen putting unjustified demand, the work sites remained close for two months. Delay for completion of Road Over Bridge (ROB) in Rambha bypass was due to delay by Railways for power-cum-traffic block. 4-laning of the Project has since been completed, except 664 meter which is anticipated for completion by end of December, 2012. |

Statement-II*Detailed project-wise present status and reason for
non-release of funds by the Government*

| Sl. No. | Name of Project | Present Status and reason for non-release of funds by the Governmnet |
|---------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Angul-Sukinda | Angul-Banarpal on Cuttack-Angul Section of NH-42 is being bypassed by Angul Bypass. Balar Chak to Sukinda was originally included in the project of 4-laning of Chandikhole |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---------------------|---|
| | | Dubari Talcher. Presently the project proposal is in the finalisation stage for consideration by the Public-Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) and it is not possible to indicate a firm date/time frame for completion of the appraisal process. Bids can only be invited after due process of appraisal of the project by PPPAC. The completion period of the project will be 3 years with effect from the Appointed Date. |
| 2 | Panikoili-Rajamunda | The Projects for 4- laning of Panikoili -Rimuli and 4-/2- laning of Rimuli -Roxy- Rajamunda have already been awarded. Due to delay in land acquisition and Forest clearance' for the project Rimuli-Roxy-Rajamunda, the Bankers of the Concessionaire not released debt and therefore National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) could not release grant. For Panikoili-Rimuli Section, due to delay in land acquisition and Forest Clearance, the Concessionaire could not achieve financial close and thus the work is not started. |
| | Bhubaneswar-Bhadrak | Government has agreed to release grant amounting to Rs. 50 Crore in respect of 6-laning of Bhubaneswar to Chandikhole. However, 6-laning of Chandikhole to Bhadrak is yet to be taken up. |

Diversion of forest land for development activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) and (c) The details of proposals received by the Central Government in the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 along with details of projects approved/rejected as well as those under consideration of the Central Government are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Detailed site inspection is required in proposals involving more than 100 ha of forest land. Quite often the proposals received are not complete in all respects and the Central Government has to seek further details documents from the concerned State Governments. These are the main reasons for pendency of the proposals.

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

| <i>Statement</i> | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Diversion of Forest land for development activities</i> | | | | | | |
| Sl.No. | States/Union Territories | No. of proposals approved | Under consideration of Government of India | Pending due to non-receipt of information sought from the State/ UT Govt. | Closed/ Rejected/ Returned/ Withdrawn | Total Number of Proposals |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| (A) Year 2010 | | | | | | |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 4 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 25 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 34 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 14 | 2 | 3 | | 19 |
| 4 | Bihar | 12 | 1 | 1 | | 14 |
| 5 | Chandigarh | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 17 | | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| 7 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 1 | | 2 | | 3 |
| 8 | Delhi | 2 | | 1 | | 3 |

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Starred Questions

29

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 30 |
|----|------------------|-----|----|----|---|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 9 | Goa | 3 | | 2 | | 5 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 10 | Gujarat | 75 | 1 | 12 | | 88 | |
| 11 | Haryana | 236 | 10 | 45 | | 291 | |
| 12 | Himachal Pradesh | 144 | 4 | 44 | 4 | 196 | |
| 13 | Jharkhand | 38 | 3 | 15 | | 56 | |
| 14 | Karnataka | 22 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 37 | |
| 15 | Kerala | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | |
| 16 | Madhya Pradesh | 28 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 46 | |
| 17 | Maharashtra | 37 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 50 | |
| 18 | Manipur | 4 | | 4 | | 8 | |
| 19 | Meghalaya | 2 | | | | 2 | Starred Questions |
| 20 | Mizoram | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| 21 | Orissa | 19 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 24 | |
| 22 | Punjab | 254 | 9 | 67 | 5 | 335 | |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 22 | | 5 | 4 | 31 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------|----|-----|-----|------|
| 24 | Sikkim | 21 | | | | 21 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 10 | | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| 26 | Tripura | 6 | | 5 | | 11 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 143 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 161 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 242 | 3 | 4 | 84 | 333 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 9 | | | 2 | 11 |
| TOTAL | | 1390 | 48 | 258 | 129 | 1825 |

(B) Year 2011

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 3 | | | | 3 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 24 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 45 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 2 | 5 | | 20 |
| 4 | Assam | 2 | | 2 | | 4 |
| 5 | Bihar | 26 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 42 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 4 | | 1 | | 5 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 7 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 25 |
| 8 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 7 | 3 | 1 | | 11 |
| 9 | Delhi | 1 | | | | 1 |

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Starred Questions

31

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 32 |
|----|------------------|-----|----|-----|---|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 10 | Goa | | | | 1 | 1 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 11 | Gujarat | 83 | 20 | 31 | | 134 | |
| 12 | Haryana | 295 | 17 | 97 | 1 | 410 | |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 84 | 7 | 64 | 3 | 158 | |
| 14 | Jharkhand | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 17 | |
| 15 | Karnataka | 14 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 35 | |
| 16 | Kerala | 4 | 1 | 3 | | 8 | |
| 17 | Madhya Pradesh | 32 | 9 | 26 | 3 | 70 | |
| 18 | Maharashtra | 57 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 77 | |
| 19 | Manipur | | 2 | | | 2 | |
| 20 | Mizoram | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | Starred Questions |
| 21 | Orissa | 16 | 4 | 3 | | 23 | |
| 22 | Punjab | 253 | 10 | 119 | | 382 | |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 24 | |
| 24 | Sikkim | 9 | 1 | | | 10 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 9 |
| 26 | Tripura | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 114 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 137 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 94 | 5 | 8 | 101 | 208 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 4 | | | | 4 |
| TOTAL | | 1177 | 129 | 426 | 136 | 1868 |

(C) Year 2012

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|----|----|---|-----|
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Island | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 7 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 26 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | | 4 | 5 | | 9 |
| 4 | Assam | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 5 | Bihar | 7 | 3 | 9 | | 19 |
| 6 | Chhattisgarh | 3 | 14 | 1 | | 18 |
| 7 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 17 | 42 | 5 | | 64 |
| 9 | Haryana | 46 | 21 | 15 | | 102 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 20 | 24 | 30 | | 74 |

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Starred Questions

33

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 34 |
|-------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 11 | Jharkhand | 14 | 5 | 7 | | 26 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 12 | Karnataka | 7 | 4 | 9 | | 20 | |
| 13 | Kerala | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 18 | 10 | | 30 | |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 13 | 22 | 3 | | 38 | |
| 16 | Manipur | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 17 | Meghalaya | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 18 | Mizoram | | 2 | 1 | | 3 | |
| 19 | Orissa | 2 | 7 | | | 9 | |
| 20 | Punjab | 16 | 23 | 14 | | 53 | |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 9 | |
| 22 | Tamil Nadu | 3 | 4 | | | 7 | |
| 23 | Uttar Pradesh | 8 | 15 | 9 | | 32 | Starred Questions |
| 24 | Uttarakhand | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 18 | |
| 25 | West Bengal | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| TOTAL | | 193 | 227 | 144 | 6 | 570 | |

Shifting of orthopaedic department in AIIMS to ground floor

*350. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that physically disabled patients find it difficult to reach orthopaedic department and office of the Director, AIIMS which are located on upper floors of the building; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to shift them to the ground floor for the convenience of the disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The office of Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), is located on ground floor. The department of orthopaedic in AIIMS is located on the first floor of the hospital and is accessible by means of ramp and lift for physically disabled patients. Hence, there is no problem of access for physically disabled patients.

(b) Does not arise.

Norms for plying over-loaded vehicles on highways

*351. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to regulate and enforce norms to curb plying of over-loaded vehicles which causes frequent accidents and severe damage to highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to put in place Intelligent Transport System (ITS) on all the highways across the country in order to check road accidents caused by over-loaded vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The problem of overloading of motor vehicles has been drawing attention of the Government for a long time and has also been discussed with State Governments/Union Territories at various fora, including National Road Safety

Council meetings. In order to curb overloading, adequate provisions have been provided in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 to check overloading of motor vehicles. The Gross Vehicle Weight of various categories of motor vehicles were notified vide SO 728(E) dated 18.10.1996 and 517 (E) dated 26.5.2000. Every motor vehicle is required to adhere to the specified load ceiling.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been continuously writing to the State Governments/Union Territories to curb the menace of overloading of motor vehicles.

(d) Traffic control, including overloading is the responsibility of the State Governments, hence many States have tried to use applications and Intelligent Transport System (ITS). The Government of India has also taken the following steps to curb overloading of motor vehicles on national highways:

- (i) Effective surveillance and effective traffic movement, including surveillance of overloaded vehicles, through ITS have been made a part of Eastern Peripheral Expressway (EPE);
- (ii) Focused enforcement of limits of overloading have been undertaken in six pilot projects in build-operate-transfer (BOT)/operation-maintenance-transfer (OMT) modes through electronic instrumentation systems;
- (iii) Procurement of 13 electronic Weigh-in-Motion -cum-Automatic Traffic Counter cum Classifiers (ATCCs) for installation on National Highways for controlling overloading;
- (iv) As part of the National e-Governance Programme, the Government is implementing a mission mode project namely, 'Vahan' and 'Sarathi'. Out of 993 Regional Transport Offices (RTOs)/District Transport Offices (DTOs) in the country, 987 have been computerized. State Transport Departments officials as well as enforcement authorities have been provided access to the data on the National Register for enforcement of overloading through handheld devices.

CBI investigation into corruption cases in MCI

*352. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Ministry on the allegations of corruption cases in the Medical Council of India (MCI);

(b) whether the CBI has conducted any investigation on the alleged corruption cases against officials of MCI during the last five years and the number of such cases which are under investigation; and

(c) whether Government has filed any chargesheet against any officials of MCI who were involved in corruption cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) On the alleged charges of corruption involving the Medical Council of India (MCI) and its former President the Government, as an immediate step, superseded the Council on 15.5.2010 and appointed a six member Board of Governors to discharge the functions of the Council.

(b) As per the information furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), 29 cases (17 Regular Cases and 12 Preliminary Enquiries) have been filed by the Agency against the officials of the Medical Council of India from 2007 to 2012 (up to 31.10.2012). Year-wise details of these cases is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No. The Standing Orders of the Medical Council of India, published with the approval of the Government, empowers the Council to take disciplinary action against its employees.

Statement

*Details of cases registered by CBI during the last 5 years
and current year (2007 to 31.10.2012)*

| Year | No. of cases registered | Status of cases mentioned | | | |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | Charge sheets in RCs | PE converted into RC | Closed | Under investigation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2007 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 2008 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 2009 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 2010 | 22 (12 RCs & 10 PEEs) | 9 | 7 | 5(2 RCs & 3PEs) | 1 (RC) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|--------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|
| 2011 | 5 (4 RCs 1 PE) | 4 | 0 | 1 (PE) | 0 |
| 2012* | 2 (1 RC & 1 PE) | 0 | 0 | 1 (PE) | 1 (RC) |

PE = Preliminary Enquiry, RC = Regular Case.

* Upto 31.10.2012.

Russian offer to ONGC Videsh Ltd.

*353. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Russia has offered a stake in a field operated by Ronseft to the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) Videsh Limited in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether the ONGC Videsh Ltd. has examined the said Russian offer;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the ONGC Videsh Ltd. thereto; and
- (e) the extent to which ONGC is likely to be benefited from such Russian offer?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. YEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Yes. Rosneft invited ONGC Videsh Ltd. to participate jointly with them in the exploration of the two Blocks viz. Magadan-2 and Magadan-3.

(b) The offered blocks Magadan-2 and Magadan-3 are situated in the Okhotsk sea in the eastern part of Russian Federation. The Okhotsk sea is bounded by mainland Russia in the west and north and by Kamchatka-Kuril peninsula towards east and northeast Hokkaido (Japan) to the south.

(c) Yes. ONGC Videsh Limited team visited the data room and blocks are currently under evaluation.

(d) Based on initial evaluation, blocks are indicated to be rank exploratory in nature and involve high risk of investment.

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

Development of internal waterways in Gujarat

*354. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry as on date to increase domestic transportation of goods by pursuing internal waterways in Gujarat as this State has the longest coastal line and increasing transportation of goods through waterways for domestic purposes may reduce burden on surface transport and also minimize fatal accidents;

(b) whether the Ministry has even conducted any study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The development and regulation of waterways (except those which are declared as National Waterways by the Parliament) come under the purview of the respective State Governments. In Gujarat, no waterway stretch has so far been declared as a National Waterway. The responsibility for development and regulation of internal waterways of Gujarat for navigation of goods etc. vests with the State Government.

(b) and (c) A techno-economic feasibility study for development of river Narmada for navigation from Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh to Arabian sea near Bharuch in Gujarat (637 km) has been conducted by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). This stretch of Narmada river included about 160 km in Gujarat and another about 40 km as common border of Gujarat and Maharashtra. According to this study, through navigation on Narmada is not techno economically feasible due to construction of four major dams across the river.

Air quality in Metropolitan cities

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

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of growing air pollution in the Metropolitan and urban areas including Delhi, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for the persistent smog/pollution in these areas:

(c) the number of persons suffering from respiratory disorders recently reported in Delhi due to air pollution and smog; and

(d) whether Government has formulated any scheme to check and improve the air quality of the country's Metropolitan cities particularly the National Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had sponsored a epidemiological study entitled "Effect of Air Pollution on Human Health (adults) in Delhi" which was carried out during 2002-2005 and another study was carried out on "Ambient Air Quality, respiratory Symptoms and Lung Function of Children in Delhi" during 2003-2005. Both studies were carried out by the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata. The findings of both studies have been peer reviewed by AIIMS and ICMR and no definite conclusions could be drawn from these studies.

The CPCB in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards, is monitoring ambient air quality at 537 locations covering 222 cities/towns including 53 metropolitan cities in the country. The persistence of smoggy conditions in certain areas could be attributed to meteorological factors. CPCB has not carried out any assessment of the impact of smog in metropolitan and urban areas including Delhi. Health effects such as manifestation of respiratory ailments could be associated with air pollution. No statistical data is available regarding the number of persons suffering from respiratory disorders caused due to pollution. The steps taken by the Government to control environmental pollution include formulation of a comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities and critically polluted areas, increasing public awareness etc.

Print media for awareness about health programmes

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to avoid or stop advertisement in print media for public awareness on health programmes;

(b) if so, how the Ministry is planning to reach out to that section of population which can only be reached out through print media; and

(c) the details of advertisements given to regional language print media and expenditure incurred on such advertisements on health programmes and schemes, State-wise, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Ministry has no plans to avoid or stop advertisements in print media for public awareness on health programmes. In fact, besides advertisements in print media, issued by Directorate of Advertisement and Visual Publicity (DAVP), the Ministry also reaches out to the rural population by undertaking publicity through Directorate of Field Publicity, Song and Drama Division and through printing of pamphlets, booklets, etc. The Ministry, in collaboration with the Prasar Bharati has started a half an hour dedicated health magazine programme called "Swasth Bharat" being telecast/broadcast in Regional Languages for five days a week through 30 Regional Kendras of Doordarshan and 29 Regional Stations of All India Radio.

The total expenditure incurred by DAVP on advertisements issued in print media on health programmes and schemes for the Ministry is as under:

| | Regional Language-wise Total (Expenditure) | State-wise Total (Expenditure) (In crores) |
|---------|---|---|
| 2009-10 | 11.50 | 38.27 |
| 2010-11 | 6.51 | 24.73 |
| 2011-12 | 6.87 | 25.78 |

The details of expenditure, state-wise and regional language-wise during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise expenditure during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

| State | Expenditure (Rs.) | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 281360 | 163729 | 136344 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 16510582 | 10697260 | 12314658 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 524609 | 360809 | 583041 |
| Assam | 5633185 | 4069600 | 5945720 |
| Bihar | 10068523 | 7047343 | 6825773 |
| Chandigarh | 4670550 | 3004564 | 2592110 |
| Chhattisgarh | 6721981 | 4461970 | 5794092 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | 22790 | 44989 |
| Daman and Diu | 426882 | 83453 | 199930 |
| Delhi | 68939197 | 65469551 | 63503952 |
| Goa | 1563321 | 724799 | 786841 |
| Gujarat | 23071900 | 11653548 | 10848494 |
| Haryana | 4201098 | 2458187 | 4043712 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1369438 | 1018793 | 1704392 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 7050951 | 5612880 | 6073107 |
| Jharkhand | 4823789 | 3346586 | 3778988 |
| Karnataka | 10333761 | 8141806 | 6207866 |
| Kerala | 8299801 | 5933919 | 4868342 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 21333944 | 11338472 | 13422202 |
| Maharashtra | 40855270 | 18999341 | 23505993 |
| Manipur | 1491981 | 984126 | 910174 |
| Meghalaya | 1115566 | 819398 | 1143226 |
| Mizoram | 1207199 | 591755 | 978616 |
| Nagaland | 948485 | 721888 | 581099 |
| Odisha | 12329927 | 7548078 | 7066200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Puducherry | 955457 | 251332 | 403326 |
| Punjab | 11525848 | 4623862 | 4985189 |
| Rajasthan | 21636806 | 11463642 | 14383756 |
| Sikkim | 1061372 | 922555 | 1355802 |
| Tamil Nadu | 19294175 | 10597326 | 11073571 |
| Tripura | 2806274 | 1925538 | 2112430 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 39307547 | 23157655 | 21602776 |
| Uttarakhand | 7434406 | 3309095 | 4111659 |
| West Bengal | 24945246 | 15850105 | 13966189 |

Statement-II*Regional Language-wise expenditure during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

| Regional Language | Expenditure (Rs.) | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Assamese | 2672106 | 1946692 | 2344852 |
| Bengali | 17599917 | 11493842 | 10890521 |
| Bodo | 5902 | 161946 | 64503 |
| Dogri | 21149 | 68724 | 18454 |
| Garo | - | 8225 | 102589 |
| Gujarati | 18764842 | 9266129 | 9126340 |
| Kannada | 4830883 | 3883363 | 3250582 |
| Karbi | - | 33601 | 196621 |
| Khasi | 709530 | 559315 | 619204 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Konkani | 71551 | 30222 | 32725 |
| Maithili | - | - | 27664 |
| Malayalam | 7946487 | 5316825 | 4425869 |
| Manipuri | 1035774 | 703453 | 516651 |
| Marathi | 18783544 | 90633373 | 11067017 |
| Meeteilon | - | - | 76052 |
| Mizo | 642482 | 263349 | 525409 |
| Naga | 89569 | 84985 | 74566 |
| Nepali | 736670 | 455743 | 841345 |
| Odia | 11562662 | 6976343 | 6647821 |
| Punjabi | 9360805 | 3925051 | 4326126 |
| Rajasthani | - | - | 6850 |
| Sanskrit | - | - | 14989 |
| Sindhi | 1346078 | 487826 | 567069 |
| Tamil | 11401976 | 5093162 | 6256035 |
| Telugu | 7469997 | 5296278 | 6712752 |

Simplification of contract process of highways

†*357. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to further simplify the contract process of road and highway projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there have been any cases of irregularity in the present contract process?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) In order to simplify and to bring transparency, e-procurement has been introduced for submission of bids for National Highways and other Centrally sponsored schemes. Annual pre-qualification of the bidders for major projects through e-procurement has also been introduced.

(c) No, Sir.

Lifting of ban on blacklisted companies

*358. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the private and public sector companies found guilty of irregularities and blacklisted under the National Highway Projects during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has lifted the ban against some of the blacklisted companies during the last three years;

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

(d) the reasons and rationale for lifting the ban against these companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) The names of the private and public sector companies found guilty of irregularities and blacklisted/debarred for a specific period under the National Highway Projects during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) to (d) Names of companies on which ban has been lifted along with reasons and rationale for lifting the ban during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Names of the private and public sector companies found guilty of irregularities and blacklisted/debarred for a specific period under the National Highways Projects during the last three years i.e. since 2009-10 to 2011-12 and current year

1. M/s. Span Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
2. M/s. MSV International Inc.
3. M/s. Lion Engineering Consultant

4. M/s. Theme Engineering Services Pvt. Ltd.
5. M/s. Meinhardt (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s. EGIS-BCEOM
7. M/s. Trans-Asia Philippines Inc.
8. M/s. Louis Berger Group Inc.
9. M/s. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.
10. M/s. Patel Engineering
11. M/s. DS Construction
12. M/s. Indramani Construction Pvt. Ltd.
13. M/s. Dayanand Pd Sinha
14. M/s. R.S. Pandey
15. M/s. Surendera Singh
16. M/s. Ganesh Ram Dokania
17. M/s. Madhvi Procon Pvt. Ltd. & its partner
18. M/s. Brijmohan Agrawal
19. M/s. Laxmi Engicon
20. M/s. M.B. Patil Construction Pvt. Ltd.

Statement-II

Name of companies on which has been lifted along with reasons and rationale for lifting the ban during the last three years, i.e. since 2009-10 to 2011-12 and current year

| Sl. No. | Name of the company | Reasons/rationale/or lifting the ban |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | M/s. Span Consultants Pvt. Ltd. | Review Committee of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) after hearing the case has lifted the ban. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|--|--|
| 2 | M/s. MSV International Inc. | By order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi |
| 3 | M/s. Lion Engineering Consultant | By order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi |
| 4 | M/s. Theme Engineering Services Pvt Ltd. | By order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi |
| 5 | M/s. Meinhardt (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd. | Review Committee of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) after hearing the case has lifted the ban |
| 6 | M/s. Louis Berger Group Inc. | Consequent on personal hearing and clarification provided by the consultant, Competent Authority of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has lifted the ban |
| 7 | M/s. Ganesh Ram Dokania | After review of the case, blacklisting suspended for six months |
| 8 | M/s. Hakkim Singh | State Government of Madhya Pradesh has lifted the ban after review of the case |
| 9 | M/s. M.B. Patil Construction Pvt. Ltd. | By intervention of Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai, the ban has been lifted |

Heavy vehicle driving training institute in Odisha

*359.SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy vehicle driving training institutes operating in Odisha;

(b) whether the State Government of Odisha has requested for more of such training institutes in the State;

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by the Central Government to establish more such centres in the State; and

(d) whether road accidents have increased in the State due to lack of trained drivers?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) This Ministry under the scheme "Model Driving Training Schools" had provided financial assistance to the Government of Odisha during the year 2005-06, for setting up Driver Training Institute at Chandikhole, District Jajpur, Odisha. The institute is ready for starting of classes by the first week of January, 2013.

(b) The Ministry had received a proposal in November, 2010 for setting up Heavy Motor Vehicle Driver Training Institute at Koraput, Odisha.

(c) Presently, the Ministry is appraising the scheme for "Setting up Institute of Driving Training and Research" before its implementation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) The number of road accidents have decreased in Odisha during the year 2011. However, road accidents are an outcome of interplay of number of factors which *inter-alia* includes growth of motor vehicle populations, types of vehicles on the road, speed of vehicles, condition of road infrastructure, human error, enforcement etc. It is not possible to attribute it to any single factor.

National Health Bill

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

(a) whether the National Health Bill aimed at ensuring safe and efficacious drugs at affordable prices, has been finalised;

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be introduced in Parliament; and

(c) if not, by when the proposed Bill is expected to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such Bill is proposed at present.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**International flights from Madhya Pradesh**

†2636. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) the total number of airports run by the Airports Authority of India situated in Madhya Pradesh, location-wise;
- (b) the number of airports out of these which are proposed to be upgraded to international standard and the steps taken in this regard so far;
- (c) by when the international flights are likely to be started from the State;
- (d) whether any proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is pending for approval before the Ministry; and
- (e) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken on the proposal?

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

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

(c) As for the commencement of international flights is concerned, it is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. No proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for development of airports is pending for approval in this Ministry.

Completion of upgradation work in Chennai Airport

2637. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has missed the deadline for completion of upgradation work in Chennai airport;

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

(c) whether this has put a hold on increasing the number of flights to and from Chennai; and

(d) by when the ongoing work will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since it is an operational airport, site for execution of work had to be arranged without affecting the ongoing operations of the airport. The completion of the project is also delayed due to delay in obtaining the defence land where A/c Plant room and Power House were to be constructed. Further, there was delay in conducting pre-commissioning trial runs for the Domestic and International operations due to delay in obtaining power supply for the Project.;

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Work for upgradation and expansion of Chennai Airport has been completed and is likely to be commissioned in January, 2013.

Operational plan submitted by Kingfisher airlines

2638. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kingfisher Airlines has submitted any operational plan to the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No Sir, Kingfisher Airline has not submitted any operational plan to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

Reinstatement of tainted DGCA officials

2639. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the officials of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) found guilty of fraud and suspended during the last three years;

(b) whether some of the tainted officials of DGCA against whom Central Vigilance Commission and the Ministry had recommended major penalty and were under suspension being found guilty of fraud, have been reinstated with no action against them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for no action against them and their reinstating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Following officials of DGCA were suspended under various charges:

- (1) Shri A.K. Sharan, Joint Director General
- (2) Shri Praveen Kumar, Section Officer
- (3) Shri D.S. Sada, Assistant
- (4) Shri T.K. Gopinath, Private Secretary
- (5) Shri Raje Bhatnagar, Dy. Director (Airworthiness)
- (6) Shri Pradeep Kumar, Assistant Director (Aircraft Engineering Directorate)
- (7) Shri Kasim Ansari, Sr. Draughtsman (Aircraft Engineering Directorate)
- (8) Shri M.J. Bhattacharya, UDC

As approved by the HMCA and CVC disciplinary proceedings for major penalty have already been initiated against these officials and they have also been charge sheeted. The disciplinary proceedings are still under process and the charges framed against these officials are yet to be proved. The suspension of some of these was reviewed and it was found that they can not temper with evidence. So these officials have been reinstated with the approval of the competent authority.

Suspension of Shri A.K. Sharan, Joint Director General was revoked *vide* MoCA order dated 17/21.08.2012. He has also been posted in DGCA. Suspension of Sh. Praveen Kumar, Section Officer was reinstated *vide* MoCA Order

dated 30-11-2012 and has been posted in BCAS, New Delhi. Suspension of Shri D.S. Sada, Section Officer (now reverted as Assistant) was revoked by MoCA Order dated 30-11-2012 and reverted to the post of Assistant and is posted in BCAS, New Delhi.

(d) The disciplinary proceedings are still underway against the reinstated officials.

Surrender of leased premises at Heathrow airport by AI

2640. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has failed to surrender the leased premises at Heathrow airport, which remained unused for nine years;

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

(c) whether failure to surrender the leased premises at Heathrow airport resulted in loss of several crores of rupees to Air India;

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

(e) whether Government would inquire into the matter and fix responsibility in this regard and the loss would be recovered from the guilty;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air India has been using the leased Cargo warehouse located at the Heathrow Airport since 1968 and the lease agreement is for 50 years *i.e.* up to January, 2019. The aforesaid property was fully utilized till 2008 for Cargo when the Department of Transport, United Kingdom withdrew the regulated status accorded to Air India handling Agent to handle the Cargo from AI warehouse. Subsequent to 2008, Air India is using aforesaid warehouse to keep AI stores, including heavy equipment.

(c) to (g) Do not arise.

New national air cargo policy

2641. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has finalised a new national air cargo policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether air cargo accounts for over 30 per cent of the total merchandise trade in and out of the country;
- (e) whether adequate capacity is available at airports for increasing air cargo transportation;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the significance of air cargo to the economic growth of the country this Ministry had set up a Working Group on Air Cargo/Express Service Industry. One of the recommendations of the said Working Group is to lay down a comprehensive policy frame work governing air cargo operations in the country. With a view to steer through the reforms suggested in the Report of the Working Group, the Ministry has constituted Air Cargo Logistic Promotion Board an Inter-Ministerial Group.

(d) Yes, Sir. In terms of value, it is over 30 per cent of total merchandise trade.

(e) to (g) The upgradation of facilities at the airport is a continuous process and is done as per the requirements.

Withdrawal of J-class facilities in AI flights to NER

2642. SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the withdrawal of J Class facilities in Air India flights to the North Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

- (d) if so, the details thereof including the outcome; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to commercial reasons, Air India has changed aircraft with mixed configuration to single configuration only on two routes, namely Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal and v.v. and Kolkata-Imphal and v.v., with effect from 01.09.2012.

- (c) to (e) Do not arise.

Profit and loss data on all routes of Air India

2643. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the routes on which Air India is operating internationally during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;
- (b) whether Air India has prepared profit and loss account data on all routes as has been directed by the Ministry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the period for which the above data has been prepared by the Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) and (d) Air India prepares Route Economics for the network on monthly basis. The analysis for April-October, 2012, is as under:

| Sl. No. | Particulars | No. of Services |
|---------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Services not meeting Cash Cost | 95 |
| 2. | Services meeting Cash Cost but not meeting Total Cost | 82 |
| 3. | Services meeting Total Cost | 12 |
| | TOTAL | 189 |

Manpower integration in AI and IA

2644. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether manpower integration following the merger of Air India and Indian Airlines has been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for non completion of integration of the manpower?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to look into the harmonisation of wage, salary, work practices etc of all categories of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines, Government had constituted a Committee of external experts under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd.) D.M. Dharmadhikari. The Committee has given its recommendations broadly in four areas namely Level mapping, career Progression, wage and Salary structure and other related issues like passage facilities, pension scheme, voluntary retirement scheme etc. The Committee's report has been accepted by the Government and sent to Air India for implementation. Air India has further constituted committees for carrying out implementation of the recommendation of the Dharmadhikari Committee. Implementation of Dharmadhikari Committee recommendation with regard to Non-Licensed Category of employees is almost complete. For licensed Category of employees, certain dispensation are required from Cabinet, for which Ministry has already initiated the note.

Air surveillance by Pawan Hans

2645. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to improve air surveillance, involving a substantial amount of Rs.10,000 crores by public sector Pawan Hans Limited;
- (b) if so, whether this sensitive work would be solely performed by Pawan Hans or due to financial, operational, manpower constraints, some other well-established helicopter companies would also be associated; and

(c) the present inventory of Pawan Hans with regard to helicopters and their operation-profile relating to optimum utilization of built-in anticipated full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No sir, No such plan at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present Pawan Hans has 45 helicopters of its own. Further, 2 new Mi 172 helicopters received are under clearance by DGCA. Regarding operational profile, Pawan Hans has been providing its services in areas of Offshore Oil and Gas E & P, North East, State Govts., Inter-island connectivity, Passenger Transportation etc. Further, in order to promote heli tourism in the country, Pawan Hans has taken various initiatives in the area of promoting tourism and providing connectivity to inaccessible areas.

Suspension of flying licence of Kingfisher Airlines

2646. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of suspension of the flying licence of Kingfisher Airlines on 21 October, 2012;

(b) whether Government is aware of its impact on the passengers using air transport having to pay more due to increase in fares during the festive season;

(c) if so, what is Government's plan to solve this problem; and

(d) whether Government is planning to revive Kingfisher's licence in the near future as it will otherwise expire on 31 December, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Airfares have not gone up only due to suspension of Kingfisher Airline. There are other reasons for fluctuation in airfares which includes hike in 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.

With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein airlines were asked to display on their respective website the tariff sheet route-wise across its network in various fare categories in the manner it is offered in the market. The intention behind the above directions is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

(d) The revival of the Kingfisher Airline will depend on the submission of a concrete and reliable revival plan ensuring safe, reliable, efficient and sustainable scheduled air transport services to the satisfaction of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

Withdrawal of air services on profit making routes by AI

2647. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has withdrawn from a number of routes including some profitable ones during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the average employee aircraft ratio in Air India is on the higher side as compared to other aviation operators in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As on 31.01.2012, the aircraft to employee ratio in Air India was 1:237. There is no benchmark for aircraft: employee ratio in the industry. It varies from airline to airline depending upon the nature and extent of functions performed in house as well as the operational network of that airline. Most of the airlines have outsourced majority of their non-core functions such as aircraft major maintenance activities, ground handling activities, vigilance, transport, medical, civil engineering, etc and also do not maintain departments such as Raj Bhasha, Internal Audit, etc. where as Air India performs these functions in house. The Government has approved hiving off the MRO and Groud handling business by Air India to its subsidiary companies viz Air India Engineering Services Ltd. (AIESL) and Air India

Air Transport Services Ltd. (AIATSL), which would bring down the number of employees in Air India and improve the Aircraft: Employee ratio to 1:92.

Waving off outstanding loans on airline companies

†2648. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of loans outstanding on Air India as well as on private air carriers;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to waive off these loans to relieve these companies;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is also considering to take action against these companies and the names of companies against whom action has been taken; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As on 31.7.2012, the loans taken by Air India amounted to Rs.47,226 crore. Ministry of Civil Aviation does not maintain the information about the loans taken by private airlines.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Undue benefits to Delhi International Airports Ltd.

2649. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given undue benefits to Delhi International Airports Limited (DIAL); and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Decline in passengers traffic from Chennai, Coimbatore and Trichy Airports

2650. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a decline in passenger traffic from Chennai, Coimbatore and Trichy airports;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;

- (c) whether Government has received any complaints from passengers affected by ongoing work in these airports; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Passenger traffic declined during 2012-13 compared to 2011-12 (April-September) at all the three airports namely, Chennai, Coimbatore and Trichy due to global economic slowdown, sharp rise in the prices of ATF, increase in airfares etc. All these factors also led to a reduction in total passenger traffic in the country as a whole.

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has received complaints from general public at Chennai airport relating to difficulty for car parking in the arrival area due to barricades erected in front of the Terminal Building. These barricades have since been removed and sufficient parking space has been made available.

AAI has not received any complaint from general public at Coimbatore and Trichy International airports and no work is in progress at these two international airports.

Air services between Delhi-Myanmar

2651. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to absence of air services between Delhi and Myanmar, passengers and tourists in this sector are facing great difficulties;

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

(c) whether Government has signed any bilateral agreement for operating flights between New Delhi and Myanmar; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not starting the services as per agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) A revised Air Services Agreement has been signed between India and Myanmar on 28th May, 2012. Taking into account passengers' requirement, M/s SpiceJet has been granted traffic rights (seven services per week) to operate on Delhi-Dhaka-Yangon sector to be operationalized during Winter Schedule 2012-13.

Complaints of NRIs regarding AI flights

2652. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the difficulties faced by the NRIs during their journey by Air India flights;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received by the Ministry; and

(c) the action taken by the Ministry to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry is receiving complaints from NRI's highlighting their difficulties faced during Air India flights. The complaints mainly corresponds to Kerala-Gulf sector and relates to cancellation of flights, hike in air fare and flight timings etc.

(c) Kerala-Gulf is a strategic market for Air India and its subsidiary Air India Express. Air India Express is trying to hire/recruit dedicated pilots for its fleet so that schedule integrity is maintained. It has chalked out a detailed time bound plan to recruit pilots so that scarcity of pilots can be addressed. Air India Express is a Low Cost Carrier, hence, fare is always kept at a lower level but it has to be commercially viable also. Air India Express also operates additional flights during festival season like Onam, Eid and school vacations to mitigate the difficulties faced by the passengers.

Violation of FRA by the Forest Advisory Committee

2653. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether Forest Advisory Committee is diverting forests to industries in blatant violation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has received representations against the violation of FRA from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on the representations from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons for giving preference to industrialists in lieu of forest dwellers?

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

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

(c) to (e) The Minister for Tribal Affairs made certain suggestions regarding compliance to provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 while processing and according approval to the proposals seeking prior approval of Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose.

After examination of the matter in the MoEF, it has been observed that the Forest Advisory Committee while recommending grant of stage-I approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose stipulates a condition that such approval shall be subject to fulfillment *inter alia* of a condition that the State Government shall complete settlement of rights, in accordance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 on the forest land to be diverted and submit the documentary evidence stipulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) in their letter No. 11-9/1998-FC (pt.) dated

03.08.2009, in support thereof to the MoEF. The stage-II/final approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is accorded by the MoEF only after the documentary evidences stipulated in the said letter dated 03.08.2009 are received by the MoEF.

However for future proposals, it has been since clarified that the State Governments should only send proposals with documents of compliance of FRA.

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

**Utilisation of funds for implementation of programmes relating
to prevention of pollution**

2654. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were instances of poor financial management in the implementation of projects related to control and prevention of water pollution in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned for these projects and amount spent by the Government originally for the last three years;

(d) whether there is a gap between the sanctioned amount and originally spent amount; and

(e) if so, what measures Government has taken to ensure that funds are spent timely and for the purpose it was sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has been implementing a number of schemes for prevention and control of water pollution in the country under which financial assistance is provided to the State implementing agencies. These X schemes are ongoing in nature. Details of State-wise and scheme-wise releases made during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). The funds under different schemes are released to various State Government's or State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees or other agencies as the case may be,

only after receipt of utilization certificates and satisfactory progress reports for previous releases. The funds released, if not utilized during the financial year for which the funds were released are carried forward to the next financial year. The Central Pollution Control Board and MoEF conducts inspections of various projects and timely corrective action are taken whenever necessary.

Statement

Details of State-wise and Scheme-wise releases during the last three years

| (Rs. in crore) | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sl. No | State/Scheme | 2009-10 Release | 2010-11 Release | 2011-12 Release |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Assistance for Abatement of Pollution | | | | |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.12 | 00.00 | 0.03 |
| | Assam | 0.03 | 0.67 | 00.00 |
| | Bihar | 00.00 | 0.50 | 00.00 |
| | Chandigarh | 0.24 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| | Delhi Government | 0.69 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| | Gujarat | 0.56 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| | Goa | 00.00 | 0.46 | 0.80 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | 00.00 | 0.07 | 00.00 |
| | Karnataka | 00.00 | 0.38 | 0.42 |
| | Maharashtra | 00.00 | 0.21 | 00.00 |
| | Manipur | 0.22 | 0.34 | 1.03 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 0.63 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| | Meghalaya | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.74 |
| | Mizoram | 0.15 | 0.22 | 0.98 |
| | Nagaland | 0.08 | 0.69 | 00.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Odisha | 0.01 | 0.10 | 00.00 |
| | Punjab | 0.64 | 00.00 | 0.81 |
| | Puducherry | 0.09 | 00.00 | 0.22 |
| | Sikkim | 00.00 | 0.23 | 0.05 |
| | Tripura | 0.09 | 0.13 | 0.54 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 00.00 | 1.00 | 00.00 |
| | TOTAL | 4.10 | 5.77 | 5.93 |

2 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Andhra Pradesh | 0.60 | - | - |
| | Gujarat | 3.05 | 4.19 | 2.00 |
| | Maharashtra | 0.50 | 1.51 | 0.70 |
| | Rajasthan | 0.82 | - | - |
| | TOTAL | 4.97 | 5.70 | 2.70 |

3 National River Conservation Plan

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|------|
| | Andhra Pradesh | 36.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Bihar | 15.37 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| | Gujarat | 0.00 | 0.39 | 0.00 |
| | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Haryana | 14.90 | 4.10 | 0.00 |
| | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.96 | 0.00 |
| | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 0.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Maharashtra | 7.38 | 11.82 | 0.00 |
| | Odisha | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Punjab | 0.00 | 45.75 | 47.53 |
| | Rajasthan | 20.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 |
| | Tamil Nadu | 3.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 112.80 | 238.59 | 70.75 |
| | Uttarakhand | 17.94 | 31.88 | 0.00 |
| | West Bengal | 57.08 | 194.13 | 0.00 |
| | Delhi | 66.50 | 83.29 | 34.88 |
| | Sikkim | 15.00 | 26.14 | 9.30 |
| | TOTAL | 367.86 | 657.05 | 187.46 |

4 National Lake Conservation Plan

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.90 |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | 27.85 | 17.43 | 41.00 |
| | Karnataka | 0.00 | 6.50 | 0.00 |
| | Maharashtra | 3.77 | 2.75 | 0.50 |
| | Rajasthan | 4.64 | 6.28 | 14.00 |
| | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 |
| | West Bengal | 0.00 | 01.30 | 3.50 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | 2.73 | 12.70 | 19.00 |
| | Odisha | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Nagaland | 5.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | TOTAL | 44.80 | 49.96 | 79.90 |

Environmental Clearance to Ennore Thermal Power Plant

2655. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of power projects are pending with the Central Government for want of various clearances:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that a fresh 800 MW Ennore Thermal Power Project is pending with Government for environmental clearance for the last several years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to accord early clearance for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A total of 14 thermal power and 12 hydro power projects for environmental clearance and 13 power projects requiring diversion of forest land are pending in the Ministry. The details are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (See below).

(c) to (e) Application for consideration for environmental clearance for 2×800 MW Ennore Imported Coal Based Thermal Power Project of M/s TANGEDCO (TNEB) was received in the Ministry in April, 2012. The proposal was examined in the Ministry and was placed before the Expert Appraisal Committee (Thermal Power) for appraisal in its 50th Meeting held during June 25-26, 2012. The Expert Appraisal Committee (Thermal Power) noted few discrepancies in the Environment Impact Assessment Report and has sought additional information to be submitted to the Ministry for taking its decision, which is awaited. The EIA Notification, 2006 prescribes a time limit of 105 days from the day of receipt of complete information for according environmental clearance.

Statement-I

Pending Thermal Power Projects for Environmental Clearance as on 30.11.2012

| Sl. No. | Project Details |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Chhattisgarh | |
| 1 | No: J-13012/69/2010-IA II (T) Name: Proposed 2x660 MW Imported Coal based TPP in Korba Tehsil & Distt, in Chhattisgarh. Company: M/s. Lanco Amarkantak Power Ltd. |

12

- 2 No: J3012/97/2007-IA II (T)
 Name: 2×800 MW Coal based Lara Sugar Thermal Power Plant in Raigarh
 Distt., in Chhattisgarh
 Company: M/s. NTPC Ltd.

Karnataka

- 3 No. J-13012/92/2011-IA.II(T)
 Name: Expansion by addition of 30 MW of Co-generation Power Plant at
 District Belgaum
 State: Karnataka
 Company: M/s. Shree Renuka Sugars Ltd.

Madhya Pradesh

- 4 No. J-13012/212/2010-IA.II(T)
 Name: Expansion by addition of 3×660 MW Sasan Ultra Mega Power
 Project at
 District Singrauli
 State: Madhya Pradesh
 Company: M/s. Sasan Power Ltd.
- 5 No. J-13012/53/2011-IA.II(T)
 Name: 380 MW Gas Based CCPP Plant at village Vijaipur
 District: Guna
 State: Madhya Pradesh
 Company: M/s. GAIL (India) Ltd.

Maharashtra

- 6 No: J-13012/112/08-IA-II (T)
 Name: 2100 MW Gas based combined cycle power plant at village
 Kondgaon, Taluka Roha
 District: Raigad, Maharashtra
 Company: M/s. Urban Energy Generation Pvt. Ltd.
-

1

2

7

No. J13012/80/2011-IA.II(T)

Name: 21 MW Bagasse Based Co-Generation Project at village Pangari
District- Beed

State: Maharashtra

Company: M/s. Vaidyanath Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.

Odisha

8

No. J-13012/25/2007-IA.II(T)

Name: 2×660MW/2×700MW Tentuli Thermal Power Plant in District
Angul,

State: Odisha

Company: M/s. Mahanadi Aban Power Ltd.

(M/s. NSL Nagapattinum Power & Infratech Pvt. Ltd.)

9

No. J-13012/04/2009-IA.II(T)

Name: 4000 MW Coal based Ultra Mega Power Project of near
Bhedabahal village in Sundergarh Tehsil

District: Sundergarh

State: Odisha

Company: M/s. Odisha Integerated Power Ltd.

Tamil Nadu

10

No. M3012/87/2009-IA.II(T)

Name: 1320 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Project at

Village: Perunthottam & Agaraperunthottam

Taluk: Sirkazhi

District: Nagapattinam Tamil Nadu

Company: M/s. Sindya Power Generating Company Pvt. Ltd.

11

No. M3012/155/2008-IA.II(T)

Name: 4000 MW UMPP of at village

Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram,

State: Tamil Nadu

Company: M/s Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.

1

2

Uttar Pradesh

- 12 No: J3012/148/08-IA-II (T)
Name: Expansion of existing power plant from 741.7 MW to 999.7 MW at Renusagar, District; Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd.
- 13 No. J3012/06/2009-IA.II(T)
Name: 4×50 MW Captive Coal Based Thermal Power Plant and 1.0 MTPA Cement Grinding Unit and 1.0 MTPA Coal Washery at village Churk Taluk: Robertganj
District: Sonebhadra State: Uttar Pradesh
Company: M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.
- 14 No. J-13012/92/2011-IA.II(T)
Name: 2x660 MW Coal based Extension Units at Obra Thermal Power Station, District Sonebhadra
State: Uttar Pradesh
Company: M/s. UP Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.

Statement-II

Pending Hydroelectric Power Projects for Environmental Clearance as on 30.11.2012.

| Sl. No | State | Hydroelectric Project Details |
|--------|-------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Karnataka | Gundia Hydroelectric Project (200 MW) in District: Hassan and Dakshin Kannada, Karnataka by M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. |
| 2 | Uttarakhand | Naitwari Mori HEP (60 MW) Project in District: Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand by M/s. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. |
| 3 | Uttarakhand | Devsari HEP (252 MW) in District: Chamoli, Uttarakhand by M/s. Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 4 | Manipur | Loktak Downstream HEP (66 MW) in District: Tamenglong, Manipur by M/s. NHPC Ltd |
| 5 | Arunachal Pradesh | Hirong HEP (500 MW) Project in District: West Siang Arunachal Pradesh by M/s. Jaypee Arunachal Power Ltd. |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh | Dhaura-Sidh HEP Project (66 MW) District: Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh by M/s. SJVN Ltd. |
| 7 | Madhya Pradesh | Bina Complex Irrigation and Multipurpose Project (24 MW + 10 MW) District: Sagar in Madhya Pradesh M/s. Water Resources Department, Govt, of Madhya Pradesh. |
| 8 | Himachal Pradesh | Lurhi HEP Stage-I Project (775 MW) District: Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh by M/s. SJVN Ltd. |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | Seli HEP Project (400 MW) District: Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh by M/s. Moser Baer Projects Ltd. |
| 10 | Sikkim | Teesta-IV HEP Project (520 MW) in North Sikkim District, Sikkim by M/s. NHPC Ltd. |
| 11 | Himachal Pradesh | Chhatru HEP Project (120 MW) District: Lahul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh by M/s. DCM Shriram Infrastructure Ltd |
| 12 | Jammu and Kashmir | Baglihar Stage-II HEP Project (450 MW) in Ramban District, Jammu and Kashmir by M/s. Jammu and Kashmir Development Power Corporation |

Statement-III

*Details of Proposals Seeking Prior Approval of Genral Government Under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for
Diversion of Forest Land For Power Projects (Hydel, Thermal and Wind Power) Pending Before the Government of India*

As on: 04.12.2012

| Sl.No. | Name of Proposal | State | Category of Project | Remarks |
|--------|---|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Diversion of 5056.50 Ha of Forest Land in Favour of M/s. NHPC for Construction of Dibang Multipurpose Project (3000 MW) on Dibang River in Lower Dibang Valley of Lower Dibang District of Arunachal Pradesh. | Arunachal Pradesh | Hydel | SIR Awaited Since 14.09.2011. Again Requested on 12.11.2012 to Ro to Carry Out Site Inspection |
| 2 | Diversion of 313.88 Ha of Forest Land for Construction of tato-II Hydro Electric Project (700 MW) on Siyom River in West Siang District in F/o M/s. Tato Hydro Power (P) Ltd. | Arunachal Pradesh | Hydel | Placed before FAC on 17-18 September, Eds (Cumulative Study) |

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

71

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--|------------------|-------|--|
| 3 | Diversion of 276.1875 Ha Forest Land in Favour of M/s. Seli Hydro Electric Power Company Ltd. for the Construction of 400 MW Seli Hydro Electric Project with in the Jurisdiction of Lahaul Forest Division, District Lahaul and Spiti. Himachal Pradesh | Himachal Pradesh | Hydel | SIR Received and Under Process. |
| 4 | Tipaimukh Hydro Electric (M) Project | Manipur | Hydel | Proposal for Reconstitute of Sub-Committee of FAC Has been Submitted |
| 5 | Diversion of Forest Land for 1551.60 Ha of Forest Land under the Forest (Conservation), Act, 1980 Got Construction of Tipaimukh Hydro Elctrict Project in Mizoram | Mizoram | Hydel | Placed before FAC. Sub Committee of FAC to visit the Site |
| 6 | Diversion of 40.47ha of Forest Land for Construction of Nara | Punjab | Hydel | Placed before FAC on 26 & 27 November. |

72

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | |
|----|--|-------------|-------|--|
| | Dam and Allied Works in Village Nara Tehsil and Distt. Hoshiarpur Under Forest Division Hoshiarpur. | | | |
| 7 | Diversion of 143.4928 Ha of Forest Land for Construction of 520 MW Hep Teesta Stage-IV under Mangan and Dzongu Range in North District of Sikkim By NHPC Limited, Sikkim. | Sikkim | Hydel | Placed before FAC on 26 & 27 November. |
| 8 | Kothli Bhel Hydro Electric Power Project (Stage II, 530 MW) in Favour of NHPC | Uttaranchal | Hydel | Placed before FAC on 26 & 27 November. |
| 9 | Diversion of Forest Land for Construction of 320 MW Kotlibhel Hydro Electric Project Stage-IB Devprayag in Favour of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) | Uttaranchal | Hydel | Placed before FAC on 26 & 27 November. |
| 10 | Diversion of 217.522 Ha of Forest Land for Construction of 261 MW Rupsiabagar-Khasiyabara Hydro-Electric Project in Favour of NTPC Ltd. | Uttaranchal | Hydel | Placed before FAC on 26 & 27 November. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 74 |
|----|--|----------------|------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 11 | Diversion of 197.173 Ha. of Forest Land for 252 MW Devsari Hydro Electric Project on River Pinder in Tehsil Tharali, Distt. Chamoli in Favour of M/s. SJVN | Uttaranchal | Hydel | Placed before FAC on 26 & 27 November. | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 12 | Diversion of 49.06 Ha. of Forest Land in Kunukuntla RF of Ananthapur Division, for Setting Up 29.06 MW Wind Power Project, in Favour of M/s. Enercon Wind Farms (Andhra Pradesh) Pvt. Ltd. | Andhra Pradesh | Wind Power | Placed before FAC on 17 & 18 Sep. and FAC Recommendations Are Under Consideration. | |
| 13 | Diversion of 224 Ha of Forest Land in Jathinakatt North East and South East Reserved Forest Uchchangidurga RF and Other Forest Areas in Harapanahalli Range of Davanagere Forest Division for the Establishment of 159.60 MW Windpower Project in Favour of M/s. Sarjan Realities Limited, Bangalore | Karnataka | Wind Power | SIR Awaited Since 30.4.2012 | |
| | | | | | Unstarred Questions |

Measures to improve the environmental situation

2656. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps Government has taken to improve the environment situation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government issued any circular in this regard to the companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Government is committed to protect, conserve and improve the environment situation in the country. These objectives are well supported by a set of legislative and regulatory measures such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Besides legislative measures, a National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992, a Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution, 1992 and the National Environment Policy, 2006 also guide the Ministry's work.

The Government has taken up several steps to improve the performance of industries/companies to meet the prescribed/stipulated pollution control norms. These steps include:

- (i) Regular vigilance by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards for verifying the compliance by the industries and taking actions against the erring industries.
- (ii) Implementation of charter worked out with the industrial sectors under the corporate responsibility for environmental protection.
- (iii) Implementation of action plans for restoration of environmental quality in critically polluted industrial clusters.
- (iv) Establishing and promoting concept of common effluent treatment plants to treat the waste water generated by the medium and small scale industries.

- (v) Development of standards with respect to polluting categories of industries and enforcing them through State Pollution Control Boards.

Study on Asiatic Lions

2657. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) the details of action taken by the Ministry in consultation with State Government of Gujarat for conducting detailed study on probable impact of unprecedented climatic conditions on the Asiatic Lions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the quantum of funds will be allocated in this regard and the criteria of this detailed study;
- (d) whether any study has already been conducted in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the output of the study and the details of action has been taken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Presently there is no such proposal with this Ministry.

(d) and (e) No such study has been conducted by this Ministry in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat.

Collaboration with ICMR on environmental problems

2658. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had been collaborating with the Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) to tackle the public health issues arising out from environmental problems;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that any suggestions has been received from ICMR to control the menace of environmental pollution; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) are jointly addressing the issues related to environmental health. MoEF has constituted an Apex Committee and a Working Group to address the environmental health issues which include developing/formulating strategies, identifying thrust areas, review activities on environmental health, etc. This Apex Committee and Working Group also have representation from ICMR.

Forest clearance to Rengali Canal Project in Odisha

2659. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals of the State Government of Odisha relating to environment and forest pending clearance and the details of their present status;
- (b) whether forest clearance of Rengali Canal (left bank canal phase-II and right bank canal) is receiving priority attention for clearance; and
- (c) if so, the probable time for clearance of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) There are 65 projects pending for environmental clearance (Industry, 10; Thermal, 2; Infrastructure, 15; Coal Mine, 11; Non-Coal Mine, 27) due to non-submission of information by the project proponent/State Government. Seventeen projects for the grant of Stage-I approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are under various stages of examination.

(b) and (c) Stage-I approval for 2107.0 ha of forest land involved in Rengali Irrigation Project was granted by the Ministry on 21.11.1996. Stage-II clearance was granted for 812.0 ha. of forest land by the Ministry on 14.05.2003 in the first Phase involving entire reservoir and portions of Left Bank Canal (LBC) and Right Bank Canal (RBC) systems of the project. For the construction of remaining portions of LBC and RBC system in the 2nd Phase, Stage-II clearance is required for the balance 1295.0 ha. of forest land. For this purpose complete compliance reports on the stipulations imposed by the Ministry in their Stage-I and Stage-II (part) approvals are yet to be submitted by the User Agency.

Measures for making Yamuna river water potable

2660. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has so far been spent by the State Governments of Delhi and Uttar Pradesh to make the Yamuna river water potable;

(b) whether it is a fact that latest report of the Central Pollution Control Board shows that Yamuna water still resembles that of a drain; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) No scheme was sanctioned for making Yamuna river water potable. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution in various rivers under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) by providing financial assistance to the concerned State Governments. To supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna, the Ministry has been providing financial assistance in a phased manner to Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP). The expenditure incurred under Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I and II in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi is as under:

| State | Expenditure in YAP Phase-I (including state share) (as on June, 2012) (Rs. In Lakh) | Expenditure in YAP Phase-II (including state share) (as on June, 2012) (Rs. in Lakh) | Total Expenditure (including state share) (as on June, 2012) (Rs. in Lakh) |
|-------|---|--|---|
| Delhi | 16069.53 | 49882.90 | 65952.43 |
| U.P. | 27552.47 | 13596.68 | 41149.15 |

(b) and (c) In compliance to directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has submitted on 12.09.2012 their water quality monitoring report on river Yamuna based on water samples of the river collected during August, 2012 from 14 locations in the stretch from Hathnikund to Agra in the States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. As per the report of CPCB, the cumulative assessment of the key parameters of water quality viz. pH, Dissolved

Oxygen (DO), Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Ammonia and Total Coliforms indicates that river Yamuna is not conforming to the desired levels from Hathnikund to Agra due to higher concentration of one or the other criteria pollutants. However, in terms of BOD, an important water quality parameter, the water quality in the stretch of river Yamuna from Hathnikund to Palla meets the prescribed standards, while it does not meet the desired standards in the river stretch from Nizamuddin Bridge in Delhi to Agra.

The water quality of Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to a large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

Protection of migratory birds at Chilka lake in Odisha

2661. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sojourn of migratory birds in the Chilka lake is not safe;
- (b) whether the poachers are unabatedly killing the winged guests; and
- (c) if so, the details of steps the Ministry is taking to ensure that poaching activity is totally checked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The management and protection of Chilka lake is looked after by the Jammu and Kashmir State Government of Odisha. As per information received from the State Government, the Chilka lake is quite safe and it is not felt that poachers are continuously killing the winged guests. The State Government has further informed that 19 numbers of patrolling squads, 69 numbers of staff, and 13 numbers of boats are continuously placed into service for the safety of birds in Chilka lake.

Survey on deaths due to pollution

†2662. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that thousands of people die every year due to pollution;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details of the report of the said survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) According to some epidemiological studies, health effects such as manifestation of respiratory and cardiovascular ailments etc. could be associated with air pollution. However, due to various confounding factors, no conclusive data is established indicating relationship between pollution and consequential health impacts. No statistical data is available regarding the number of deaths caused due to pollution.

Environmental clearance to irrigation projects of Rajasthan

2663. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the irrigation projects submitted by the State Government of Rajasthan for environmental clearance;
- (b) the present status of these projects; and
- (c) the reasons for delay in providing environmental clearance to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) A proposal for irrigation project namely Parwan Major Irrigation-cum-Drinking Water Project in Jhalawar District of Rajasthan has been received and the Environmental Clearance (EC) was granted 30.09.2011. No other irrigation project has been received from Government of Rajasthan for Environmental Clearance.

Pollution level in Ganga river

2664. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is reportedly found that water of the river Ganga fails to meet the drinking and bathing standards beyond hilly regions, *i.e.* Rishikesh;

(b) whether the report also revealed that the river Ganga is most polluted in Kanpur and resembles that of a drain as lots of dangerous chemical waste of the factories are discharged directly in the river;

(c) whether it is also found that the Ganga water has now become dangerous and causing fatal diseases like cancer; and

(d) if so, the details of remedial steps Government propose to take to clean Ganga in near future so that its water effectively may be used for irrigation and drinking purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Based on the assessment of water quality reported by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on the basis of data collected at the monitoring stations, the river water does not meet the criteria prescribed for drinking purpose without treatment. The water quality does not meet the bathing criteria with respect to Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) during certain parts of the year at certain locations.

(b) The stretch of river from Kanpur to Kannauj is critical in terms of pollution, mainly due to discharge of domestic sewage and industrial effluents.

(c) There are no reports with this Ministry to suggest that Ganga water is causing fatal diseases. As per the information received from National Centre for Disease Information and Research (ICMR), the National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP), Bangaluru does not have any Population Based Cancer Registries along the course of the Ganga. The NCRP has also informed that it is not possible for them to say whether incidence of cancer is high along the course of Ganga.

(d) The Central Government has set up the National Ganga River Basin Management Authority (NGRBA) as an empowered planning, financial, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga. The NGRBA resolved that under Mission Clean Ganga, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents shall flow into Ganga by 2020. Projects with an outlay of Rs. 2600 crore have already been sanctioned under NGRBA framework for implementation by the State Governments for pollution abatement and conservation of river Ganga.

UN report on climate change

†2665. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a report recently released by United Nation's (UN) Environment Programme regarding climate change;

(b) if so, whether this report expresses concern regarding environment getting toxic throughout the world;

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

(d) whether this report also outlines the reasons responsible for such a scenario;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether Government has any plans to resolve this problem in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (e) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has released a report in 2012 on Emissions Gap. As per the report, the global emissions in 2020 are likely to be 58Gt (gigatonnes) of carbon-dioxide equivalent if action is not taken by nations to reduce emissions to keep the global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius. The report points out that even if the most ambitious level of pledges and commitments were implemented by all countries under the strictest set of rules, there will be a gap in the desired emissions level and efforts of countries to the extent of 8 Gt of carbon-dioxide equivalent by 2020. The report also points out that it is technically and economically feasible to bridge the gap through accelerated uptake of renewable energy, fuel switching and energy efficiency improvements.

(f) Government of India is committed to the global goal of limiting the temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius through enhanced actions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the basis of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change to support domestic actions for adaptation and mitigation. Government has also announced a

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

domestic mitigation goal of reducing emissions intensity of GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level. This is in line with the projections of the energy intensity of India's output that has shown a declining trend owing to improvements in energy efficiency, autonomous technological changes and economical use of energy. This domestic mitigation goal and the objectives of the National Action Plan on Climate Change are part of the sustainable development strategy outlined in the twelfth five year plan (12th FYP).

Meeting with ASEAN Countries

2666. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting between Indian and Association of South East Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Environment Ministers was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised and discussed by the various participant countries during the said meeting; and

(c) the details of the issues on which leaders have consensus for cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India hosted the ASEAN-India Environment Ministers' Meeting on September 7, 2012 at New Delhi, which was co-chaired by Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests, Government of India and Mr. Pehin Orang Kaya Indera Pahlawan Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Suyoi Bin Haji Osman, Minister of Development, Brunei Darussalam and Chair of the ASEAN Ministers of Environment, and was attended by senior delegates from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the ASEAN Secretariat. This meeting was preceded by the Senior Officers' Meeting of ASEAN and India on September 6, 2012.

Both sides discussed various aspects of biodiversity governance in the context of the Eleventh Conference of Parties (CoP-11) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which was subsequently hosted by India in Hyderabad from October 8 to October 19, 2012.

The Meeting unanimously adopted the 'New Delhi ASEAN-India Ministerial Statement on Biodiversity' whereby both sides agreed to enhance awareness among

all stakeholders, strive towards mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into development processes, enhancing priority in terms of resource allocation and mobilization for biodiversity conservation, and to create networks for sharing best practices in conservation and resource enhancement in marine and its related ecosystems.

Both sides also agreed to work together for conservation and management of flagship species and enhancing conservation management and sustainable utilization of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity. Both sides also agreed to meet and exchange views on issues of common interest at appropriate ASEAN Environment Ministers' Meetings.

The Meeting also enabled confirmation of support of ASEAN Member States to India in ensuring a successful set of negotiations which was achieved during the CoP-11 Meeting.

Smog build-up in Delhi

2667. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi recently witnessed a smog build-up caused by paddy stubble burning by farmers in the paddy fields of the neighbouring States;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to mitigate the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government is taking any steps to prevent such a situation in future;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (h) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards, is

monitoring ambient air quality at 537 locations covering 222 cities/ towns including 53 metropolitan cities in the country. The persistence of smoggy conditions in certain areas could be attributed to meteorological factors. CPCB has not carried out any assessment of the impact of smog in metropolitan and urban areas including Delhi. The steps taken by the Government to control environmental pollution include formulation of a comprehensive policy for abatement of pollution, supply of improved auto-fuel, tightening of vehicular and industrial emission norms, mandatory environmental clearance for specified industries, management of municipal, hazardous and bio-medical wastes, promotion of cleaner technologies, strengthening the network of air quality monitoring stations, preparation and implementation of action plans for major cities & critically polluted areas, increasing public awareness etc.

Exemption from mandatory clearances under Forest Rights Act

2668. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Office has asked the Ministry to consider exemption from mandatory clearances under Forest Rights Act for construction of railway tracks, roads and power transmission lines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how these measures would ensure speedy environmental clearance for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has requested the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to examine the suggestions received by PMO regarding re-examination of the guidelines issued by the MoEF vide letter No. 11-9/98-FC (pt.) dated 03.08.2009 to exempt linear projects such as railway tracks, roads and power transmission lines etc. from application of a part of the said guidelines. The said part of the guidelines stipulates submission of a resolution passed by each of the concerned gram sabhas in a meeting where at least 50 % members of the gram sabha are present, that all formalities/processes under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 have been carried out, and that they have given their consent to the proposed diversion and the compensatory and ameliorative measures, if any, having understood the purpose and details of proposed diversion.

(c) The PMO has informed that in case of linear projects requiring diversion of forest land in several villages, the conditions of passing resolution by at least 50% members is difficult to fulfill, as inspite of best efforts of the User Agencies, some of the villages do not come forward and this condition of 50% quorum is not complied with. Exemption of the linear projects from the above requirement may expedite approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of forest land required.

Conservation of rivers in Karnataka

2669. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water quality monitoring points identified under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) in Karnataka since 2002 along with details thereof;

(b) the number of monitoring stations which have been working successfully in the State; and

(c) the details of preventive steps taken for controlling the quality of the river water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Water Quality Monitoring is carried out at 33 stations along rivers Cauvery, Kabini, Tunga, Bhadra and Tungabhadra in the State of Karnataka.

(c) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Under NRCP, projects for pollution abatement are sanctioned by this Ministry on a cost sharing basis between the Central and the respective State Governments. The projects include Interception and Diversion of Sewage, construction of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), Low Cost Sanitation/ community Toilet complexes etc.

Stringent laws for violation of environmental laws

2670. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased be state:

(a) whether, it is a fact that Government is considering to bring in stringent laws to punish those who violate environmental laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no serious punishment is currently imposed on violators of environmental laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Environmental laws are revisited from time to time with a view to award stringent punishment to violators.

(c) and (d) Adequate provisions have already been provided in the environmental laws for punishment of violators.

Guidelines for clearance to laying of oil pipelines

2671. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry intends to review the guidelines for granting clearances for laying of oil pipelines;

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

(c) whether views of major stakeholders has been taken prior to revising the guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details of their views and stands of Government on these views?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, prior environmental clearance is mandatory for oil and gas transportation pipeline (crude and refinery/ petrochemical products), passing through national parks/sanctuaries/coral reefs/ ecologically sensitive areas including LNG Terminal.

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

Conservation of musk deer

†2672. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the names of places where musk deer are found at present;
- (b) whether Government has reserved forest areas, populated areas and civil forests to conserve musk deer;
- (c) the altitude at which musk deers are found;
- (d) whether any boundary has been fixed in the areas reserved for conservation of musk deers; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether it is not creating problems for people living in the reserved areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The musk deer was once continuously distributed all along the southern side of the Greater Himalayas, between 2500 m and the tree line; but as a result of human habitations, habitat alterations and poaching, it is now restricted to a few isolated pockets throughout its former range. It inhabits the forested areas between 2,500 m and the tree line. The average elevation of the tree line varies in different parts of the Himalayas, ranging from around 3,200 m in the western Himalayas to around 4,300 m in the eastern Himalayas. Unlike other ungulates of the Himalayas, which need to migrate to lower elevations in winter, the musk deer is well adapted for living in alpine, sub-alpine and upper temperate habitats (>2,500 m) even during winter.

In India, musk deer is reported to occur in and around 37 high altitude (> 2,500 m) Protected Areas, notified by the concerned State Governments *Inter alia* to conserve musk deer populations, located in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Some of the important Protected Areas where musk deer are present are as follows:

| State | Protected Areas where musk deer are found |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | Dachigam National Park (NP), Kishtwar NP, Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary (WLS), Limber-Lachipora WLS, Thajwas WLS, Gulmarg WLS |
| Himachal Pradesh | Great Himalayan NP. Kugti WLS, Tundah WLS, Gamgul WLS, Kalatop WLS, Kanawar WLS, Manali WLS, Rupi Bhaba WLS, Talra WLS, Tirthan WLS, Sainj WLS, Shikari Devi WLS, Dhauladhar WLS |

| 1 | 2 |
|-------------------|--|
| Uttarakhand | Nanda Devi NP, Valley of Flowers NP, Gangtori NP, Govind NP, Kedarnath WLS, Ascot WLS, Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve (BR) |
| Sikkim | Khangchendzonga NP & BR, Singba WLS, Kyongnosla WLS, Pangolakha WLS, Maenam WLS |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Namdapha NP, Mouling NP, Mehao WLS, and Dihang- Dibang BR |

(d) and (e) The Protected Areas (national parks and sanctuaries), including those where musk deer are present, are notified by the concerned State Government under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The limits of the area which are comprised within the protected areas are specified in the notifications issued under section 26A/35, as applicable, of the aforesaid Act by such Governments. This Ministry has not received any report about non-fixing of the boundary in the areas reserved for conservation of musk deer creating problems for people living in such areas.

Impact of climatic change

†2673. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nature including human life is getting affected due to very sharp climatic changes taking place in the world;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even India is not immune to this adverse change in the environment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the additional steps taken by Government to protect the country from this crisis during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in the year 2007 projects increased risk of extreme weather events including heat waves, summer dryness, heavy and/or irregular rainfall, drought and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

floods. Further, the report has projected likely adverse impacts of climate change on agriculture, food production and human health caused by increased incidence of vector borne diseases.

It is the endeavour of the government to support adaptation and mitigation actions based on scientific assessment of the phenomenon. An Expert Committee set up in 2007 has given its findings on impacts of climate change on various sectors. Further, a scientific study was undertaken in 2010 whose findings are published in a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4×4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s". The report assesses impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy, namely Agriculture, Water, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity and Health in four climate sensitive regions of India, namely the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Area and the North-East Region. The study has projected a mixed picture of implications for climate parameters and related impacts on the relevant sectors in all four regions.

(c) and (d) The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) has been implemented by the Government during the Eleventh and the Twelfth Five Year Plan to address Climate Change. The NAPCC includes eight National Missions and other initiatives in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change to support India's policies for sustainable development. A thematic scheme on 'Climate Change Action Programme' has been approved for implementation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Moratorium on field trials of GM crops

2674. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an Expert Committee has recommended to put a 10 years moratorium on field trials of Genetically Modified (GM) crops;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of other recommendations of the Expert Committee;
- (d) whether Government has taken any decision 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) to (c) A Technical Expert Committee (TEC) was constituted vide Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 10.5.2012 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 260/2005 in the matter of Aruna Rodrigues and Others

vs. Union of India & Others to address issues related to genetically modified (GM) crop field trials. The TEC has submitted its interim report on 9.10.2012. TEC has recommended (i) 10-year moratorium on field trials of Bt food crops used for human consumption on the basis of review of Bt cotton and Bt brinjal biosafety data; (ii) Ban on field trials of herbicide tolerant (HT) crops till an independent committee of experts has examined the potential impact of the HT technology including livelihood issues; and (iii) Ban on GM crop field trials in the centers of origin and centers of diversity. The other key recommendations of the TEC include need assessment, strengthening and restructuring of the current regulatory system, reassessment of the biosafety data on Bt cotton and other data that is generated by all field trials; ensuring there is no conflict of interest; a ban on outsourcing or subcontracting field trials; designation of sites for field trials, and requirement of preliminary bio-safety tests etc; as a prerequisite to all GM crop field trials.

(d) and (e) The Union of India is of the view that the interim report does not address the terms of reference (TOR) and has not only exceeded the mandate assigned to TEC and is also outside the scope of the Writ Petition itself. A Joint Affidavit in this regard has been filed by the Agriculture Ministry on behalf of Union of India. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide Order dated 9.11.2012 has directed the TEC to consider the objections filed by all respondents, interested parties and the Union of India and submit its report within six weeks. The matter is subjudice. Further steps will be taken after the final decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Financial assistance for surgery and other medical needs

†2675. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether financial assistance is provided for surgery and other medical needs to the poor by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria for providing such financial assistance to the poor; and
- (d) the number of approved applications during the last three years and the details of amount disbursed to the beneficiaries, State-wise and hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes, The criterion for granting financial assistance to poor patients under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) and Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) *i.e.* National Illness Assistance Fund (NIAF) are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Poor patients with family income less than Rs.75,000/- annually and suffering from major illness and requiring one-time treatment in Government hospitals/ institutions are eligible for financial assistance under HMDG. Financial assistance limits are – (a) Rs.20,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is up to Rs. 50,000/-; (b) Rs. 40,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 50,000/- and up to Rs. 1,00,000/-; and (c) Rs. 50,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 1,00,000/-.
- (ii) Under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) financial assistance is provided to the patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening disease to receive medical treatment in Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one time grant' to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received. The applicant has to submit an application in the prescribed proforma duly filled-in by the treating Doctor/HOD and countersigned by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital (Government Hospital) where the patient is receiving the treatment, alongwith income certificate in original from the BDCV Tehsildar/Collector/SDM. The details of family members in case of BPL applicants *i.e.* attested copy of ration card.
- (iii) Under the RAN, the norms for Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMC PF) are as under:
 - (1) Financial assistance is provided to patients, below poverty line, suffering from cancer and undergoing treatment in Government hospitals and any of the 27 Regional Cancer Centres.
 - (2) The financial assistance to the Cancer Patient up to Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided by the concerned Institutes/hospitals through the revolving fund placed at their disposal. The cases of financial assistance above this limit are to be referred by the hospitals for assistance from Central Funds.
- (iv) The Directorate General of Health Services (Dte.GHS) technically appraises the proposal and thereafter, the approval of the Competent Authority is obtained for granting financial assistance to the eligible patient. A cheque of the admissible amount is issued to the hospital, who is required to submit utilization certificate to the Ministry.
- (d) List of eligible applicants, who have been benefitted under HMDG and RAN/HMCPF during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise and Regional Cancer Centres is given in the Statement-I to III respectively.

Statement-I*State-wise break up of financial assistance provided under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN)**Scheme during the year 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

| Name of State/UT | Year 2009-10 | | Year 2010-11 | | Year 2011-12 | | Year 2012-13 (as on 30.11.12) | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | No.of patient | Rs. in lakh | No.of patient | Rs. in lakh | No. of patient | Rs. in lakh | No. of patient | Rs. in lakh |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 108 | 324.67 | 100 | 282.15 | 73 | 293.42 | 66 | 215.54 |
| West Bengal | 06 | 16.56 | 08 | 27.78 | 07 | 31.36 | 06 | 17.90 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 04 | 13.80 | 14 | 49.97 | 18 | 85.30 | 14 | 46.42 |
| Delhi | 21 | 84.31 | 32 | 105.22 | 27 | 97.56 | 15 | 76.89 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 05 | 14.25 | 05 | 10.92 | 07 | 45.50 | 07 | 19.20 |
| Bihar | 43 | 134.87 | 42 | 134.41 | 35 | 134.65 | 43 | 167.10 |
| Rajasthan | 06 | 23.25 | 07 | 24.78 | 05 | 12.40 | 02 | 03.10 |
| Orissa | 06 | 12.60 | 03 | 11.01 | 03 | 9.23 | 02 | 03.80 |
| Haryana | 17 | 50.08 | 20 | 56.09 | 14 | 41.42 | 13 | 33.71 |
| Uttarakhand | 06 | 14.60 | 10 | 35.58 | 06 | 11.63 | 04 | 16.62 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 02 | 6.90 | 02 | 9.35 | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 94 |
|------------------------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|---|
| Jharkhand | 01 | 6.50 | 03 | 12.00 | 03 | 11.00 | 02 | 10.65 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| Chhattisgarh | 02 | 4.75 | | | | | | | |
| Punjab | | | 01 | 1.42 | 04 | 8.89 | | | |
| Chandigarh | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat | | | | | | | | | |
| Maharashtra | | | | | | | | | |
| Karnataka | | | | | | | | | |
| Tamil Nadu | | | | | | | | | |
| Kerala | | | | | | | 02 | 07.00 | |
| Andhra Pradesh | | | | | 01 | 7.50 | | | |
| Manipur | | | 04 | 20.98 | 03 | 14.00 | 03 | 10.60 | Unstarred Questions |
| Assam | | | 02 | 5.75 | | | 01 | 02.47 | |
| Tripura | | | | | | | | | |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 01 | 3.55 | | | | | | | |
| Sikkim | | | 01 | 3.65 | 01 | 6.72 | | | |
| UT Dadra, Nagar Haveli | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 228 | 710.69 | 254 | 791.06 | 207 | 810.58 | 180 | 631.00 | |

Statement-II

State-wise break up of financial assistance provided under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

| Sl. No. | State/U.T. | Number of patients and financial assistance provided | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|--|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 (as on 30.11.12) | |
| | | No.of patient | Rs. in lakh | No.of patient | Rs. in lakh | No. of patient | Rs. in lakh | No. of patient | Rs. in lakh |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | West Bengal | 132 | 23.90 | 160 | 57.00 | 199 | 83.80 | 154 | 63.35 |
| 2 | Uttar Pradesh | 10 | 2.00 | 58 | 25.50 | 46 | 22.30 | 34 | 15.70 |
| 3 | Bihar | 06 | 1.20 | 18 | 6.80 | 30 | 13.50 | 25 | 11.30 |
| 4 | Uttarakhand | - | - | 1 | 0.50 | - | | 01 | 0.40 |
| 5 | Delhi | 08 | 1.50 | 02 | 0.70 | 10 | 4.70 | 07 | 3.10 |
| 6 | Orissa | 04 | 0.80 | 1 | 0.50 | - | | 01 | 0.50 |
| 7 | Maharashtra | | - | 01 | 0.20 | 01 | 0.50 | - | - |
| 8 | Madhya Pradesh | 03 | 0.60 | 04 | 1.70 | 05 | 2.20 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 96 |
|-------|----------------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|--------|---|
| 9 | Punjab | - | - | 01 | 0.50 | - | - | 01 | 0.20 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 10 | Karnataka | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 11 | Andhra Pradesh | - | - | 01 | 0.50 | - | - | 01 | 0.50 | |
| 12 | Kerala | - | - | 07 | 2.50 | 12 | 4.09 | 07 | 2.80 | |
| 13 | Manipur | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 14 | Haryana | 02 | 0.40 | 05 | 1.80 | 04 | 1.90 | 02 | 1.00 | |
| 15 | Assam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 16 | Rajasthan | - | - | 01 | 0.20 | - | - | 01 | 0.50 | |
| 17 | Jharkhand | - | - | 01 | 0.40 | 01 | 0.50 | 02 | 1.00 | |
| 18 | Chhattisgarh | 01 | 0.20 | 01 | 0.50 | - | - | - | - | |
| 19 | Jammu and Kashmir | 01 | 0.20 | 01 | 0.50 | 06 | 2.70 | 02 | 1.00 | |
| 20 | Tamil Nadu | - | - | - | - | 01 | 0.50 | - | - | Unstarred Questions |
| 21 | Himachal Pradesh | - | - | - | - | 01 | 0.50 | - | - | |
| TOTAL | | 167 | 30.80 | 263 | 99.80 | 316 | 137.19 | 238 | 103.35 | |

Statement-III

List of 27 Regional Cancer Centre and Financial Assistance provided to them from Health Minister Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

| Sl. No. | Name of Centres (27 RCCs) | 2009-10 | No. of patient | 2010-11 | No. of patient | 2011-12 | No. of patient | Amount released (Rs. In lakh) | |
|---------|--|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | 2012-13 | No. of patient |
| | | | | | | | | (as on Nov, 12) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1 | Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata | 30.00 | 478 | 80.00 | 376 | 80.00 | 322 | 40.00 | - |
| 2 | Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, Karnataka | 10.00 | 10 | 10.00 | 85 | 40.00 | 513 | 40.00 | 258 |
| 3 | Regional Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu | 20.00 | 20 | 10.00 | 20 | 40.00 | 42 | 40.00 | 25 |
| 4 | Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer of Research & Treatment, Cuttack, Orissa | 10.00 | 24 | - | - | 20.00 | 24 | - | - |
| 5 | Regional Cancer Control Society, Shimla. | 10.00 | 180 | 40.00 | 800 | 40.00 | 839 | 40.00 | 217 |
| 6 | Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh | 10.00 | 36 | - | - | 10.00 | 32 | 10.00 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 98 |
|----|---|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 7 | Indian Rotary Cancer Institute, (AIIMS), New Delhi. | 10.00 | 26 | 30.00 | 83 | 20.00 | - | - | - | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 8 | RST Hospital & Research Centre, Nagapur | 10.00 | 97 | - | - | 20.00 | 28 | 20.00 | - | |
| 9 | Pt.J N M Med. Coll., Raipur, Chhattisgarh | 10.00 | 15 | 10.00 | 21 | 20.00 | - | - | - | |
| 10 | Post Graduate Instt. of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh | 10.00 | 25 | 10.00 | 21 | 10.00 | - | - | - | |
| 11 | Sher-I Kashmir Instt. of Medical Sciences, Soura, Srinagar | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | 215 | 10.00 | - | |
| 12 | Regional Instt. of Med. Sciences, Manipur, Imphal | 10.00 | - | - | 41 | - | - | - | - | |
| 13 | Govt. Med. College & Ass. Hospital, Bakshi Nagar, Jammu | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 14 | Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala | 10.00 | 56 | 40.00 | 156 | 60.00 | 282 | 110.00 | 125 | Unstarred Questions |
| 15 | Gujarat Cancer Researach Institute, Ahmedabad | 10.00 | 14 | 10.00 | 18 | 20.00 | 110 | 20.00 | - | |
| 16 | MNJ Instt. of Oncology Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-------|---|
| 17 | Puducherry Regional Cancer Society, JTPMER, Puducherry | 10.00 | 10 | 10.00 | - | - | 7 | 10.00 | - | Written Answers to [18 December, 2012] |
| 18 | Dr. B.B. Cancer Instt. Guwahati, Assam | 10.00 | 202 | - | - | 30.00 | 681 | 40.00 | 635 | |
| 19 | Tata Memo.Hos. Mumbai. Maharashtra | 10.00 | 18 | 20.00 | 50 | 30.00 | 111 | 20.00 | - | |
| 20 | Indira Gandhi Instt.of Med. Sciences, Patna | 10.00 | 10 | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | |
| 21 | Acharya Tulsi Reg.Cancer Trust & Research Instt. Bikaner, Rajasthan | 10.0 | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | |
| 22 | RCC, Pt. B.D.Sharma Post Graduate Instt. of Med. Sciences, Rohtak | 10.00 | - | - | 50 | 30.00 | 97 | - | - | |
| 23 | Civil Hospital, Aizawl, Mizoram | 10.00 | 130 | 20.00 | 189 | 20.00 | 156 | 40.00 | 135 | |
| 24 | Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Instt. of Med.Sc., Lucknow | 10.00 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | |
| 25 | Cancer Hos.Tripura, Agartala | 10.00 | 177 | 40.00 | 615 | 20.00 | 551 | 40.00 | 431 | |
| 26 | Kamala Nehru Memo. Hospital, Allahabad | - | - | 10.00 | - | - | 45 | 20.00 | 26 | Unstarred Questions |
| 27 | Government Arignar Anna Memo. Canes Kancheepuram, Tamil Nadu | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10.00 | |
| TOTAL | | 280.00 | 1528 | 340.00 | 2538 | 510.00 | 4060 | 510.00 | 1852* | |

Note: * No. of beneficiaries are still awaited

Prevention of adulteration of food

2676. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government is taking steps for prevention of adulteration of food items and ensuring the consumption of safe food in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 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 Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) issues advisories from time to time to State/UT Governments to check the adulteration in food products.

(b) and (c) As per data received from State/UT Governments including Andhra Pradesh, the percentage of cases relating to adulteration of food items found during the year 2011-12 (April, 2011 to March, 2012) was 12.76%. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement***Comparative Statement on percentage of adulterated food articles***

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/U.T. | 2011-12 | | |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| | | Examined | Adulterated | Percentage |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 9913 | 758 | 7.64 |
| 2 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Assam | N.A | N.A | N.A |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| 5 | Bihar | 1779 | 292 | 16.41 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 173 | 13 | 7.51 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 346 | 147 | 42.48 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 7 | Nil | Nil |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 36 | 4 | 11.11 |
| 10 | Delhi | 1940 | 138 | 7.11 |
| 11 | Goa | 224 | 13 | 5.80 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 5821 | 195 | 3.34 |
| 13 | Haryana | 1281 | 202 | 15.8 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 441 | 95 | 21.54 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1405 | 295 | 20.99 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 363 | 53 | 14.6 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 3114 | 120 | 3.85 |
| 18 | Kerala | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 13095 | 1266 | 9.66 |
| 22 | Manipur | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 23 | 4 | 17.39 |
| 24 | Mizoram | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 25 | Nagaland | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 26 | Orissa | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 27 | Puducherry | 0 | Nil | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------|-------|------|-------|
| 28 | Punjab | 6946 | 588 | 8.46 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 30 | Sikkim | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 7394 | 624 | 8.44 |
| 32 | Tripura | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 9687 | 3360 | 34.68 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 543 | 80 | 14.73 |
| 35 | West Bengal | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| TOTAL | | 64593 | 8247 | 12.76 |

Drug de-addiction centres in the country

2677. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers to set up drug de-addiction centres to save the youth from falling prey to drugs and other psychotropic intoxication substances, in all the districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of drug de-addiction centres being run in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether Government has decided to launch special prohibition awareness campaigns in educational institutions to sensitize the youth about the harmful effects of drugs and tobacco use, in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the funds proposed to be allocated to meet the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, which is nodal Ministry for all matters relating to "*Alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse*

and rehabilitation of addicts/families" as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business Rules), 1961, has informed that that Ministry is implementing a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" under which financial assistance is provided, *inter alia*, to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, etc for running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of alcohol and drug addicts. 438 IRCAs have been supported under the scheme which provide treatment and rehabilitation services to persons of all age groups including children. The State-wise number of IRCAs supported by that Ministry is given in the Statement-I (See below).

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also operates a limited Drug De-addiction Programme by providing financial grants for augmenting post abuse medical treatment facilities in select Central Government hospitals 7 institutions and the Central/State Government hospitals/institutions in North-East States. These include the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) (AIIMS), Ghaziabad, (Uttar Pradesh), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi, Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh, JIPMER, Pondicherry and NIMHANS, Bangalore. The Ministry has also provided financial assistance to 122 Government hospitals across the country for setting up of drug de-addiction centres. The names of these hospitals is also given in the Statement-II.

Statement

Statewise no. of IRCAs supported by the Ministry

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/UT | Number of IRCAs supported |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 20 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 3 | Assam | 15 |
| 4 | Bihar | 14 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 3 |
| 6 | Delhi | 10 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|
| 7 | Goa | 1 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 5 |
| 9 | Haryana | 23 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 4 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 2 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 32 |
| 14 | Kerala | 23 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 23 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 51 |
| 17 | Manipur | 21 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 3 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 10 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 5 |
| 21 | Odisha | 32 |
| 22 | Punjab | 19 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 17 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 1 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 29 |
| 26 | Tripura | 2 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 49 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 5 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 15 |
| TOTAL | | 438 |

Statement-II

List of Government drug de-addiction centres having received financial assistance from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for setting up drug de-addiction centres

Central Institute/Hospitals

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
2. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi
3. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi
4. P.G.I.M.E.R., Chandigarh
5. J.I.P.M.E.R., Pondicherry
6. NIMHANS, Bangalore

Regional Centres

7. K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai
8. I.P.G.M.E.R., Kolkata

Andhra Pradesh

9. Osmania General Hospital (Shifted to Institute of mental health, Hyderabad), Hyderabad
10. SVRRGG Hospital, Tirupati
11. Government General Hospital, Warangal

Assam

12. Guwahati Medical College, Guwahati
13. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh
14. Silchar Medical College, Silchar
15. District Hospital, Jorhat
16. Civil Hospital, Dhubri

17. Civil Hospital, Diphu
18. Civil Hospital, Tejpur
19. Civil Hospital, Karimganj
20. Civil Hospital, Nalbari
21. Civil Hospital, Nagaon

Chandigarh Administration

22. Government Medical College, Chandigarh

Delhi

23. Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi
24. Institute of Human Behaviour & Allied Sciences, Delhi

Gujarat

25. Medical College, Baroda
26. Medical College, Ahmedabad

Goa

27. Asilo Hospital, Mapusa (Goa)

Haryana

28. Medical College Rohtak
29. District Hospital, Ambala

Himachal Pradesh

30. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
31. District Hospital, Mandi
32. District Hospital, Dharamshala

Jammu and Kashmir

33. Medical College, Jammu
34. Medical College, Srinagar

35. District Hospital, Baranulla

36. District Hospital, Kathua

Karnataka

37. Govt. Medical College, Bangalore

Kerala

38. Govt. Medical College, Trivandrum

39. General Hospital, Erankulam

40. Medical Collge, Kottayam

41. Medical Collge, Kozhikode

42. Medical College, Trissur

43. Academy of medical Sciences, Pariyaram, Kannur, Kerala

Madhya Pradesh

44. District Hospital, Mandsaur

45. District Hospital, Ratlam

46. District Hospital, Ujjain

47. District Hospital, Indore

48. District Hospital, Gwalior

49. District Hospital, Jabalpur

Chhattisgarh

50. District Hospital, Raipur

Maharashtra

51. Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram, Wardhi

52. District Hospital, Nasik

Manipur

53. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal

54. District Hospital, Imphal

- 55. District Hospital, Sajiva
- 56. District Hospital, Chandel
- 57. District Hospital, Churachandpur
- 58. District Hospital, Ukhru
- 59. District Hospital, Moreh
- 60. District Hospital, Thoubal
- 61. District Hospital, Bishnupur
- 62. District Hospital, Senapati
- 63. District Hospital, Tamenglong

Meghalaya

- 64. District Hospital, Shillong

Mizoram

- 65. District Hospital, Aizawl
- 66. District Hospital, Lunglei
- 67. District Hospital, Saiha
- 68. District Hospital, Champhai
- 69. District Hospital, Serchhip
- 70. District Hospital, Lawngtlai

Nagaland

- 71. Naga Hospital, Kohima
- 72. District Hospital, Mukokchung
- 73. District Hospital, Tuensang
- 74. Civil Hospital, Dimapur
- 75. Civil Hospital, Wokha

- 76. Civil Hospital, Mon
- 77. District Hospital, Zunheboto
- 78. District Hospital, Phek

Orissa

- 79. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack

Pondicherry

- 80. General Hospital, Karaikal
- 81. Govt. General Hospital, Pondicherry

Punjab

- 82. Medical College, Patiala
- 83. Medical College, Amritsar
- 84. District Hospital, Bhatinda
- 85. Medical College, Faridkot

Rajasthan

- 86. SMS Medical College, Jaipur
- 87. Medical College, Udaipur
- 88. Medical College, Jodhpur
- 89. Medical College, Kota
- 90. Medical College, Ajmer
- 91. Medical College, Bikaner

Sikkim

- 92. STNM Hospital, Gangtok
- 93. District Hospital, Namchi
- 94. District Hospital, Gyalshing (W.Sikkim)

Tamil Nadu

- 95. Madras Medical College, Madras
- 96. Medical College, Madurai

- 97. Govt. Headquarters Hospital, Nagercoil
- 98. Govt. Stanley medical College and Hospital, Chennai
- 99. Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Coimbatore
- 100. Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Tirunelveli
- 101. Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalalm Medical College and Hospital, Salem
- 102. Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Thanjavur
- 103. Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Tuticorin
- 104. Govt. Kilpauk Medical College and Hospital, Chennai
- 105. Govt. Chengaipattu Medical College and Hospital, Chengaipattu
- 106. Govt. KAP Viswanathan Medical College Hospiatl, Tirichirapalli

Tripura

- 107. Kumarghar Rural Hospital, Darchai

Uttar Pradesh

- 108. Institute of medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
- 109. Gorakhpur Medical College, Gorakhpur
- 110. King George Medical College, Lucknow
- 111. Medical College, Meerut

Uttaranchal

- 112. Base Hospital Sringar, Garhwal

West Bengal

- 113. North Bengal Medical College, Siliguri
- 114. Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan
- 115. Bankura Medical College, Bankura

Arunachal Pradesh

- 116. District Hospital, Tezu

117. District Hospital, Changlang

118. District Hospital, Khonsa

Bihar

119. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Bhagalpur

120. Shri Krishna Medical College, Muzaffarpur

121. Anurag Narayan Medical College, Gaya

122. Sadar Hospital, Munger.

Data on girl child sex ratio

2678. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how the Ministry justifies its claims that it has been able to arrest the decline in girl child sex ratio in the light of latest data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the data says that 40 per cent of children do not complete their vaccination cycle; and

(c) if so, the reasons behind this alarming revelations and how the Ministry is planning to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Ministry has noted with concern the continuing decline in child sex ratio as per Census 2011. Although the overall sex ratio has increased from 927 in 2001 to 940 in 2011, child sex ratio (0-6 years) has declined from 927 females per thousand males in 2001 to 914 females per 1000 males in 2011 as per Census 2011. The data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation also points to a decline in child sex ratio in the (0-6 yrs) group.

(b) As per UNICEF's Coverage Evaluation Survey-2009 (CES-2009), 39% of children between 12-24 months in the country are not fully vaccinated with all vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme.

(c) Reasons for partial or no immunization include the following: (i) Did not feel need (ii) Not knowing about vaccine (iii) Not knowing where to go for

immunization (iv) Time not convenient (v) Fear of side effects (vi) Do not have time (vii) Vaccine not available (viii) Place not convenient (ix) ANM absent (x) Long waiting time (xi) Place too far (xii) Service not available.

The Government of India has declared year 2012-13 as the year of intensification of Routine Immunization. Various steps have been taken under Immunization programme to increase coverage and these include need based Central funding and commodity assistance to States, support for logistics such as Alternate Vaccine Delivery (AVD), capacity building of service providers at all levels, strengthening reporting and management of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI), Strengthen supportive supervision at all levels, involvement of ASHAs for social mobilization of children, carrying out immunization weeks in North Eastern States, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Intensified IEC/Behaviour change Communication, increasing community participation and strengthening the follow up of children through mother and child tracking system etc.

Death of pregnant women in the country

2679. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an unabated increase in the death cases of pregnant women for want of timely medical help in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is its status in Odisha; and
- (d) what is the action plan to upgrade the existing medical system and set up additional such units in the country to control these deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the latest Registrar General of India–Sample Registration System (RG1-SRS) estimates on Maternal Mortality Ratio (2007-09), the MMR in India has declined from 254 per 100,000 live-births in 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live-births in 2007-09. There is a 42 point decline in MMR between SRS 2004-06 and 2007-09. The details of MMR in India and State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the same report, the MMR for the State of Odisha has declined from 303 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06 to 258 per 100,000 live births in 2007-09 which translates into a decline of 45 points between SRS 2004-06 and 2007-09.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the key steps taken to upgrade the existing medical system including setting up dedicated units for maternal and child health care for bringing down maternal deaths are as under:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalization of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24×7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Major expansion of District Hospital, Sub-District Hospital and Community Health Centres with high case load of institutional deliveries by creation of 100 bedded MCH wing at DHs and 70/50/30 bedded maternity wards at SDH/CHC.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care has been provided.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Engagement of 8.71 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services including Health and nutrition education.
- 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.

Statement***Maternal Mortality Ratio******India and State-wise***

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 2004-06, 2007-09)

| Major State | MMR (2004-06) | MMR (2007-09) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| INDIA TOTAL * | 254 | 212 |
| Assam | 480 | 390 |
| Bihar/Jharkhand | 312 | 261 |
| Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh | 335 | 269 |
| Orissa | 303 | 258 |
| Rajasthan | 388 | 318 |
| Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal | 440 | 359 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 154 | 134 |
| Karnataka | 213 | 178 |
| Kerala | 95 | 81 |
| Tamil Nadu | 111 | 97 |
| Gujarat | 160 | 148 |
| Haryana | 186 | 153 |
| Maharashtra | 130 | 104 |
| Punjab | 192 | 172 |
| West Bengal | 141 | 145 |
| *Others | 206 | 160 |

*: Includes Others.

Exemption sought for Tamil Nadu from All India Medical Tests

2680. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is in receipt of D.O. Letters dated 30th September, 2012 and 30th July, 2012 from the Honourable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu regarding that Tamil Nadu strongly protests the move to conduct an All India Common Entrance Test for admission to Under Graduate/Post Graduate courses in Medical Colleges and reiterates that Tamil Nadu should be exempted from the test and allowed to continue with its existing system for admission to Under Graduate/Post Graduate Medical seats; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Two letters dated 30th July, 2011 and 30th September, 2012 have been received from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu requesting for exemption of the State of Tamil Nadu from the All India Common Entrance Test viz. National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to undergraduate/postgraduate medical courses. The Government of Tamil Nadu has also filed two writ petitions in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and obtained stay on conduct of NEET in Tamil Nadu. The Medical Council of India (MCI) has challenged the stay in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and these petitions have been transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Accordingly, it has been informed that conduct of NEET/or any exclusion would depend upon the outcome of transfer petitions pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Further, the previous Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had also raised the issue vide his letter dated 15th August 2010 and it was inter-alia clarified by the Central Government that NEET would not imply usurping the rights of the State Governments by Central Government and that States would continue to admit students as per their own admission criteria and the NEET will in no way disturb the existing reservation policies of the state.

National centre for disease control in Gujarat

2681. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

- (a) whether the Ministry is considering to set up a branch of National Centre for Diseases Control in Gujarat in Twelfth Plan;
- (b) if not, the reasons, therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry has in the past agreed to establish such centre in Gujarat;
- (d) if so, the reasons for not establishing such a centre in Gujarat;
- (e) whether the Ministry intends to resubmit its earlier proposal in this regard to the Ministry of Finance; and
- (f) if so, by when the same will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Proposal for strengthening of existing branches and setting up new branches of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) during Twelfth Five Year Plan is under the consideration of the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Proposal for setting up of a branch of National Centre for Disease Control (earlier known as NICD) was sent to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. However, the proposal was turned down by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

WHO recommendation on health sector

2682. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that 1.73 million children die before the age of 5 years and nearly 1.2 million die within the first month of their birth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India ranks the lowest in public health care spending which is little over 1 per cent of GDP;

(d) whether WHO has recommended that all developing countries must allocate 5 per cent of GDP on health sector; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction on the recommendation of WHO?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. As per sample registration system (SRS) report 2010, Under-five mortality rate is 59 per 1000 live births which translates into 1.5 million deaths of the children below age of 5 years and Neo-natal mortality rate stands at 33 per 1000 live births which translates into 0.87 million neonatal deaths in the country.

(c) India does not rank lowest in public health care spending. As per World Health Statistics 2012 of WHO, India ranks 17th among 194 member states in ascending order of General Government Expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health. Public expenditure on Core Health (both plan and non-plan and taking the Centre and States together) was about 1.04 per cent of the GDP during 2011-12.

(d) and (e) No. There is no specific WHO recommendation in this regard. However, draft Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) document envisages increasing total public funding, plan and Non-Plan on core health from 1.04% of GDP in 2011-12 to 1.87% of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan.

Containment of mosquito breeding

2683. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to undertake a special drive to contain mosquito breeding across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to submit a detailed action plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) While a special drive is not envisaged, under the National

Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) regular vector control activities are carried out which include measures for containment of mosquito breeding as under:

1. Source reduction: This method includes source reduction by elimination of the breeding sites.
2. Overall improvement of the environment by measures including engineering methods to prevent the breeding potential.
3. Anti-larval measures: This method includes the use of various larvivorous fish such as *Gambusia affinis* and *Poecilia reticulata* in various water bodies, use of Bio-Larvicide such as *Bacillus Thuringiensis israeliensis* (Bti) for the control of mosquito breedings and use of various larvicides such as Temephos.
4. Implementation of various civic and building by-laws to prevent the mosquito breeding.
5. Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities to educate community/general public to prevent breeding and eliminate the breeding sites.

Vacancies at sub-health and primary health centres

2684. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Sub-Health Centers and Primary Health Centers established over last three years and actively functional, State-wise;
- (b) whether there has been vacancy of doctors/medicine-specialists at the Primary Health Centers/Sub-Health Centers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including type of vacancy; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of Community Health Centres (CHCs) Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and Sub-Centres (SCs) centres established by the States/UTs during each of the last three years is not maintained. However, a state-wise details of

CHCs, PHCs, and SCs functional as on March, 2009, March, 2010 and March, 2011 as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2009, 2010 and 2011 is given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) State-wise details showing the required, sanctioned, in position, vacant and shortfall figures of doctors at PHCs and specialists at CHCs as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 are given in the Statement-IV and V (*See below*).

(d) Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the State in annual. Programme Implementation Plan. Support is also provided through incentives to serve in rural areas and improved accommodation arrangements in rural areas, so that health professionals find it attractive to join public health facilities in rural areas. State Governments are also regularly requested to fill up the vacancies on priority.

Further, to increase the availability of doctors, several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancement of teacher student ratio in PG etc. which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. Government has also approved setting up of ANM/GNM schools in different states besides setting up of Institute of Paramedical at National and regional levels.

Statement-I

Number of Sub-centres, PHCs & CHCs functioning

| Sl.No. | State/UT | As on March, 2011 | | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| | | Sub centre | PHCs | CHCs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 12522 | 1624 | 281 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 286 | 97 | 48 |
| 3 | Assam | 4604 | 938 | 108 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 4 | Bihar | 9696 | 1863 | 70 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 5076 | 741 | 148 |
| 6 | Goa | 175 | 19 | 5 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7274 | 1123 | 305 |
| 8 | Haryana | 2508 | 444 | 107 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2067 | 453 | 76 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1907 | 397 | 83 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 3958 | 330 | 188 |
| 12 | Karnataka ³ | 8870 | 2310 | 180 |
| 13 | Kerala | 4575 | 809 | 224 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 8869 | 1156 | 333 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 10580 | 1809 | 365 |
| 16 | Manipur | 420 | 80 | 16 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 405 | 109 | 29 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 370 | 57 | 9 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 396 | 126 | 21 |
| 20 | Odisha ¹ | 6688 | 1228 | 377 |
| 21 | Punjab | 2950 | 446 | 129 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 11487 | 1517 | 376 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 146 | 24 | 2 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu ² | 8706 | 1204 | 385 |
| 25 | Tripura | 632 | 79 | 11 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 1765 | 239 | 55 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 20521 | 3692 | 515 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 10356 | 909 | 348 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 114 | 19 | 4 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 17 | 0 | 2 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 50 | 6 | 1 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 26 | 3 | 2 |
| 33 | Delhi | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 14 | 4 | 3 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 53 | 24 | 3 |
| ALL INDIA | | 148124 | 23887 | 4809 |

Note:

- 1 Total 146 new CHCs have been created by converting 117 PHCs & 29 Area Hospitals.
- 2 50 PHCs established To fall within the norms of GOI, Addl. PHCs, PHCs and upgraded PHCs have been given nomenclatures as PHCs or CHCs and declared 385 CHCs with 1 CHC per block.
- 3 146 CHCs now shown as Taluk Level Hospitals.

Statement-II

Number of Sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning

| Sl. No. State/UT | | As on March, 2010 | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| | | Sub centre | PHCs | CHCs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 12522 | 1570 | 167 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 286 | 97 | 48 |
| 3 | Assam | 4604 | 856 | 108 |
| 4 | Bihar | 9696 | 1863 | 70 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--------------------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 4776 | 716 | 143 |
| 6 | Goa | 172 | 19 | 5 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7274 | 1096 | 290 |
| 8 | Haryana | 2484 | 441 | 107 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2071 | 449 | 73 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir ¹ | 1907 | 375 | 77 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 3958 | 330 | 188 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 8143 | 2193 | 325 |
| 13 | Kerala ² | 4575 | 813 | 233 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 8869 | 1155 | 333 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 10580 | 1816 | 365 |
| 16 | Manipur | 420 | 73 | 16 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 405 | 109 | 29 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 370 | 57 | 9 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 396 | 126 | 21 |
| 20 | Orissa | 6688 | 1279 | 231 |
| 21 | Punjab ³ | 2950 | 446 | 129 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 11487 | 1504 | 368 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 147 | 24 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 8706 | 1283 | 256 |
| 25 | Tripura | 627 | 79 | 11 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 1765 | 239 | 55 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 20521 | 3692 | 515 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| 28 | West Bengal ⁴ | 10356 | 909 | 348 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 114 | 19 | 4 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 16 | 0 | 2 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli ⁵ | 50 | 6 | 1 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 26 | 3 | 2 |
| 33 | Delhi | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 14 | 4 | 3 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 53 | 24 | 3 |
| ALL INDIA | | 147069 | 23673 | 4535 |

Note:

- 1 8 CHCs upgraded to the level of District Hospital.
- 2 Because of the implementation of standardization of health institutions some of the PHCs were changed to CHC and vice versa Some of the CHCs with more facilities and patient attendance have been changed to Taluk Hospitals.
- 3 State Government notified rural hospitals and other institutions functioning in the state as PHCs.
- 4 PHCs upgraded to CHCs.
- 5 12 new Sub Centres opened.

Statement-III*Numbers of Sub-Centers, PHCs and CHCs functioning*

| Sl. No. State/UT | | As on March, 2009 | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| | | Sub Centre | PHCs | CHCs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 12522 | 1570 | 167 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 592 | 116 | 44 |
| 3 | Assam | 4592 | 844 | 108 |
| 4 | Bihar | 8858 | 1776 | 70 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------------|-------|------|-----|
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 4776 | 715 | 144 |
| 6 | Goa | 171 | 19 | 5 |
| 7 | Gujrat | 7274 | 1084 | 281 |
| 8 | Haryana | 2465 | 437 | 93 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2071 | 449 | 73 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 1907 | 375 | 85 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 3947 | 321 | 194 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 8143 | 2193 | 324 |
| 13 | Kerala | 4575 | 697 | 226 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 8869 | 1155 | 333 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 10579 | 1816 | 376 |
| 16 | Manipur | 420 | 72 | 16 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 401 | 105 | 28 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 370 | 57 | 9 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 397 | 123 | 21 |
| 20 | Orissa | 6688 | 1279 | 231 |
| 21 | Punjab | 2950 | 394 | 129 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 10951 | 1503 | 367 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 147 | 24 | 0 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 8706 | 1277 | 256 |
| 25 | Tripura | 579 | 76 | 11 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 1765 | 239 | 55 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 20521 | 3690 | 515 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| 28 | West Bengal | 10356 | 922 | 334 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 114 | 19 | 4 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 16 | 0 | 2 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 38 | 6 | 1 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 26 | 2 | 2 |
| 33 | Delhi | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 14 | 4 | 3 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 53 | 24 | 3 |
| ALL INDIA | | 145894 | 23391 | 4510 |

Note: 1 There is a reduction in number of Sub Centres and PHCs I Kerala due to Standardization of Health Institutions during 2009 as reported by the State.

Statement-IV

Doctors* at Primary Health Centres

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on March, 2011) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | Required ¹ [R] | Sanctioned [S] | In Position [P] | Vacant [S-P] | Shortfall [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1624 | 2424 | 2348 | 76 | * |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 97 | NA | 92 | NA | 5 |
| 3 | Assam | 938 | NA | 1557 | NA | * |
| 4 | Bihar## | 1863 | 2078 | 3532 | * | * |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 741 | 1482 | 424 | 1058 | 317 |
| 6 | Goa | 19 | 46 | 41 | 5 | * |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1123 | 1123 | 778 | 345 | 345 |
| 8 | Haryana | 444 | 651 | 530 | 121 | * |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 453 | 582 | 451 | 131 | 2 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 397 | 750 | 881 | * | * |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 330 | 330 | 392 | * | * |
| 12 | Karnataka | 2310 | 2310 | 2089 | 221 | 221 |
| 13 | Kerala | 809 | 1204 | 1122 | 82 | * |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 1156 | 1238 | 814 | 424 | 342 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 1809 | 3618 | 2292 | 1326 | * |
| 16 | Manipur | 80 | 240 | 192 | 48 | * |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 109 | 127 | 104 | 23 | 5 |
| 18 | Mizoram## | 57 | 57 | 37 | 20 | 20 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 126 | NA | 101 | NA | 25 |
| 20 | Odisha | 1228 | 725 | 525 | 200 | 703 |
| 21 | Punjab | 446 | 487 | 487 | 0 | * |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1517 | 1478 | 1472 | 6 | 45 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 24 | 48 | 39 | 9 | * |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 1204 | 2326 | 1704 | 622 | * |
| 25 | Tripura | 79 | NA | 119 | NA | * |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 239 | 299 | 234 | 65 | 5 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh# | 3692 | 4509 | 2861 | 1648 | 831 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 909 | 1807 | 1006 | 801 | * |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 19 | 40 | 28 | 12 | * |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 3 | 3 | 5 | * | * |
| 33 | Delhi | 8 | 22 | 19 | 3 | * |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 4 | 4 | 10 | * | * |
| 35 | Puducherry | 24 | 37 | 37 | 0 | * |
| ALL INDIA ² | | 23887 | 30051 | 26329 | 7246 | 2866 |

Notes:

Data for 2010 repealed.

Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

*: Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-V

Total Specialists at CHCs

\Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB & GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]

| Sl. No. | State/UT | (As on March, 2011) | | | | |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | | Required ¹ [R] | Sanctioned [S] | In Position [P] | Vacant [S-P] | Shortfall [R-P] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1124 | 578 | 408 | 170 | 716 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 192 | NA | 1 | NA | 191 |
| 3 | Assam | 432 | NA | 216 | NA | 216 |
| 4 | Bihar## | 280 | 280 | 151 | 129 | 129 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 592 | 592 | 82 | 510 | 510 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-------------------------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| 6 | Goa | 20 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 10 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 1220 | 346 | 76 | 270 | 1144 |
| 8 | Haryana | 428 | 257 | 45 | 212 | 383 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 304 | NA | 9 | NA | 295 |
| 10 | Jammu and Kashmir | 332 | 315 | 170 | 145 | 162 |
| 11 | Jharkhand | 752 | 124 | 66 | 58 | 686 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 720 | NA | 584 | NA | 136 |
| 13 | Kerala# | 896 | 640 | 774 | * | 122 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 1332 | 778 | 227 | 551 | 1105 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 1460 | 649 | 600 | 49 | 860 |
| 16 | Manipur | 64 | 64 | 4 | 60 | 60 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 116 | 8 | 9 | * | 107 |
| 18 | Mizoram | 36 | NA | 2 | NA | 34 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 84 | NA | 34 | NA | 50 |
| 20 | Odisha | 1508 | 812 | 438 | 374 | 1070 |
| 21 | Punjab | 516 | 460 | 300 | 160 | 216 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1504 | 1068 | 569 | 499 | 935 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 8 | NA | 0 | NA | 8 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu ³ | 1540 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1540 |
| 25 | Tripura# | 44 | NA | 0 | NA | 44 |
| 26 | Uttarakhand | 220 | 210 | 78 | 132 | 142 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 2060 | 2060 | 1894 | 166 | 166 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 1392 | 542 | 175 | 367 | 1217 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 8 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 33 | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep## | 12 | 0 | 1 | * | 11 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 12 | 3 | 5 | * | 7 |
| ALL INDIA ² | | 19236 | 9831 | 6935 | 3880 | 12301 |

Notes:

Data for 2010 repeated.

Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

1 Four per each Community Health Centre.

*: Surplus. All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States UTs.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall. The States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

3 Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Priority to health sector in urban and rural areas

†2685. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the people in the country get health care from private sources or they depend on private hospitals and doctors;

(b) whether efforts made in health sector by Government is much less in comparison to the increasing population of the country;

(c) whether Government is in favour of establishing hospitals and dispensaries and providing mobile doctors and ambulance services, while giving priority to the health in all urban and rural areas of the country; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 60th round data (2004), 78% and 81% of non-hospitalized ailments were treated by the private sector in rural and urban areas respectively. Similarly, 58% and 62% of hospitalized ailments were treated by the private sector in rural and urban areas respectively.

(b) to (d) 'Public Health' being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing healthcare services to the citizens rests with the State Governments. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the States are supported to strengthen healthcare delivery. As part of this every year, the States submit their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) as per their felt needs and priorities, that may inter-alia include proposal of setting up and strengthening of health facilities and providing mobile medical units and ambulances, to the Government of India. This is appraised by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for NRHM and thereafter approved by the Government of India. Ever since the launch of NRHM, efforts to strengthen healthcare delivery in the States under NRHM has shown a substantial improvement. The year-wise details of the funds released to State Governments under NRHM in last five years is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Details of steps taken under NRHM to strengthen healthcare delivery in States are given in the Statement-II

Statement-I

*State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM
for FYs 2008-09 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl. No. | States | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Release | Release | Release | Release | Release |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 12.56 | 8.23 | 15.84 | 8.85 | 6.02 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 638.73 | 708.32 | 810.23 | 934.11 | 387.08 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 36.51 | 57.32 | 73.76 | 75.82 | 41.99 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 4 | Assam | 606.89 | 813.93 | 736.45 | 877.39 | 642.73 |
| 5 | Bihar | 821.18 | 649.71 | 1035.18 | 787.28 | 854.67 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 5.31 | 7.59 | 6.91 | 8.69 | 2.53 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 249.72 | 261.65 | 327.24 | 421.53 | 309.64 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3.28 | 3.27 | 6.30 | 4.81 | 3.04 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 2.60 | 2.33 | 3.06 | 2.57 | 1.44 |
| 10 | Delhi | 99.62 | 83.03 | 108.48 | 102.36 | 47.61 |
| 11 | Goa | 14.09 | 12.43 | 17.21 | 19.88 | 15.67 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 342.81 | 500.55 | 556.79 | 620.98 | 464.59 |
| 13 | Haryana | 165.02 | 206.17 | 219.69 | 297.34 | 164.51 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 64.21 | 115.41 | 113.22 | 197.20 | 95.40 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 76.48 | 130.34 | 173.80 | 252.48 | 105.32 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 247.27 | 179.34 | 356.90 | 467.46 | 306.81 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 437.84 | 436.86 | 586.38 | 672.66 | 503.22 |
| 18 | Kerala | 222.88 | 237.62 | 253.41 | 582.51 | 182.05 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 1.22 | 1.09 | 2.54 | 1.62 | 0.85 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 707.88 | 604.79 | 784.40 | 959.47 | 467.25 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 587.43 | 959.72 | 903.36 | 1309.24 | 618.73 |
| 22 | Manipur | 56.58 | 81.45 | 67.98 | 61.29 | 19.23 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 44.76 | 79.78 | 52.50 | 62.31 | 75.19 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 37.44 | 49.87 | 70.49 | 67.13 | 49.23 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 56.23 | 73.87 | 66.40 | 88.00 | 62.82 |
| 26 | Orissa | 388.05 | 470.18 | 549.44 | 693.89 | 400.66 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 27 | Puducherry | 5.12 | 12.04 | 16.32 | 15.83 | 11.10 |
| 28 | Punjab | 183.03 | 359.53 | 252.81 | 336.45 | 194.01 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 798.15 | 748.96 | 863.97 | 1045.55 | 550.97 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 19.88 | 25.80 | 32.94 | 27.07 | 21.57 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 501.60 | 639.10 | 702.09 | 774.89 | 534.00 |
| 32 | Tripura | 77.58 | 111.98 | 85.47 | 68.39 | 60.14 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 1474.91 | 1965.82 | 2191.36 | 1863.69 | 1810.42 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 98.44 | 130.85 | 147.39 | 208.45 | 124.23 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 539.79 | 741.25 | 680.79 | 931.34 | 677.17 |
| TOTAL | | 9625.09 | 11470.18 | 12871.11 | 14848.55 | 9811.90 |
| Other (Training and Central Component under NRHM) | | | | | 111.88 | 101.56 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 9625.09 | 11470.18 | 12871.11 | 14960.43 | 9913.46 |

Note:

Release figures for the F.Y.2012-13 are updated as on 30.10.2012.

The above Releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include state share contribution.

Statement-II***(A) Efforts under NRHM to strengthen Health*****Sector**

NRHM was launched on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country by the Hon'ble Prime Minister with special focus on 18 States, including eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States, the North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The NRHM seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. The major achievements under NRHM are as follows:

| Indicators | Current Status |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Maternal Mortality Ratio | 212 (SRS 07-09) |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 44 (SRS 2011) |
| Total Fertility Rate | 2.5 (SRS 2010) |

Since the launch of NRHM, about Rs. 77,000 crore has been released to the States/UTs. The following is the year wise allocation, release and expenditure of funds under NRHM.

| (Rs. in Crores) | | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Financial Year | Release | Expenditure | % of expenditure against Release |
| 2005-06 | 4433.75 | 3204.17 | 72 |
| 2006-07 | 5774.3 | 4518.68 | 78 |
| 2007-08 | 8508.87 | 7010.07 | 82 |
| 2008-09 | 9625.09 | 10565.10 | 110 |
| 2009-10 | 11470.18 | 13216.05 | 115 |
| 2010-11 | 12871.11 | 16112.63 | 125 |
| 2011-12 | 14848.55 | 15772.86 | 106 |
| 2012-13 | 9913.46 | 3225.62 | 32 |
| TOTAL | 77557.19 | 73702.33 | 95 |

(B) Status of major components strengthened under NRHM are as follows:

1. Human Resources:

Nearly 1.7 lakh health human resources have been provided under NRHM which includes the following:

| | | |
|---|--------------|-------|
| 1 | ANM | 76643 |
| 2 | Staff Nurses | 41609 |
| 3 | LHV/PHN | 3625 |

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|----------|
| 4 | Laboratory Technicians | 4385 |
| 5 | Medical Officers | 8871 |
| 6 | AYUSH Medical Officers | 12128 |
| 7 | Specialists | 2025 |
| 8 | Dentist | 468 |
| 9 | FP Counsellors | 1223 |
| 10 | AYUSH Pharmacist | 897 |
| 11 | Others | 18945 |
| TOTAL | | 1,70,819 |

2. Infrastructure Strengthening

| Facility | Number of facility (RHS 2011) | New Construction | | Renovation/Upgradation | |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | | Sanctioned | Completed | Sanctioned | Completed |
| SC | 148124 | 19811 | 10639 | 14434 | 9879 |
| PHC | 23887 | 1733 | 781 | 3695 | 3009 |
| CHC | 4809 | 471 | 235 | 2272 | 1208 |
| SDH | 985 | 74 | 45 | 435 | 270 |
| DH | 613 | 66 | 47 | 546 | 279 |
| TOTAL | 178418 | 22155 | 11747 | 21382 | 14645 |

3. Mobile Medical Units (MMU):

- 459 districts have been equipped with MMUs.
- 2,024 Mobile Medical Units operational in the country.

4. Emergency Response Services:

- To provide free ambulance services in every nook and corner of the country connected with a toll free number and available within 30 minutes of the call, over 12,000 basic and emergency patient transport vehicles have been provided under NRHM.

5. Janani Surakhsha Yojana (JSY)

- Janani Surakhsha Yojana Number of Janani Surakhsha Yojana beneficiaries has gone up from 7.38 lakh in 2005-06 to over 1.09 crore in 2011-12.

6. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)

- Moving in the direction of universal healthcare, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) was introduced last year to provide free to and fro transport, free drugs, free diagnostic, free blood, free diet to pregnant women and sick new-born. In the last year itself, about Rs. 12 hundred crores was given to states to begin this initiative. This year over Rs. 2200 crore have been provided for this purpose. This new initiative has picked up well in most states.

7. Communitization

- 8.84 lakh ASHAs have been engaged to act as an interface between community and healthcare facilities.
- 5.03 lakh VHSNCs at village level have been constituted across the country to facilitate village level healthcare planning.
- 35.23 lakh Village Health and Nutrition Days held during 2012-13.

(C) New Initiatives

- Mother and Child Health Wings: In this year, 267 dedicated Mother and Child Health Wings with 100/50/30 bed capacity have been sanctioned in high case load district hospitals and CHCs which would create about 19603 additional beds for mothers and children. Rs. 304431 Crore have been sanctioned by GoI for MCH wings during 2012-13.
- Drugs: Rs.1301.58 Crore have been approved to provide free drugs to patients.

International workshop on patient safety and drug detection technology

2686. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has organized an International Workshop on Patient Safety and Drug Detection Technology in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to strengthen policies relating to drug regulation and the regulatory framework in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action so far taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A two-day International Workshop on Patient Safety and Drug Detection Technology was held on 10-11 September, 2012 at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. It was an initiative to share information on the appropriate use of detection and prevention technologies for drug safety and quality and to discuss global cooperation related to the use of detection and authentication technologies to promote drug safety. The Government also participated in it.

(c) to (e) Strengthening of policies and infrastructure of the regulatory system in the country is a continuous and ongoing process. The Government has taken a number of measures in the past in this regard and is also active in this direction. The Central Government's drug regulatory mechanism, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has been strengthened with additional manpower by creation of 216 additional posts at various levels since 2008. As against the total number of sanctioned posts of 111 in 2008 and 64 officers in position then, there are 310 posts in CDSCO now and 121 officers in position. Selection of 90 more Drug Inspectors has already been completed recently which would take the total of Central Drugs Inspectors to 155. Two Sub-zones of CDSCO (Hyderabad and Ahmadabad) have been upgraded to full zones and three new sub-zones (Bangaluru, Chandigarh and Jammu) have been created. The Central Drugs Testing Laboratories have been strengthened with new sophisticated testing equipments. A new laboratory at Hyderabad has been constructed. The scheme of regular overseas Inspection of manufacturing facilities situated abroad has been initiated to ensure proper compliance of Manufacturing facilities before registering them for Import of Drugs from overseas. Two such inspections have already been done in China. 12 New Drug Advisory Committees (NDAC) and 6 Medical Devices Advisory Committees (MDACs) comprising of eminent experts from all over the country in various therapeutic fields have been constituted for advising the Drugs Controller General (India) in approval of new drugs and medical devices and clinical trials. To tackle the problem of spurious drugs, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

was amended in 2008 by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 for making the penal provisions under the Act more stringent and enabling setting up of specially designated courts all over the country for speedy trial of offences under the Act. 14 States/UTs have already set up such courts. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme to help strengthen and upgrade the infrastructure of States' drug regulatory system during the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been envisaged.

Status of family welfare programmes

2687. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of family welfare programmes in the country;
- (b) the present norm of small family adopted by Government;
- (c) the success achieved by Government in convincing people on the concept of small family;
- (d) what are the hurdles which come in the way; and
- (e) the details of the efforts of Government and NGOs, regarding carrying the message of small family to the illiterate sector of our society?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State-wise details of allocation and expenditure on Family Planning services, under the National Rural Health Mission is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The National Population Policy, 2000 (NPP) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) affirms the commitment of Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services.

- (c) Total Fertility Rate has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.5 in 2010.

21 major States have already reached the replacement level of fertility, with a TFR of 2.1 or less. 7 States have a TFR between 2.1 and 3 and remaining 7 States have a TFR of more than 3.

(d) and (e) High Under 5 Mortality, low contraceptive use, high unmet need of Family Planning Services and poor social determinants of health which include

low female literacy, lack of women's empowerment and low age at marriage are the main hurdles in reducing TFR to the desired level.

264 High Focus Districts having weak health indicators pertaining to maternal health, child health and family planning have been identified across the country for focused attention and supportive supervision.

Government of India has been vigorously implementing the National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, by helping create a robust service delivery mechanism to address the unmet need for family planning.

The efforts of the Government regarding carrying the message of small family norm include the following:

1. A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is being implemented in 233 districts of 17 states. ASHA is charging a nominal amount from beneficiaries for her effort to deliver contraceptives at doorstep *i.e.* Re. 1 for a pack of 3 condoms, Re. 1 for a cycle of OCPs and Rs. 2 for a pack of one tablet of ECP.
2. With a view to ensuring spacing after marriage and between 1st and 2nd child, services of ASHAs will be utilized for counseling newly married couples to ensure spacing of 2 years after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. The scheme is operational in North East states, Gujarat, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh-I.
3. In 7 high focus states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, the Prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encouraging delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children. The scheme is only for BPL families.

4. The Santushti strategy in the high focus states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha provides for private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership.
5. Under the Compensation package for sterilization an amount of Rs. 1500/- is provided for each case of vasectomy for all categories in all States and Rs. 1000/- for tubectomy to all categories in High Focus States and BPL/ SC/ST population in Non High Focus States in public health facilities. However for APL categories in Non High Focus States, a package of Rs. 650/- has been provided for tubectomy only in public health facilities.
6. Introduction of a National Family Planning Insurance Scheme to cover any mishap that may occur due to sterilization.
7. Promotion of male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy.
8. Strengthening of post partum family planning services in the health facilities in view of the substantial increase in institutional deliveries.
9. A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, miniap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CH, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.
10. Demand generation activities in the form display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.
- 110 More emphasis on Spacing methods like IUCD.
12. IEC campaigns to publicize the benefits of small family and availability of free Family Planning Services are being undertaken through mass media and mid media, under the "Swasth Bharat" programme and World Population Day celebrations through Doordarshan and other satellite channels.
13. Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities.

Statement*Allocation and Expenditure under Family Planning for FYs 2009-10 to 2012-13.*

| | | (In crore) | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Sl. No. | State | 2009-10 | | 2010-11 | | 2011-12 | | 2012-13 | |
| | | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure | Allocation | Expenditure |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| A. High Focus States | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bihar | 58.15 | 46.87 | 82.42 | 46.10 | 79.17 | 38.86 | 85.18 | 2.27 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 21.21 | 14.23 | 22.23 | 14.25 | 19.11 | 26.67 | 25.32 | 0.73 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 4.02 | 4.15 | 3.97 | 2.87 | 4.20 | 2.96 | 4.03 | 0.11 |
| 4 | Jammu and Kashmir | 2.70 | 1.94 | 2.76 | 1.96 | 3.05 | 2.29 | 2.50 | 0.12 |
| 5 | Jharkhand | 19.06 | 0.00 | 24.52 | 16.22 | 17.08 | 17.61 | 26.69 | 1.21 |
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 59.00 | 40.73 | 59.28 | 65.44 | 72.12 | 62.17 | 72.32 | 1.34 |
| 7 | Orissa | 18.28 | 13.72 | 16.90 | 14.67 | 16.78 | 14.82 | 17.52 | 0.48 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 40.90 | 34.74 | 50.82 | 38.78 | 47.49 | 30.52 | 47.02 | 5.00 |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | 84.81 | 49.87 | 83.45 | 44.27 | 79.06 | 28.80 | 67.11 | 0.69 |
| 10 | Uttarakhand | 3.65 | 3.65 | 5.19 | 3.47 | 4.55 | 3.60 | 4.83 | 0.13 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 311.80 | 209.90 | 351.54 | 248.03 | 342.61 | 228.30 | 352.52 | 12.09 |

B. NE States

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 11 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.30 | 0.19 | 0.34 | 0.21 | 0.34 | 0.21 | 0.74 | 0.03 |
| 12 | Assam | 17.25 | 9.20 | 19.17 | 16.48 | 18.66 | 10.03 | 13.27 | 0.93 |
| 13 | Manipur | 0.45 | 0.20 | 0.48 | 0.22 | 0.10 | 0.22 | 0.41 | 0.02 |
| 14 | Meghalaya | 0.46 | 0.03 | 0.82 | 0.38 | 0.74 | 0.11 | 0.69 | 0.07 |
| 15 | Mizoram | 0.47 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.28 | 0.53 | 0.31 | 0.64 | 0.05 |
| 16 | Nagaland | 0.59 | 0.05 | 0.56 | 0.34 | 0.37 | 0.28 | 1.09 | 0.02 |
| 17 | Sinkim | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 0.01 |
| 18 | Tripura | 2.21 | 0.66 | 1.89 | 0.72 | 1.61 | 1.44 | 4.64 | 0.13 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 21.66 | 10.79 | 23.81 | 18.70 | 22.44 | 12.65 | 21.61 | 1.25 |

C. Non-High Focus States

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 19 | Andhra Pradesh | 62.82 | 61.28 | 27.80 | 30.20 | 34.31 | 19.05 | 68.24 | 2.56 |
| 20 | Goa | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.18 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.02 |
| 21 | Gujarat | 23.32 | 20.64 | 24.69 | 16.23 | 24.28 | 16.22 | 30.80 | 2.40 |
| 22 | Haryana | 13.69 | 6.52 | 10.49 | 4.96 | 12.04 | 5.87 | 18.78 | 1.11 |
| 23 | Karnataka | 45.15 | 27.82 | 54.46 | 30.12 | 37.36 | 22.82 | 21.69 | 3.81 |
| 24 | Kerala | 5.20 | 4.86 | 4.47 | 3.50 | 4.11 | 3.19 | 5.54 | 0.74 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 25 | Maharashtra | 59.13 | 39.82 | 45.99 | 38.56 | 43.14 | 36.22 | 42.94 | 4.53 |
| 26 | Punjab | 11.17 | 7.99 | 11.28 | 8.47 | 10.71 | 7.98 | 10.15 | 1.51 |
| 27 | Tamilnadu | 31.21 | 24.25 | 34.05 | 26.26 | 31.43 | 25.50 | 32.32 | 3.20 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 41.13 | 27.14 | 42.50 | 22.41 | 39.96 | 22.45 | 35.45 | 3.48 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 292.96 | 220.55 | 255.84 | 180.82 | 237.50 | 159.42 | 266.09 | 23.37 |
| D. Small States/UTs | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0.01 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.17 | 0.09 | 0.17 | 0.02 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.14 | 0.1.1 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.17 | 0.00 |
| 32 | Daman | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| 33 | Delhi | 3.12 | 1.72 | 3.63 | 1.46 | 3.63 | 0.96 | 4.39 | 0.12 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | - | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| 35 | Puducherry | - | 0.39 | 0.77 | 0.62 | 0.70 | 0.72 | 0.82 | 0.14 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 3.63 | 2.44 | 4.87 | 2.38 | 4.78 | 1.94 | 5.83 | 0.28 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 630.03 | 443.68 | 636.06 | 449.93 | 607.33 | 402.31 | 646.06 | 36.99 |

Note:- Expenditure figures for FY. 2009-10 are as per Audit Report and for F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2012-13 (up to 30.06.2012) are as per FMR.

Outbreak of Dengue across major metro cities

2688. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country has recently witnessed a sudden outbreak of Dengue across major metro cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to tackle the same;
- (d) whether the disease is now under control;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor and the proposed plan of action and estimated time horizon to control the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) An increase in the number of dengue cases during current year was reported from major metropolitan cities of the country.

Dengue Cases reported from four metropolitan in the current year upto 11 December, 2012 and in the corresponding period in 2011 are given below:

| Sl. No. | Metropolitan City | Dengue Cases in 2011 | Dengue Cases in 2012 |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Delhi | 1111 | 2068 |
| 2 | Mumbai | 320 | 907 |
| 3 | Kolkata | 199 | 3321 |
| 4 | Chennai | 973 | 988 |

(c) The Government of India advises and helps the States/UT Governments in tackling vector borne diseases, including dengue, through the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme. The Government of India has taken the following steps for prevention and control of Dengue in the country:

1. Technical Assistance:

- (a) A Long Term Action Plan was formulated and circulated to the State/UTs for implementation in January, 2007.

- (b) A Mid Term Plan was developed for prevention and control of Dengue and approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26-05-11. This plan was also circulated to the State/UTs for implementation.
 - (c) National guidelines for clinical management of cases have been sent to the States for circulation and use in all hospitals.
2. The dengue situation in the country is closely monitored and reviewed with the States/UT Government.
- (a) Union Health and FW Secretary reviewed the situation in the States with the State Health Secretaries on 12th September, 2012.
 - (b) Committees of Secretaries (CoS) reviewed the situation through video conferencing in Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Pudducherry, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal on 05th October, 2012.
 - (c) The Union Minister for Health and FW reviewed the situation with the State Health Ministers of Delhi and Haryana on 08th October, 2012.
 - (d) The situation in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry was reviewed by the Union Minister for Health and FW on 12th October, 2012 at Chennai.
 - (e) A review with Mission Directors, NRHM was undertaken on 31st October, 2012.
3. In view of the importance of the issue, the Union Health and FW Minister had written on 31st May, 2012 to all CMs of States & UTs to tackle the Dengue problem. An Advisory was earlier issued by the Union Health and FW Secretary on 26th March, 2012 to all Chief Secretaries and by Director NVBDCP to all Director, Health Services on 28th February, 2012.
4. Field visits were carried out to assess the preparedness and to provide technical guidance to the States.
5. Training is imparted to clinicians on case management as per GOI guidelines and to other health care functionaries on programme activities.
6. Diagnostic Facilities Provided:
- (a) For augmenting diagnostic facilities, the numbers of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support has been increased to 347 across the country from 110 and linked with 14 Apex Referral

laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support for Dengue across the country.

- (b) ELISA based IgM test kits were provided to these institutes through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cost. During current year (till 16.11.12), a total of 2312 dengue diagnostic kits (1 Kit= 96 tests) have been provided by Centre to SSHs.
- (c) ELISA based NS1 test kits for early detection of cases from 1st day of disease can be procured by the States/UT Governments locally using NRHM/NVBDCP funds.

(d) to (f) Controlling dengue is an ongoing activity under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

The situation is closely monitored for the prevention and control.

The GOI has taken steps as mentioned in the answer to the para (c) of the question.

Business of spurious drugs

†2689. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the business of spurious drugs in the country is increasing rapidly in absence of stringent punishment;
- (b) whether ASSOCHAM has also mentioned in its report that the business of spurious drugs has taken its roots in the country and 25 per cent of the drugs are spurious;
- (c) whether the shortage of the drug inspectors and laboratories is also one of the reasons for the expansion of spurious drugs business; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check the business of spurious drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. The manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is a clandestine activity generally indulged in by anti-social elements and carried out by

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

unlicensed or sometimes by the licensed manufacturers to exploit the confidence enjoyed by certain fast selling branded drugs by making their imitations. The media and some organisations have been projecting the problem of spurious drugs in the country in a manner which does not provide a balanced perspective and has, therefore, caused serious apprehensions. These are unsubstantiated reports. For example, on the basis of an alleged WHO report, the media frequently reports that 35% of fake drugs produced in the world come from India. However, when enquired, the WHO has denied its authenticity. A survey conducted by the Government in 2009 to assess the extent of spurious drugs revealed that the extent of drugs found spurious was 0.046% only. ASSOCHAM's report is not based on substantiated facts. The Government has taken a number of measures to check the problem of spurious and adulterated drugs in the country in the past in this regard and is also active in this direction, as follows:

- (i) To specifically tackle the problem of spurious drugs, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended in 2008 by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 for making the penal provisions under the Act more stringent so as to make it deterrent for the anti-social elements from indulging in these illegal practices. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable. The Amendment also provided setting up of specially designated courts all over the country for speedy trial of offences under the Act. 14 States/UTs have already set up such courts.
- (ii) The Central Government's drug regulatory mechanism, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has been strengthened with additional manpower by creation of 216 additional posts at various levels since 2008. As against the total number of sanctioned posts of 111 in 2008 and 64 officers in position then, there are 310 posts in CDSCO now and 121 officers in position, including 65 Drug Inspectors. The selection of 90 more Drug Inspectors has already been completed.
- (iii) Two Sub-zones of CDSCO (Hyderabad and Ahmadabad) have been upgraded to full zones and three new sub-zones (Bangalore, Chandigarh and Jammu) have been created to effectively cover the entire country under the active supervision of the CDSCO.
- (iv) The Central Drugs Testing Laboratories have been strengthened with new sophisticated testing equipments. A new laboratory at Hyderabad has been constructed.

- (v) The scheme of regular overseas Inspection of manufacturing facilities situated abroad has been initiated to ensure proper compliance of Manufacturing facilities before registering them for Import of Drugs from overseas. Two such inspections in China have already been completed.
- (vi) A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this scheme the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.
- (vii) The inspectorate staff have been regularly instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
- (viii) The Government has envisaged large scale capacity building of drug testing in the country during the Twelfth Plan including upgradation of existing labs, setting up of new labs, setting up of Mini labs at ports of entry, commissioning of Mobile Labs, special labs for medical devices and cosmetic, etc.
- (ix) The Government has given special attention to strengthening and upgrading the infrastructure of States' drug regulatory system which plays major role in enforcement of provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and hence in checking the problem of spurious drugs. A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme to help them during the Twelfth Five Year Plan has already been envisaged. The scheme includes strengthening of both the physical infrastructure and human resources. A new budget line has been opened and an initial token provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in 2012-13 budget.

**Action against drug manufacturers for violating CDSCO
rules during clinical trials**

†2690. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has left some companies involved in clinical trials by simply warning them;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the rules of CDSCO violated by these companies and the reasons for sparing these companies without awarding any punishment to them;

(c) whether the decision will lead to increase in possibility of clinical trial; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The action for violation of the conditions of permission for clinical trials under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 are taken in accordance with the severity of the violation and after making necessary investigations in each case.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Achievement of universal healthcare goal

2691. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to achieve the goal of universal healthcare by overhauling public health system, medical education and regulating mechanism of the country; and

(b) by when the desired goals are expected to be reached?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing a number of programmes to achieve the goal of universal health care. The most important of these is the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), whose main activity is to support states to upgrade their public health facilities to deliver essential health care services. The NRHM has laid down an Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) for public health facilities and now finances the states to achieve these standards. This includes support for closing infrastructure gaps, more human resources with necessary skills and provision of the necessary equipments, drugs and supplies.

There has been increased public spending primarily in rural areas and EAG and N-E states after the launch of NRHM, on health systems strengthening,

infrastructure development, increased human resource for health, capacity building, communitisation, Mobile Medical Units (MMU) and patient transport systems, drugs and supplies, RCH interventions including JSY and JSSK etc.

Free and universal health care is being provided for a range of health care services, as mentioned below:

• **Free Maternal Health services**

- Antenatal checkups including free investigations and IFA supplementation
- Post natal care
- Safe abortion services
- RTI/STI services including investigations and treatment

• **Free Child Health services**

- Home Based New born Care
- Facility Based New born Care
- Nutritional rehabilitation
- Supplementation, IFA and Vitamin A
- Diarrhea management including free ORS and Zinc
- Pneumonia management including antibiotics
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)
- Guarantees free vaccination of children against 7 diseases
- Free vaccination (TT) to pregnant women
- Basket of vaccines being expanded e.g. Pentavalent, JE

• **Free Adolescent Health services**

- Adolescent friendly services through ARSH Clinics
- WIFS (Weekly Supplementation of Iron and Folic Acid with Deworming)
- Sanitary napkins for Menstrual hygiene (in 107 districts, being scaled up)
- Universal screening of children in govt./aided schools and referral support

- **Family Planning**

- Free services including information, supplies and sterilization

- **Communicable Diseases**

- Free investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kala azar, Filariasis, Dengue, JE and Chikungunya
- Free detection and treatment for Tuberculosis including MDR-TB
- Free detection and treatment for Leprosy
- Free detection, treatment and counselling for HIV/AIDS

- **Non Communicable Diseases**

- Free Cataract surgery for Blindness control
- Free Cornea transplant
- Free Glaucoma/ Diabetic Retinopathy
- Free spectacles to children (BPL only)
- Free screening for NCDs (in pilot phase)

- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)**

- An initiative launched on 1st June, 2011
 - Guarantees free and no expense delivery including C-section in public health facilities
 - Entitlements include free to and fro transport
 - Free drugs, consumables, diagnostics, blood and diet
 - Similar guarantees for sick neonates
- Rs. 2,060 Crores provided to States for 2012-13 under NRHM

Another major step forward under this programme is to guarantee a publicly financed emergency response and patient transport ambulance services. Over 12,000 such ambulances are now financed nationwide and all of these provide cashless transport facilities to patients including those in life threatening emergencies.

State/UTs are also being supported to provide free essential drugs to patients visiting public health facilities.

The basket of services under the universal health care is constantly on the rise with increased support under NRHM.

Contaminated in bottled water

2692. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the contamination level in the bottled water/mineral water being sold in the country by different agencies; and

(b) if so, the details of cases registered and corrective measures taken on it by Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No information on the contamination in bottled/mineral water being sold in the country, is maintained centrally either by the Bureau of Indian Standards or by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. BIS has formulated two standards one for Packaged Drinking Water (IS 14543) and one for Packaged Natural Mineral Water (IS 13428). Both these standards are mandatory, i.e., license has to be taken by the manufacturing units from BIS. In case of samples drawn from BIS licensees, if any of the requirements as laid down in these standards are not met, actions such as issuance of warning letters, stoppage of use of ISI mark, cancellation of license, etc are taken depending on the seriousness of the non-conformity.

No separate data for contaminated bottled/mineral water is centrally maintained. However, as per information provided by some States/UTs, details of cases registered for violation the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1952/Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder, during the year 2011-12, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Number of cases registered, challaned and convicted during the year 2011-12

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/U.T. | No. of Cases Registered, Challaned | No. of Cases Convicted |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 342 | 56 |
| 2 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Nil | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | N.A* | N.A |
| 4 | Assam | N.A | N.A |
| 5 | Bihar | 251 | Nil |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 64 (PFA)** | 124 (PFA) |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 39 | 15 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Nil | Nil |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 4 | Nil |
| 10 | Delhi | 70 | Nil |
| 11 | Goa | 13 | N.A |
| 12 | Gujarat | 92(PFA) Nil (FSSA)*** | 13(PFA) Nil (FSSA) |
| 13 | Haryana | N.A | N.A |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 60 | 22 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 126 | 12 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 53 | Nil |
| 17 | Karnataka | 35 | 3 |
| 18 | Kerala | N.A | N.A |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | Nil | Nil |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | N.A | N.A |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 677 | 74 |
| 22 | Manipur | N.A | N.A |
| 23 | Meghalaya | N.A | N.A |
| 24 | Mizoram | Nil | Nil |
| 25 | Nagaland | N.A | NA |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|------|-----|
| 26 | Orissa | N.A | N.A |
| 27 | Puducherry | N.A | N.A |
| 28 | Punjab | N.A | N.A |
| 29 | Rajasthan | N.A | N.A |
| 30 | Sikkim | N.A | N.A |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 126 | 120 |
| 32 | Tripura | N.A | N.A |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 4477 | 519 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 53 | 14 |
| 35 | West Bengal | N.A | N.A |
| TOTAL | | 6482 | 972 |

Indication:

*N.A. - Not Available

Nil - 0

**PFA - Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

***FSS Act - Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

Revival of vaccine producing PSUs

2693. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any road map had been drawn by Government for revival of vaccine producing PSUs, namely, the Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli, the Pasteur Institute of India (PII), Coonoor, and the BCG Vaccine Laboratory (BCGVL), Chennai; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The revival of Public Sector Vaccine Manufacturing Units has been taken up by the Government. The details are as under:

- The upgradation work for manufacturing of Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) group of vaccine at Central Research Institute (CRI), Kasauli has been completed.

- Upgradation of DPT group of vaccine manufacturing facility at Pasteur Institute of India (PII), Coonoor has been approved. The preliminary work at ground level has started.
- Upgradation of BCG Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy for manufacturing of Bacillus Calmette—Gue'rin (BCG) vaccine has been approved and the project has started.

Rise in cases of chronic diseases in the country

2694. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a rapid increase in number of people suffering from chronic diseases in the country;

(b) if so, whether the existing healthcare facilities are not found adequate to treat patients of such chronic diseases in the Country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the patients suffering from chronic diseases are given due treatment and timely attention?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. While health is a State Subject, assistance is provided for strengthening of healthcare system and facilities for treatment of all diseases including chronic diseases under various health programme of Government of India. These programmes include, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE), etc. The programmes focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons having chronic diseases and their referral to higher facilities for appropriate management of these diseases. Patients are being treated in the Government healthcare delivery system through Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals besides Government Medical colleges and tertiary health care institutions.

Illegal trading of human organs

2695. 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 in coordination with the State Governments as on date, for re-registration of medical practitioners after every five years to enhance professional skills of medical practitioners in era of unprecedented climatic conditions, changing of disease pattern and stiff resistance from virus and bacteria on anti-biotic medicines;

(b) the details of punishment/action taken by the Ministry to punish medical practitioners involved in illegal trading of human organs and unethical clinical trials; and

(c) the number of such cases registered during the last three years and the details of further action taken in this regard Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Ministry has introduced the National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) Bill in the Rajya Sabha for setting up of NCHRH which *inter-alia* envisages updation of professional knowledge and skill of medical professionals by making it mandatory for them to attend seminars, conferences, workshops or any other programme of minimum standard for re-registration in a periodic manner. However, as per information provided by Medical Council of India, periodical re-registration is already being done by the State Medical Councils of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have provisions for periodical re-registration of medical practitioners.

(b) and (c) Health being a State subject, such information is not maintained centrally. However, in order to curb such practice, the Central Government has made the penal provisions and punishments in the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011 more stringent.

As regards unethical clinical trials, the MCI has informed that complaint received by the Council regarding such trials is under process, awaiting the final investigation report from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).

District hospitals as referral hospitals

2696. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to convert the district hospitals in Maharashtra and other parts of the country into referral hospitals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The District Hospitals in States and Union Territories including the State of Maharashtra are already functioning as referral hospitals wherein patients who develop complications and those in need of advanced care are referred from primary and secondary care facilities such as Sub District Hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres for treatment. However, there is a proposal to strengthen District Hospital in the 12th Plan draft document. The 12th Plan has so far not been approved.

Unauthorised drug trials in Andhra Pradesh

2697. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unauthorised medical clinical drug trials having been conducted in Andhra Pradesh, District-wise, for the periods 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the details of action taken so far with regard to unauthorised medical clinical drug trials having been conducted in Andhra Pradesh for the periods 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12; and

(c) the details of action taken and proposed to be taken to put an end to such unauthorised medical clinical trials in Andhra Pradesh and in various other States of India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Two cases of alleged irregularities in clinical trials conducted in Andhra Pradesh were reported during the period of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. Details of the cases and action taken thereon is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 provide that no clinical trial for a new drug shall be conducted except under and in accordance with the permission, in writing, from the Drugs Controller General (India). The following measures have been taken to strengthen the regulatory control over clinical trials in the country:

- (1) Registration of clinical trial in ICMR registry at www.ctri.in has been made mandatory since 15.6.2009.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (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.
- (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.
 - (v) Giving authority for clinical trials inspections to CDSCO and to take administrative actions like restriction on investigators/ sponsors/CROs from conducting future clinical trials in case of non-compliance.
 - (vi) Specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee.

Statement

Cases of alleged irregularities in clinical trials in State of Andhra Pradesh and action taken in these cases during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

| Sl. No. | Year | Name of Firm | Name of Site/State | Drug | Action Taken |
|---------|------|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | 2010 | Path (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi 110067, India. | 1. Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh, 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat | Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine) | This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Programm for Appropriate Technology in Health), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April, 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc. in the conduct of the trial. |

| | | | | | |
|---|------|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | | Based on the findings of report, a warning letter has been issued to M/s. PATH on 03.07.2012 asking them to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such discrepancies / violation are not repeated in future and also directed them to comply with the corrective action taken to ensure strict compliance of Schedule-Y and GCP guidelines in ongoing study and proposed to be started in future research studies. |
| 2 | 2011 | Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh | Axis Clinical Limited, (Unit No. 1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy. No. 66 (Part) & 67 (Part), Miyapur, Hyderabad-500050 & (Unit No. 2) Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, | Bio-availability & Bio-equivalent studies of Anti Cancer Drugs (Exemistane 25mg Tablets) | M/s. Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and decision making process of Ethics Committee. The permission granted to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bio-availability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad. | | actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC' to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions regarding informed consent process including documentation of the Informed consent process through audio-video means and functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators. |

Misleading labelling by junk food companies

2698. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that junk food companies are misleading consumers by labelling at least 16 major food brands as healthy food;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that most junk foods contain very high levels of trans fats, salts and sugar, leading to obesity and diabetes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) monitors labels on various food items by different companies in media as well as on the product labels. Such complaints received from the public are analysed in FSSAI and show-cause notices issued to the manufactures. Their replies are examined at FSSAI by a 3 member committee constituted for this purpose. As per recommendations of this Committee, actions including prosecution are initiated by Designated Officers at their regional levels. So far, 38 food items have been identified with misleading claims. Prosecutions have been launched in case of 19 such cases by Designated Officers at their regional levels.

Although the term "Junk Food" has not been defined under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules/Regulations made thereunder, foods which have high fat, salt and sugar, with little or no protein, minerals and vitamins are considered as "unhealthy foods" and belong to the category of fast foods. Consumption of unhealthy foods is one of the risk factors but not a sole factor for development of obesity and diabetes. Consumption of food having trans fat is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease.

Upgradation of district hospitals into medical colleges

2699. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to upgrade district hospitals to medical colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the district hospitals identified and criteria adopted for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds earmarked and allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by when all the district hospitals are likely to be upgraded to medical colleges in the country?

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

Odiya language for All India Medical Entrance Test

2700. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has already allowed language other than English and Hindi in the All India Medical Entrance Test; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider allowing Odiya students to appear in the All India Medical Entrance Test, to be conducted by CBSE, in Odiya language?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is conducting National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to undergraduate medical courses in six regional languages, viz. Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Telugu and Assamese in addition to Hindi and English.

(b) It has been decided to conduct NEET-UG only in those regional languages in which the State Governments were conducting the State level Medical Entrance Examinations in regional languages prior to NEET. Since the State Government of Odisha was not conducting Medical Entrance examination in Odiya language, the same has not been selected as a language for conducting NEET-UG, 2013.

Child deaths in Delhi hospital

2701. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over ten thousand children have died during the last five years in the Kalawati Saran Hospital in New Delhi alone;
- (b) the number of children died during the same period in the country;
- (c) the number of children died due to the negligence of doctors or the Para-medical staff and due to the mal-functioning of the ventilator or other such equipments; and
- (d) the reasons for such a large number of deaths of children and the steps taken by Government to save the children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) During 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and upto 31st July, 2012, out of the 1,37,078 admitted children 10,081 children died in the Kalwati Saran Children Hospital (KSCH).

(b) Since the Public Health is a State Subject; no such information is maintained centrally. However, as far as other two Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital are concerned, 1034 children and 5960 children died in Dr. RML Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital respectively during the last five years.

In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, no children died due to the negligence of doctors or the Paramedical staff and due to the mal-functioning of the ventilator or other such equipments.

(d) There are various common causes for above stated deaths in KSCH which 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. 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.

Increase in diabetic patients

2702. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the diabetics among the people is increasing at alarming rate in the country year over year;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted recently by Government to know their figure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the various steps taken by Government in checking the disease and make medicines available to the patients at affordable price?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. According to diseases burden study on Non Communicable disease by ICMR in 2006, the prevalence of Diabetes was 62.47 cases per thousand. Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) launched in 2010, screening of 1.29 crore persons has been done of which 9.67 lakh persons (7.48%) are suspected for diabetes. As per the programme, opportunistic screening of persons above the age of 30 years for diabetes and hypertension in various health care facilities viz. District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-Centres is being undertaken in 100 Districts in 21 States. Each district in the programme is being supported with Rs. 50,000/- per month for essential drugs and consumables for Diabetes and Hypertension. Diabetic patients are treated in the Government healthcare delivery system through Community Health Centres and District Hospitals besides Government Medical Colleges and Tertiary Health Care Institutions. NPCDCS, in addition to early diagnosis of persons and their referral to

higher facilities for appropriate management also promotes awareness generation for behaviour and life style changes. Drugs are also made available through other Central and State Government programmes/ schemes. Needy persons are also supported through Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Grant. Extension of the NPCDCS programme to cover all districts in the country in a phased manner is envisaged during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Government of India is also giving support for strengthening/upgradation of Medical colleges/District Hospital which includes services for non communicable diseases including diabetes.

Rural Medical Course

†2703. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rural Medical Course – Bachelor of Science (Community Health) would be started from the academic year 2013-14 to provide standard healthcare facilities in rural areas;

(b) the appropriate steps Government is taking so as the eligible and poor students could get admission therein easily and to bring transparency in it; and

(c) the steps Government is taking so as all intelligent and poor students are not deprived of admission in this course and to ensure relaxed formalities for the students?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Bachelor of Science (Community Health) course is likely to be introduced in the states willing to adopt it from the academic year 2013-2014.

(b) and (c) The purpose of the proposed short term course is to generate a cadre of health care providers who by the virtue of the way they are chosen, trained, deployed and. supported will be motivated to live in and provide comprehensive primary health care in the rural areas at the sub-center level. Admissions as well as deployment of these graduates would be district based and reservation in admission would apply as per the norms of the respective State Government. It has also been left to the State Governments to decide the upper age limit of students seeking admission to the course.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Harmful treatment for women in cancer cases

†2704. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regular screening of chemotherapy and radiation, used for the treatment of cancer, may be harmful to women; and

(b) if so, whether Ministry has any plan to aware the public in this regard and whether there is any alternative to it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, the patients including women who are exposed to chemotherapy and/or radiation for the treatment of cancer are at risk for developing toxic/harmful effects.

(b) Each patient including women, are explained by treating doctor in advance, about different toxic/harmful effects which a patient may develop following the treatment with chemotherapy and/or radiation.

There are several diagnosis tests which can be used for detecting cancer. The self breast examination and clinical examination of breast are used under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS).

Health is a State subject and Government of India's efforts are supplement to State Government efforts.

For public awareness, a half an hour dedicated health magazine programme, Swasth Bharat/Arogya Bharatam is telecast through 30 regional Doordarshan Kendras and broadcast through 29 regional radio stations across the country. These programmes are telecast/broadcast for 05 days a week in regional languages covering all the issues relating to health care and national disease control programme.

Deaths during clinical trials

2705. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of each of deaths taken place during clinical trials in the country during the last three years, year-wise and company-wise;

(b) the details of compensation paid to the kith and kin of each of the trial victims in the last three years, year-wise and company-wise;

(c) what globally harmonized standards are being followed in payment of compensation if there is death during clinical trials;

(d) if so, whether these global standards are followed in the country in true spirit; and

(e) if not, how the Ministry is planning to make the pharma companies, both domestic and foreign to follow suit?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details of number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths in clinical trials in the country reported during the last three years and company-wise, as per the information available, is given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) Details of cases where compensation has already been paid by the sponsors, as per the information available, during last three years in cases of deaths related to clinical trials is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) to (e) Clinical trials of new drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 made thereunder. The requirements and guidelines for undertaking clinical trials are specified in Schedule Y of these Rules, which mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). The GCP guidelines have been evolved with consideration of International conference on harmonization (ICH), WHO, USFDA and European guidelines.

At present, there is no provision under these Rules requiring payment of financial compensation in case of clinical trial related injury or death of trial subject. However, Para 2.4.7 of the Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines for clinical trials provides that trial participants who suffer physical injuries as a result of their participation in clinical trials are entitled to financial or other assistances to compensate them equitably for any temporary or permanent impairment or disability, subject to confirmation from Ethics Committee. In case of death, their dependents are entitled to compensation.

Draft Rules have, however, already been published for incorporating provision in the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 for payment of financial compensation to the trial participants or his/her legal heir in case of trial related injury or death.

Statement-I

Number of deaths during clinical trials during the last three years

2009

Total Cases 637

| Sl. No | Sponsor/CRO's | Sl. No | Sponsor/CRO's |
|--------|---------------|--------|------------------------|
| 1 | Abott | 20 | J & J |
| 2 | Actelion | 21 | Johnson & Johnson |
| 3 | Allergan | 22 | Lambda |
| 4 | Amgen | 23 | Lilly |
| 5 | Bayer Health | 24 | Medpace |
| 6 | BMS | 25 | Merck |
| 7 | Cadila | 26 | MSD |
| 8 | Catalyst | 27 | National Aids Research |
| 9 | Chiltern | 28 | Nicholas |
| 10 | Cipla | 29 | Novartis |
| 11 | Clinigene | 30 | Omnicare |
| 12 | CliniRx | 31 | Parexel |
| 13 | Diagnoasearch | 32 | Pfizer |
| 14 | DNDi India | 33 | Pharmaleaf |
| 15 | Eisai | 34 | Pharmalink |
| 16 | Fulford | 35 | Piramal Lifesciences |
| 17 | GSK | 36 | PPD |
| 18 | ICON | 37 | PRA |
| 19 | IPCA | 38 | Quintiles |

| Sl. No | Sponsor/CRO's | Sl. No | Sponsor/CRO's |
|--------|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| 39 | Reliance | 45 | Siro |
| 40 | Roche | 46 | Spectrum |
| 41 | sandoz | 47 | Sristek |
| 42 | Sanofi | 48 | Takeda |
| 43 | Schering Plough | 49 | Veeda |
| 44 | Serdia | 50 | Wyeth |

2010**Total Cases 668**

| Sl. No | Sponsor/CRO's | Sl. No | Sponsor/CRO's |
|--------|---------------|--------|------------------|
| 1 | Acetlion | 16 | ICON |
| 2 | Acunova | 17 | Intas |
| 3 | Allergan | 18 | Invida |
| 4 | Amgen | 19 | J & J |
| 5 | AstraZeneca | 20 | Jubilant Clinsys |
| 6 | Bayer | 21 | Kemin |
| 7 | Boehringer | 22 | Lilly |
| 8 | Bristol Myers | 23 | Max neeman |
| 9 | Chiltern | 24 | Maya Clinicals |
| 10 | Clinigene | 25 | Merck |
| 11 | CliniRx | 26 | MSD |
| 12 | DiagnoSearch | 27 | Novartis |
| 13 | Dr Reddy | 28 | Parexel |
| 14 | GSK | 29 | Pfizer |
| 15 | GVK Bio | 30 | Pharm-Olam |
| | | 31 | Piramal |

| Sl. No | Sponsor/CRO's | Sl. No | Sponsor/CRO's |
|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|
| 32 | PPD | 39 | Spectrum |
| 33 | PRA | 40 | Takeda |
| 34 | Quintiles | 41 | Torrent |
| 35 | Reliance | 42 | Veeda |
| 36 | Sanofi | 43 | Virchow |
| 37 | Serdia | 44 | Wyeth |
| 38 | SIRO | | |

2011

Total Cases 438

| Sl. No. | Sponsor/CRO's |
|---------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1 | Abbott India Limited |
| 2 | Actelion Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Switzerland |
| 3 | Amgen Technology |
| 4 | Apothecaries Pvt. Ltd. |
| 5 | Bayer |
| 6 | Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd. |
| 7 | Boehringer Ingelheim India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 8 | Bristol-Myers Squib India Pvt. Limited |
| 9 | Cadila Pharmaceuticals |
| 10 | Catalyst Clinical |
| 11 | CD Pharma |
| 12 | Daiichi Sankyo Inc. |
| 13 | Dr. Reddys Lab Ltd. |
| 14 | Ell Lilly & Company |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|--|
| 15 | Excel Life Science |
| 16 | Fresenius Kabi |
| 17 | George Institute |
| 18 | Glaxosmithkline Pharmaceuticals |
| 19 | Icon Clinical |
| 20 | Imperial Clinical |
| 21 | Incgvk Bio |
| 22 | Intas Pharmaceuticals |
| 23 | Invida India Private |
| 24 | Ipsen Pharma |
| 25 | J & J |
| 26 | Jane Field |
| 27 | Jubilant Clinsys |
| 28 | Kendle Data And Technologies |
| 29 | Lambda Therapeutic |
| 30 | LG Life Sciences |
| 31 | Manipal Acunova |
| 32 | Max Neeman International |
| 33 | Merck Specialities |
| 34 | MSD Pharmaceuticals |
| 35 | National Aids Research Institute, Pune |
| 36 | NIMR |
| 37 | Novartis Healthcare |
| 38 | Panacea Biotec |
| 39 | Parexel International |
| 40 | Pat Pharma |

| 1 | 2 |
|----|--|
| 41 | Pfizer Ltd |
| 42 | Pharmanet Clinical |
| 43 | Piramal Life |
| 44 | PPD Pharmaceutical |
| 45 | PRA International |
| 46 | Quintiles |
| 47 | Reliance Life Science |
| 48 | Sanofi-Synthelabo |
| 49 | Siro Clinpharm |
| 50 | Spectrum Clinical |
| 51 | Sristek |
| 52 | St. John National Academy of Health Sciences |
| 53 | Sun Pharma |
| 54 | The George Institute |
| 55 | Trident Clinical Research |
| 56 | United Therapeutics |
| 57 | Veeda Clinical Research |
| 58 | Virchow Biotech |

*(A) Details of compensations paid in the cases of
clinical trial related deaths in 2009*

| Sl.No. | Sponsor | Compensation |
|--------|---|---------------|
| 1. | M/s. Quintiles Research India Pvt. Ltd. | Rs 1,50,000/- |
| 2. | M/s. Roche Products (I) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai | Rs 1,00,000/- |

*(B) Details of compensations paid in the cases
of clinical trial related deaths in 2010*

| Sl. No | Sponsor | Compensation |
|--------|---------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Merck | Rs 1,50,000/- |
| 2 | Wyeth | Rs 1,50,000/- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 3 | Quintiles | Rs 20,00,000/- |
| 4 | Quintiles | Rs 3,00,000/- |
| 5 | Lilly | Rs 1,08,000/- |
| 6 | Lilly | Rs 2,00,000/- |
| 7 | Lilly | Rs 2,00,000/- |
| 8 | Bayer | Rs 2,50,000/- |
| 9 | Bayer | Rs 2,50,000/- |
| 10 | Bayer | Rs 3,50,000/- |
| 11 | Bayer | Rs 2,50,000/- |
| 12 | Bayer | Rs 2,50,000/- |
| 13 | Amgen | Rs 1,50,000/- |
| 14 | Amgen | Rs 1,50,000/- |
| 15 | Bristol Myers | Rs 2,50,000/- |
| 16 | Sanofi | Rs 1,50,000/-* |
| 17 | Sanofi | Rs 1,50,000/- |
| 18 | Sanofi | Rs 2,00,000/- |
| 19 | PPD | Rs 10,00,000/- |
| 20 | Pfizer | Rs 1,50,000/- |
| 21 | Pfizer | Rs 2,25,000/- |
| 22 | Pfizer | Rs 1,50,000/- |

* Compensation remained unpaid as whereabouts of the legal heir could not be located by the investigator and his team in spite of their best efforts.

*(C) Details of compensations paid in the cases of
clinical trial related deaths in 2011*

| Sl. No. | Name of Sponsor/CRO | Compensation Paid |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Apothecaries | 2.16 lakhs |
| 2 | Fresenius | 50,000 |
| 3 | Fresenius | 50,000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|------------|-------------|
| 4 | Icon | 2.025 lakhs |
| 5 | Icon | 2.7 lakhs |
| 6 | Icon | 1.8 lakh |
| 7 | Lambda | 2 lakh |
| 8 | Pfizer | 1.5 lakh |
| 9 | Pfizer | 5 Lakh |
| 10 | Sanofi | 1 lakh |
| 11 | Sun Pharma | 3 lakh |
| 12 | Sun Pharma | 3 lakh |
| 13 | Sun Pharma | 3 lakh |
| 14 | Sun Pharma | 3 lakh |
| 15 | Sun Pharma | 3 lakh |
| 16 | Veeda | 50,000 |

Treatment of poor patients by top hospitals

2706. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the top hospitals in the country are avoiding poor patients in providing them medical services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Since, the Public Health is a State Subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

However, 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.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals are concerned, all the patients irrespective of their financial conditions are attended and provided necessary treatment within the available infrastructure and facilities.

Clinical trials of homoeopathic cancer drug

†2707. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has directed the Central Government to get the homoeopathy medicine of cancer clinically tested; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) No. The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) has informed that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 17.08.2012 in Writ Petition (C) No. 333/2011 in the form of public interest litigation by World Homoeopathic Development organisation, directed that the Task Force constituted to examine Petitioner's proposal for treatment of cancer by Homoeopathic medicines should be now presided over by the Director General of Health Services, and that the petitioner should be granted an opportunity to present complete evidence that he has in his favour, including case sheets, treatments, medicines administered to the patients suffering from cancer.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 07.09.2012 took cognizance of the facts placed before it by the CCRH, the second respondent that the petitioner could not satisfy the Task Force of the efficacy and scientific basis of the Homoeopathic composition 'cancer cure' and that the task force was not satisfied with the data and documentation produced by the petitioner. The court decided not to interfere in the matter and dismissed the writ petition with the liberty to the petitioner to approach the task force with all the requisite material and documentation.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Viral diseases in the country

2708. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether seasonal viral diseases have spread in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of cases of morbidity and mortality reported from these viral diseases; and
- (d) the details of steps the Ministry has taken to curb it?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The pandemic of Influenza A H1N1 has subsided. The H1N1 influenza has moved into the post-pandemic period and is now circulating as seasonal influenza A H1N1 virus. Sporadic outbreaks have been reported from across the country. A total number of 4568 cases and 344 deaths have been reported from various parts of the country during the period January, 2012 to November, 2012.

(d) Laboratory based surveillance to detect clusters of influenza like illness is continuing through Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP). Forty five laboratories throughout the country have been identified for testing of samples. Hospitals have been identified in States for strengthening isolation facilities. Critical care facilities at district level have also been earmarked. States have been requested to earmark screening centers of influenza like illness. For treatment of Influenza A H1N1, adequate quantity of Oseltamivir capsules is available.

National Programme on Palliative Care

2709. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made a provision for National Programme on Palliative Care;
- (b) whether for the vast majority of Indians there is extremely limited access to quality palliative care services;
- (c) whether Government is planning to open palliative care centres across the country, particularly in Maharashtra; and

- (d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are provisions for manpower, drugs and home based care etc. for various activities including palliative care under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke, during the Eleventh plan period in 100 districts in 21 States.

Further, an Expert Group was constituted by the Ministry to work out strategies for palliative care in India. The expert group has submitted its recommendations outlining the strategies for palliative care in India. The suggested strategies include Care Cells, strengthening of Government Medical Colleges, Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs), and District Hospitals by augmenting human resources, providing reserved beds for palliative care in addition to outpatient facilities, improved availability of morphine as a painkiller, capacity building through training and awareness generation.

(b) No data is maintained centrally regarding the number of persons requiring palliative care or on access to palliative care. The exact number of Palliative care centres in the country is also not available.

(c) and (d) Details operational and financial modalities for implementation in the health care delivery system have not yet been worked out.

Scheme for providing free sanitary pads in rural areas

2710. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the girls residing in rural areas are not aware of sanitary napkins/pads to be used by them during monthly periods;

(b) if so, whether in the absence of such knowledge the girls are suffering from various ailments;

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to formulate any scheme to make awareness about use of sanitary napkins during periods and provide the same in rural areas at free of cost; and

- (d) if so, the action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, use of sanitary napkins during monthly periods is poor in rural areas.

(b) Links are clear between poor menstrual hygiene and urinary and reproductive tract infections.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched the Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among adolescent girls in the age-group of 10 to 19 years in rural areas in 2010. The key objectives of the scheme are to increase awareness among adolescent girls on Menstrual Hygiene, to increase access to and use of quality sanitary napkins to adolescent girls in rural areas and to ensure safe disposal of sanitary napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.

In the first phase, the scheme has been initiated as a pilot to cover 25% of the country's adolescent girl population (aged 10 to 19 years), *i.e.*, 1.5 crore girls in 152 districts across 20 States, with centralised supply by the Government of India in 107 districts and through Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the remaining 45 districts. Implementation has currently started in 107 districts, covered under central supply. Under the scheme, sanitary napkins are sold to adolescents girls at the rate of Rs. 6 per pack of six napkins, *i.e.* Re. 1/- per sanitary napkin by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) every month under NRHM's brand, '*Freedays*'.

Cleaning of river Yamuna

†2711. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the success rate in restoration and preservation work of river Yamuna is not as per expectation;

(b) the quantum of amount spent on cleaning of the river during the last one decade and the results thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that floods caused due to rain clean the river better than the Government agencies in a year and various agencies engaged in cleaning mission of the river take the credit themselves;

(d) the reasons behind failure in not achieving the target of cleanliness/restoration; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) the details of tasks performed under Yamuna Action Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to a large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 686.01 crore, including the State share has been incurred in last one decade on execution of schemes under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) Phase I and II.

(c) As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of September, 2012 submitted to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the cumulative assessment of the key parameters of water quality of river Yamuna viz. pH, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Ammonia and Total Coliforms indicates that water quality is not conforming to the desired levels in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) due to higher concentration of one or the other criteria pollutants. However, in terms of BOD, an important water quality parameter, the water quality in the stretch of river Yamuna from Hathnikund to Palla meets the prescribed standards, while it does not meet the desired standards in the river stretch from Nizamuddin Bridge in Delhi to Agra.

(d) As detailed in reply to part (a) above.

(e) The works taken up under YAP relate to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc. Under Phase-I and II of YAP, a total of 296 schemes, including 40 sewage treatment plants, have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. Sewage treatment capacity of 902.25 million litres per day (mld) has been created under these two phases of YAP.

Achievement of MDGs target

2712. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per World Health Organisation (WHO), India may fail to achieve some of the most important Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets by 2015;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for poor performance of India in these sectors; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to improve performance in these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals set by the United Nations which member countries, including India, have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. MDGs directly pertaining to Health Sector and the progress made by India is as under:

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality: Target is to reduce Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. In case of India, it translates into a goal of reducing U5MR to less than 39 per 1000 live births by 2015. As per the WHO/UNICEF report "countdown to 2015 on maternal, newborn & child survival", India has made insufficient progress with respect to U5MR. However, as per the latest available estimates from the office of Registrar General of India (RGI), the U5MR was 59 per 1000 live births in 2010. Assuming an average decline of 7.8% per year observed during 2009 - 2010, India's U5MR will be 39 by 2015 as required under MDG-4.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health: Reduce Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. As per the estimates of MMR released by the WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank, India requires to reduce MMR from 600 in 1990 to 150 per 100,000 live births in 2015. As per the report "countdown to 2015 on maternal, newborn & child survival", India is "making progress" to achieve MDG-5.

Further, as per the latest estimates released by the office of RGI, the MMR in India stands at 212 per 100,000 live births during 2007-2009. Assuming that the 5.5% rate of annual decline observed during 2004-06 and 2007-09 will continue, India's MMR is likely to reduce to 143 per 100,000 live births in 2015, achieving the MDG target.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases: Target is to halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

The progress made so far in this regard is as under:

- In case of HIV/AIDS, new annual HIV infections have declined by about 58 % from 2.74 lakhs in 2000 to 1.16 lakhs in 2011.
- In case of malaria, Annual Parasitic Incidence has been brought down from 2.57 cases per 1000 population in 1990 to 1.10 cases per 1000 population in 2011.
- In case of Tuberculosis, prevalence in India has come down by 57.5% from 586 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 249 per 100,000 population in 2009. Mortality has reduced by 45.2% from 42 per 100,000 population to 23 per 100,000 population during this period.

(d) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 with the aim to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services and disease control programmes particularly to rural population throughout the country, with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and infrastructure.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to achieve the MDG indicators in the health sector in the country.

For reducing child mortality, the steps taken include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and childhood illness, training of ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activist) in Home based new born care, Navajit Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, setting up of sick new born care units at district hospitals, promoting exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding, strengthening routine immunisation programme, focussing on reduction in morbidity and mortality due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhoeal Diseases, name based tracking of pregnant women and children, etc.

For improving maternal health, the steps taken include promoting institutional deliveries, strengthening of infrastructure, Strengthening of Essential and Emergency Obstetric Care services, Strengthening Referral Systems, launching of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Maternal Death Review, organising village health and nutrition days, engagement of ASHA at community level, introduction of integrated mother and child health card, etc.

The steps taken to control diseases like HIV/AIDs, Malaria and Tuberculosis include early diagnosis and treatment, improving monitoring and evaluation, strengthening human resources, involvement of NGOs, Private sector and community, providing services near to the doorstep of community, etc.

“Free medicines for all” scheme

2713. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come up with "free-medicines-for-all" scheme to provide free medicines to all patients attending a Government health facility across the country;

(b) if so, by when the scheme is likely to be introduced in the country; and

(c) the source by which Government plans to procure medicines by avoiding irregularities in purchase, in view of the recently detected scandal in many States, in purchase of medicines for Government Health Centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) 'Public Health' is a State subject and the primary responsibility of providing health care, including free medicines to patients rests with the State Governments. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the proposals received from the States through their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) for ensuring uninterrupted availability of free essential medicines to all patients using government health facilities has been supported by the Government of India. Further, incentives to States of upto 5% of their NRHM outlay have been introduced in 2012-13 for establishing policy frameworks and systems for providing free generic medicines to those who access government health facilities.

(c) and (d) In view of the position indicated above, question does not arise.

Expenditure on public health care

2714. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that though the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was introduced to improve health infrastructure in rural areas but still

Government expenditure on health sector has been stagnant which led to greater dependence on the private sector for healthcare facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has noticed that people bear 70 per cent of the spending on health from their pocket and Government contributes only 30 per cent of the total spending on health;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has any plan to raise the expenditure on the public healthcare; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April, 2005, with a view to improve availability and accessibility to quality health care for the people, especially residing in rural areas with focus on the underserved population and marginalized groups. The main focus areas of NRHM included improvement in health infrastructure, providing adequate human resources to man health facilities and to provide quality health care service. As per Economic Survey, the expenditure on health (Centre and State combined) stood at Rs. 1,15,426 crore in 2011-12 as against Rs. 45,428 crore in 2005-06. As a percentage of GDP, it increased from 1.23 percent in 2005-06 to 1.30 percent in 2011-12.

(b) and (c) As per World Health Statistics 2012 published by World Health Organization (WHO), private and general Government expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health for India in 2009 is 69.7 % and 30.3% respectively and Out of Pocket expenditure as percentage of private expenditure on health for India in 2009 stood at 86.4%.

(d) and (e) As per the draft 12th Five Year Plan document, total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health is envisaged to increase to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. When viewed in the perspective of the broader health sector, the total Government expenditure as a proportion of GDP in the Twelfth Plan is envisaged to increase to 3.04 per cent of GDP by the last year of the Twelfth Plan. The tentative allocation for Twelfth Five Year Plan for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has substantially increased to Rs. 300018 crore, which is an increase of 202 percent over actual allocation for Eleventh Plan period.

Harassment of attendants of patients at Dr. RML hospital

†2715. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any employee has been appointed for maintaining hygiene and sanitation of the patients admitted in ICU of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the relatives of patients are harassed time and again by calling them in ICU for sanitation works in case their patients soil the bed in the ICU of the Hospital; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As informed by Dr. RML Hospital, sanitary workers of Dr. RML Hospital have been deployed for maintaining sanitation in the hospital ICUs. In addition to this, the services of outsourcing agency are also taken to maintain the sanitation in the hospital ICU. Nursing care of the patients in ICU is done by the staff nurses on duty and ward boys, under the supervisions of staff nurse.

The Hospital has also informed that no case of harassment of relative of patients, by calling them in ICU for sanitation work, in case their patients soil the bed in the ICU, has been reported.

Legislation for employment of nurses in private hospitals

2716. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the bonded employment of the nurses and para medical staff by the private hospitals in the country;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study on the issue;

(c) whether Government will bring a Central legislation to regulate the employment of nurses and para medical staff in the private hospitals and ensure decent pay and working condition to them; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether the Central Government will consult with the State Governments on the matter?

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

(b) to (d) The matter pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of the nurses working in the private hospitals in the country comes under the purview of the State Governments in which the private hospitals are located.

However, on the basis of matters raised in the Parliament, the debate in Public Interest Litigation Writ Petition No. 430/2011 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and references received from various sections of society, all the State Governments have been asked, *vide* letters dated 7th July, 2010 and 24th February, 2012 to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive Legislation for improvement of service conditions of nurses including those working in the private sector.

Further, Indian Nursing Council has taken an initiatives and issued a circular on 23rd September, 2011 to all the State Governments stipulating that if the unethical practice of obtaining service bond/forcefully retaining the original certificate of the student comes to notice then in that event penal action would be taken against such erring institutions.

Redressal of grievances regarding treatment in hospitals

2717. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Members of Parliament write letters to the Ministers for the redressal of grievances of general public in connection with their treatment in hospitals etc.;

(b) whether the individual is not informed by the Ministry regarding the action taken to redress his/her grievance and they remain unaware of the action taken on their grievances; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to direct Ministries/Departments to endorse a copy to the reply sent to MPs by Ministers to the concerned individual about whom the MPs have written letters?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated hospital viz. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital are concerned, letters are received from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament for redressal of grievances of general public in connection with their treatment in these hospitals. All such letters are forwarded to the concerned hospital authorities through Directorate General Health Services (Dte. GHS) for taking action as requested for by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament. The action taken by the concerned hospitals is informed to the Hon'ble MP by the Ministry/Directorate General of Health Services.

As far as references received from Hon'ble MPs relating to treatment of patient in Hospitals of the States are concerned, the same are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for necessary action, as Health is a State subject. A copy of the same letter is also sent to the Hon'ble MP for his information.

Rise in cases of pneumonia and diarrhoea among children

†2718. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rise in cases of pneumonia and diarrhoea among children has been noticed during the last two years;

(b) whether treatment and as far as possible necessary medicines for the treatment of these diseases are provided in all small and big hospitals situated in urban and particularly in rural areas by Government;

(c) whether children of poor people in rural areas especially get affected with the said diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, pneumonia cases have decreased from 785888 in 2010 to 715226 in 2011 and also diarrhoea cases have decreased from 10742327 in 2010 to 10231949 in 2011 in the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The treatment in the form of ORS packets, Zinc and antibiotics are made available in most of the public hospitals through NRHM.

(c) and (d) As per coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009, 18.9% children in rural areas are affected with Acute Respiratory Infection and similarly, 15.3% children in rural areas and 16.3% in urban are affected with diarrhoea. The disaggregated information about occurrence of diarrhoea and ARI in children in poor and non-poor families is not available.

Partial achievement of millennium development goal targets

2719. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the existing rate of increase in deliveries by skilled personnel, the likely achievement for 2015 will only be 62 per cent, which is far below the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target of 100 per cent;

(c) whether the impact of the intervention envisaged in the NRHM and dedicated ASHAs has been satisfactory;

(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) Goal-5 of the MDGs relates to improving maternal health. The goal specifies a 3/4th reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) between 1990 and 2015.

Delivery by skilled personnel is one of the important indicators to monitor progress towards achievements of MDG-5. As per Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES), 2009, delivery by skilled personnel is 76.2% which was 52.7% as per District level Household Survey (DLHS-2007-08)

(b) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the key steps taken to increase the number of deliveries being conducted by skilled personnel are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.

- Operationalization of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24×7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care has been introduced.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- Engagement of 8.71 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- 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.

(c) to (e) The key impact indicators have improved substantially since the launch of NRHM in 2005. The role played by more than 8.7 lakh dedicated ASHA has contributed to a large extent in linking the communities with mainstream public health services. Number of JSY beneficiaries has increased from 7.38 lakhs in 2005-06 to 109.37 lakhs in 2011-12. Latest figures released from Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India (RGI) indicate that:

- MMR decreased from 254 (SRS 2004-06) to 212 (SRS 2007-09)
- IMR decreased from 58 (SRS 2005) to 44 (SRS 2011)
- TFR decreased from 2.9 (SRS 2005) to 2.5 (SRS 2010).

Facilities to persons suffering from disability

2120. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the matter of transfer of Government servants whose parents suffer from disability;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been examined and the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the Ministry has formulated any policy to address issues faced by persons with disabilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of facilities and priorities being given by Government hospitals to disabled persons in the matter of treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Department of Personnel and Training have issued instructions relating to preferred posting of employees who have mentally retarded children and have not issued any instructions in particular, in the matter of transfer of government servant whose parents suffer from disability.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Central Government developed and adopted the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in 2006. The National Policy recognizes that the Persons with Disabilities are a valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society. It is in consonance/with the basic principles of equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals that are enshrined in the Constitution of India and implicitly mandate an inclusive society for all, including persons with disabilities. The National Policy recognizes that the persons with disabilities can lead a better quality of life if they have equal opportunities and effective access to rehabilitation measures. The salient features of the policy are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) The following facilities are available for disabled persons in Central Government Hospitals:

- Separate counter for registration in the OPD.
- Wheel Chairs, trolleys, ramps, etc. and porter services, for quick access to the counters/Doctors
- They are attended to on priority.

Statement

Salient features of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities

- i. Physical Rehabilitation, which includes early detection and intervention, counseling and medical interventions and provision of aids and appliances. It also includes the development of rehabilitation professionals;
- ii. Educational Rehabilitation which includes vocational training; and
- iii. Economic Rehabilitation, for a dignified life in society.

The following mechanism is in place for implementation of the National Policy:

- i. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry to coordinate all matters relating to implementation of the Policy.
- ii. The Central Coordination Committee, with stakeholder representation, coordinates matters relating to implementation of the National Policy. There is a similar Committee at the State level. Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies are associated in the functioning of the District Disability Rehabilitation Centres. They are required to play a crucial role in the implementation of the National Policy to address local level issues.
- iii. The Ministries of Home Affairs, Health and Family Welfare, Rural Development, Urban Development, Youth Affairs and Sports, Railways, Science & Technology, Statistics and Programme Implementation, Labour, Panchayati Raj and Women and Child Development and Departments of Elementary Education & Literacy, Secondary and Higher Education, Road Transport and Highways, Public Enterprises, Revenue, Information Technology and Personnel and Training are also identified for implementation of the policy.
- iv. The Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities at Central level and State Commissioners at the State level play key role in implementation of National Policy, apart from their statutory responsibilities.

Drop in child sex ratio

2721. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the alarming drop in the child sex ratio between censuses of 2001 and 2011;

(b) if so, whether the law against amniocentesis enacted in 1994 is implemented fully;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of further action Government propose to take to prevent the phenomenon of missing girl child?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per Census 2011, the child sex ratio (0-6 years) has declined from 927 females per thousand males in 2001 to 914 females per 1000 males in 2011.

(b) and (c) The State/UT Government have the key responsibility to effectively implement the PC & PNDT Act. Government of India on its part, is committed to strengthen effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act to address the declining child sex ratio in the country and has been providing technical, financial and IEC support to the States. Further Government has been regularly monitoring the progress of implementation of the Act.

As an outcome of increased efforts by the Government, Quarterly Progress Reports are now reflecting an improved compliance of the provisions of the Act by States/UTs. So far, a total of 556 cases have been registered against violation of the PC & PNDT Act in last two years as against only 739 cases between 1995 and 2010. There are 111 convictions secured so far and medical license of 33 convicted doctors have been suspended by respective State Medical Councils.

(d) Government of India accords high priority to the issue of missing children on account of sex determination and will continue to implement a multi-pronged strategy to curb female foeticide in the country. The steps include awareness generation and legislative measures as well as programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. The Government will continue to take necessary steps for effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act with the co-operation of the states.

The measures include the following:

1. Regular meetings of Central Supervisory Board and other statutory bodies under the PC & PNDT Act.
2. Scaling up of inspections of ultrasound facilities by the by National and State Inspection Committees and action against violations of the Act.
3. Comprehensive awareness generation activities through print and electronic media, community mobilization by Non Governmental Organizations, involvement of religious leaders, women achievers etc in the campaign against discrimination of the girl child.
4. The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structure for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission.
5. Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate Behaviour Change Communication campaigns and effectively implementation provision of the PC & PNDT Act.

Amendments to Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

2722. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating on bringing major changes in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 in the light of inadequate monitoring of clinical trials;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the proposed alterations in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A Bill, namely the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2007 for the purpose of, *inter alia*, regulating clinical trials of drugs in the country has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 21st August, 2007. The Bill contains specific chapter on Clinical Trials, and penal provisions for violations of the conditions stipulated therein.

Declining child sex ratio in the country

2723. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the Report 'Children in India 2012-A Statistical Approach', that the decline in child sex ratio during 2001-2011 in rural areas is more than three times as compared to the drop in urban area;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps Government has taken to improve the child sex ratio in the country;
- (d) the particulars of the worst performing States in terms of child sex ratio;
- (e) whether Government has taken any State specific measures for these States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per the report 'Children in India 2012 - A Statistical Approach', the decline in child sex ratio during 2001-2011 in rural areas is more than three times as compared to the drop in urban India. The child sex ratio in rural India is 919 which is 17 points higher than that of urban India.

(b) Some of the reasons for neglect of girl child and low child sex ratio are son reference, low status of women, social and financial security associated with sons, socio-cultural practices including dowry and violence against women. Small family norm coupled with easy availability of technologies that can be used for sex determination and abortion services may also be a catalyst in the declining child sex ratio.

(c) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to improve child sex ratio and to curb female foeticide in the country. It includes awareness generation and legislative measures as well as programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. Some of the measures include:

- For prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques, the Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation, the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act in 1994. It was further amended in 2003.

- The Government have intensified effective implementation of the said Act and amended various rules covering provision for sealing and seizure and confiscation of unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics. Regulation of use of portable ultrasound equipment has been notified only within the registered premises has been notified. Restriction on medical practitioners to conduct ultrasonography at maximum of two ultrasound facilities within a district has been placed. Registration fees have been enhanced. Rules have been amended to provide for advance intimation in change in employees, place, address or equipment.
- The Minister of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State Governments to strengthen implementation of the Act and timely steps to stop use of illegal sex determination.
- The Prime Minister has urged the Chief Ministers of all States to provide personal leadership to reverse the declining trend in child sex ratio and address the neglect of the girl child through focus on education and empowerment.
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has intensified efforts to exhort the States and UTs to pay utmost attention to serious implementation of the Act.
- The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNDDT Act has been reconstituted and regular meetings are being held.
- Matter has been taken up with Ministry of communication and information technology to block sex selection advertisements on websites.
- The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been reconstituted and inspections of ultrasound diagnostic facilities have been intensified. Inspections have been carried out in many states including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission.

- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate Behaviour Change Communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act.
- Religious leaders, women achievers etc. are being involved in the campaign against skewed child sex ratio and discrimination of the girl child.

(d) to (f) The State wise details of Child Sex Ratio in 2011 as per Census 2011 (provisional) is given at Statement-I. Haryana and Punjab have the worst Child sex ratio. As per Census 2011 (provisional) the Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) has dipped further to 914 and has shown a decline in 22 States and 5 UTs. Except for the states of Himachal Pradesh (906), Punjab (846), Chandigarh (867), Haryana (830), Mizoram (971), Tamil Nadu (946), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (966) which have shown a marginal improvement, rest of the 27 States/UTs have shown decline. A declining trend in even North Eastern States (other than Mizoram) is also discernible. State wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission, on the basis of proposals received from the State/UT governments in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Details of support provided BY Government of India to States for PNDT activities under NRHM are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Many State Governments also implement State specific schemes for enhancing the status and value of girl child and women in the society.

Statement-I

Child Sex Ratio as per Census (1971-2011)

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|---------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | India | 964 | 962 | 945 | 927 | 914 |
| 1 | Jammu and Kashmir | 959 | 964 | NA | 941 | 859 |
| 2 | Himachal Pradesh | 981 | 971 | 951 | 896 | 906 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|-------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 | Punjab | 899 | 908 | 875 | 798 | 846 |
| 4 | Chandigarh | 892 | 907 | 899 | 845 | 867 |
| 5 | Uttaranchal | NA | NA | 949 | 908 | 886 |
| 6 | Haryana | 899 | 902 | 879 | 819 | 830 |
| 7 | Delhi | 909 | 926 | 915 | 868 | 866 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 932 | 954 | 916 | 909 | 883 |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | 923 | 935 | 927 | 916 | 899 |
| 10 | Bihar | 964 | 981 | 953 | 942 | 933 |
| 11 | Sikkim | 1087 | 978 | 965 | 963 | 944 |
| 12 | Arunachal Pradesh | 968 | 997 | 982 | 964 | 960 |
| 13 | Nagaland | 991 | 988 | 993 | 964 | 944 |
| 14 | Manipur | 986 | 986 | 974 | 957 | 934 |
| 15 | Mizoram | NA | 986 | 969 | 964 | 971 |
| 16 | Tripura | 977 | 972 | 967 | 966 | 953 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 992 | 991 | 986 | 973 | 970 |
| 18 | Assam | 1002 | NA | 975 | 965 | 957 |
| 19 | West Bengal | 1010 | 981 | 967 | 960 | 950 |
| 20 | Jharkhand | NA | NA | 979 | 965 | 943 |
| 21 | Orissa | 1020 | 995 | 967 | 953 | 934 |
| 22 | Chhattisgarh | NA | NA | 984 | 975 | 964 |
| 23 | Madhya Pradesh | 976 | 977 | 941 | 932 | 912 |
| 24 | Gujarat | 946 | 950 | 928 | 883 | 886 |
| 25 | Daman and Diu | NA | NA | 958 | 926 | 909 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|--------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| 26 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 1021 | 995 | 1013 | 979 | 924 |
| 27 | Maharashtra | 972 | 956 | 946 | 913 | 883 |
| 28 | Andhra Pradesh | 990 | 992 | 975 | 961 | 943 |
| 29 | Karnataka | 976 | 974 | 960 | 946 | 943 |
| 30 | Goa | 964 | 965 | 964 | 938 | 920 |
| 31 | Lakshadweep | 929 | 964 | 941 | 959 | 908 |
| 32 | Kerala | 978 | 970 | 958 | 960 | 959 |
| 33 | Tamil Nadu | 974 | 967 | 948 | 942 | 946 |
| 34 | Pondicherry | 978 | 975 | 963 | 967 | 965 |
| 35 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 978 | 978 | 973 | 957 | 966 |

Source: Census of India.

Statement-II

Allocation For PNDT related Activities

F.Ys. 2011-12 and 2012-13

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Sl. No. | States / UTs | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| A. High Focus State | | | |
| 1 | Bihar | 50.00 | 46.27 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 14.5 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 24.00 | 10 |
| 4 | Jammu and Kashmir | 9.10 | 17.7 |
| 5 | Jharkhand | 17.00 | 24.92 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------|----------------|--------|--------|
| 6 | Madhya Pradesh | 190.52 | 134 |
| 7 | Orissa | 13.40 | 22.64 |
| 8 | Rajasthan | 185.25 | 169.35 |
| 9 | Uttar Pradesh | 47.35 | 34.4 |
| 10 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 61.74 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 536.62 | 535.52 |

B. NE States

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| 11 | Arunachal Pradesh | 9.00 | 13.8 |
| 12 | Assam | 0.00 | 18.27 |
| 13 | Manipur | 13.29 | 14.16 |
| 14 | Meghalaya | 0.90 | 7.71 |
| 15 | Mizoram | 2.40 | 2 |
| 16 | Nagaland | 21.64 | 16.13 |
| 17 | Sikkim | 2.00 | 1.97 |
| 18 | Tripura | 2.64 | 2.13 |
| SUB TOTAL | | 51.87 | 76.17 |

C. Non High Focus States

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-------|--------|
| 19 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 112.33 |
| 20 | Goa | 0.00 | 1.75 |
| 21 | Gujarat | 66.85 | 121.77 |
| 22 | Haryana | 90.16 | 92.36 |
| 23 | Karnataka | 31.40 | 59.48 |
| 24 | Kerala | 0.00 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 25 | Maharashtra | 184.40 | 469.4 |
| 26 | Punjab | 295.28 | 8.22 |
| 27 | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 0 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 65.60 | 51.49 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 733.69 | 916.80 |
| D. Small States/UTs | | | |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0.20 | 12.16 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 13.19 | 0.24 |
| 31 | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 1.40 | 1.4 |
| 32 | Daman | 5.00 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 65.23 | 45.1 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 2.00 | 0.5 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 2.00 | 2.5 |
| | SUB TOTAL | 89.02 | 61.90 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 1411.20 | 1590.39 |

FMR-Financial Management Report.

Toll free number for lodging complaints

2724. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that various Government/Ministries/Departments/ Offices have provided Toll Free Numbers to public for lodging their complaints/ grievances;

(b) if so, what are the departments/offices/hospitals under the Ministry, which are dealing with public and have not provided such Toll Free Numbers to public for lodging complaints/grievances; and

(c) the details of reasons for not providing Toll Free Numbers for public complaints/grievances and by when these departments/hospitals are likely to provide such Toll Free Numbers for public convenience?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The departments/offices/hospitals under the control of this Ministry have either provided the toll free numbers or general numbers or constituted a Grievance Cell to deal with the public grievances and complaints. The public grievances received from public either directly or through Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances are also addressed by the Senior Officer in the respective organizations. Further, it is for the institute/hospital to provide the toll free numbers for public convenience. There is no centralized data maintained in the Ministry of the organizations without the toll free numbers.

Expensive medical education in the country

2725. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the highly expensive medical education is the major reason for the shortage of doctors in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is a gap in the demand and availability of doctors in the country due to various reasons like uneven deployment and distribution of doctors, skewed distribution of medical colleges and limited admission capacities in medical colleges, etc. The Government, in consultation with Medical Council of India (MCI), has taken various remedial steps in this regard which include:

- (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement for land, faculty, staff, bed/ bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (ii) Relaxation in teacher-student ratio to increase the seats at Postgraduate level.
- (iii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iv) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension re-employment against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.

- (v) Setting up of new medical colleges.
- (vi) Financial support to State medical colleges, under the scheme of "Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges", to increase postgraduate seats in various disciplines or to start new postgraduate medical courses.
- (vii) Approval for establishment of eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under PMSSY.

Fresh leprosy cases in the country

2726. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Leprosy has resurfaced in certain States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of fresh cases of Leprosy reported during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to upgrade human resource and infrastructure to tackle the disease in endemic districts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) targets the elimination of Leprosy which means prevalence of less than 1 case per 10,000 populations. This target was achieved at national level in December, 2005. However, States/UTs are reporting new leprosy cases every year. The statement showing new leprosy cases reported by all States/UTs during last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) The steps taken by Government to tackle the disease are as under:
 - Decentralized integrated leprosy services through General health care systems.
 - Early detection and complete treatment of new Leprosy cases.
 - Carrying out house hold contact survey on detection of Multibacillary (MB) and child cases.
 - Involvement of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in the detection and complete treatment of Leprosy cases under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for Leprosy work.

- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in the community to improve self reporting to Primary Health Centre (PHC).
- Intensive monitoring and supervision with block Primary Health Centre/ Community Health Centre (PHC/CHC) as a unit of analysis.

Statement*National Leprosy Eradication Programme**Details Year-wise New Cases Detected*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | 2009-10 New Cases | 2010-11 New Cases | 2011-12 New Cases |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 9012 | 7448 | 7820 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 24 | 32 | 28 |
| 3 | Assam | 1176 | 1252 | 1000 |
| 4 | Bihar | 21431 | 20547 | 17801 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 7641 | 7383 | 6999 |
| 6 | Goa | 86 | 70 | 64 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 7373 | 7309 | 7496 |
| 8 | Haryana | 365 | 321 | 524 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 164 | 214 | 195 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 5345 | 4448 | 3615 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 159 | 211 | 175 |
| 12 | Karnataka | 4408 | 3891 | 3718 |
| 13 | Kerala | 884 | 931 | 861 |
| 14 | Madhya Pradesh | 5592 | 5708 | 5858 |
| 15 | Maharashtra | 15071 | 15498 | 17892 |
| 16 | Manipur | 31 | 26 | 24 |
| 17 | Meghalaya | 20 | 61 | 41 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 18 | Mizoram | 10 | 19 | 13 |
| 19 | Nagaland | 79 | 67 | 90 |
| 20 | Orissa | 6481 | 6742 | 8312 |
| 21 | Punjab | 824 | 819 | 695 |
| 22 | Rajasthan | 1200 | 1024 | 974 |
| 23 | Sikkim | 20 | 16 | 20 |
| 24 | Tamil Nadu | 5046 | 4617 | 4082 |
| 25 | Tripura | 56 | 29 | 36 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 27473 | 25509 | 24627 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 587 | 532 | 499 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 11453 | 10321 | 12169 |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 15 | 26 | 27 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 25 | 43 | 54 |
| 31 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 156 | 205 | 237 |
| 32 | Daman and Diu | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 33 | Delhi | 1448 | 1408 | 1295 |
| 34 | Lakshadweep | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 35 | Puducherry | 58 | 71 | 49 |
| TOTAL | | 133717 | 126800 | 127295 |

Takeover of wagon units of Burn Standard Company Ltd. by Railways

2727. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wagon units of the Burn Standard Company Ltd. situated at Burnpur and Howrah and Refractory and Ceramic Unit at Salem have been taken over by the Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, the details of the properties being held by the Burn Standard Company Ltd., as on date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Burn Standard Company Ltd. has declined to take possession of the land property of the defunct Refractory and Ceramic Unit; and

(d) if so, future planning of Government with regard to these companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per the order of Government of India, Administrative Control of Wagon Units of Burn Standard Company Limited situated at Burnpur and Howrah was transferred to Ministry of Railways on 15.09.2010. The Refractory Unit of BSCL at Salem has been transferred to SAIL Refractory Company Ltd., wholly owned subsidiary of SAIL (under M/o Steel) on 16.12.2011.

(b) Details regarding properties being held by BSCL are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) In consonance with the decision of the Government of India, BSCL, after identifying its surplus land assets, has taken up with BIFR for according permission to transfer the same to Bharat Bhari Udyog Nagam Ltd. (BBUNL) subject to the conditions imposed by BIFR.

Statement

Details of the Properties being held by BSCL as on 13.12.2012.

| Sl. No. | Location of the Land | Area (acres) |
|---------|--|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | 14, Alipore Avenue, Kolkata-700027 22B Raja Santosh Road, Kolkata-700027 26, Raja Santosh Road, Kolkata,700027 | 4.99 |
| 2. | 20, 21, & 22, Nityadhan Mukerjee Road, Howrah-711 101 | 24.29 |
| 3. | Hirapur Mouza, Burnpur, West Bengal | 5.4425 |
| 4. | Narsinghbad Mouza, Burnpur, West Bengal | 64.6263 |
| 5. | Santa Mouza, Burnpur, West Bengal | 25.8060 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--|--------|
| 6. | Lalkuthi, Raniganj, West Bengal | 69.833 |
| 7. | Raniganj-II, Raniganj, West Bengal | 35.373 |
| 8. | Durgapur, Dt. Burdwan, West Bengal | 36.54 |
| 9. | Ramprasadpur Mouza, Andal, West Bengal | 6.12 |
| 10. | Vill & P.O. Khelari, Churi Mines, Gulfarbari, Ranchi, Jharkhand | 0.17 |
| 11. | South Civil Lines, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh | 8.8646 |
| 12. | Niwar Village, Niwar, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh | 49.25 |
| 13. | Pandi L.S. Mines, Niwar, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh | 91.54 |

Implementation of National Mission for Hybrid and Electric Vehicles

2728. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to promote electric and hybrid vehicles production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government for early implementation of the National Mission for Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (NMUEV) in order to encourage manufacturing and selling of alternative fuel based vehicles; and

(d) the details of the impact of the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government has formulated a Mission Plan for promotion of electric vehicles (including hybrid vehicles) viz. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP 2020). The NEMMP 2020 provides a roadmap for facilitating the manufacture and use of electric and hybrid vehicles through a series of interventions in order to support R&D in technology including battery technology, create demand for such vehicles, and to enhance manufacturing of such vehicles significantly by the year 2020. The ultimate objective of NEMMP

2020 is to enhance the energy security of the country and reduce the impact of transportation on environment by progressive introduction of electric and hybrid vehicles.

(c) and (d) The Government has set up the National Council for Electric Mobility (NCEM) having Union Ministers of all stakeholder Ministries as its members, and the National Board for Electric Mobility (NBEM) consisting of Secretary level officers of stakeholder Ministries. The National Council for Electric Mobility (NCEM) in its meeting on 29th August, 2012 has adopted the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP 2020).

State of Machine Tools Industry in country

2729. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the present State of Machine Tool Industry in India;
- (b) the production, import and export registered by the Machine Tool Industry during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has any scheme for the growth of Machine Tool Industry in India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) At present, the products manufactured by the Indian Machine Tools Industry mainly meet the requirements of the standard and mid size machine tools in manual and lower end Computerized Numerically Controlled (CNC) machines. The industry has technology gaps in certain areas like grinding, gear cutting, high precision machine tools, multi-axes and multi-function machines, large/heavy duty machines and metal forming machines.

| (b) | | Production: (Rs. in crore) |
|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 2484 | 3624 | 4299 |

Source: Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers' Association (IMTMA).

| Export: (Rs. in crore) | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 7829 | 9431 | 13167 |

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S)

| Import: (Rs. in crore) | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1118 | 1082 | 1384 |

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S).

(c) and (d) The Department formulated a "Scheme for Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Capital Goods Sector" which included Machine Tools Sector also, Expenditure Finance Committee, Ministry of Finance considered the Scheme on 10.01.2011 and advised the Department to re-submit the revised Scheme for meeting the requirement of the Capital Goods Sector for consideration in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. A revised Scheme is being formulated

(e) Not Applicable.

Terminal benefits to ex-employees of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.

2730. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 150 ex-employees of the closed Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. have not yet received their terminal benefits, namely, Gratuity, P.F. and VSS/retrenchment benefits;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the ex-employees will get their dues from the promoter?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. (BOGL) is an erstwhile Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) presently under liquidation as per the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta and all its assets have been handed over to the Official Liquidator appointed by the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta. In

view of the fact that the CPSE is in the process of liquidation as per the direction of High Court of Calcutta dated 7.5.2008 the Department of Heavy Industry has released an amount of Rs. 199.15 lakhs to Official Liquidator in August, 2008 to meet out the terminal benefits to the employees of BOGL.

As per well laid out procedure, the employees of a Company under liquidation get their dues from the Official Liquidator and not from the promoter. In the interest of ex-employees, the Department of Heavy Industry has requested the Official Liquidator- BOGL on 19.08.2008 to disburse the funds released by the Department of Heavy Industry.

State-level Public Enterprises Survey

2731. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has asked all the States to share their experiences of handling of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has started work on State-level Public Enterprises Survey; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the objectives for conducting such survey by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. During the formulation of Eleventh Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission felt the need of a consolidated report on the performance of State-Level Public Enterprises (SLPEs), at the all India level. As no such report existed, the Planning Commission requested the Department of Public Enterprises to bring out a report on these enterprises on the pattern of Annual Report on Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Accordingly, the first National Survey of State Level Public Enterprise (2006-07) was brought out by the Department in August, 2009 and another National Survey of State Level Public Enterprise (2007-08) in May, 2012. The exercise on the next Survey for the financial year 2008-09 and 2009-10 has also commenced.

Natural Gas production in the country

2732. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Natural Gas production in the country since 2006 field-wise and year-wise; and
- (b) the action Government proposes to take up to increase the natural gas production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of natural gas production by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt/Jvs) Companies in the country from 2006-07 to 2011-12 are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

- (b) Government has taken the following steps to enhance production/availability of natural gas in the country:
 - i. Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through future New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds.
 - ii. Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Oil/Gas and Gas Hydrates etc.
 - iii. Acquiring oil and gas assets abroad by oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).
 - iv. Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.

Statement-I

*ONGC: Field-wise details of natural gas production during the last six years
i.e. from 2006-07 to 2011-12*

Onshore fields

| Field | Production in Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre (MMSCM) | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Mehsana | | | | | | |
| North Kadi | 19.870 | 27.666 | 38.135 | 39.744 | 33.955 | 27.464 |
| Sobhasan | 29.905 | 27.586 | 34.349 | 42.890 | 47.278 | 50.919 |
| Jotana | 28.905 | 24.651 | 19.544 | 23.438 | 24.562 | 17.972 |
| Nandasan | 55.805 | 50.438 | 45.146 | 43.467 | 44.765 | 48.281 |
| Linch | 18.768 | 13.758 | 10.099 | 12.277 | 17.420 | 20.189 |
| Langhnej | 7.274 | 8.332 | 9.709 | 13.468 | 15.113 | 15.849 |
| Balol | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Santhal | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Lanwa | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Bechrapi | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Others | 9.379 | 10.369 | 9.018 | 5.793 | 2.363 | 0.572 |
| TOTAL | 170 | 163 | 166 | 181 | 185 | 181 |
| Ahmedabad | | | | | | |
| Kalol | 177.898 | 163.476 | 120.855 | 116.343 | 118.660 | 118.433 |
| Sanand | 17.557 | 16.198 | 11.687 | 10.201 | 8.600 | 8.624 |
| Jhalora | 16.387 | 16.432 | 16.268 | 16.387 | 16.387 | 16.432 |
| Navagam | 7.263 | 7.390 | 7.119 | 7.174 | 7.170 | 7.999 |
| Viraj | 4.723 | 4.736 | 4.555 | 3.845 | 3.577 | 3.587 |
| S. Kadi | 34.800 | 50.231 | 47.228 | 43.391 | 31.687 | 27.636 |
| Ramol | 30.321 | 25.334 | 21.562 | 20.688 | 19.877 | 24.723 |
| Halisa | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Wasna | 3.017 | 3.858 | 2.463 | 2.412 | 2.234 | 2.222 |
| Wadu/Paliad | 13.281 | 14.634 | 14.483 | 15.456 | 16.454 | 17.126 |
| Limbodra | 21.339 | 23.603 | 23.695 | 23.020 | 22.063 | 22.091 |
| Nandej | 1.139 | 1.462 | 1.448 | 1.458 | 1.458 | 1.462 |
| S. Viraj | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Ganij | 2.008 | 2.243 | 1.561 | 1.740 | 1.999 | 1.834 |
| Motera | 10.837 | 10.831 | 11.749 | 10.998 | 9.650 | 9.326 |

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

211

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Mahilaj | 0.408 | 0.000 | 1.911 | 2.128 | 1.757 | 1.091 |
| Sadra | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Hirapur | 0.000 | 0.00 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Walod | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TOTAL | 341 | 340 | 287 | 275 | 262 | 263 |
| Ankleshwar | | | | | | |
| Ankleshwar + Andada * | 107.527 | 107.610 | 109.023 | 111.013 | 106.659 | 107.237 |
| MOT + SIS + KUD. * | 16.724 | 18.429 | 18.544 | 17.140 | 14.953 | 13.813 |
| Kim + Katpur | 3.583 | 2.574 | 2.337 | 3.636 | 2.887 | 4.214 |
| Olpad | 5.138 | 5.108 | 46.902 | 61.942 | 58.669 | 75.808 |
| Gandhar + Dahej | 1557.692 | 1453.846 | 1304.950 | 1248.022 | 1244.730 | 1249.777 |
| Pakhajan | 3.960 | 10.150 | 8.007 | 1.131 | 0.697 | 7.223 |
| Nada + S Malpur | 15.134 | 16.232 | 14.953 | 27.890 | 27.740 | 27.816 |
| Dabka + Gajera + Kural | 23.095 | 22.305 | 14.147 | 19.115 | 9.852 | 6.568 |
| Jambusar +Degam+Matar | 42.763 | 49.907 | 72.895 | 81.654 | 98.266 | 97.640 |
| North Sarbhan | 1.359 | 2.573 | 2.410 | 2.460 | 3.049 | 0.892 |
| TOTAL-A | 1777 | 1689 | 1594 | 1574 | 1568 | 1591 |

212

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| *Hazira gas transfer to Ankleshwar field for gas lift-B | 107 | 105 | 104 | 106 | 106 | 103 |
| TOTAL (A - B) | 1670 | 1584 | 1490 | 1468 | 1462 | 1488 |
| Cambay | | | | | | |
| Akholjuni | 2.169 | 2.509 | 2.932 | 3.751 | 3.001 | 2.116 |
| Padra | 1.882 | 1.947 | 3.027 | 5.042 | 5.051 | 4.857 |
| Kathana | 0.253 | 0.264 | 0.314 | 0.334 | 0.428 | 0.389 |
| Chaklasi | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.719 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Rajasthan | | | | | | |
| Manher Tibba | 17.172 | 16.020 | 12.526 | 13.860 | 10.636 | 15.779 |
| TOTAL | 17 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 16 |
| Assam | | | | | | |
| Lkw+Lkm+Dml+Laipling gaon | 157.189 | 195.542 | 191.454 | 207.239 | 213.847 | 229.589 |
| Safrai/Sonari | 0.874 | 0.778 | 1.248 | 0.828 | 0.806 | 0.681 |
| Geleki+Namti+ Makeypore | 164.835 | 152.154 | 151.172 | 139.714 | 134.797 | 152.328 |
| Rudrasagar+PD+NZR+DSAA | 58.632 | 46.760 | 38.035 | 35.260 | 37.568 | 39.355 |
| Charali | 4.418 | 8.035 | 4.694 | 2.455 | 1.982 | 3.022 |

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 213

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Changmaigaon (including CMG-9& 16) | 15.108 | 6.357 | 7.331 | 7.664 | 4.598 | 2.738 |
| TOTAL | 401 | 410 | 394 | 393 | 394 | 428 |
| AAFB | | | | | | |
| Borholla+E-Lakhibari+ Kalyanpur+Khoraghat+Nam (Including Jorhat) | 58.264 | 52.064 | 37.339 | 37.985 | 41.777 | 54.701 |
| ADM | 10.593 | 10.542 | 13.084 | 10.987 | 4.095 | 0.793 |
| BKS | 28.599 | 27.172 | 26.924 | 25.070 | 22.783 | 20.917 |
| TOTAL | 97 | 90 | 77 | 74 | 69 | 76 |
| Tripura | | | | | | |
| Agartala Dome | 112.027 | 137.245 | 186.581 | 207.999 | 216.858 | 217.012 |
| Baramura | 74.799 | 70.629 | 70.279 | 73.991 | 120.596 | 147.467 |
| Konaban | 162.031 | 170.930 | 170.288 | 163.779 | 154.714 | 167.502 |
| Rokhia | 170.919 | 154.733 | 125.516 | 116.433 | 117.810 | 111.925 |
| TOTAL | 520 | 534 | 553 | 562 | 610 | 644 |

214 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Rajahmundry

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Adavipalem | 49.033 | 95.401 | 113.353 | 49.744 | 25.525 | 56.410 |
| Endamuru-GCS | 147.464 | 133.846 | 116.504 | 120.917 | 108.490 | 95.009 |
| Enugupalli | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.864 |
| Gopavaram-EPT | 4.472 | 5.391 | 8.585 | 14.019 | 14.116 | 13.787 |
| Kaikalur-EPS | 3.235 | 0.962 | 1.491 | 2.043 | 0.883 | 1.436 |
| Kesanapalli (W)-GGS | 86.990 | 102.282 | 141.961 | 144.783 | 110.510 | 105.583 |
| Lingala-GGS | 40.965 | 28.758 | 31.655 | 39.166 | 29.857 | 20.582 |
| Mandapeta-GCS | 94.008 | 77.949 | 60.743 | 53.572 | 53.115 | 63.854 |
| Mori-GCS | 220.402 | 309.072 | 331.799 | 389.161 | 427.127 | 416.486 |
| Nandigama-EPS | 22.773 | 18.937 | 16.425 | 14.985 | 12.506 | 11.724 |
| Narsapur-GCS | 14.123 | 16.436 | 27.369 | 27.530 | 11.578 | 37.749 |
| Pasarlupudi-GCS | 199.147 | 184.111 | 150.833 | 173.885 | 190.470 | 159.901 |
| Ponnamanda-GCS | 139.306 | 135.796 | 142.711 | 97.132 | 64.874 | 57.959 |
| Tatipaka-GCS | 443.221 | 407.043 | 346.664 | 312.267 | 291.028 | 267.887 |
| Mandapeta(W)-EPS | 14.395 | 16.213 | 18.049 | 22.556 | 21.023 | 25.374 |
| Penumadam-EPS | 18.356 | 13.173 | 10.574 | 16.208 | 23.130 | 12.002 |
| MSAA | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.239 |

*Written Answers to**[18 December, 2012]**Unstarred Questions*

215

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Odalarevu-GCS | 24.52 | 18.875 | 3.039 | 0.379 | 0.108 | 15.939 |
| Others | 2.661 | 2.681 | 2.415 | 0.587 | 0.049 | 0.000 |
| TOTAL | 1525 | 1567 | 1524 | 1479 | 1384 | 1364 |
| Kaveri | | | | | | |
| Narimanam GGS | 26.092 | 24.346 | 23.532 | 23.597 | 22.653 | 26.167 |
| Adiyakkamangalam GGS | 74.334 | 88.562 | 79.597 | 58.259 | 50.007 | 56.450 |
| Nannilam EPS | 30.084 | 32.615 | 30.872 | 38.189 | 26.565 | 22.828 |
| Kamalapuram EPS | 44.026 | 40.479 | 37.171 | 22.632 | 28.707 | 31.504 |
| Kovilkalappal EPS | 149.816 | 154.095 | 158.762 | 125.288 | 141.362 | 159.413 |
| Thiruvavarur EPS | 106.697 | 110.557 | 113.014 | 109.082 | 125.556 | 122.457 |
| Bhuvanagiri EPT | 2.419 | 3.107 | 3.088 | 2.435 | 3.267 | 2.496 |
| Ramnad GCS | 389.941 | 442.293 | 521.609 | 540.200 | 514.482 | 627.444 |
| Kuthalam GCS | 306.758 | 271.487 | 274.824 | 258.071 | 206.584 | 235.261 |
| Pundi ETP | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.743 |
| Others | 0.000 | 1.863 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TOTAL | 1130 | 1169 | 1242 | 1178 | 1119 | 1285 |
| ONSHORE TOTAL | 5875 | 5877 | 5753 | 5633 | 5504 | 5751 |

Offshore Fields

| Field | Production in Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre (MMSCM) | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Mumbai High | 5514 | 5329 | 5075 | 5029 | 4641 | 4546 |
| NLM | 559 | 499 | 485 | 476 | 473 | 325 |
| B-173A | | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| Heera | 422 | 482 | 835 | 679 | 647 | 888 |
| B-134A | | | | | 14.65 | 15.85 |
| D-1 | 15 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 26 | 23 |
| B-55 | 843 | 784 | 829 | 850 | 820 | 746 |
| SB-11 | | 16 | 42 | 35 | 37 | 52 |
| Vsai East | | | 56 | 142 | 392 | 384 |
| C Series | | | | 41 | 310 | 403 |
| B22 | | | | | | 168 |
| Bassein | 9213 | 9316 | 9374 | 10182 | 10213 | 9974 |
| GS-15 | | | | | | 25 |
| Offshore | 16566 | 16458 | 16735 | 17474 | 17591 | 17565 |

*Written Answers to**[18 December, 2012]**Unstarred Questions 217*

Statement-II*OIL: State-wise* details of natural gas production during the last six years i.e. from 2006-07 to 2011-12*

| | Natural Gas Production in Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre (MMSCM) | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| Assam | 2011.18 | 2076.54 | 2042.62 | 2188.96 | 2178.07 | 2391.99 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 28.44 | 24.54 | 22.18 | 21.37 | 17.29 | 17.93 |
| Rajasthan | 224.95 | 239.38 | 203.58 | 205.26 | 157.37 | 223.37 |
| TOTAL | 2264.57 | 2340.46 | 2268.38 | 2415.59 | 2352.73 | 2633.29 |

*Production figure are maintained State-wise by Oil India Limited (OIL).

Statement-III*Private/Joint Venture Companies: Field-wise details of natural gas production during the last six years i.e. from 2006-07 to 2011-12*

| Sl. No | Fields/Blocks | Area/State | Production in Million Metric Standard Cubic Meters (MMSCM) | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | CB-OS/2 | Western Offshore | 1017.035 | 429.575 | 416.022 | 299.627 | 292.175 | 211.917 |
| 2 | Mid & South Tapti | | 2248.290 | 3403.068 | 4301.124 | 3184.406 | 2778.542 | 2166.705 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3 | Panna-Mukta | | 1786.050 | 2136.589 | 1764.952 | 2078.606 | 1561.907 | 2133.173 |
| | Western Offshore Total | | 5051.375 | 5969.232 | 6482.098 | 5562.639 | 4632.624 | 4511.795 |
| 4 | PY-3 | Eastern Offshore | 68.952 | 43.299 | 29.115 | 17.349 | 40.668 | 13.503 |
| 5 | KG-DWN-98/3 | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 79.326 | 15105.987 | 20400.493 | 15611.410 |
| 6 | PY-1 | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 134.139 | 363.829 | 139.668 |
| 7 | Ravva | | 788.161 | 848.318 | 757.549 | 529.649 | 616.843 | 633.462 |
| | Eastern Offshore Total | | 857.113 | 891.617 | 865.990 | 15787.124 | 21421.833 | 16398.043 |
| 8 | Kharsang | Arunanchal Pradesh | 6.185 | 5.117 | 7.647 | 18.235 | 26.923 | 21.579 |
| | Arunanchal Pradesh Total | | 6.185 | 5.117 | 7.647 | 18.235 | 26.923 | 21.579 |
| 9 | Amguri | Assam | 16.425 | 22.363 | 59.330 | 48.020 | 42.956 | 8.417 |
| | Assam Total | | 16.425 | 22.363 | 59.330 | 48.020 | 42.956 | 8.417 |
| 10 | Bakrol | Gujarat | 0.222 | 0.311 | 2.308 | 10.261 | 9.896 | 9.337 |
| 11 | Cambay | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 12 | CB-ON/2 | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.077 | 3.333 | 2.364 |
| 13 | CB-ON/3 | | 0.000 | 0.363 | 0.067 | 0.007 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 14 | CB-ON/7 | | 1.696 | 1.619 | 1.067 | 0.925 | 0.855 | 0.614 |

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

219

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 220 |
|----|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| 15 | CB-ONN-2000/1 | | 0.000 | 0.352 | 0.901 | 0.847 | 0.910 | 0.849 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 16 | CB-ONN-2000/2 | | 115.960 | 102.006 | 96.442 | 88.781 | 55.943 | 32.318 | |
| 17 | Dholasan | | 0.289 | 0.143 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | |
| 18 | Dholka | | 9.400 | 10.103 | 11.350 | 11.716 | 11.607 | 0.000 | |
| 19 | Hazira | | 974.082 | 713.557 | 525.143 | 376.761 | 246.567 | 164.792 | |
| 20 | Indrora | | 0.037 | 0.044 | 0.031 | 0.029 | 0.025 | 0.027 | |
| 21 | Kanawara | | 0.509 | 1.109 | 2.445 | 4.078 | 3.489 | 3.199 | |
| 22 | Lohar | | 0.065 | 0.083 | 0.101 | 0.096 | 0.097 | 0.144 | |
| 23 | N. Balol | | 5.590 | 9.243 | 15.192 | 14.244 | 11.310 | 11.035 | |
| 24 | Sanganpur | | 0.070 | 0.126 | 0.147 | 0.137 | 0.271 | 0.135 | |
| 25 | Unawa | | 0.090 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | Unstarred Questions |
| 26 | Wavel | | 0.584 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | |
| | Gujarat Total | | 1108.594 | 839.059 | 655.194 | 510.959 | 344.303 | 233.908 | |
| 27 | RJ-ON/6 | Rajasthan | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 20.894 | 63.193 | |
| 28 | RJ-ON-90/1 | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 19.745 | 243.596 | 287.838 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rajasthan Total | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 19.745 | 264.490 | 351.031 |
| 29 | Jharia (CBM) | Jharkhand | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.559 |
| | Jharkhand Total | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3.559 |
| 30 | Sohagpur East (CBM) | Madhya Pradesh | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.381 |
| 31 | Sohagpur West (CBM) | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.144 |
| | Madhya Pradesh Total | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.525 |
| 32 | Raniganj East (CBM) | West Bengal | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 9.066 |
| 33 | Raniganj South (CBM) | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 19.785 | 38.402 | 41.362 | 70.040 |
| | West Bengal TOTAL | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 19.785 | 38.402 | 41.362 | 79.106 |
| | TOTAL CBM | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 19.785 | 38.402 | 41.362 | 84.190 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | 7039.692 | 7727.388 | 8090.044 | 21985.124 | 26774.491 | 21608.963 |

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

221

New rules for subsidised gas connection

†2733. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that new rules are being invoked by Government for issue of subsidised LPG connections;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether under the new rule not more than one subsidised LPG connection will be delivered on a single address as of now;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is a possibility that black marketing of LPG will increase after introduction of the new rules;
- (f) if so, the special measures being taken by Government to check black marketing; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) As per the provisions under LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000, a family consisting of husband, wife, unmarried children and dependent parents living together in a dwelling unit having common kitchen can have a domestic LPG connection issued in the name of any adult member of the household. Multiple LPG connections in contravention of the above stipulation in different names at the same address or in same name at the same address are not allowed. However, such connections have been allowed by converting them into 14.2 kg connection at Non Domestic Exempted Categories (NDEC) rates at the request of the customer.

(e) to (g) The possibility of malpractice of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG.

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

delivery vehicles, surprise quality control checks which includes weighment of cylinders are carried out at the distributors godown etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

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.

Black marketing and illegal refilling of cylinders

2734. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to the provision of limited number of subsidized LPG cylinders, black marketing of cylinders and illegal refilling of small cylinders even by gas agencies have increased causing distress to common people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of Government thereto; and

(d) the details of action Government would take to check black marketing and illegal refill of small cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (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.

To check on malpractices in LPG distribution, 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, surprise quality control checks which includes weighment of cylinders are carried out at the distributors godown etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

CAG's objection on RILs investment plan for KG-D6 gas fields

2735. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) has asked this Ministry not to approve any of the investment plan of the Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) for the flagging KG-D6 gas field unless the company gives its unfettered access to audit its spending; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. CAG has not asked Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas not to approve any of the investment plan but 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.

Multiple LPG connections

2736. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to provide only six LPG cylinders in a year to a family at subsidized rate;

(b) whether Government is aware that there are a no. of households possessing multiple LPG connections in different names of family members; and

(c) if so, the details of steps being taken by Government to ensure that such families are not provided more than six cylinders in a year at subsidized rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) 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.

(b) and (c) OMCs have generated a list of LPG connections who are potentially violating the LPG control order and a process is in place to submit the Know Your Customer (KYC) form to continue the domestic subsidized connection.

The LPG gas connection of those who fail to furnish the KYC forms by the prescribed date, will be converted into Non Domestic Exempted Categories (NDEC) rate connections by the OMCs suo-moto.

Reduction in kerosene quota for Andhra Pradesh

2737. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a very high cut in the quota of PDS Kerosene issued to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof, for the last three years, State-wise with special reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reasons for reduction in quota, State-wise; and

(d) the alternative measures being provided by Government to each State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Quota of PDS

Kerosene has been reduced in respect of various States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh as a result of rationalization of PDS Kerosene allocation based on factors, such as increase in Domestic LPG connections, lapse of PDS Kerosene quota and cap on the PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG population.

Details of the PDS Kerosene quota reduced in respect of States/UTs during the last three years i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the Statement. (See below).

(d) The Government has issued an order on 21.08.2012 enabling States/UTs to draw one month quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year *w.e.f.* 2012-13 for special needs.

Statement

*Details of the PDS kerosene quota reduced in States/UTs
during the last three years*

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Percentage Reduction in 2009-10 | Percentage Reduction in 2010-11 | Percentage Reduction in 2011-12 |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2.70 | 0.34 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 0.01 | 10.34 | 10.91 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.94 | 0.40 | 0.92 |
| 4 | Assam | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.14 |
| 5 | Bihar | 0.56 | 0.30 | 0.54 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 28.18 | 0.64 | 20.03 |
| 7 | Chhattishgarh | 0.76 | 0.22 | 0.20 |
| 8 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | -0.11 | 15.15 | 18.20 |
| 9 | Daman and Diu | 2.12 | 12.59 | 13.41 |
| 10 | Delhi | 15.97 | 20.07 | 55.81 |
| 11 | Goa | 0.02 | 8.12 | 12.80 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12 | Gujarat | 0.15 | 3.54 | 26.83 |
| 13 | Haryana | 0.54 | 7.24 | 8.90 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 7.98 | 31.09 | 19.35 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.94 | 1.77 | 0.00 |
| 16 | Jharkhand | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.21 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 0.03 | 5.06 | 4.13 |
| 18 | Kerala | 0.00 | 19.02 | 12.43 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.00 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 0.16 | 0.07 | 0.00 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 0.02 | 4.65 | 19.52 |
| 22 | Manipur | 0.82 | 0.10 | 0.00 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 0.21 | 0.10 | 0.28 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 0.58 | 0.29 | 1.05 |
| 25 | Nagaland | -0.05 | 0.08 | 0.00 |
| 26 | Odisha | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.54 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 0.07 | 0.05 | 33.64 |
| 28 | Punjab | 1.05 | 5.37 | 4.50 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 0.29 | 7.73 | 0.18 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 0.09 | 11.70 | 12.99 |
| 32 | Tripura | 0.30 | 0.51 | 0.09 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.07 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 3.80 | 3.19 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.07 |
| | Percentage Reduction | 0.52 | 3.80 | 7.90 |

Subsidized LPG cylinders for schools, hostels and anganwadi centres

2738. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to removal of subsidy on LPG, the schools, hostels and Anganwadi centres are facing financial problems in organizing mid-day meals in Karnataka;

(b) whether the Ministry intends to reconsider the issue of providing subsidy at least for the schools, hostels and Anganwadi centres; and

(c) what will be the financial burden to exchequer in case if it continues to provide subsidy for the above said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government as per the decision of Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs dated 13.09.2012 has decided that the price of subsidized LPG be maintained at the current level with a cap of 6 cylinders per year for every domestic LPG consumer.

The Non-Domestic Exempt Category (NDEC) consumers including schools and colleges (whether for hostel or for mid day meal schemes) are supplied LPG cylinders at NDEC rates.

(b) No.

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

Supply of LPG through pipeline

2739. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to supply LPG to domestic households through pipeline across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the major urban, semi-urban and rural areas would be covered in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for supplying LPG through pipeline across the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Import of LNG

†2740. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) being imported from different countries, at present country-wise;

(b) the places where refineries have been set up for refining imported LNG region-wise;

(c) the ratio at which the refined gas is being supplied to different regions of the country; and

(d) the fund spent by India every year on import of LNG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per available information, the quantity of LNG imported from various countries entity-wise during 2012-13 (till October 2012) is as under:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Entity | Countries from where LNG imported | Quantity of LNG imported (in Million Metric Tonne) |
|---------|---|--|--|
| 1. | Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL) | Qatar, Oman, Nigeria, Norway, Malaysia, Trinidad & Tobago | 5.33 |
| 2. | GAIL (India) Ltd. | Oman, Egypt, Qatar, Nigeria, Algeria, Trinidad & Tobago | 0.36 |
| 3. | Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (GSPC) | Australia, United States of America, Egypt, Nigeria, Qatar | 0.513 |
| 4. | Hazira LNG Pvt. Ltd. (HLPL) | Nigeria, Qatar, Yemen, Egypt, Abu Dhabi | 1.465 |

(b) to (d) The imported LNG is in liquefied form has to be re-gasified before supplying to the end consumer. At present, there are two LNG re-gasification

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

terminals with 13.6 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) re-gasification capacity (10 MMTPA terminal of Petronet LNG Ltd. at Dahej, Gujarat and 3.60 MMTPA terminal of Hazira LNG Pvt. Ltd. at Hazira, Guajrat). All the LNG importers/marketers execute Gas Sales and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) for supply of long term/spot LNG from time to time, based on the demand of offtakers/consumers. There is no fixed fund for import of LNG every year and the amount spent varies as per prevailing price of LNG in international market.

Toll free numbers for lodging complaints/grievances

2741. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various Government Ministries/Departments/Offices have provided Toll Free Numbers (TFNs) to public for lodging their complaints/grievances;

(b) if so, names of those Departments/Offices/Oil and Gas Companies under the Ministry, which are dealing with public and have not provided such numbers to public for lodging complaints/grievances; and

(c) the reasons for not providing Toll Free Numbers for registering complaints/grievances and by when these Departments/Offices/Oil and Gas Companies are likely to provide such Toll Free Numbers for public convenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There are four major Oil and Natural Gas Marketing Companies under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, which are directly dealing with the public in matters of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Petrol Pumps and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) and have provided Toll Free Numbers (TFNs) for lodging complaints/grievances. These Oil & Natural Gas Marketing Companies and their respective TFNs are:

- (i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) - [TFN: 1800-2333-555 and 155233]
- (ii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) - [TFN: 1800-2333-555 and 1800-222-725]
- (iii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL); [TFN: 1800-2333-555 and 155233] and

- (iv) GAIL (India) Ltd. (GAIL) - [TFN: 1800-118-430] - for the purpose of safety and security of pipeline operations.

Since the other oil Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are not dealing directly with the public, the facility of providing TFNs is, therefore, not feasible. However, these PSUs have their own public grievance outfits with designated Public Grievance Officers to deal with the public grievances, received by them, if any.

Supply of PNG in Bihar

2742. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to supply pressurized Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for domestic use in Patna and other cities in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to supply of PNG in more than 200 cities across the country;
- (d) if so, whether any of cities in Bihar is covered by this plan; and
- (e) the details of all cities under this plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) covering more than 300 cities/towns in the country including Nawada, Deoghar, Gaya, Sasaram, Patna, Chappra, Buxar, Jehanabad and Arrah in the State of Bihar, on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOIs) submitted to the Board and on suo moto basis, depending on the natural gas pipeline connectivity/availability.

(e) State-wise details of the proposed GAs for CGD network are given in the Statement.

Statement*Statewise details of the proposal for GAs for CGD network*

| Sl. No | City Enroute | State |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Chittoor | Andhra Pradesh |
| 2 | Kakinada | Andhra Pradesh |
| 3 | Yanam | Andhra Pradesh |
| 4 | Rajahmundry | Andhra Pradesh |
| 5 | Khammam | Andhra Pradesh |
| 6 | Tirupati | Andhra Pradesh |
| 7 | Eluru | Andhra Pradesh |
| 8 | Suriapet | Andhra Pradesh |
| 9 | Guntur | Andhra Pradesh |
| 10 | Nalgonda | Andhra Pradesh |
| 11 | Vijaywada | Andhra Pradesh |
| 12 | Vishakapatnam | Andhra Pradesh |
| 13 | Vizianagarm | Andhra Pradesh |
| 14 | Bhimumpatnam | Andhra Pradesh |
| 15 | Srikakulam | Andhra Pradesh |
| 16 | Hyderabad | Andhra Pradesh |
| 17 | Secunderabad* | Andhra Pradesh |
| 18 | Sangareddy | Andhra Pradesh |
| 19 | Zahirabad | Andhra Pradesh |
| 20 | Shaund | Andhra Pradesh |
| 21 | Mallavaram | Andhra Pradesh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------------|----------------|
| 22 | Warangal | Andhra Pradesh |
| 23 | Karimnagar | Andhra Pradesh |
| 24 | Nizamabad | Andhra Pradesh |
| 25 | Adilabad | Andhra Pradesh |
| 26 | Kottaguddem | Andhra Pradesh |
| 27 | Duliajan | Assam |
| 28 | Dibrugarh | Assam |
| 29 | Shivsagar | Assam |
| 30 | Moran | Assam |
| 31 | Jorhat | Assam |
| 32 | Silchar | Assam |
| 33 | Nawada | Bihar |
| 34 | Deoghar | Bihar |
| 35 | Gaya | Bihar |
| 36 | Sasaram | Bihar |
| 37 | Patna | Bihar |
| 38 | Chappra | Bihar |
| 39 | Buxar | Bihar |
| 40 | Jehanabad | Bihar |
| 41 | Arrah | Bihar |
| 42 | Chandigarh | Chandigarh |
| 43 | Raipur | Chhattisgarh |
| 44 | Durg | Chhattisgarh |
| 45 | Bhillai | Chhattisgarh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---------------------|------------------|
| 46 | Daman* | Daman & Silvassa |
| 47 | Silvasa* | Daman & Silvassa |
| 48 | Delhi | Delhi |
| 49 | Goa | Goa |
| 50 | Hazira | Gujarat |
| 51 | Surat | Gujarat |
| 52 | Ankleshwar* | Gujarat |
| 53 | Bharuch* | Gujarat |
| 54 | Vadodara | Gujarat |
| 55 | Dahod | Gujarat |
| 56 | Valsad | Gujarat |
| 57 | Navasari | Gujarat |
| 58 | Billimora* | Gujarat |
| 59 | Gandevi* | Gujarat |
| 60 | Khambat | Gujarat |
| 61 | Ballabh Vidhyanagar | Gujarat |
| 62 | Halol-Kalol | Gujarat |
| 63 | Kheda | Gujarat |
| 64 | Ahmedabad | Gujarat |
| 65 | Ghandhinagar | Gujarat |
| 66 | Mehsana | Gujarat |
| 67 | Sabharkanta | Gujarat |
| 68 | Surendranagar | Gujarat |
| 69 | Rajkot | Gujarat |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|---------------|-----------|
| 70 | Jamnagar | Gujarat |
| 71 | Bhuj | Gujarat |
| 72 | Kandala | Gujarat |
| 73 | Bhavnagar | Gujarat |
| 74 | Banaskantha | Gujarat |
| 75 | Umbergaon* | Gujarat |
| 76 | Yamuna Nagar | Haryana |
| 77 | Jagadari* | Haryana |
| 78 | Dabwali | Haryana |
| 79 | Faridabad | Haryana |
| 80 | Gurgaon | Haryana |
| 81 | Rewari | Haryana |
| 82 | Rohtak | Haryana |
| 83 | Hissar | Haryana |
| 84 | Jind | Haryana |
| 85 | Sonepat | Haryana |
| 86 | Panipat | Haryana |
| 87 | Karnal* | Haryana |
| 88 | Kurukshetra | Haryana |
| 89 | Ambala | Haryana |
| 90 | Jammu | J&K |
| 91 | Katra | J&K |
| 92 | Udhampur | J&K |
| 93 | Chota Nagpur* | Jharkhand |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|
| 94 | Dhanbad | Jharkhand |
| 95 | Girudih | Jharkhand |
| 96 | Kodarma | Jharkhand |
| 97 | Hazaribag | Jharkhand |
| 98 | Bokaro | Jharkhand |
| 99 | Chamranjnagar | Karnataka |
| 100 | Kollegal | Karnataka |
| 101 | Mysore | Karnataka |
| 102 | Ramanagaram | Karnataka |
| 103 | Bengaluru | Karnataka |
| 104 | Kolar | Karnataka |
| 105 | Kolargold Fields* | Karnataka |
| 106 | Mulbagal | Karnataka |
| 107 | Bangarapet | Karnataka |
| 108 | Kanakpura | Karnataka |
| 109 | Ramanagaram | Karnataka |
| 110 | Kunigal | Karnataka |
| 111 | Sri Rangapatnam | Karnataka |
| 112 | Mandya | Karnataka |
| 113 | Hassan | Karnataka |
| 114 | Saklshpur | Karnataka |
| 115 | Chikmangalur | Karnataka |
| 116 | Madikeri | Karnataka |
| 117 | Mangalore | Karnataka |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|
| 118 | Suratkal | Karnataka |
| 119 | Udupi | Karnataka |
| 120 | Kasarakod | Karnataka |
| 121 | Tumkur | Karnataka |
| 122 | Koppal | Karnataka |
| 123 | Hampi | Karnataka |
| 124 | Chitraduge | Karnataka |
| 125 | Davangere | Karnataka |
| 126 | Gadag | Karnataka |
| 127 | Bellary | Karnataka |
| 128 | Shimoga | Karnataka |
| 129 | Hubli-Dharwad | Karnataka |
| 130 | Charwadmarga | Karnataka |
| 131 | Homnabad | Karnataka |
| 132 | Bidar | Karnataka |
| 133 | Karakal | Kerala |
| 134 | Kasaragod | Kerala |
| 135 | Madikeri | Kerala |
| 136 | Kannur | Kerala |
| 137 | Mahe | Kerala |
| 138 | Kalpetta | Kerala |
| 139 | Khozikhode | Kerala |
| 140 | Mallapuram | Kerala |
| 141 | Palakad (Palghat) | Kerala |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------|----------------|
| 142 | Thrissur | Kerala |
| 143 | Ernalyulam | Kerala |
| 144 | Kochi | Kerala |
| 145 | Kottayam | Kerala |
| 146 | Alapuzha | Kerala |
| 147 | Periyar | Kerala |
| 148 | Kollam | Kerala |
| 149 | Thiruvanthapuram | Kerala |
| 150 | Jhabua | Madhya Pradesh |
| 151 | Dhar | Madhya Pradesh |
| 152 | Ratlam | Madhya Pradesh |
| 153 | Shahjapur | Madhya Pradesh |
| 154 | Ujjain* | Madhya Pradesh |
| 155 | Indore | Madhya Pradesh |
| 156 | Gwalior | Madhya Pradesh |
| 157 | Vijaipur | Madhya Pradesh |
| 158 | Guna* | Madhya Pradesh |
| 159 | Raghogarh * | Madhya Pradesh |
| 160 | Shivpuri | Madhya Pradesh |
| 161 | Datia | Madhya Pradesh |
| 162 | Dewas | Madhya Pradesh |
| 163 | Mandsaur | Madhya Pradesh |
| 164 | Hoshangabad | Madhya Pradesh |
| 165 | Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------|----------------|
| 166 | Sehore | Madhya Pradesh |
| 167 | Raisen | Madhya Pradesh |
| 168 | Vidisha | Madhya Pradesh |
| 169 | Shahdol | Madhya Pradesh |
| 170 | Betul | Madhya Pradesh |
| 171 | Chinndwara | Madhya Pradesh |
| 172 | Nagpur | Maharashtra |
| 173 | Kolhapur | Maharashtra |
| 174 | Ratnagiri | Maharashtra |
| 175 | Satara | Maharashtra |
| 176 | Ali Bag | Maharashtra |
| 177 | Mumbai | Maharashtra |
| 178 | Chandrapur | Maharashtra |
| 179 | Gadchiroli | Maharashtra |
| 180 | Yavatmal | Maharashtra |
| 181 | Wardha | Maharashtra |
| 182 | Solapur | Maharashtra |
| 183 | Osmanabad | Maharashtra |
| 184 | Karmala | Maharashtra |
| 185 | Latur | Maharashtra |
| 186 | Ahmadnagar | Maharashtra |
| 187 | Shirdi | Maharashtra |
| 188 | Nashik | Maharashtra |
| 189 | Pune | Maharashtra |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|-------------|
| 190 | Lonavala | Maharashtra |
| 191 | Khopoli* | Maharashtra |
| 192 | Matheran | Maharashtra |
| 193 | Wadgaon | Maharashtra |
| 194 | Panvel | Maharashtra |
| 195 | Kalyan | Maharashtra |
| 196 | Thane | Maharashtra |
| 197 | Shahpur | Maharashtra |
| 198 | Murbad | Maharashtra |
| 199 | Tarapur | Maharashtra |
| 200 | Amravati | Maharashtra |
| 201 | Paralakhemundi | Orissa |
| 202 | Rourkela | Orissa |
| 203 | Chattrapur | Orissa |
| 204 | Khordha | Orissa |
| 205 | Bhubaneshwar | Orissa |
| 206 | Jajapur | Orissa |
| 207 | Bhadrak | Orissa |
| 208 | Ananapur | Orissa |
| 209 | Kamakhyanagar | Orissa |
| 210 | Baleshwar | Orissa |
| 211 | Baripada | Orissa |
| 212 | Pondicherry | Puducherry |
| 213 | Rajpura | Punjab |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------|-----------|
| 214 | Nangal | Punjab |
| 215 | Patiala | Punjab |
| 216 | Mandi Govindgarh | Punjab |
| 217 | Sangrur | Punjab |
| 218 | Ludhiana | Punjab |
| 219 | Jalandhar | Punjab |
| 220 | Amritsar | Punjab |
| 221 | Bhatinda | Punjab |
| 222 | Pathankot | Punjab |
| 223 | Hoshiarpur | Punjab |
| 224 | Kota | Rajasthan |
| 225 | Banswari | Rajasthan |
| 226 | Dungarpur | Rajasthan |
| 227 | Udaipur | Rajasthan |
| 228 | Chittorgarh | Rajasthan |
| 229 | Bhilwara | Rajasthan |
| 230 | Jaipur | Rajasthan |
| 231 | Jodhpur | Rajasthan |
| 232 | Jhunjhunu | Rajasthan |
| 33 | Bikaner | Rajasthan |
| 234 | Sriganganagar | Rajasthan |
| 235 | Ajmer | Rajasthan |
| 236 | Badmer | Rajasthan |
| 237 | Jaisalmar | Rajasthan |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------------|------------|
| 238 | Bhiwadi | Rajasthan |
| 239 | Hosur | Tamil Nadu |
| 240 | Krishnagiri | Tamil Nadu |
| 241 | Khichpuram | Tamil Nadu |
| 242 | Chennai | Tamil Nadu |
| 243 | Kanchipuram | Tamil Nadu |
| 244 | Tiruvannamalai | Tamil Nadu |
| 245 | Kallakurichichi | Tamil Nadu |
| 246 | Dharmapuri | Tamil Nadu |
| 247 | Cudalore | Tamil Nadu |
| 248 | Salem | Tamil Nadu |
| 249 | Perambalur | Tamil Nadu |
| 250 | Lalgudi | Tamil Nadu |
| 251 | Namakkal | Tamil Nadu |
| 252 | Karur | Tamil Nadu |
| 253 | Erode | Tamil Nadu |
| 254 | Tiruchchirapalli | Tamil Nadu |
| 255 | Thanjavur | Tamil Nadu |
| 256 | Dindigul | Tamil Nadu |
| 257 | Padukkottai | Tamil Nadu |
| 258 | Madurai | Tamil Nadu |
| 259 | Virudunagar | Tamil Nadu |
| 260 | Aruppukottai | Tamil Nadu |
| 261 | Kovilpatti | Tamil Nadu |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|---------------|
| 262 | Tirubhveli | Tamil Nadu |
| 263 | Tuticorin | Tamil Nadu |
| 264 | Coimbatore | Tamil Nadu |
| 265 | Udhagamandalam | Tamil Nadu |
| 266 | Tiruttani | Tamil Nadu |
| 267 | Agartala | Tripura |
| 268 | Jhansi | Uttar Pradesh |
| 269 | Lucknow | Uttar Pradesh |
| 270 | Auraiya | Uttar Pradesh |
| 271 | Dibiyapur* | Uttar Pradesh |
| 272 | Phaphund* | Uttar Pradesh |
| 273 | Babarpur* | Uttar Pradesh |
| 274 | Mainpuri | Uttar Pradesh |
| 275 | Etawah | Uttar Pradesh |
| 276 | Jagdishpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 277 | Badayun | Uttar Pradesh |
| 278 | Shahjahanpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 279 | Bareilly | Uttar Pradesh |
| 280 | Unnao* | Uttar Pradesh |
| 281 | Kanpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 282 | Aligarh | Uttar Pradesh |
| 283 | Hathras | Uttar Pradesh |
| 284 | Firozabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 285 | Khurja | Uttar Pradesh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|---------------|
| 286 | Bulandshahr* | Uttar Pradesh |
| 287 | Dadri | Uttar Pradesh |
| 288 | Meerut | Uttar Pradesh |
| 289 | Modinagar | Uttar Pradesh |
| 290 | Muzzafarnagar | Uttar Pradesh |
| 291 | Saharnpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 292 | Noida | Uttar Pradesh |
| 293 | Greater Noida* | Uttar Pradesh |
| 294 | Ghaziabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 295 | Hapur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 296 | Garhmukteshwar | Uttar Pradesh |
| 297 | Moradabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 298 | Rampur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 299 | Agra | Uttar Pradesh |
| 300 | Mathura | Uttar Pradesh |
| 301 | Allahabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 302 | Ghazipur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 303 | Ballia | Uttar Pradesh |
| 304 | Mirzapur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 305 | Bhadohi | Uttar Pradesh |
| 306 | Mau | Uttar Pradesh |
| 307 | Jaunpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 308 | Sultanpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 309 | Azamgarh | Uttar Pradesh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------|---------------|
| 310 | Akbarpur | Uttar Pradesh |
| 311 | Faizabad | Uttar Pradesh |
| 312 | Kashipur | Uttarakhand |
| 313 | Ramnagar* | Uttarakhand |
| 314 | Roorkee | Uttarakhand |
| 315 | Haridwar | Uttarakhand |
| 316 | Rudrapur | Uttarakhand |
| 317 | Haldwani | Uttarakhand |
| 318 | Kathgodam* | Uttarakhand |
| 319 | Dehradun | Uttarakhand |
| 320 | Rishikesh | Uttarakhand |
| 321 | Kharagpur | West Bengal |
| 322 | Medinipur | West Bengal |
| 323 | Tamlk | West Bengal |
| 324 | Kaora | West Bengal |
| 325 | Alipur | West Bengal |
| 326 | Kolkata | West Bengal |
| 327 | Haldia | West Bengal |
| 328 | Bankura | West Bengal |
| 329 | Asansol | West Bengal |
| 330 | Durgapur | West Bengal |

Impact of petroleum price hike on common man

2743. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the prices of diesel and kerosene in the near future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any further increase in the prices of diesel and kerosene will have an adverse impact on the prices of essential commodities and resultantly will increase the burden on common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

Allotment of gas and petroleum outlets under Scheduled Castes quota

†2744. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retail outlets of gas and petroleum products allotted under the Scheduled Castes quota in the country;

(b) the number of allocations of retail outlets of gas and petroleum products still pending under the Scheduled Castes quota;

(c) the reasons for their pendency;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the gas agencies and petroleum pumps allotted to the persons of Scheduled Castes community in Chhattisgarh have been kept pending due to some reasons or the other; and

(e) if so, by when Government would clear such cases by doing away with the pending process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A total of 4339 retail outlet (RO) dealerships and 1805 LPG distributorships including Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitraks (RGGLV) of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have been allotted to Scheduled Castes (SC) category in the country (as on 01 October, 2012).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) As on 1.10.2012, there are 659 RO dealerships and 485 LPG distributorships including RGGLV under SC category throughout the country, pending for commissioning.

(c) to (e) The reason for pendency of RO dealerships under SC category is on account of several reasons. First is the non-availability of suitable plots of land for development of the ROs at advertised location. In view of this situation, all pending Letter of Intent (LOI) holders have recently been advised to arrange suitable land at a place of their choice anywhere in the country irrespective of State/Class of market for setting up of RO dealerships subject to the offered land meeting techno-commercial viability norms.

Further, delay in commissioning of LPG distributorships is also caused by:

- (i) Delay in getting various approvals and statutory licenses from authorities like Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization (PESO), No Objection Certificates from various State Government Departments, etc by the LOI holder.
- (ii) Delay in providing of infrastructure viz. godown, showroom etc. by the LOI holder.
- (iii) Court Cases/Litigation etc.

Constitution of Dealer Selection Board

†2745. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people, who have been allocated retail outlets and LPG agencies under various quotas fixed for widows, honoured soldiers and disabled persons in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the Dealer Selection Board constituted for the purpose of the selection of candidates and their final approval along with the policy governing the procedure of their constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) A total of 53 retail outlet (RO) dealerships and 75 LPG distributorships including Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vitrak (RGGLV) of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have been allotted for the reserved category groups which includes Defence and Physically Handicapped in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years.

(b) Prior to May, 2002, selection of dealers for retail outlets was done by the Dealer Selection Board chaired by Chairman nominated by the Government of India and two members of the oil industry. The Dealer Selection Boards were dissolved on 9.5.2002. On the basis of broad guidelines issued by this Ministry, public sector OMCs have framed their own detailed guidelines for selection of candidates. Effective 20.7.2012, the Government has announced for selection of RO dealerships by draw of lots with a view to improve transparency and remove discretion in the selection process.

Misuse of Government transport

2746. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is still to meet over half of its demands of petroleum and its products through imports and there is no possibility of respite in the near future despite vigorous efforts for oil explorations; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to conserve oil and steps taken to check misuse of Government transport by officers and Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Import dependency of the country based on consumption provisionally works out to 76.2% during the period of April-September, 2012-13. The details of import dependency since 2009-10 are given under:

| | (Million Metric Tonnes) | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 (P) (Apr.-Sep.) |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Total consumption | 138.2 | 141.0 | 148.0 | 76.0 |
| Indigenous crude processing | 28.9 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 17.1 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Products from Indigenous crude | 27.1 | 31.3 | 31.7 | 16.1 |
| Products from Fractionators | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.0 |
| Total indigenous production | 31.5 | 35.5 | 35.9 | 18.1 |
| % Self Sufficiency | 22.8 | 25.2 | 24.2 | 23.8 |
| % Import Dependence | 77.2 | 74.8 | 75.8 | 76.2 |

Source: Oil Companies and compiled by PPAC.

(P) - Provisional.

Further, the projection of crude oil production during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period is given below, which too indicate import dependency in the near future:

| (Million Metric Tonnes) | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
| 41.12 | 43.78 | 44.76 | 42.55 | 41.16 |

The country, however, has surplus refinery capacity. Infact the country is not only self sufficient in production of petroleum products but also exports petroleum products. During 2011-12 the country exported 60.2 MMT of petroleum products worth Rs. 2,84,644 crore.

(b) Petroleum Conservation and Research Association (PCRA), set up by the Government in 1978, has been working for promotion of conservation of petroleum products in the major sectors of economy like transport, industry, households and agriculture. PCRA has developed a unique set of following activities aimed at promoting conservation of hydrocarbons and other forms of energy in different sectors of economy:

- i. Field Activities
- ii. Education Campaign
- iii. Research and Development.

Government Transport in the Ministry are being used by officers and Ministers for official duties.

Fluctuation in LPG price

2747. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps Government has taken to arrest fluctuations in the price of LPG;

(b) what is the price of petroleum at international level in the year 2011-12, month-wise; and

(c) the details of pricing of petroleum products at the time of price hike in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in oil prices in the international market and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Subsidized Domestic LPG. Also, no revision in the RSP of Subsidized Domestic LPG has been made since 25th June, 2011 and only a cap of 6 cylinders of Subsidized Domestic LPG per annum for each consumer has been introduced effective 14th September, 2012. As per the Refinery Gate Price effective 1st December, 2012 the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are incurring under-recovery of Rs, 520.50 per 14.2 kg cylinder of Subsidized Domestic LPG

(b) The prices of petroleum products in the international market* month-wise during 2011-12 are given below:

| Month | Petrol | Diesel (\$/bbl)# | PDS Kerosene | Subsidized Domestic LPG (\$/MT)## |
|-------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| April, 2011 | 127.86 | 135.31 | 136.15 | 884.00 |
| May, 2011 | 121.68 | 123.85 | 125.15 | 975.00 |
| June, 2011 | 117.76 | 123.44 | 124.53 | 897.00 |
| July, 2011 | 123.38 | 125.96 | 126.88 | 839.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| August, 2011 | 119.75 | 120.24 | 122.28 | 865.00 |
| September, 2011 | 122.06 | 120.02 | 120.98 | 835.00 |
| October, 2011 | 119.90 | 118.99 | 121.06 | 783.00 |
| November, 2011 | 111.17 | 125.59 | 125.77 | 786.00 |
| December, 2011 | 111.50 | 121.12 | 120.59 | 800.00 |
| January, 2012 | 120.69 | 125.92 | 124.40 | 886.00 |
| February, 2012 | 128.63 | 130.54 | 130.15 | 1028.00 |
| March, 2012 | 134.48 | 133.72 | 133.87 | 1200.00 |
| Average during 2011-12 | 121.60 | 125.38 | 125.90 | 899.42 |

* Price of Petrol is 92 RON unleaded for Singapore market. Price of kerosene and Diesel (0.5% sulphur) is for Arab Gulf Market. LPG Price is Saudi Aramco CP based on 60:40 butane/propane ratio.

bbl-barrel.

MT - Metric Tonnes.

(c) The details of revision in RSP of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since 1.4.2011 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Revisions in RSPs of Petroleum Product since 1st April, 2011 at Delhi

| Date of revision | Petrol* | Diesel | PDS Kerosene | Domestic LPG | Reasons |
|---------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| | | Rs. per litre | | Rs. per cylinder | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 01.04.2011 | 58.37 | 37.75 | 12.73 | 345.35 | RSP as on 01.04.2011 |
| 15.05.2011 | 63.37 | | | | Increase in Prices |
| 25.06.2011 | | 41.12 | 14.83 | 395.35 | Increase in Prices |
| 01.07.2011 | 63.70 | 41.29 | | 399.00 | Increase in Siding & shunting charges/Dealer commission |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---|
| 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 |

*Price of Petrol is as per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

Delay in construction of LNG pipelines

2748. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the construction of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) pipeline terminal connecting Puthuvypeen, Kochi to Mangalore and Bengaluru;

(b) whether it is a fact that the delay in construction of LNG pipelines have affected the supply of Gas;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps Government has proposed to take to speed-up the construction of LNG pipelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) GAIL has informed that the pipeline from Kochi LNG terminal is being implemented in two phases.

Phase-I pipeline (40 km): Mechanical completion done and ready for gas intake subject to availability of gas from Petronet LNG Ltd.

Phase-II pipeline (879 Km): Pipeline from Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Udyogmandal, Kochi to Mangalore and Bengaluru is under implementation and the actual physical progress of the project is 64.1%.

(b) Phase-II of Pipeline (879 Kms) is passing through the states of Kerala (501 Kms), Tamil Nadu (312 Kms) and Karnataka (66 Kms). As per Board approval schedule date of completion of the project is December, 2012 but the project has got delayed.

(c) GAIL acquires Right of Use in land from land owners/farmers to lay the pipeline and compensation is paid to land owners/farmers as per Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User In Land) Act, 1962. GAIL has completed the process of acquiring RoU but is unable to handover RoU to the contractors due to severe resistance from land owners/farmers.

(d) GAIL is carrying out media campaign on safety and environment aspects along with benefits of the gas pipeline in the region by releasing periodic publications in local newspapers in these states. Further, meetings with Chief Minister of concerned State and Senior State Government officials are being held regularly to resolve the issues and expedite the activities.

Waiting period for booking LPG

2749. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to provide only six LPG cylinders to each household in a year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a gap of 20 days has to be observed to book LPG cylinders by the consumers;
- (d) whether there are any plans to increase or decrease the waiting period; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) 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.

- (c) No such limits have been imposed by the OMCs.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Increase in security deposit for new LPG connections

2750. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has increased the security deposit on new LPG connections;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is a temporary hold on issue of new connections by the oil marketing companies; and

(d) 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. Security Deposit on 14.2 kg LPG cylinder for North Eastern States has been enhanced from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 1150/- and for rest of the country from Rs. 1250/- to Rs. 1450/-.

(c) and (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have informed that release of new LPG connections including DBC has not been stopped.

Customers desirous of taking new LPG connection have to register their names at the distributorship along-with a completed Know Your Customer (KYC) form. A new subsidized LPG connection is released after completing the de-duplication exercise and verification of the data of the customer concerned.

Further, instant LPG connections at non-subsidised rates are available without de-duplication. After completion of de-duplication process, the connection can be converted to a subsidized one.

The new connections are being processed as per the policy in vogue and released as per demand.

Kerosene quota for Rajasthan

†2751. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan is geographically the largest State of the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal to increase the PDS Kerosene quota for the State of Rajasthan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Public Distribution System (PDS) Kerosene quota of the States/UTs is broadly determined by rationalizing the previous years allocation on the basis of factors, such as increase in Domestic LPG connections, lapse of PDS Kerosene quota and cap on the PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG population. The same process has been followed while allocating PDS Kerosene for the State of Rajasthan for the year 2012-13.

Vision 2015 for LPG sector

2752. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Vision-2015' adopted for LPG sector will able to achieve the objective of having minimum one LPG distributor in each block of the country in a time bound manner; and

(b) if so, the details of distributors existing at block-levels in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government has formulated the "Vision-2015" for LPG sector to raise the country's LPG population coverage to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections between 2009 and 2015, specially in rural areas. For this purpose special scheme namely, "Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana" (RGGLV) for establishing small-size LPG distribution agencies was launched on 16.10.2009. Advertisements inviting applications for distributorships under the scheme have been released by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) covering 5261 locations, out of which 1591 distributors have been commissioned. As on 01.11.2012, OMCs have enrolled 21.31 Lakh domestic LPG customers through these RGGLV distributorships in the country. OMCs have reported that during the next 3 year additional 3760 RGGLVs would be set up. As on 01.04.2012, the total number of blocks in the country is 6531, out of which 3828 have been covered by the LPG distributorships and the number of blocks, where advertisements have been released but not commissioned is 1730.

(b) As on 01.12.2012, the company-wise number of the LPG distributors at Mandal level in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

| | |
|-------|-----|
| IOC | 393 |
| BPCL | 170 |
| HPCL | 298 |
| TOTAL | 861 |

Development of shale gas in the country

2753. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced any policy for development of shale gas in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the resource availability;
- (c) whether Indian public sector companies have invested in the US based shale gas producing companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether India has signed any bilateral agreements for joint development and sharing of technology for shale gas development; 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) A Draft Shale Oil/Gas Policy has been prepared by the Government and comments of the stakeholders received, which will form the basis for final policy. The assessment of shale oil/gas resources in the country is a continuous and ongoing process. Resource estimation of shale oil/gas in selected Indian Basins has been taken up by various agencies such as United States Geological Survey (USGS), ONGC and Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI).

(c) and (d) Oil India Limited (OIL) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) have invested in a shale oil/condensate asset (with minor gas to the tune of 20%) in the producing Niobrara shale oil/condensate asset of Carrizo Oil and Gas Inc., in United States of America (USA) and GAIL acquired 20% of the working interest of

Carrizo's Eagle Ford producing shale acreage (net 4040 acres to GAIL) through its wholly owned US subsidiary, GAIL Global (USA) Inc. at a transaction cost of US\$95 million with an estimated future capital expenditure of US \$ 208 million (GAIL's share).

(e) and (f) A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP & NG), India and Department of State (DOS), USA has been signed on 06.11.2011 for co-operation in the area of shale gas. The MOU envisages co-operations in following areas:

- i. Shale Gas Resource Assessment
- ii. Technical Studies
- iii. Regulatory Framework Consultation
- iv. Investment promotion

Removing of subsidies on gas cylinders

2754. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that removal of subsidies on gas cylinders would hamper Government Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government would take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Refusal by RIL to performance audit by CAG

2755. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) has refused to accept the 'exceptional circumstance' advanced by the Ministry for conducting the performance audit by CAG;

(b) whether RIL demanded an assurance that the performance Audit Report would not be tabled in Parliament; and

(c) if so, the stand taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) RIL had initially objected to audit by CAG for time barred years as per Production Sharing Contract (PSC) and had not accepted the 'exceptional circumstances' advanced by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG). However, RIL has agreed for audit for those years with mutual consent.

(b) No, Sir. RIL has sought confirmation from the (MOP&NG) that:

(i) The audit report be submitted by CAG to MOP&NG.

(ii) All information submitted by contractor during the course of the audit be kept and considered confidential and not disclosed to any third party.

(iii) All such information not to be used for any other purpose other than as allowed under the PSC.

(c) RIL has since agreed for audit of KG-DWN-98/3 for the years 2008-09 to 2011-12 as per provisions of PSC and relevant legal framework.

Ministry of Petroleum has advised RIL that Parliament is part of Union of India, a signatory to the Contract, and not a third party. RIL has been directed to provide access to all records, documents, accounts of the block to CAG as per the contractual provisions.

Revision in unscheduled interchange charges

2756. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unscheduled Interchange (UI) charges have been revised upwards with effect from September, 2012 following the dismissal of the Tamil Nadu generation and distribution Corporation's petition against the CERC's regulations by the Madras High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has resulted in the implementation of amendments to two regulations, the Indian electricity grid code and the unscheduled inter change charges and related matters regulations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) Charges as per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange charges and related matters) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) had notified following two regulations on 5th March, 2012 revising the operating frequency band and the UI Charges *w.e.f.* 02.04.2012:

- (i) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Indian Electricity Grid Code) (first amendment) Regulation, 2012,
- (ii) Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange charges and related matters) (Second amendment) Regulations, 2012.

However, the above Regulations were stayed by the Madras High Court on 29.03.2012 on two writ petitions filed by Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO). The writ petitions of TANGEDCO before the Madras High Court were finally dismissed on 14.09.2012, and the above two Regulations came into effect from 17-09-2012. Salient feature of amendment to the Indian Electricity Grid Code is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The Salient feature of the UI Regulations as amended is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Unscheduled Interchange (UI) Charges:

In terms of clause (1) of Regulation 5, the charges for Unscheduled Interchanges for all the time-blocks payable for over-drawal by the buyer or the beneficiary and under-injection by the generating station or the seller and receivable for under-drawal by the buyer or the beneficiary and over-injection by the generating station or the seller shall be worked out on the average frequency of the time-block at the rates given hereunder:

| Average Frequency of the time block (Hz) | | UI Rate |
|--|-----------|-----------------|
| Below | Not Below | (Paise per kWh) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 50.20 | 0.00 |
| 50.20 | 50.18 | 16.50 |
| 50.18 | 50.16 | 33.00 |
| 50.16 | 50.14 | 49.50 |
| 50.14 | 50.12 | 66.00 |
| 50.12 | 50.10 | 82.50 |
| 50.10 | 50.08 | 99.00 |
| 50.08 | 50.06 | 115.50 |
| 50.06 | 50.04 | 132.00 |
| 50.04 | 50.02 | 148.50 |
| 50.02 | 50.00 | 165.00 |
| 50.00 | 49.98 | 193.50 |
| 49.98 | 49.96 | 222.00 |
| 49.96 | 49.94 | 250.50 |
| 49.94 | 49.92 | 279.00 |
| 49.92 | 49.90 | 307.50 |
| 49.90 | 49.88 | 336.00 |
| 49.88 | 49.86 | 364.50 |
| 49.86 | 49.84 | 393.00 |
| 49.84 | 49.82 | 421.50 |
| 49.82 | 49.80 | 450.00 |
| 49.80 | 49.78 | 478.13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------|--------|
| 49.78 | 49.76 | 506.25 |
| 49.76 | 49.74 | 534.38 |
| 49.74 | 49.72 | 562.50 |
| 49.72 | 49.70 | 590.63 |
| 49.70 | 49.68 | 618.75 |
| 49.68 | 49.66 | 646.88 |
| 49.66 | 49.64 | 675.00 |
| 49.64 | 49.62 | 703.13 |
| 49.62 | 49.60 | 731.25 |
| 49.60 | 49.58 | 759.38 |
| 49.58 | 49.56 | 787.50 |
| 49.56 | 49.54 | 815.63 |
| 49.54 | 49.52 | 843.75 |
| 49.52 | 49.50 | 871.88 |
| 49.50 | | 900.00 |

(Each 0.02 Hz step is equivalent to 16.50 Paise/kWh in the 50.2-50.00 Hz frequency range, 28.50 Paise/kWh in 50 Hz to 49.8 Hz and 28.12 Paise/kwh in frequency in the below 49.8 Hz to 49.5 Hz range.)

Statement-II

First amendment in the CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulations, 2012

The Central Commission notified the amendment to CERC (Indian Electricity Grid Code) Regulation, 2012 on 16.08.2011. The main purpose of this Amendment was to narrow down the operating frequency band from 49.5-50.5Hz to 49.7-50.2Hz.

Statement-III

CERC (Unscheduled Interchange and related matters) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 dated 05.03.2012 along with corrigendum dated 30.03.2012

The second amendment of UI Regulations was notified on 5th March, 2012 amending the UI charges and UI price vector duly taking into account the variation in energy charges due to increase in fuel prices and use of imported coal in power generation and narrowing of grid operating frequency range from 50.2 Hz - 49.5 Hz to 50.2 Hz-49.7 Hz.

UI amendment also introduced the price caps for the injection of infirm power as UI.

The salient features of the UI amendments are as follows:

I UI Charges: Payable for over-drawal and under-injection and receivable for over-injection/under-drawal) applicable below frequency of 50.2 Hz.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| 50.2 - 50.0 Hz: | For each step of 0.02 Hz @ 16.5 paise / kWh (At 50.2 Hz 0 paise /kWh and at 50 Hz - 50.02 Hz 165 paise / kWh) |
| 50.0 Hz - 49.8 Hz: | For each step of 0.02 Hz @ 28.5 paise/ kWh (At 50.0 - 49.98 Hz 193.50 paise / kwh and 49.82 - 49.8 Hz 450.00 paise / kWh) |
| 49.80-49.5 Hz: | For each step of 0.02 Hz @ 28.12 paise/ kWh (At 49.8-49.78 Hz 478.13 paise and below 49.5 Hz 900 paise/kWh). |

II UI Cap rates: 421.50 paise/kWh for following:

1. Generating station using coal or lignite or gas under Administered Price Mechanism (APM) as the fuel if actual generation is higher or lower than Scheduled Generation.
2. For the under-drawl by the buyer or beneficiaries in excess of 10% of the schedule or 250 MW whichever is less.
3. For the injection by the seller in excess of the 120% of the schedule subject to a limit of ex-bus generation corresponding to 105% of the Installed Capacity.

III Additional UI charge: In addition to the above charges, additional charges applicable when frequency is below 49.7 Hz.

(i) For frequency below 49.7 Hz and up to 49.5 Hz and above

| | |
|--|--|
| For over drawal | 20% of UI charges corresponding to frequency below 49.5 Hz 900 paise/kWh |
| For under injection | 10% of UI charges corresponding to frequency below 49.5 Hz 900 paise/kwh |
| For generating stations using fuel under APM | 10% of UI cap rate of 421.50 paise/kWh |

(ii) For frequency below 49.5 Hz and up to 49.2 Hz and above

| | |
|--|---|
| For Over drawl | 40% of the UI charges corresponding to frequency of below 49.5 Hz 900 paise/kWh |
| For Under injection | 20% of the UI charges corresponding to frequency of below 49.5 Hz 900 paise/kWh |
| For Generating stations using fuel under APM | 20% of the UI Cap rate of 421.50 paise/kWh |

(iii) For frequency below 49.2 Hz

| | |
|--|---|
| For Over drawl | 100%) of the UI charges corresponding to frequency of below 49.5 Hz 900 paise/kWh |
| For Under injection | 40%) of the UI charges corresponding to frequency of below 49.5 Hz 900 paise/kWh |
| For Generating stations using fuel under APM | 40% of the UI Cap rate of 421.50 paise/kWh |

Environmental clearance for power projects

2757. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several power projects in the country are pending due to absence of environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Project wise and State-wise including Rajasthan, till date;
- (c) the concrete steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) whether any decision has been taken by Government to provide assistance/benefits and funds,, sanctioned under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) to the States including Rajasthan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Construction of six Hydro Electric Power Projects (HEPs) is held up due to absence of Environment clearance, which are pending with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The State-wise details of such HEPs are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

MoEF accords Environment clearance to Power Projects as per defined procedures laid down through various Notifications issued by them from time to time. At times, concerns have been expressed by CPSEs regarding non-receipt of timely Environmental clearance. The status of Environment clearance for Power Projects is being monitored regularly by Ministry of Power (MoP). Regular interaction is also held by MoP with MoEF for expediting the clearances. The CPSEs and other projects developers are also pursuing the matter at the appropriate level to get the clearance expedited. The specific issues pertaining to Environment clearance are also taken up at various fora for resolution.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Government of India approved Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) as a Central Sector Scheme in July, 2008. So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 32323.70 Crs. (Part-A: Rs. 6638.79 Crs. covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects in 63 towns; Part-B: Rs. 25684.91 Crs. in 1132 towns) have been sanctioned. Cumulatively an amount of Rs. 6304.96 Crs. has been disbursed under R-APDRP, for sanctioned projects.

For the State of Rajasthan, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 2007.31 Crs have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 371.13 Crs. has been disbursed for implementation of projects.

The total amount of central financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed to various state power utilities under the R-APDRP Programme is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*List of Hydro electric projects pending for want of
environment clearance pending with MOEF*

(as on 31.10.2012)

| Sl. No. | Name of Project/ Location | State | Agency | Status with MoEF |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Kolodyne-II HEPP (4x115 MW) | Mizoram | NTPC | MoEF has been requested to extend validity of Terms of Reference (ToR) for one year i.e. upto 10.07.2013 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|-------------------------------|------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 2. | Dhauasidh HEP (66 MW) | Himachal Pradesh | SJVNL | Environment Clearance (EC) awaited |
| 3. | Luhri HEP (775 MW) | Himachal Pradesh | SJVNL | -do- |
| 4. | Loktak Downstream HEP | Manipur | NHPC | -do- |
| 5. | Teesta-IV Project (520 MW) | Sikkim | NHPC | -do- |
| 6. | Gundia St. I (200 MW) | Karnataka | KPCL | -do- |

Statement-II

Sanctions and Disbursement (Cumulative) in R-APDRP

| State | Utility | Sanctions Cumulative | Disbursement Cumulative |
|---------------|---------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Haryana | UHBVNL | 563.64 | 22.54 |
| | DHBVNL | 275.57 | 27.14 |
| | TOTAL | 839.21 | 49.68 |
| HP | HPSEB | 435.37 | 130.60 |
| J & K | J&KPDD | 1870.15 | 561.04 |
| Punjab | PSEB | 1834.94 | 368.07 |
| Chandigarh | ED | 33.34 | 0.00 |
| Rajasthan | AVVNL | 462.67 | 80.14 |
| | JaVVNL | 703.37 | 141.22 |
| | JoVVNL | 841.27 | 149.76 |
| | TOTAL | 2007.31 | 371.13 |
| Uttar Pradesh | MWNL | 1344.08 | 303.67 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| | PoorvaVUNL | 533.93 | 107.55 |
| | PaschimVUNL | 1130.78 | 217.01 |
| | DVUNL | 1192.03 | 199.08 |
| | TOTAL | 4200.82 | 827.31 |
| Uttarakhand | UPCL | 535.00 | 189.13 |
| TOTAL Utilities (North) | | 11756.14 | 2496.97 |
| MP | MPPKVVCL(E) | 766.31 | 152.69 |
| | MPMKVVCL(C) | 977.70 | 172.09 |
| | MPPKVVCL(W) | 624.25 | 106.20 |
| | TOTAL | 2368.26 | 430.98 |
| Gujarat | PGVCL | 804.35 | 161.09 |
| | DGVCL | 246.21 | 41.55 |
| | MGVCL | 218.70 | 77.00 |
| | UGVCL | 93.75 | 24.43 |
| | TOTAL | 1363.01 | 304.07 |
| Chhattisgarh | CSEB | 873.75 | 155.59 |
| Maharashtra | MSEDCL | 3954.78 | 638.43 |
| | BEST | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Goa | GOA ED | 110.73 | 31.47 |
| Daman and Diu | ED | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL (West) | | 8670.53 | 1560.53 |
| AP | APCPDCL | 1064.09 | 195.65 |
| | APEPDCL | 64.76 | 18.93 |
| | APNPDCL | 217.91 | 41.21 |
| | APSPDCL | 215.45 | 54.38 |
| | TOTAL | 1562.21 | 310.17 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Karnataka | BESCOM | 551.64 | 121.95 |
| | CESCOM | 207.29 | 35.25 |
| | GESCOM | 238.16 | 41.33 |
| | HESCOM | 330.98 | 57.54 |
| | MESCOM | 12.07 | 3.62 |
| | TOTAL | 1340.14 | 259.68 |
| Kerala | KSEB | 1375.85 | 220.07 |
| Tamil Nadu | TNEB | 3878.73 | 671.69 |
| Puducherry | PD | 27.53 | 4.50 |
| TOTAL (South) | | 8184.46 | 1466.12 |
| Bihar | BSEB | 1371.84 | 140.90 |
| Jharkhand | JSEB | 160.60 | 48.18 |
| West Bengal | WBSEDCL | 872.54 | 205.02 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Island | PD | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL (East) | | 2406.14 | 394.11 |
| Assam | APDCL | 839.65 | 251.89 |
| Arunachal | PD | 37.68 | 11.30 |
| Nagaland | PD | 34.58 | 10.37 |
| Manipur | PD | 31.55 | 9.47 |
| Meghalaya | MeSEB | 33.97 | 10.19 |
| Mizoram | PD | 35.12 | 10.54 |
| Sikkim | PD | 94.76 | 28.43 |
| Tripura | PD | 200.28 | 55.04 |
| TOTAL (NE) | | 1307.59 | 387.23 |
| TOTAL | | 32323.70 | 6304.96 |

Note: The sanctions above include Project Cost approved by R-APDRP Steering Committee for Part-B projects.

Power shortage in the country

2758. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the power deficit in India hampers economic development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the generation and consumption of power and the overall shortage in power, from various sources, for the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There is an overall shortage of power in the country both in terms of energy deficit and peak shortage. The details of overall energy deficit and peak shortage in power during the current year (April to November, 2012) is as given below:

| Period | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----|
| | Require- ment | Availa- bility | Energy Deficit | | Peak Demand | Peak Met | Peak Shortage | |
| | (MU) | (MU) | (MU) | (%) | (MW) | (MW) | (MW) | (%) |
| April to Nov., 2012 | 664,492 | 607,256 | 57,236 | 8.6 | 135,453 | 123,294 | 12,159 | 9.0 |

The source-wise details of generation in the country for the current year i.e. April, 2012 to November, 2012 are given below:

2012-13 (April to November, 2012)

| | (Billion Unit) |
|---------------|----------------|
| Thermal | 494.6 |
| Hydro | 22.0 |
| Nuclear | 86.0 |
| Bhutan Import | 4.6 |
| TOTAL | 607.2 |

(c) 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 Twelfth 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) 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 on 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.

Average PLF in thermal power generating units

2759. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the average Plant Load Factor (PLF) in thermal power generating units in the country for the last three years;
- (b) whether Government is proposing any mandatory measures for improving the PLF in thermal power generating units;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government conducts any review and assessment of plants which operate below the national average PLF; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The national average of Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Stations for the last three years and the current year 2012-13 (upto November, 2012) are as under:

| Year | Plant Load Factor (in %) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 77.5 |
| 2010-11 | 75.1 |
| 2011-12 | 73.3 |
| 2012-13 (upto November, 2012) | 69.2 |

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government for improving the PLF in thermal power generating units include the following:

- (i) Continuous interaction with plant authorities, BHEL and other concerned agencies for solving bottlenecks in Operation and Monitoring (O&M) activities.
- (ii) Continuous interaction of CEA with better performing power utilities and the other power utilities for sharing better O&M practices.
- (iii) Ministry of power and CEA along with State and Central Power Utilities has initiated external cooperation in the area of Energy Efficiency R&M (EE R&M) with foreign agencies such as USAID/JCOAL/IGEN/K-fW/GIZ, etc.

- (iv) Renovation and Modernization, Life Extension and Upgrading of various existing power projects operating at low PLF.

(d) and (e) Based on the process of review and assessment of power plants which operate below the national average Plant Load Factor, such power generating plants are considered for R&M work and Life Extension and Operating from time to time.

Vacancies in National Grid Operator

2760. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the national grid operator continues to be grossly understaffed;
- (b) whether lack of adequate and timely interventions to curb overdrawn by northern region States was cited as one of the reasons for the consecutive grid failures that took place on 30 and 31 July, 2012; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government is taking to fill up the vacancies in the national grid operator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) At present, there is no shortage of manpower for important Grid Operation function being done by the National Grid Operator, *i.e.* Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO). POSOCO has adequate manpower at each Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC) and National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC). However, additional manpower is required in other functions of POSOCO like Market Operation, Regulatory and Legal functions.

(b) No, Sir. The Enquiry Committee constituted by the Ministry of Power after the grid disturbances on 30th and 31st July, 2012 has found that disturbances were due to a combination of factors, *inter-alia*, weak inter-regional corridors due to multiple outages, high loading on some inter-regional links due to overdrawal by Northern Region (NR) Utilities and under drawal by WR Utilities, inadequate protection system and inadequate response by State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) to the instructions of RLDCs, etc.

(c) Suitable action has already been taken to fill up vacancies in the National Grid Operator, *i.e.* POSOCO.

Operating cost of thermal power plant

2761. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the share of thermal power in the total power production in the country;

(b) whether the thermal power plants rely more and more on imported coal as their feed stock;

(c) if so, the magnitude of this reliance and increase in it since last five years;

(d) whether imported coal has disturbed the economies of thermal power plants; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to keep the operating cost of thermal power plants at reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Share of Thermal Power in Total power production in Country for current year 2012-13 (April-November, 2012) is 81.46%:

| Year | Total Generation (Million Unit) | Thermal Generation (Million Unit) | % of Thermal Power out of Total Power |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2012-13 (April-November, 2012) | 607,168.16 | 494,600.36 | 81.46 |

(b) and (c) In order to meet the shortfall between requirement of domestic coal and its availability, Power Utilities have been importing coal for blending in Power Stations designed to operate on domestic coal. In addition, coal is also imported by Thermal Power stations designed to operate on imported coal. The detail of import of coal by the power utilities during the last five years and for current year (April to November, 2012) are given as under:

| Year | Coal import by Thermal Power Stations | | Total Import (MT) |
|---------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Designed to operate on | Designed to operate | |
| | Domestic coal (for blending) | on Imported coal | |
| | (In Million Ton) | (In Million Ton) | |
| | Domestic coal Based TPS (for blending) | Imported coal Based TPS | |
| 2007-08 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 10.2 |
| 2008-09 | 13.9 | 2.2 | 16.1 |
| 2009-10 | 18.8 | 4.4 | 23.2 |
| 2010-11 | 21.3 | 9.2 | 30.5 |
| 2011-12 | 27.2 | 17.7 | 44.9 |
| 2012-13 (upto Nov.) | 18.6 | 17.9 | 36.5 |

(d) and (e) Increase in variable cost of generation with 10% of blending of imported coal in the plant design to operate on the domestic coal is of the order of 10 to 45 paisa per Kilowatt hour depending upon location of plant.

To keep the operating cost of generating power plants at reasonable level, the new thermal power plants are based on super critical/ultra super critical technology with higher plant efficiency.

Assessment of power requirement during Twelfth Five Year Plan

2762. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any State-wise assessment about requirement of power during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how much power would be required to Bihar as well all other States in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to fulfil these requirements; and

(d) how much investment would be required for the same and their source of funding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India, has made year-wise forecast for Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak Electric Load at Power Stations for Twelfth Plan period for all States/UTs including Bihar. According to this report, the Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak Electric Load of Bihar by end of Twelfth Plan period are estimated to be 29,447 MU and 5,018 MW respectively.

The State-wise forecast of electrical energy requirement and peak electrical load for Twelfth Plan period is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per Planning Commission, the capacity addition target of 88,537 MW is planned from conventional sources for the Twelfth Five Year Plan on an all-India basis to fulfill these requirements for which the Estimated investment requirement is Rs. 5,74,214 crore. The sources of funds would be loan from banks, PFC, REC, Bonds/Debentures, Multilateral/ Bilateral Credit, etc.

Statement

(A) All India & State wise/UT wise forecast

*Electrical Energy Requirement at Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities Only) (U/R)
2012-13 to 2016-17*

(In Million Unit)

| State/UTs | 12th Plan | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Delhi | 29100 | 31011 | 33047 | 35217 | 37529 |
| Haryana | 40750 | 44254 | 48060 | 52193 | 56681 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 8974 | 9421 | 9891 | 10384 | 10901 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 14425 | 14872 | 15333 | 15808 | 16298 |
| Punjab | 51595 | 55567 | 59844 | 64450 | 69410 |
| Rajasthan | 54243 | 59382 | 65007 | 71166 | 77907 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 93148 | 102924 | 113727 | 125664 | 138854 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Uttarakhand | 10735 | 11207 | 11700 | 12214 | 12751 |
| Chandigarh | 1767 | 1859 | 1956 | 2058 | 2165 |
| Northern Region | 304737 | 330497 | 358565 | 389153 | 422498 |
| Goa | 3641 | 3912 | 4204 | 4517 | 4853 |
| Gujarat | 82331 | 88254 | 94603 | 101409 | 108704 |
| Chhattisgarh | 17703 | 19146 | 20707 | 22396 | 24222 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 56763 | 61448 | 66519 | 72010 | 77953 |
| Maharashtra | 140736 | 147402 | 154383 | 161695 | 169353 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4977 | 5276 | 5593 | 5930 | 6286 |
| Daman and Diu | 2375 | 2479 | 2587 | 2700 | 2817 |
| Western Region | 308527 | 327917 | 348597 | 370655 | 394188 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 93189 | 101231 | 109968 | 119458 | 129767 |
| Karnataka | 58513 | 63001 | 67833 | 73036 | 78637 |
| Kerala | 20516 | 21889 | 23354 | 24917 | 26584 |
| Tamil Nadu | 91625 | 97865 | 104529 | 111648 | 119251 |
| Puducherry | 3024 | 3155 | 3293 | 3436 | 3586 |
| Southern Region | 266867 | 287141 | 308977 | 332495 | 357826 |
| Bihar | 16529 | 19096 | 22062 | 25489 | 29447 |
| Jharkhand | 21309 | 22844 | 24407 | 25990 | 27691 |
| Orissa | 26265 | 28374 | 30652 | 33113 | 35772 |
| West Bengal | 51021 | 55288 | 59912 | 64923 | 70352 |
| Sikkim | 440 | 461 | 482 | 504 | 528 |
| Eastern Region | 115564 | 126063 | 137515 | 150018 | 163790 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Assam | 6392 | 6953 | 7562 | 8225 | 8947 |
| Manipur | 737 | 840 | 956 | 1089 | 1241 |
| Meghalaya | 1749 | 1861 | 1981 | 2108 | 2243 |
| Nagaland | 692 | 725 | 760 | 796 | 834 |
| Tripura | 1029 | 1112 | 1201 | 1297 | 1401 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 524 | 531 | 538 | 545 | 552 |
| Mizoram | 503 | 588 | 686 | 801 | 936 |
| North E. Region | 11628 | 12609 | 13684 | 14862 | 16154 |
| Andman and Nicobar | 328 | 337 | 347 | 356 | 366 |
| Lakshadweep | 43 | 45 | 47 | 49 | 52 |
| ALL INDIA | 1007694 | 1084610 | 1167731 | 1257589 | 1354874 |

(B) All India and State-wise/-UT-wise forecast

Peak Electric Load at Power Station Bus Bars (Utilities Only) (U/R)

2012-13 to 2016-17

| State/UTs | 12th Plan | | | | in MW 2016-17 |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Delhi | 5290 | 5547 | 5818 | 6101 | 6398 |
| Haryana | 7291 | 7944 | 8655 | 9429 | 10273 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1459 | 1558 | 1665 | 1778 | 1900 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 2471 | 2523 | 2577 | 2631 | 2687 |
| Punjab | 10292 | 10770 | 11271 | 11794 | 12342 |
| Rajasthan | 9396 | 10360 | 11422 | 12594 | 13886 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14152 | 15993 | 18073 | 20424 | 23081 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Uttarakhand | 1716 | 1824 | 1938 | 2060 | 2189 |
| Chandigarh | 352 | 370 | 387 | 406 | 426 |
| Northern Region | 44033 | 47758 | 51799 | 56181 | 60934 |
| Goa | 622 | 666 | 712 | 762 | 815 |
| Gujarat | 13047 | 14350 | 15782 | 17358 | 19091 |
| Chhattisgarh | 3534 | 3792 | 4070 | 4367 | 4687 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 10299 | 11102 | 11967 | 12899 | 13904 |
| Maharashtra | 22368 | 23795 | 25313 | 26928 | 28645 |
| Dadra anad Nagar Haveli | 693 | 749 | 809 | 874 | 944 |
| Daman and Diu | 380 | 394 | 409 | 425 | 441 |
| Western Region | 46909 | 50300 | 53936 | 57835 | 62015 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 15553 | 17044 | 18681 | 20476 | 22445 |
| Karnataka | 9742 | 10473 | 11258 | 12102 | 13010 |
| Kerala | 3701 | 3922 | 4157 | 4405 | 4669 |
| Tamil Nadu | 14174 | 15736 | 17497 | 19489 | 20816 |
| Puducherry | 533 | 555 | 579 | 604 | 630 |
| Southern Region | 39850 | 43623 | 47752 | 52273 | 57221 |
| Bihar | 2843 | 3277 | 3777 | 4354 | 5018 |
| Jharkhand | 3452 | 3727 | 4010 | 4301 | 4616 |
| Orissa | 4397 | 4686 | 4994 | 5322 | 5672 |
| West Bengal | 8289 | 9052 | 9887 | 10798 | 11793 |
| Sikkim | 117 | 123 | 130 | 137 | 144 |
| Eastern Region | 16638 | 18291 | 20109 | 22106 | 24303 |
| Assam | 1300 | 1414 | 1537 | 1671 | 1817 |
| Manipur | 180 | 212 | 249 | 294 | 346 |
| Meghalaya | 338 | 362 | 388 | 415 | 445 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nagaland | 145 | 154 | 164 | 174 | 185 |
| Tripura | 254 | 274 | 294 | 317 | 340 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 111 | 117 | 123 | 129 | 135 |
| Mizoram | 174 | 197 | 223 | 252 | 285 |
| North East Region | 2214 | 2382 | 2563 | 2757 | 2966 |
| Andman and Nicobar | 59 | 61 | 63 | 65 | 67 |
| Lakshadweep | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| ALL INDIA | 143967 | 156208 | 169491 | 183902 | 199540 |

Development of smart grids in country

2763. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated any pilot/test projects for development of smart grids in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government plans to utilize smart grid technology for wind and solar generated power during the Twelfth Plan period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) On the recommendations of India Smart Grid Task Force, Ministry of Power has shortlisted 14 Smart Grid pilot projects in different DISCOMS. The details of shortlisted pilot projects are as given in the Statement (*See below*).

Implementation of these pilots would be taken up on continuation of R-APDRP in Twelfth Plan and availability of funds for Smart Grid pilot projects.

(c) and (d) The Working Group on Renewable Energy for Twelfth Plan has suggested that the concept of Smart grid will help in integration of different renewable power sources with grid effectively. Development of smart grid and its utilization for renewable energy will be helpful for effectively utilizing power generation from various renewable energy technologies.

Statement
Details of Pilot Proposals

| Sl. No. | Utility Name | Area Proposed | Functionality Proposed | Initial Consumer Base | InputEnergy (In MU) |
|---------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | CESC, Mysore, Karnataka | Mysore Additional City Area Division | AMI R, AMI I, OM, PLM, Micro Grid/DG | 21,824 | 151.89 |
| 2 | APCPDCL, Andhra Pradesh | Jeedimetla Industrial Area | AMI R, AMI I, PLM, OM, PQ | 11,904 | 146.48 |
| 3 | APDCL, Assam | Guwahati Project Area | PLM, AMI R, AMI I, OM, DG, PQ | 15,000 | 90.00 |
| 4 | UGVCL, Gujarat | Naroda/Deesa | AMI R, AMI I, OM, PLM, PQ | 39,422 | 1700 |
| 5 | MSEDCL, Maharashtra | Baramati, Pune | AMI R, AMI I, OM | 25,629 | 261.6 |
| 6 | UHBVN, Haryana | Panipat City Sub Division | AMI R, AMI I, PLM | 30,544 | 131.8 |
| 7 | TSECL, Tripura | Electrical Division No. 1, Agartala | AMIR, AMI I, PLM | 46,071 | 128.63 |
| 8 | HPSEB, Himachal Pradesh | ESD Kala Amb Under Electrical Division, Nahan | AMI I, OM, PLM, PQ | 650 | 533.00 |

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 9 | Puducherry | Div 1 of Puducherry | AMI R, AMI I | 87,031 | 367 |
| 10 | JVVNL, Rajasthan | VKIA Jaipur | AMI R, AMI I, PLM | 2,646 | 374.68 |
| 11 | CSPDCL, Chhattisgarh | Siltara, Chhattisgarh | AMI I, PLM | 508 | 2140.9 |
| 12 | PSPCL, Punjab | Mall Mandi City Sub-Division Amritsar | OM | 9,000 | 29.9 |
| 13 | KSEB, Kerala | | AMI I | 25,078 | 376 |
| 14 | WBSEDCL, West Bengal | Siliguri town, Darjeeling District | AMI R, AMI I, PLM | 4,404 | 42 |

-
- AMI R- Advanced Metering Infrastructure for Residential Consumers.
 - AMI I- Advanced Metering Infrastructure for Industrial Consumers.
 - OM- Outage management.
 - PLM- Peak Load Management.
 - PQ- Power Quality Management.
 - DG- Distributed Generation.

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 281

Growth in power sector during Twelfth Plan period

2764. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the details of steps Government is taking or proposes to take to enhance capacity and growth of the power sector in the Twelfth Plan, including renewable sources of energy in view of the fact that the power sector has failed to achieve its set targets in the Eleventh Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Several steps have been initiated by the Government to achieve the capacity addition programme during the Twelfth Plan. These include:

- (i) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012.
- (ii) Formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants.
- (iii) Periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a group under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry).
- (iv) Rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority and Power Projects Monitoring Panel.

Delayed construction of power plants

†2765. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of many power projects are running behind their schedule in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of such projects, construction work of which has been delayed by five years or more from their scheduled time;
- (c) the cost of these projects being estimated at present; and
- (d) the amount already invested in these projects till September, 2012 along with the production capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) 8 hydro power projects have been delayed for more than five years. The latest estimated cost of these delayed projects along with capacity and expenditure incurred so far are given in the Statement (*See below*). However, no thermal power project has been delayed for five years or more from their scheduled time.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Hydro power projects having time over run more than 5 years as on December, 2012*

| Sl. No | Name of Project Capacity Agency/ State Date of Approval | Benefits (MW) | Commissioning Schedule | | Latest Cost (Rs. lakhs) | Expenditure (Rs. lakhs) |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Original mm/yy | Latest mm/yy | | |
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Central Sector | | | | | | |
| 1 | Tuirial (2x30 MW) NEEPCO Mizoram 16.07.1998 | 60 | Jul-06 2006-07 | 2016-17 | 91363 (03/10) | 34999 (09/12) |
| 2 | Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW) NHPC W B 30.10.2003 | 132 | Mar-07 2006-07 | 2013-14 | 162800 | 156313 (09/12) |
| State Sector | | | | | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | | | | | | |
| 3 | Uh1-III (3x33.33MW) BVPCL (HPSEB) 19.09.2002 | 99.99 | Mar-07 2006-07 | 2014-15 | 94084 (03/08) | 78767 (07/12) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------|--|-----|-------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Tamil Nadu | | | | | |
| 4 | Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage II (2×15MW) TANGEDCO 11.06.1999 | 30 | Mar-06 2005-06 | 2012-13 | 49746 50042 (03/12) |
| 5 | Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage III (2×15 MW) TANGEDCO 27.03.2002 | 30 | Mar-06 2005-06 | 2012-13 | 44273 40595 (03/12) |
| Meghalaya | | | | | |
| 6 | Myntdu (2×42MW + (1×42 MW) MeECL 09.06.2003 | 126 | 2006-07 | 2011-13 | 117313 (2010) 11681 (07/11) |
| Private Sector | | | | | |
| Uttarakhand | | | | | |
| 7 | Srinagar (4×82.5 MW) Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. 14.6.2000 (TEC) | 330 | 2005-06 | 2013-14 | 206900 332801 (03/12) |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | | |
| 8 | Maheshwar (10×40 MW) SMHPCL 30.12.1996 | 400 | 2001-02 | 2013-15 | 393866 291770 (04/11) |

Issue plaguing power sector

2766. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of issues which are plaguing the power sector today;
- (b) the reasons behind these problems; and
- (c) the steps taken to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Power sector is facing numerous issues and efforts are being made by the Government to address these. Some of the major issues being faced by the power sector include shortage of coal, shortage of gas and poor financial health of Distribution Companies (DISCOMS).

(c) Several steps have been initiated by the Government to address the issues in the power sector. These include advice to Coal India Limited (CIL) to enhance production of coal in the country; import of coal, to the extent technically feasible, to bridge the gap between its requirement and availability from domestic sources; thrust on ramping up production of coal by captive coal block allottees from existing mines and expedite commissioning of new coal blocks; initiation of steps by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to augment production of natural gas from the gas fields/wells; and notification of a scheme for financial restructuring of the State distribution companies (DISCOMS) by the Ministry of Power on 05.10.2012 to enable the turnaround of the State DISCOMs and ensure their long term viability.

Capacity addition in power sector

2767. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the target of capacity addition in power sector in the first and subsequent years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan was reduced;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) initiatives suffered slowdown in the whole span of Eleventh Plan;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Mundra and Sarguja UMPP of Chhattisgarh has been commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had originally fixed the capacity addition target of 78,700 MW for the Eleventh Plan. However, during the Mid-term Appraisal (MTA) carried out by the Planning Commission, the capacity addition target for the Eleventh Plan was revised to 62,374 MW taking into account the stage and pace of construction of power projects and their likelihood of commissioning during the Eleventh Plan period.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. As per schedule in the Power Purchase Agreements, all the units of 4 awarded Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) are to be commissioned in the Twelfth Plan, except the last unit of 660 MW Tilaiya UMPP which is likely to come in the Thirteenth Plan. Three units of 800 MW each of Mundra UMPP have been commissioned so far. The UMPP at Sarguja in Chhattisgarh State is at bidding stage.

Proposed extension of RGGVY in Twelfth plan

2768. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh under Phase-I and Phase-II;

(b) the progress of each of the projects, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Ministry has put forward any proposal to the Planning Commission to continue RGGVY in the Twelfth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response from the Planning Commission thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen

Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), under phase-I, 576 projects (235 projects during Tenth Plan and 341 projects during Eleventh Plan) were sanctioned in the country covering electrification of 1,10,886 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,42,831 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2,29,39,511 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households at a cost of Rs. 34199.26 crore. As on 30.11.2012, the electrification works in 1,06,116 UEV, intensive electrification of 2,73,328 PEV have been completed and free electricity connection to 2,02,60,469 BPL households have been released under the scheme.

In addition, under phase-II, 72 projects have been sanctioned in the country during 2011-12 covering electrification of 1,909 UEV, intensive electrification of 53,505 PEV, 46,491 un-electrified habitations, 26,062 partially electrified habitations and release of free electricity connections to 45,59,141 BPL households with a cost of Rs. 8103.26 crore.

Cumulatively, subsidy amount of Rs. 26253.36 crore has been disbursed by REC to States under RGGVY as on 30.11.2012.

In Andhra Pradesh, under phase-I, 26 projects (17 projects during Tenth Plan and 9 projects during Eleventh Plan) covering intensive electrification of 27,477 PEV and release of free electricity connections to 24,84,665 BPL households were sanctioned with a cost of Rs.907.94 crore. As on 30.11.2012, the electrification works in 26,324 PEV have been completed and free electricity connections to 26,02,921 BPL households have been released. Cumulatively subsidy amount of Rs. 721.31 crore has been disbursed by REC to Andhra Pradesh under RGGVY as on 30.11.2012. No project of Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned under Phase-II of RGGVY.

(b) The project-wise details of electrification of villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households under RGGVY in Andhra Pradesh, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has proposed to continue RGGVY in Twelfth Plan and to expand it to all remaining villages/habitations irrespective of population size; and also to give free connections to all remaining BPL households in the country. The Planning Commission has given, in principle, approval for covering all habitations irrespective of population. The Plan outlay for the same is yet to be finalized by the Planning Commission.

Statement

Project-wise details of electrification of villages and release of BPL connections under RGGVY in Andhra Pradesh

| Sl. No. | Name of District | Name of Implementing agency | Revised Coverage | | | Cumulative Achievement as on 30-11-2012) | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------|---------|--|------|--------|
| | | | UE/DE Village | PEV | BPL H/H | UE/DE Village | PEV | BPLH/H |
| Tenth Plan | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Anantapur | CPDCL | 0 | 926 | 103401 | 0 | 904 | 108017 |
| 2 | Kurnool | CPDCL | 0 | 902 | 135203 | 0 | 902 | 158725 |
| 3 | Mahboob Nagar | CPDCL | 0 | 1477 | 158770 | 0 | 1477 | 140722 |
| 4 | Nalgonda | CPDCL | 0 | 1131 | 78352 | 0 | 1124 | 93877 |
| 5 | Srikakulam | EPDCL | 0 | 1819 | 152065 | 0 | 1819 | 153163 |
| 6 | Visakhapatnam | EPDCL | 0 | 2620 | 136075 | 0 | 2620 | 139523 |
| 7 | Vizianangaram | EPDCL | 0 | 1438 | 115483 | 0 | 1438 | 116569 |
| 8 | West Godavari | EPDCL | 0 | 1141 | 77831 | 0 | 1141 | 77831 |
| 9 | Adilabad | NPDCL | 0 | 1760 | 115384 | 0 | 1207 | 115384 |
| 10 | Khammam | NPDCL | 0 | 1245 | 90000 | 0 | 1245 | 87315 |
| 11 | Nizamabad | NPDCL | 0 | 1050 | 84020 | 0 | 1050 | 83055 |
| 12 | Chittoor | SPDCL | 0 | 1274 | 165697 | 0 | 1274 | 161897 |
| 13 | Guntur | SPDCL | 0 | 694 | 135273 | 0 | 694 | 184290 |
| 14 | Kadapa | SPDCL | 0 | 954 | 104205 | 0 | 954 | 117578 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|-------|---------|---|-------|---------|
| 15 | Krishna | SPDCL | 0 | 1005 | 125774 | 0 | 1005 | 125714 |
| 16 | Nellore | SPDCL | 0 | 1127 | 121931 | 0 | 1127 | 135889 |
| 17 | Prakasham | SPDCL | 0 | 1067 | 160335 | 0 | 1067 | 155350 |
| | SUB TOTAL | | 0 | 21630 | 2059799 | 0 | 21048 | 2154899 |
| Eleventh Plan | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Medak | CPDCL | 0 | 1061 | 45587 | 0 | 1031 | 45283 |
| 2 | Ranga Reddy | CPDCL | 0 | 893 | 24504 | 0 | 865 | 25061 |
| 3 | East Godavari | EPDCL | 0 | 1323 | 191292 | 0 | 1280 | 149882 |
| 4 | Karimnagar | NPDCL | 0 | 935 | 38500 | 0 | 723 | 85740 |
| 5 | Warangal | NPDCL | 0 | 1003 | 39430 | 0 | 858 | 80888 |
| 6 | Anakapalle (Visakhapatnam) | RE-coop society | 0 | 143 | 33162 | 0 | 143 | 23025 |
| 7 | Cheepurupalli (Vizianagaram) | RE-coop society | 0 | 104 | 26600 | 0 | 104 | 14154 |
| 8 | Kuppam (Chittor) | RE-coop society | 0 | 212 | 15786 | 0 | 212 | 15612 |
| 9 | Sircilla (Karimnagar) | RE-coop society | 0 | 173 | 10005 | 0 | 60 | 8377 |
| SUB TOTAL: | | | 0 | 5847 | 424866 | 0 | 5276 | 448022 |
| GRAND TOTAL: | | | 0 | 27477 | 2484665 | 0 | 26324 | 2602921 |

There was no un-electrified village in the DPRs submitted by State of Andhra Pradesh for consideration under RGGVY.

Written Answers to

[18 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

Fund allocation to Gujarat under RGGVY

2769. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to Gujarat under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) from 2004-05 to 2011-12, year-wise;

(b) the total number of BPL families provided electricity connections during the period; and

(c) whether Government proposes to allocate more funds to provide electricity connections to remaining BPL families in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of funds (subsidy plus loan by Rural Electrification Corporation) released under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the year 2004-05 to 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 30.11.2012) for the State of Gujarat, are as under:

| Year | Funds released (Rs. in crore) |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2004-05 | 0.23 |
| 2005-06 | 0.00 |
| 2006-07 | 13.36 |
| 2007-08 | 17.93 |
| 2008-09 | 52.38 |
| 2009-10 | 94.32 |
| 2010-11 | 76.80 |
| 2011-12 | 30.62 |
| 2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012) | 1.35 |
| TOTAL: | 286.99 |

(b) Under RGGVY, free electricity connections to 8,23,966 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been released in the State of Gujarat during the period from 2004 to 2012 (up to 30.11.2012).

(c) Government has proposed to continue RGGVY in Twelfth Plan for covering of remaining villages/habitations and BPL families subject to availability of funds.

**Compensation for farmers due to acquisition
of land by NTPC**

†2770. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers whose lands have been acquired by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for construction of Rakhad Dam in Chhattisgarh and the time of acquisition of these lands; and

(b) by when the compensation, house and job would be given to the farmers whose lands have been acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of number of farmers whose land has been acquired by NTPC for construction of Rakhad Dam (ash dykes) in Chhattisgarh project-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below). Land has been acquired by NTPC in the State of Chhattisgarh as per provisions of Land Acquisition Act by the erstwhile State Governments of MP/Chhattisgarh including the land for Rakhad Dam and due compensation as decided by the State Government was deposited by NTPC with the State Government and the same has been disbursed by them to the land losers. Resettlement benefits have been extended to the Homestead oustees as per the extant Policy and as decided by the State Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*The Station-wise details are as under:*

| Sl. No. | Project/ Station | No. of land losers of Rakhad Dam | Year of land acquisition | Compensation paid | House acquired | Resettlement benefit paid | Remarks |
|---------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Korba Stage-I | 256 | 1978 | 256 | 307 | 307 | Although no commitment for employment was given by NTPC to land losers, based on availability of vacancy and suitability of candidates employment has been provided to 323 land losers out of which 38 belongs to ash dyke area. Other rehabilitation benefits have been extended to the balance land losers as per extant R&R Policy and as decided by the State Government. |
| | Stage-II | 162 | 1995 | 162 | Nil | NA | - |
| | Stage-III | 174 | 2010-11 | 174 | 36 | 29 | Payment of resettlement benefits to remaining 7 house losers is in process. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|------|------|-----|-----|---|
| | TOTAL: | 592 | | 592 | 343 | 336 | - |
| 2 | Sipat | 1033 | 2000 | 1033 | Nil | NA | Although no commitment for employment was given by NTPC to land losers, based on availability of vacancy and suitability of candidates employment has been provided to 279 land losers which includes land losers of Ash Dyke area also. Rehabilitation benefits have been paid to land losers as per extant R&R Policy and as decided by the State Government. |
| 3 | Lara | 359 | 2012 | 285 | Nil | NA | Land acquisition is presently under the process. |
| 4 | Bhilai expansion* | Ash Dyke for the expansion project has been developed on land taken on lease from SAIL/BSP (Bhilai Steel Plant) and no private land has been acquired for this purpose. | | | | | |

* Power station under JV company of NTPC and SAIL.

Hydro-electric power projects in Karnataka

2771. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed hydro-electric projects in Karnataka lies in the midst of eco-fragile Western Ghats Rain Forests, and the man-elephant conflict zones;

(b) whether it is a fact that to avoid necessary environmental clearances, some of these projects have been scaled down into smaller projects of less than 25 MW which requires less than five hectares of forest land; and

(c) if so, the details of such projects and action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Techno-economic Clearance (TEC) for Gundia Hydro Electric Project (HEP) (1×200=200 MW), Karnataka lying in Western Ghats was accorded by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 25.04.2008. However, Western Ghat Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP), constituted by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has not recommended execution of Gundia HEP as loss of diversity and environmental impacts would be significant. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Shivasamudram HEP (run-of-river) (3×100+3×15=345 MW), Karnataka was received in CEA in April, 2012 for concurrence. However, the DPR was returned on 16.05.2012 with the observations that the project would be taken up for examination in CEA after inter-State issues are resolved. No other DPR of any HEP in Karnataka in the eco-fragile Western Ghats Rain Forests is pending with CEA for concurrence.

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished by Government of Karnataka, no project has been scaled down into smaller projects of less than 25 MW which require less than five hectares of forest land to avoid necessary environmental clearances.

Use of power from renewable energy sources under RGGVY

2772. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tribal habitation or households have been electrified by means of the different locally available renewable energy resources under the Kutir Jyoti Programme or the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funding available from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy Sources was also taken into account; and

(d) if so, the details of the contribution from each Ministry and the disbursement procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG), component of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), villages/habitations where grid extension is either not feasible or not economically viable, are electrified using either conventional or renewable sources. Under DDG, 204 projects covering 396 Tribal habitations (villages/hamlets) and 12,751 households have been sanctioned in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The details are as under:

| Sl.No. | Name of State | Name of districts | No. of DDG projects | No. of Habitations | No. of Households |
|--------|----------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam, Adilabad and Khammam | 96 | 135 | 3500 |
| 2 | Chhattisgarh | Korba and Sarguja | 19 | 50 | 1440 |
| 3 | Madhya Pradesh | Sidhi, Umari, Balaghat and Shadol | 48 | 170 | 4053 |
| 4 | Uttar Pradesh | Sonebhadra | 41 | 41 | 3758 |
| TOTAL: | | | 204 | 396 | 12751 |

So far, projects covering 14 tribal habitations and 411 households have been completed in Visakhapatnam of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per RGGVY guidelines, 90% of project cost is given as grant to States/Discoms from RGGVY funds only.

Exemption of import duty for power generating equipments

2773. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to establish power plants on large scale in future in view of the increasing demand of power;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the companies have been provided exemption from import duty on equipment needed for the power plants;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the likely impact of such decision on power equipment manufacturing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the growing demand for power, 88,537 MW of fresh capacity comprising 10,897 MW Hydro, 72,340 MW Thermal and 5,300 MW Nuclear, is planned to be added on all-India basis during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

(c) to (e) With effect from 19.07.2012, Custom Duty @5%, CVD @ 12% (as applicable and equal to excise duty on domestic industry from time to time) and SAD @4% will be uniformly applicable to the imported equipments of all categories of new power generation projects, viz., Mega Power Projects (including UMPPs) and non-Mega Power Projects. In view of above, no project is being given Mega status certificate by MoP after 19.07.2012. Earlier, Mega Power Projects had been exempted from import duty on equipments needed for power plants.

National Expressway and Connectivity Corporation

2774. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has commissioned the National Expressway and Connectivity Corporation.; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) No, Sir. Government has not commissioned National Expressway and Connectivity Corporation, Government has 'in-principle' decided to setup National Expressway and Connectivity Corporation (NEXCOR);

(b) Does not arise.

Target for development of highways during 2012-13

2775. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for development of National Highways for the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of target achieved till date by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The length of 6,089 km of National Highways (NHs) are targeted to be developed/improved during current financial year 2012-13 under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and Non- NHDP schemes, out of which, a length of 2967 km have been developed/improved up to October, 2012.

Congestion on DND Expressway

2776. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lot of road congestion on Delhi-Noida DND expressway and it is getting worse day by day;

(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to decongest the sectoral road traffic;

(c) whether there is any plan to construct expressway between Sarita Vihar in Delhi and Noida; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. The DND expressway doesn't fall within the purview of this Ministry as it is a State Government project.

(c) There is no plan of this Ministry to construct expressway between Sarita Vihar in Delhi and Noida.

(d) Does not arise.

Multiple revision of toll rates

2777. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any uniform policy for revision of toll charges on National Highways and Expressways across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note of the frequent protests by road users against the present practice of multiple revision of toll rates linked to Wholesale Price Index; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to do away with the practice of multiple revision and make it an annual affair at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 on 5.12.2008, as amended from time to time, for the projects taken up on or after 05.12.2008. For the stretches completed before 5th December, 2008 the fee collection is as per the National Highways (collection of Fees by any person for the use of Section of National Highways/Permanent Bridge/Temporary Bridge on National Highways) Rules, 1997; the National Highways (Fees for the use of National Highways Section and Permanent Bridge - Public Funded Project) Rules, 1997; and the National Highways (Rate of Fee) Rules, 1997 for those completed after the date of notification of these Rules. The abovementioned Rules have been notified under Section 7 of the National Highways Act, 1956. The user fee

on a stretch of National Highway is collected as per the individual Notifications published in the Official Gazette by the Central Government. In cases where a particular stretch of National Highway is entrusted to a State Government/UT, they comply with the Notifications issued by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The revision of user fee is being done as per the provisions of applicable fee rules. For projects under NH (Fee) Rules, 1997 the revision of fee is after every five year and for projects under NH (Fee) Rules, 2008 as amended from time to time, revision of fee is being done annually.

Demand for removal of liquor shops along highways

2778. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Road Safety Forum had demanded for the removal of all liquor shops along the roads and highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details of this demand;

(c) whether the Road Safety Forum has been voicing this demand for a long time;

(d) whether Government has held a meeting with the Forum to obtain all the details and statistics in this regard; and

(e) the action proposed to enhance road safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) This Ministry has received suggestions from Dr. P. Pullarao, President, Road Safety Forum, Andhra Pradesh from time to time in which it was suggested that the Government of India should instruct National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), to block access to all liquor shops on the National Highways. It was also suggested that an advisory be issued instructing all state governments, to remove liquor shops along the state highways.

The matter of removal of liquor shops along Highways was discussed in the 7th meeting of the National Road Safety Council (NRSC) held on 15.1.2004 in New Delhi and it was unanimously agreed that the licenses for liquor vends should not be given along National Highways. The Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary

(Transport) of all States/UTs were requested by this Ministry on 26.08.2007, 22.07.2010 and 1.12.2011 to remove existing liquor shops along National Highways and not to issue fresh licenses to Liquor vendors for operating shops along National highways. It was also stated that States/UT's must review such cases where licenses had already been given in the past to open liquor shops along National highways, and take corrective action. Action is to be taken by the concerned State Government in this regard.

(d) and (e) A meeting was held on 31st July, 2012 in New Delhi which was attended by the Transport Ministers from the States, Pr. Secretaries/Secretaries/Commissioners of Transport and DG/IG of Police of States/UTs. The issues of increase in road accident deaths, institutional mechanism at state/district level to address road safety issues, setting up of state level council/district level committee, creation of state road safety fund, states' annual action plan on road safety, funding of road safety plan on road safety etc. were discussed in the meeting.

The steps suggested and the resolution adopted as a future strategy to reduce road accidents included setting up of state road safety councils and district road safety committees, setting up of road safety funds by pooling of 50% of the penalties realised by way of compounding of traffic offences, identifying and rectification of black spots on state highways and rural roads, setting up of more driving schools with private participation, inclusion of road safety curriculum in school syllabus, enforcement of use of seat belt by four wheelers and use of helmets by two wheelers, action against over-loading, action against drunken driving etc.

Target set under NHDP

2779. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has fixed targets to achieve construction of 8300 kilometres highways to be completed in the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made so far in achieving the targets;
- (d) the reasons for not achieving the expected targets under the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP); and

- (e) the action plan formulated to reach the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The target for construction of National Highways (NHs) under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) during the current financial year 2012-13 is 3,000 km, out of which, 1,169 km have been completed up to October, 2012.

Four laning of Mumbai-Goa National Highway

2780. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the project of widening the Mumbai-Goa National Highway in to a 4-lane road;
- (b) the details of plan and when the work actually began;
- (c) by when it is expected to be completed; and
- (d) the details of cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Widening of Panvel (Km 0/0) to Indapur (Km 84/0) section of National Highway-17 has already been taken up. The cost of project is Rs. 942.69 cr. The date of start is 19.12.2011 and scheduled completion date is 16.6.2014. Another project for widening to 4 lane road from Zarap (Km 450/0) to Patradevi/Goa border (Km 475/0) has also been taken up. The cost of project is Rs. 264.05 cr. The date of start is 26.10.2007 and is scheduled to be completed in March, 2013.

Delay in construction works of East West Corridor

2781. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken into notice that the construction work for East West Corridor in Assam is very slow and its completion period is delaying years by years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of action by Government upon the work executing agencies for delaying construction work and completion of the project; and

(d) the time by when the construction work of this project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (d) Average physical progress of the 670 km long East-West (EW) corridor projects in the State of Assam is 60.36%. Out of 670 Km of length of EW corridor in the State of Assam, 420 Km have already been completed and 219 Km of length are under implementation through the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and 31 Km through various agencies of the State Government of Assam. Initial delay was mainly due to delay in land acquisition, utility shifting, tree cutting, obtaining statutory clearances, poor law and order conditions and frequent local disturbances etc. Three packages of 93 Km length from Bijni to Srirampur and five packages of 115 Km length from Lumding to Maibang to Harangajo in the Dima Hasao area were affected due to poor law and order condition, resulting foreclosure and re-award of five projects in Dima Hasao Area in the year 2010 and 2011. NHAI has issued Show Cause Notices for termination or concession, for declaration of non performance and debarment from participating in future contracts to various firms engaged in development of EW Corridor in the State of Assam. Liquidated Damages (LD) has also been imposed on one firm. Contractors have also been instructed for completion of the remaining works as per the revised schedule and any further delay beyond revised schedule will be clearly attributable to them, invoking appropriate penal provisions under the contract. A Regional Office of NHAI has also been set up at Guwahati to co-ordinate and monitors the projects. State Level Co-ordination Committee has also been formed to expedite the acquisition of land, utility shifting, forest clearance and tree cutting etc. Anticipated date of completion of the EW Corridor projects in the State of Assam is March, 2014.

Road connectivity for non-major ports in Odisha

2782. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would consider early implementation of the scheme for road connectivity to identified non-major ports in Odisha;

- (b) if so, the details of action taken or proposed to be taken thereon; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) had received proposals for development of road connectivity to six non-major ports in the State of Odisha, viz. Astranga, Baliharachandi, Gopalpur, Dhamara, Chudamani and Subarnarekha, from the State Government of Odisha.

Initially, feasibility study for four lane connectivity to these non-major ports was awarded to two consultants in February, 2012. Subsequently, the State Government of Odisha decided to prepare feasibility study report by themselves. Accordingly, NHAI has suspended the contract agreements.

Fine on drunken driving

2783. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the fine imposed on a driver, if he or she is driving while using a mobile phone, for drunken driving, and for triple riding and without helmet riding on bikes;
- (b) how many accidents have been caused due to using mobile phone while driving, drunken driving and death and injury in these cases, State-wise; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to make a law in which, if a mobile user is caught, his mobile is taken in the custody, and if a drunken driver is caught he be admitted in hospital till he become normal, the third rider on two wheelers is asked to get down, in addition to fine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Penalties for various offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 are prescribed in Chapter XIII of the said Act.

- (b) State-wise break-up of accidents, deaths and injury cases caused due to intake of alcohol/drugs during the year 2011, as available with the Ministry, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir. However, the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012 which *inter alia* seeks to provide/enhance penalties for various offences, was passed by Rajya Sabha on 08.05.2012. The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, is presently pending in Lok Sabha.

Statement

Details of accidents, deaths and injury cases caused due to intake of alcohol/drugs during 2011 (State/Union Territory-wise):

| Sl. No. | States | No. of Accident | No. of Persons | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | Killed | Injured |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 2,205 | 778 | 759 |
| 2 | Andaman and Nicobar | 21 | 1 | 22 |
| J | Arunachal Pradesh | 8 | 3 | 13 |
| 4 | Assam | 760 | 302 | 593 |
| 5 | Bihar | 1,590 | 754 | 1,059 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | Not Reported | Not Reported | Not Reported |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 304 | 85 | 309 |
| 8 | Daman and Diu | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Delhi | 46 | 8 | 69 |
| 10 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Goa | 30 | 0 | 20 |
| 12 | Gujarat | 212 | 27 | 158 |
| 13 | Haryana | 368 | 143 | 281 |
| 14 | Himachal Pradesh | 58 | 31 | 69 |
| 15 | Jammu and Kashmir | 92 | 21 | 91 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16 | Jharkhand | 1,220 | 485 | 974 |
| 17 | Karnataka | 541 | 136 | 728 |
| 18 | Kerala | 67 | 12 | 71 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 4,028 | 810 | 4,843 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 2,452 | 479 | 1,725 |
| 22 | Manipur | 140 | 30 | 186 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 93 | 27 | 134 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 17 | 10 | 14 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| 26 | Odisha | 1,141 | 480 | 1,441 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 23 | 1 | 23 |
| 28 | Punjab | 226 | 158 | 180 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 1,159 | 530 | 1,407 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 27 | 3 | 7 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 3,096 | 575 | 3,475 |
| 32 | Tripura | 19 | 7 | 19 |
| 33 | Uttar Pradesh | 4,706 | 4,633 | 2,463 |
| 34 | Uttarakhand | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 35 | West Bengal | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Smart card scheme for Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway

†2784. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it has been decided to implement the scheme of providing smart card to the users of Delhi-Gurgaon Express highway in order to rid them of delay in travel;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) by when it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 18/09/2012 between the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and the Concessionaire, Messers Jaypee-DSC Ventures Limited (subsequently renamed as Delhi Gurgaon Super Connectivity Limited), in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Concessionaire has agreed to implement a cheaper Touch Card Technology at its own cost to minimize cash transactions at toll booths within four (4) months from the date of MoU. The Touch card shall be issued to the commuters at a minimal price to be decided by NHAI/Independent Consultant (IC) for the project, so that it is being charged only to act as a deterrent for the commuters against misusing the card issues.

Target for development of expressway in the country

2785. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for development of expressways for the year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of target achieved till date by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Constitution of Expert Committee to study diverse safety issue

2786. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted an expert committee to study diverse safety issues to reduce the menace of road accidents;
- (b) whether suggestions of the Road Safety Forum are pending; and
- (c) the details of steps will be taken to direct the expert committee to hold hearings with the Road Safety Forum and examine all issues related to safety and poor people displacement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): (a) Presently there is no Expert Committee to study diverse safety issues to reduce road accidents. However, as per the deliberations in the 12th meeting of the National Road Safety Council, held on 25th March, 2011 the Ministry formed five separate working groups on four E's of Road Safety viz. (i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) emergency care to deliberate in detail and submit their recommendations on short term and long term measures for immediate implementation so as to curb road accident in the country. NRSC in its 13th meeting held on 29th February, 2012, deliberated on the recommendations of all the five working groups. A synthesis report containing all the major recommendations of five Working Groups has been uploaded on the Ministry's website.

In addition, a Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sundar, former Secretary of Ministry of Surface Transport, has recommended creation of a National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board through an Act of Parliament. A bill for creation of National Road Safety and Traffic Management Board was accordingly introduced in Lok Sabha on 4.5.2010 which was later referred to Parliamentary Standing Committee for examination. The Committee has submitted its recommendations on 21.7.2010. The Government has examined the recommendations of the Committee and initiated necessary process to incorporate certain amendments in the bill in line with the recommendations of the Committee for consideration of the Parliament.

(b) No, Sir. The Road Safety Forum has from time to time given suggestions on Road Safety. Wherever possible, actions have been initiated on those suggestions.

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

Representation on CRZ notification 2011 for ports and harbour

2787. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted any representation to the Central Government on CRZ Notification 2011 for the Ports and Harbour;

(b) if so, the response of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) whether concerns of State Government have been addressed by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Investment in port sector

2788. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a discussion with the coastline States to devise comprehensive port policy to attract substantial investments in the port sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Government regularly interacts with the Coastal States, including Andhra Pradesh, through the forum of Maritime States Development Council (MSDC) to oversee the development of the Port sector in India. The MSDC was set up in 1997 to act as the overall coordinating and advisory body for the development of major ports and to ensure integrated development of major and non-major ports.

(c) Does not arise.

Revenue crunch with MPT

2789. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mormugao Port Trust (MPT) will have no fund to disburse the salaries of their employees due to the revenue loss caused to it on account of ban on mining activities in Goa;

(b) if so, the details of the annual revenue of MPT from various business activities;

(c) whether MPT has made any efforts to expand its business/trade activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) On account of ban on iron ore mining in Goa since October, 2012, Mormugao Port Trust's (MPT) income receipts have drastically reduced. While the present monthly revenue is approximately Rs. 10 crores, the monthly requirement of funds for meeting revenue, expenditure, including salaries and pension, is approximately Rs. 25 crores.

(b) Annual Revenue of MPT from various business activities during the year 2011-12 and expected annual revenue for 2012-13 are as under:

| (Rupees in crores) | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Sl. No. | Activity | 2011-12 (Actual) | 2012-13 (Estimated) |
| 1. | Cargo related charges | 205.69 | 94.11 |
| 2. | Vessel related charges | 103.10 | 53.77 |
| 3. | Railway earnings | 38.82 | 43.51 |
| 4. | Estate Rentals | 11.59 | 13.19 |
| 5. | Finance & Misc. income | 18.52 | 7.61 |
| TOTAL INCOME : | | 372.72 | 212.19 |

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Port has taken several initiatives for increasing its business including conduct of trade meets with exporters in the nearby areas for attracting other cargoes. Port has constructed two new berths for handling of cruise and other non cargo vessels. The Port has also made efforts to handle foodgrains for Food Corporation of India.

FDI in Shipping sector

2790. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow/increase FDI in shipping sector for creation and maintenance of port infrastructure including cargo handling capacity at major ports; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% is allowed through automatic A route in Port Sector for creation and maintenance of Port infrastructure including cargo handling capacity at Major Ports.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): What has happened to the statement by the Home Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will take up that subject after laying of Papers on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am taking that subject after laying of Papers on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The matter which has been raised in the morning by the hon. Member, Shrimati Maya Singh, is very serious. We are all distressed of that. I am allowing the House to raise this matter. All those who have given notice for Zero Hour will be allowed; and others also certainly will be allowed. The Home Minister is here. I hope the Home Minister will react also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**II Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Medical Education Institutes, Councils, Commission and Academy and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and

Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 575 (E), dated the 17th July, 2012, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (4th Amendment) Rules, 2012, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.7909/15/12]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003:—

- (1) G.S.R. 708 (E), dated the 21st September, 2012, publishing the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 724 (E), dated the 27th September, 2012, publishing the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. For Sr. No. (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T.7915/15/12]

- II (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966:— [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8236/15/12]

- (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), 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 Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7914/15/12]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7905/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), 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 Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7911/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS), Aizawl, Mizoram, 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. 7913/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, 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. 7910/15/12]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8235/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dental Council of India, 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 Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8233/15/12]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8234/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, 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 Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7906/15/12]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), 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 Academy. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7904/15/12]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), NOIDA, 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. 7916/15/12]
- (xi) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) Shillong, 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. 7905/15/12]

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing (AIISH), Mysore, 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. 7908/15/12]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7907/15/12]

Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 487 (E), dated the 21st June, 2012, publishing the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8122/15/12]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R.605 (E), dated the 1st August, 2012, publishing the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (Secretary), Recruitment Rules, 2012, under Section 53 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7791/15/12]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Dock Labour Boards, University, Port Trusts and Corporations and related papers

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 Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (1) G.S.R. 811 (E), dated the 5th November, 2010, publishing the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees (Retirement) Third Amendment Regulations 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8004/15/12]
 - (2) G.S.R. 725 (E), dated the 27th September, 2012, publishing the New Mangalore Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Regulation, 2009. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8246/15/12]
 - (3) G.S.R. 776 (E), dated the 19th October, 2012, publishing the Mormugao Port Employees' (Medical Attendance) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8004/15/12]
- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi; of the following papers, under Section 5E of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:—
- (1) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board (CDLB), Kolkata, 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. 8245/15/12]
 - (2) (a) Sixty-first Administration Report and Annual Accounts of the erstwhile Bombay Dock Labour Board, 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 Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8003/15/12]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section(3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:—
- (a) Third Annual Report of the Indian Maritime University, Chennai, for the year 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Maritime University, Chennai, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Shri G.K. Vasan]

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8244/15/12]
- (iii) 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:—
 - (a) Administration Report of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, Kachchh, Gujarat, for the year 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham, Kachchh, Gujarat, 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.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8000/15/12]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (1) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited (SCL), 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 Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8002/15/12]
 - (2) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the "Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), 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 Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8243/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Public Sector
Companies and Association and related papers**

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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 Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Limited (BBUNL), Kolkata, and its subsidiary *viz.* Braithwaite Burn and Jessop Construction Company Limited (BBJ), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8250/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Kolkata, and its subsidiaries *viz.* Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Chennai; Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, Nagaland and Jagdishpur Paper Mills Limited, Lucknow, 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. 8247/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cement Corporation of India Limited (CCI), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8259/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL), 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.

[Shri K.C. Venugopal]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8254/15/12]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), New Delhi, and its subsidiary companies, Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam and BHEL Electrical Machines Limited, Kasaragod, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8253/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the HMT Limited, Bangalore and its subsidiaries, HMT Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore; HMT Watches Limited, Bangalore; HMT Chinara Watches Limited; HMT (International) Limited, Bangalore and HMT (Bearings) Limited, Hyderabad, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8248/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited (BPCL), Naini, Allahabad, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8249/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC), Ranchi, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8256/15/12]

- (ix) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited (NBCIL), Mumbai, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8260/15/12]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Bridge and Roof Company (India) 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8371/15/12]
- (xi) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, alongwith the Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary company, the Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8255/15/12]
- (xii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Scooters India Limited (SIL), Lucknow, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8258/15/12]
- (xiii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8257/15/12]

[Shri K.C. Venugopal]

- (xiv) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Cables Limited (HCL), Kolkata, 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8251/15/12]
- (xv) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), 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) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8252/15/12]
- (xvi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8261/15/12]

Reports and Accounts (2009-10 and 2011-12) of various Pharmaceuticals Companies and ISI, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon, for the year 2009-10, 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. 8274/15/12]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Limited (KAPL), Bangalore, 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.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8279/15/12]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Eightieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, 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. 8275/15/12]

Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

(1) G.S.R. 820 (E), dated the 9th November, 2012, publishing the Environment (Protection) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8282/15/12]

(2) S.O. 2303 (E), dated the 26th September, 2012 keeping in abeyance

[Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan]

Notification No. S.O. 1519 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2007 regarding regulation of GM processed food by the Food Safety and Standards Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8280/15/12]

(II) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:—

- (1) G.S.R. 840 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2012, publishing the Central Pollution Control Board (Member-Secretary, Terms and Conditions of Service and Recruitment) Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 860 (E), dated the 30th November, 2012, publishing the Central Pollution Control Board (Qualifications and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairman) (Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. For Sr. No. (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 8281/15/12]

I Notification of the Ministry of Power.

II Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Power and Corporations and related papers.

III Report and Accounts (2010-11) of BEE, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. G.S.R. 780 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2012, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency Appointment and Terms and Conditions of Service of Deputy Director General (NMEEE) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8287/15/12]
- 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) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), 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. 8372/15/12]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), 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. 8283/15/12]
 - (iii) (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (formerly known as Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited), Tehri, Garhwal (Uttarakhand) 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. 8285/15/12]
- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bureau.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8373/15/12]
- I Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**
- II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Oil and Petroleum Institutes, Boards, Corporations and Company 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. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:—
 - (1) S.O. 867 (E), dated the 20th April, 2012, rescinding Notification No. S.O. 253 (E), dated the 28th February, 2006.
 - (2) S.O. 868 (E), dated the 20th April, 2012, specifying the rate of duty of excise in respect of crude oil.
 - (3) S.O. 869 (E), dated the 20th April, 2012, exempting the duty of excise on crude oil production from the fields under the Production Sharing. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7959/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification F. No. Infra/IM/NGPI /1/2010, dated the 6th November, 2012, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Integrity Management System for Natural Gas pipelines) Regulations, 2012, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7959/15/12]
- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Act, 2007:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT), Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7958/15/12]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), 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 Board.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7962/15/12]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 41 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), 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. 7961/15/12]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - 1. (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Mumbai, 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. 7953/15/12]
 - 2. (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Ltd. (BLIL), 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. 7954/15/12]
 - 3. (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Mumbai, 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. 7957/15/12]

[Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi]

4. (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Mumbai, 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. 7956/15/12]
5. (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited, Dibrugarh, Assam, 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. 7955/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of NIUM, Bangalore and
NIA, Jaipur and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): 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 National institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM), 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 Institute.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7977/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, 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. 7976/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of AAI, New Delhi and IGRUA,
Fursatganj, Raibareli and related papers**

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Airport Authority of India Act, 1994:—

- (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Airports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8210/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj, Raebareli, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8209/15/12]

I. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of SAMEER, Mumbai and Media Lab Asia, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of NIECIT, New Delhi and C-MET, Pune and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY THE MINISTER IN STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): 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 Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), 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 Society. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8215/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Media Lab Asia, 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 Society. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8214/15/12]
- II. (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) *formerly* (DOEACC Society), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Milind Deora]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8213/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), 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. 8212/15/12]

I Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NDTB, New Delhi and FSSAI, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 418 (E), dated the 5th June, 2012, publishing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Rules, 2012, under Section 34 of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8312/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre (NDTB), 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 Centre.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8311/15/12]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), 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 Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7979/15/12]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—
 - (1) S.O. 1026 (E), dated the 5th May, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.000 to K.M. 26.000 (Hailakandi bypass) on National Highways No. 154 in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8314/15/12]
 - (2) S.O. 1599 (E), dated the 17th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 48.340 to K.M. 108.600 (Sheohar-Sitamarhi Section, Package No. I, Sitamarhi-Jaynagar Section, Package No. II) on National Highway No. 104 in Sitamarhi District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8374/15/12]
 - (3) S.O. 1600 (E), dated the 17th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 48.340 (Sheohar-Sitamarhi Section, Package No. I) on National Highway No. 104 in Sheohar District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8374/15/12]
 - (4) S.O. 1601 (E), dated the 17th July, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 108.600 to K.M. 216.000 (Sitamarhi-Jaynagar Section, Package No. II and Jaynagar-Narhiya Section, Package No. III) on National Highway No. 104 in Madhubani District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8374/15/12]
 - (5) S.O. 1978 (E), dated the 28th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 18.000 to K.M. 26.000 (Hailakandi bypass) on National Highways No. 154 (Dhaleshwari - Bhairabi Road) in Hailakandi District in the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8314/15/12]

[Shri Sarvey Sathyanarayana]

- (6) S.O. 1986 (E), dated the 29th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 00.000 to K.M. 52.000 (Patna-Mahabalipur-Arwal-Aurangabad-Hariharganj Section) on National Highway No. 98 in Patna District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8314/15/12]
- (7) S.O. 1987 (E), dated the 29th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 52.000 to K.M. 88.000 (Patna-Mahabalipur-Arwal-Aurangabad-Hariharganj Section) on National Highway No. 98 in Arwal District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8374/15/12]
- (8) S.O. 1988 (E), dated the 29th August, 2012, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 88.000 to K.M. 149.000 (Patna-Mahabalipur-Arwal-Aurangabad-Hariharganj Section) on National Highway No. 98 in Aurangabad District in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8374/15/12]
- (9) S.O. 2274 (E), dated the 21st September, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 2591 (E), dated the 18th November, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8314/15/12]
- (10) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002:—
 - (1) S.O. 2373 (E), dated the 5th October, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 76 (E), dated the 20th January, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (2) S.O. 2374 (E), dated the 5th October, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 999 (E), dated the 20th June, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (3) S.O. 2375 (E), dated the 5th October, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 1001 (E), dated the 20th June, 2007, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (4) S.O. 2376 (E), dated the 5th October, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 120 (E), dated the 21st January, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. For Sr.No. (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 8316/15/12]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—
- (1) No. NHAI/11011/09/2009-HR.II, dated the 5th December, 2011, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2011.
 - (2) No. NHAI/11011/17/2012-HR.I (Vol. I), dated the 17th April, 2012, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2012.
 - (3) No. NHAI/11011/17/2012-HR.I (Vol. I), dated the 24th July, 2012, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 2012.
 - (4) No. NHAI/11011/17/2012-HR.I (Vol. III), dated the 24th August, 2012, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 2012.
 - (5) No. NHAI/11011/17/2012-HR.I (Vol. VI), dated the 28th August, 2012, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2012.
 - (6) No. NHAI/11011/17/2012-HR.I (Vol. V), dated the 11th September, 2012, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2012.
 - (7) No. NHAI/11011/17/2012-HR.I (Vol. V), dated the 11th September, 2012, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) (Repeal) Regulations, 2012.
 - (8) G.S.R. 637 (E), dated the 17th August, 2012, publishing the National Highways Authority of India (the Term of Office and other Conditions of Service of Members) Amendment Rules, 2012.[Placed in Library. For Sr. No. (1) to (8) See No. L.T.8315/15/12]
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STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL

श्री जुगल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं कोयला मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2010-11) और (2011-12) तथा खान तथा इस्पात मंत्रालयों की अनुदान मांगों (2011-12) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के क्रमशः चौथे, सोलहवें, सत्रहवें और अठारहवें प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गयी कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के तेरहवें, इक्कीसवें, बाईसवें और तेईसवें प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) के अध्याय I और V में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विवरणों की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED

PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (2012-13):—

- (i) Thirty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and
- (ii) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Power.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2012-13):—

- (i) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their

Seventeenth Report (2011-12) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and

- (ii) Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Eighteenth Report (2011-12) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

श्री सलीम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2012-13) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts);
 - (ii) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology);
 - (iii) Fortieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and
 - (iv) Forty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in their Thirty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2012-13):—

- (i) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Thirteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Railways'; and
- (ii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Sixteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "New Railway Recruitment Policy".

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (2012-13):—

- (i) Thirty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (ii) Thirty-fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources);

- (iii) Thirty-sixth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj; and
- (iv) Thirty-seventh Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing further follow up action on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the two-hundred and twenty-seventh and two hundred and thirty-fourth reports of department-related parliamentary standing committee on industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises; and

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (IISERS) COUNCIL**

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of clause (j) of sub-section (2) of Section 30A of the National Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Act, 2012 (No. 28 of 2012), read with sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007, 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 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) Council."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Demand for severe punishment against perpetrators of gangrape of a
para-medical student in New Delhi on 16th December, 2012**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, a very important and serious matter which has upset and distressed all of us is going to be raised now. The matter being so serious, we are allowing all the hon. Members who have given their names. Firstly, I would invite those who have given notice. Then, I would call others too. Smt. Maya Singh.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, कल देश की राजधानी में एक पैरा मेडिकल की छात्रा के साथ गैंग रेप की जो घटना घटी है, उसे नंगा करके बुरी तरीके से मार-पीटकर जिस तरीके से सड़क पर फेंका गया है, यह क्रूरता की पराकाष्ठा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में कानून का राज है या गुंडों का राज है? मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से खास तौर से सवाल है और मैं उन्हें बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह घटना कोई गांव में या कहीं जंगल में जाकर दूर-दराज के इलाके में नहीं घटी है, यह घटना दिल्ली के दक्षिण इलाके वसंत विहार में घटी है। उस महिला के साथ दिल्ली की सड़कों पर 90 मिनट तक गैंग रेप करने के बाद महिपालपुर होटल एरिया के सामने फेंक दिया गया। गृह मंत्री जी, उस दिन सिर्फ यही एक घटना नहीं थी, उस दिन और दो घटनाएं घटी थीं। तुरकमान गेट इलाके में एक छह वर्ष की बच्ची के साथ दुष्कर्म की घटना भी उसी दिन घटी है और

झिलमिल रेलवे ट्रैक से एक युवती की जो लाश मिली थी, वह तीसरी घटना थी। उस के साथ रेप करके, मार-पीट के बाद ट्रैक पर फेंक दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में जिस तरीके से अपराध और बलात्कार की घटनाओं की बढ़ोतरी हो रही है और महिलाएं यहां अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस नहीं कर रही हैं, आप इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? कल उन दरिंदों ने उस युवती के साथ गैंग रेप ही नहीं किया, बल्कि ब्लेड से उसके पूरे शरीर को छलनी कर दिया। उसके सिर, गाल, पीठ और आंतरिक अंगों पर जिस तरीके से चोट पहुंची है, उसके कारण वह महिला सफ़दरजंग अस्पताल में अपने जीवन-मरण की लड़ाई लड़ रही है। आज वह वेंटिलेटर पर है, उसकी हालत चिंताजनक है, वह आई.सी.यू. में है। आततायियों ने उसके साथ जिस तरीके से व्यवहार किया है, वह बेहद शर्मनाक है। गृह मंत्री जी, इस भयानक घटना के बाद अगर वह महिला बच भी जाती है, तो उसका आगे का जीवन नर्क से कम नहीं होगा। उसके मानस पर जो आघात पहुंचा है, वह उस आघात से कैसे उबर पाएगी? क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली की मुख्यमंत्री लेंगी या आप लेंगे, क्योंकि दिल्ली में पुलिस प्रशासन व्यवस्था आप सम्भाल रहे हैं? इसी तरीके से मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि क्रूरता की इस घटना के बाद अगर आप हमें सिर्फ कानून के तहत काम करने की बात कहकर इसका जवाब देंगे, तो आप ऐसा जवाब देकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकते हैं। इस सदन में ...(समय की घंटी)... उपसभापति जी, एक मिनट।

श्री उपसभापति: कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह: उस युवती के साथ जिस तरीके की घटना घटी है ...(व्यवधान)... उस संदर्भ में, मैं इस सदन में मौखिक रूप से एक प्रस्ताव रखना चाहती हूँ कि जो दोषी व्यक्ति हैं, उन व्यक्तियों के लिए कोई भी कठोरतम सज़ा निर्धारित हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: टाइम हो गया है। आपके तीन मिनट हो गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: हम सभी सदन के लोग और सरकार अधिवक्ताओं से भी यह अपील करें कि वे ऐसे आततायियों के मामलों की पैरवी न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माया सिंह जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है, आपके तीन मिनट हो गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... श्री प्रशांत चटर्जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: वरना देश में जितने भी लंबित मामले हैं, न्यायालय की ढिलाई के कारण ये जो सारे दोषी व्यक्ति छूट जाते हैं और पुनः इस तरीके के अपराध करते हैं, इनको इस अपराध की कठोर से कठोर सज़ा दीजिए। क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी यू.पी.ए. सरकार को आदेश दिया है कि ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और दोषी व्यक्ति को कठोर दंड मिले, इसके लिए मैं उनसे पुनः आग्रह करती हूँ।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is an unimaginable and barbarous attack that took place in Delhi. It has come to our notice that the vehicle had crossed a few police pickets when such a heinous act was being done. The entire nation has been shocked by this incident. Now, today, we have seen the footage in one of the media channels that yesterday night, none of the police was found in any of the police camps. Sir, I want the Home Minister to answer on this point. Please see the footage, and the answer will have to be given on this point. The Chief Minister of Delhi has said that law and order is not their problem as it does not come under the Delhi Government. It is the Home Minister who has to reply on this point. It is being reported in one of the newspapers that even this year, up to this time, 635 rape cases have taken place in this Capital city of Delhi. This incident has shocked the entire nation. Sir, I would like to ask of the Home Minister as to what steps are being taken to save the girl who is struggling for life. It is a very serious incident. Sir, from our party, one more speaker, namely, Dr. T.N. Seema, would be speaking on this subject. Sir, with these few words, I conclude and want an answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is really a shameful thing that such incidents are happening under the nose of the Central Government directly in the National Capital. That is why we had given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour because of the importance of the issue. Sir, it is not an isolated incident. If it is one incident, okay, we can discuss it and then we can say, 'law will take its own course'. But continuously recurring incidents are happening in the National Capital and the Government is not able to do anything! Sir, in 2011, there were 1233 cases, and in 2012, up to December, there were 1050 cases. Every 18 hours, there is a rape, and every 14 hours, there is an atrocity committed against the women. There are around 10,000 cases of atrocities on women pending in various courts in Delhi. Whenever something happens, we talk about CCTV. When there was attack by terrorists, we talked about CCTV installation in the High Court premises. Now people are talking about CCTV installation in the buses also. Sir, what is required is the political will to deal with such situations, and sending a strong message to the perpetrators of this sort of heinous crimes that they will not be spared; they will be taken to task.

Sir, see the audacity of those people. Right in the National Capital, the Parliament is in Session, the Government is here, the Home Minister is here, the

Prime Minister is here, and these fellows in a bus commit the gang rape! That means, they do not even bother about the Government; they do not bother about the entire Government machinery here. They feel that nothing will happen to them whatever they do. That is the thinking of these people. That is the message this Government has given.

Sir, if you go through the details, from 2005 onwards, every year, such incidents are happening, and the Government is totally helpless. A Delhi University student was gang-raped in a moving car at Dhaula Kuan; a class XII student was gang-raped in a moving vehicle; an eighteen year girl and 24 year woman were raped by four men in a car in Sultanpuri; a BPO employee from Manipur was gang-raped by four drunken men near Dhaula Kuan in a moving vehicle; a class X student in Gurgaon was abducted and raped by three men as they drove around South Delhi; in August, 2012, a minor was gang-raped by nine boys who drove around Pitampura area in a car; a 21-year-old girl employed with the Delhi Jal Board Call Centre was gang raped by eight men in a moving car; and in 2012, last month, five persons robbed and gang-raped a 24-year-old woman and moved around in a car; and the other day, we saw that the people went and attacked the ICU, and then fired on them. What is happening? Is there a Government? Is there a system? Is there a fear of the Government? Who will take this responsibility? Sir, simply making some officials here and there a scapegoat will not suffice. It is the Home Minister, it is the Government of India, who must take the moral responsibility of these happenings, and they must come out with some clear-cut message. What is the message they want to give to the nation? Who will be held responsible for this? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, condolence for the dead and compensation for the survived cannot be a policy. Sir, here the lady is ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)..

*Not recorded.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. It is not going on record.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to allow other Members also. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I have to allow everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are a large number of notices. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have so many Members to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot do this. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So many notices have been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I said is that ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever the House decides, I have no objection. I am for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said it is a very serious matter. We are all upset and we are all highly distressed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that. But I further said that there are a large number of notices, therefore, I will allow all those Members. That means even in three hours it is not possible because I have with me now 25 plus 4 names. So, that means even if I allow three minutes, then where is the time? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to give preference to those Members who have already given notices. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Then I also said that the Home Minister should also react on your request. Now the House should decide as to what you want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I respectfully submit to the Chair that it is such an important issue. It is not an incident that has happened suddenly. Such incidents are continuously happening. That is why the House should ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What should I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You allow three hours. *...(Interruptions)...* It is two hours or three hours, let the House decide. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the House decide as to what is more important than this. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you. *...(Interruptions)...* I have only allowed Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. *...(Interruptions)...* I have allowed only Mr. Venkaiah Naidu and nobody else. *...(Interruptions)...* I have only allowed him.

SHR M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You allow everybody. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She never asked me. *...(Interruptions)...* Her name is not there. *...(Interruptions)...* She is only standing. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no objection to call her. *...(Interruptions)...* She never asked me. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raut, you are my friend, please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* I have allowed Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. Mr. Sanjay Raut, she did not ask me. *...(Interruptions)...* I am ready to give her time. *...(Interruptions)...* Venkaiahji, please allow me. *...(Interruptions)...* Venkaiahji, I listened to you. *...(Interruptions)...* I leave it to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me have my say. *...(Interruptions)...* Venkaiahji said that allow three hours. I am telling you that I have no objection. Before that there should be notice. Please give notice and it is up to the Chairman to decide and the House to decide. I have no objection. *...(Interruptions)...* The time at my disposal *...(Interruptions)...* Let me say *...(Interruptions)...* You know I am standing *...(Interruptions)...* You should know the rule that when the Chair is standing, you should not interrupt. *...(Interruptions)...* At least, you should know that rule. What I am saying is, if the House wants a discussion for three hours, Chair has no objection to it. But the point is there should be a notice for that. *...(Interruptions)...* But, now, at my disposal, there is only one hour for it and only thirty-five minutes have left. I will have to restrict the time. *...(Interruptions)...* What should I do?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please don't go by technicalities. Allow the people to discuss and raise the issue and, then, let the hon. Home Minister respond. *...(Interruptions)...* Please do not go by technicalities. *...(Interruptions)...* There are umpteen number of precedents in this House *...(Interruptions)...* House had decided. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I do that? *...(Interruptions)...* There are twenty-five speakers. If everybody asks for *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is this, let us not go by technicalities. *...(Interruptions)...* Let us not go by the technicalities. Hear the Members. Give them reasonable time. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Three-minute's time is reasonable. *...(Interruptions)...* Three-minute's time is reasonable. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let the hon. Home Minister respond after that. *...(Interruptions)...* What is more important issue that has to be taken up? *...(Interruptions)...* Please take it seriously. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am a human being. *...(Interruptions)...* Twenty-nine names are there, and I have to allow everybody for three minutes. What should I do? *...(Interruptions)...* I am also a human being. Please tell me the solution. *...(Interruptions)...* Tell me the solution. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the House decide. I put the question to you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I conclude by saying that the Home Minister should take the responsibility for this and assure the House that such things will not recur again. What is the action proposed by the Government on such people? What is the special drive that they are taking? What are the special steps that they are likely to take? Let him assure the House and, then, you can move forward.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, please allow Smt. Jaya Bachchan. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If she asks me, I will allow her. But she is just standing. How will I know that she wants to speak? *...(Interruptions)...* Silence is golden, but not in the Parliament. *...(Interruptions)...* Silence is golden, but not in the Rajya Sabha. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay, if you want to speak, I will call you after Renukaji. *...(Interruptions)...* Seemaji, you please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes; yes. So many Members have given notice. You take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* I have given the floor to Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you know, it is a large re-assurance that cutting across political lines, cutting across gender divide, we get united to fight a blot on social conscience when an incident like this happens. All of us, collectively, are people who are oriented towards safety of women. This is really not the time to nitpick and say who has to be blamed. Collectively, it is a social failure and we demand ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): It is the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... It is people like you who do not allow ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me first, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not fight over this. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not fight over this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It is precisely the height of intolerance. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please let me complete my sentence? ...(Interruptions)... What a pathetic lot! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not fight over this. ...(Interruptions)... Renukaji, you address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... You address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Renukaji, you please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: अगर आप लोग यहां कहते हैं to get political scoring ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, you please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow her to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Let me complete my sentence before you all jump to a conclusion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is not an issue where we should fight. ...(Interruptions)... We are all concerned. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Renukaji, just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... I request you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, no; I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... I am not yielding, gentleman. ...(Interruptions)... No, I will not yield. ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... You don't even allow me to complete the sentence. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let her complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't pass the buck. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, आप लोग बैठिए। Let her speak. आप लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am not here to defend the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, you address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let her speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): She is accusing the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is the tragedy of our time that there is such an intolerance that they don't want to hear a woman's point of view at the end of the story. Please, Sir, I may be permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am not here to defend anyone. I am here to condemn. If you are capable of listening, please listen to me. Sir, the point is, I am not going to allow this incident to become another statistics. A young girl, within her right empowered by the Constitution, moved around in Delhi. A terrible atrocity has happened. This cannot be compensated by cash. It will not be compensated by shouting in this House. It cannot be compensated ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: You can't abuse the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balbir Punj, please sit down.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: This is, unfortunately, a very sad reflection of how we react to such an important issue. Sir, it is not yet another incident, because each incident on its own carries the tragedy of failure. The police whose business it is to give us confidence as citizens, which should be involved in confidence building, are required to take such determined steps that a fear is there. How is it that these individuals who committed this atrocity believed that

they will get away with it? How is it that they, actually, had the courage — I won't call it courage; it is, actually, cowardice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Is this a music? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't listen to them. Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: So, Sir, it is this breach of trust that comes around. The hon. Home Minister is here. All the women in the Parliament are giving an invitation, through you, Sir, that we should collectively go, meet him, the Commissioner of Police, separately, outside this House, meet the Chief Minister, New Delhi, to work out an action plan whereby such incidents do not happen again. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It is not enough for us to treat this as yet another statistics and that tomorrow things will finish and thereafter another incident will happen like this. I strongly condemn this. I join my hon. colleagues in condemning this incident.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और दिल्ली में काफी लंबे अरसे से मैं यह देख रही हूँ कि आए दिन बलात्कार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। कोई दिन ऐसा नहीं जाता होगा, जिस दिन इस तरह की घटनाएं नहीं होती होंगी। रोजाना दिल्ली में मासूम बच्चियों और महिलाओं के ऊपर काफी दर्दनाक वारदातें हो रही हैं, उत्पीड़न हो रहा है, बलात्कार की घटनाएं दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। यह काफी गंभीर बात है। अभी recently एक बस के अंदर एक छात्रा के साथ जिस तरह से सामूहिक बलात्कार की घटना हमारे सामने आई है, इससे पहले भी काफी घटनाएं सामने आई हैं, मासूम बच्चियों के साथ जो जुल्म, ज्यादती हो रही है, उनके साथ बलात्कार किया जा रहा है, इस किस्म की जो घटनाएं दिल्ली में हमारे सामने आ रही हैं, इस संबंध में हालांकि मुझसे पूर्व बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने काफी कुछ बोला है, उनसे तो मैं अपने आपको संबद्ध करती ही हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मेरा यह भी कहना है, खास तौर से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी कि जो इस किस्म की वारदातें करते हैं, जो इस किस्म के elements हैं, उनके खिलाफ काफी सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई करने की जरूरत है। हालांकि बस में एक छात्रा के साथ जो यह वारदात हुई है, इसमें दिल्ली पुलिस ने काफी कोशिश की है और जो मुलजिम हैं, उनको पकड़ा है, जो एलिमेंट्स हैं, उनको पकड़ा है, लेकिन केवल उनको पकड़ने से काम

[सुश्री मायावती]

नहीं चलने वाला है। जो दोषी लोग हैं, उनको पकड़ लिया गया है और उनसे पूछताछ हो रही है, लेकिन केवल उनको पकड़ने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उनके खिलाफ इतनी सख्त से सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए कि आगे चल कर ऐसे लोग इस किस्म की वारदात करने की कोशिश भी न करें और इस तरह की वारदातें आगे रुकें। क्योंकि वारदातें हो जाती हैं और हम मुलजिमों को पकड़ लेते हैं, उसके बाद कुछ समय तक तो यह मामला गरम रहता है, लेकिन फिर यह ठंडे बस्ते में चला जाता है।

मेरा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि जब इस किस्म की वारदातें होती हैं और दोषी लोगों को पकड़ लिया जाता है, तो उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है? यदि सही मायने में उसकी भी पब्लिसिटी अच्छे तरीके से हो जाए, तो जो लोग इस किस्म की वारदातें करते हैं, उनका मनोबल गिरेगा। इसलिए, इस तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इसके अलावा, महिलाओं के ऊपर उत्पीड़न न हो, इसके लिए हमें कानून में भी थोड़ा-सा सुधार लाने की जरूरत है। हमें कानून को भी इतना सख्त से सख्त बनाना चाहिए, ताकि इस किस्म की वारदातें न हों। अभी जो ये घटनाएं घटी हैं, पिछले दो-तीन दिनों में जो कई वारदातें हुई हैं और लगातार हो रही हैं, उनके बारे में मेरा सरकार से यही कहना है कि आपको सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिए, ताकि इस किस्म की वारदातों के ऊपर रोक लग सके।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा कि मैं कहां से शुरू करूं, क्योंकि पिछले तीन दिनों से लगातार मैं इसके ऊपर बात करना चाहती थी, मगर मुझे मौका नहीं मिला। वक्त ऐसा आ गया है कि जब इस शहर में, इस देश में कोई ऐसी घटना घट गयी, जिसकी वजह से मुझे यह स्टैंड लेना पड़ा। मुझे कोई अच्छा नहीं लगता कि मैं खड़े होकर प्रोटेस्ट करूं या पार्लियामेंट के किसी रूल को ब्रेक करूं, मगर, सर, मैं मजबूर हूं कि मुझे इस तरह का स्टैंड लेना पड़ा।

यह सबने बताया कि कल हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में क्या हुआ। सर, दुःख की बात तो यह है कि एक महिला जर्नलिस्ट, जो इस वारदात को कवर करने के लिए गयी थी, उनको manhandle किया गया। It is a shame, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए। I am listening

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा कि मैं क्या-क्या बोलूं, क्या-क्या न बोलूं। मैं थोड़ी हिल गयी हूं, क्योंकि अब तक मैं सोचती थी कि हम लोग ऐसे देश में रहते हैं, जहां महिलाओं को प्रतिमा माना जाता है, उनकी पूजा की जाती है। हम लोग दुर्गा को पूजते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह शक्ति की प्रतिमा हैं। सर, हमारे इन सारे विचारों पर पानी

फिर गया, क्योंकि रोज़ हिन्दुस्तान के किसी न किसी शहर में और खास तौर से हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में इस तरह की वारदातें होती हैं, जहां शक्ति कुछ कर नहीं पाती।

So, I feel कि यह जो दिखावा है, इस आडम्बर को हमको बंद कर देना चाहिए। The way we are discussing this topic today, it should have been done earlier. Sir, look at the kind of reports that we get in this House. ये मेरे पास रिपोर्ट्स हैं, आंकड़े दिए गए हैं। ये आपके विमेन एंड चाइल्ड वेल्फेयर मंत्री ने दिए हैं। इसमें जो आंकड़े हैं, इन्हें देख कर आप shocked हो जाएंगे। सर, ये आंकड़े जो उनके पास आते हैं, they are the only cases which are registered with the Women Cell. सर, टाइम को मत देखिए, प्लीज़।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to allow more Members.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, please don't do this. This is a very, very serious subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, but there are more people.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I do not want to make an issue of it. Please allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are more people.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Let me speak, Sir. I am not doing politics. सर, यह आंकड़े दिए गए हैं। दिल्ली में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Jayaji, please conclude. I have to allow more people ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैं नहीं बोलूंगी; I would protest outside the House. I will not speak. This is not fair, Sir. Whenever we come to a discussion about women ...(Interruptions)... For the last three days I have been asking for an opportunity to speak, but I have not been allowed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give a separate notice.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am sorry, Sir. This is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would advise you to give a separate notice for this.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: How is it that we take up other political subjects? Rajya Sabha is not meant for this!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give a separate notice.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, Rajya Sabha is meant for issues like this. We have to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These remarks will not go on record.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your remarks will not go on record. I am trying to accommodate the maximum number of people.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give a separate notice. We can have a separate discussion. आप separate नोटिस दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is easy to blame the Chair. Everybody wants to speak and Members don't want me to exercise control. What do I do? I would leave it to the House to decide.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you, it is not going on record. I have called the name of Shri Shivanand Tiwari. Jayaji, you are my sister. You may give a separate notice. You would get enough time.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You would get enough time later, but not now.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it my fault? How can you blame the Chair?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shivanand Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : कैसे बोले सर,...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you don't wish to speak, I would like call the next speaker.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, इस मामले में अब तक जो कुछ कहा गया है, मैं उन बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ और मानता हूँ कि दिल्ली पुलिस की यह घोर असफलता है। आज जो चार्ट निकला है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि दिल्ली इस तरह की घटनाओं के लिए राजधानी बन गई है। लेकिन मैं एक दूसरी बात भी करना चाहता हूँ। लगता ही नहीं कि यह देश महिलाओं के रहने लायक रह गया है। अभी हमने पढ़ा कि केरल से एक खबर छपी कि एक भाई ने अपने दोस्तों के साथ अपनी बहन के साथ बलात्कार किया। खबर आती है कि बाप अपनी बेटी के साथ बलात्कार कर रहा है। छोटी-छोटी बच्चियां 4 वर्ष, 5 वर्ष, 6 वर्ष की उम्र की, 67 वर्ष की, 70 वर्ष की बूढ़ी महिलाएं, उनके साथ इस देश में बलात्कार हो रहा है। यह एक बिल्कुल सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संकट है इस देश में। इस तरह की घटनाओं में पिछले 20-25 वर्षों में जो वृद्धि हुई है, हम जो एक उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति चला रहे हैं, उससे हमारी पुरानी संस्कृति नष्ट हुई है। औरतों को बाजार की वस्तु, विज्ञापन की वस्तु बनाकर के देश में जिस तरह से बलात्कार की मानसिकता तैयार की जा रही है, हमको लगता है कि वही इसकी जड़ में है और यह जो मानसिकता बनी है, सिर्फ विज्ञापनों की दुनिया से ही नहीं, जावेद अख्तर भाई, जया जी यहां मौजूद हैं, आजकल आइटम डांस चला हुआ है, जिस तरह से प्रोवोकेटिव सारी चीजें हो रही हैं, उनकी वजह से इस देश में बलात्कार की मानसिकता तैयार हो रही है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। आप हमको डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: यह आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं कि आइटम डांस की वजह से बलात्कार हो रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: मैं यह कह रहा था कि इसके बारे में देश में गंभीरता के साथ यह विचार होना चाहिए कि ऐसी जो स्थिति बनी है, अगर हम इसको सिर्फ लॉ एंड आर्डर की बात मानेंगे, तो इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होने वाला है और महिलाएं सुरक्षित रहने वाली नहीं हैं। इस देश में केरल सबसे पढ़ा-लिखा, सबसे आगे बढ़ा हुआ राज्य माना जाता है। वहां भी इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं तो दूसरी जगह की बात के बारे में क्या कहा जाए। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस मामले में गंभीरता के साथ इस दृष्टिकोण से विचार करे।

भला बताइए, कोई अपनी इज्जत की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता। लड़की protest करती है, उस पर तेजाब डाल दिया जाता है। लड़की का घरवाला, चाहे बाप हो या भाई हो, उस पर हमला होता है। यह स्थिति हो गयी है कि औरतें अपनी इज्जत नहीं बचा सकती हैं। उनसे इज्जत बचाने का अधिकार छीन लिया जा रहा है। महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी तो इस विषय पर जवाब देंगे ही। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: तिवारी जी, टाइम खत्म हो गया।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: साथ-ही-साथ मैं सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस मामले में गहराई के साथ विचार किया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: शिवानन्द तिवारी जी टाइम खत्म हो गया।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इस मामले में एक सम्यक नीति बनायी जाये। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, more than anything else, this morning, I stand here nervous and scared as the father of a 17-year-old daughter living in India. Sir, Delhi has, for long, been the political capital, the administrative capital. But if you look at the track record of the last so many years, it has now become the rape capital of India. 575 cases of rape! We are not trying to justifying that one city is having more cases than the other. Each rape is a rape to many. If you look at Mumbai, it is no better, 250; if you look at Bengaluru, equally bad, 96; if you look at Chennai, equally shameful, 76 and if you look at Kolkata, also very bad, 42. Sir, I want to make two points in a short time. Firstly, I think, whenever there is a rape we think that it is a woman's issue. We often want to make it a woman's issue; we believe that it is much beyond the woman's issue. In fact, it is actually a male issue because it is about men, and I am one, who stop behaving like human beings and start acting like animals. I think, this is an animal instinct. As some of you are saying, and I agree, this is even worst than animals.

I was listening to the discussions that we have rule in Rajya Sabha for this or that notice, but the girl who is raped gets no notice. They get raped whether they are travelling by bus or whether they are travelling by train. Sir, I want to offer just two quick solutions, and I don't believe that these are the only two solutions being offered. One is, Sir, of course, the Home Minister needs to give us good reasons about the responsibility of the Police force. Secondly, social communication plays a very important role. I think, it is time now we took this issue of preventing rape and create a lot of social communication. We can spread this message through different media. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. We wait for the reply of the hon. Home Minister on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Members to reduce the time of their speech so that we can hear the reply of hon. Home Minister. I shall be grateful if you take one or one-and-a-half minute.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi said, "When a woman fully attired in gold ornaments can go freely in the late hours and then come back home safely, then only I can say that the country has attained real freedom." But, Sir, in this present case, where we are discussing about this particular girl, just 23-year old, what about the nation's freedom? Where is our nation's respect? In this particular case, we are talking about one small girl. She has been torn into pieces, gang-raped and she is now fighting for her life in the hospital. We are living in a society which has completely failed to protect and nurture its women. We call this our motherland; we call our language mother tongue; we call rivers by the names of women; and, we call women *devi*, *mata*, *shakti*. We keep them all in the temples, but the real women are not respected. They are not taken care of. There is no protection for them. As my brother said, Delhi has become not only the national capital, but it is the capital of rape also. Not only here, it is happening in the entire nation. I would like to bring to your notice the recent video clipping of a teenage girl being molested by a mob in Guwahati, the gang-rape of a girl at the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, recent rape incidents in Haryana and this recent incident also. What does all this say? A survey conducted by Thomson Reuters TrustLaw Women says, "India — shame, shame, shame, I would like to say it here — ranks with Afghanistan, Congo and Somalia as one of the most dangerous

[Shrimati Vasanthi Satnley]

places for women." Last year alone, 24,206 cases of rape were registered in police stations across India and the cases-of violence registered against women in 2010 alone were more than 2,00,000. ...*(Time bell rings)*... Sir, there is still time. If anyone can shirk off their responsibility just by saying that the bus licence has been cancelled, the public is waiting to cancel their licence to rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: I hope the Home Ministry will come up with watchtowers which they have promised already and the CCTVs will come. Give more teeth to the laws. Punishment should not be for ten years; it should be life imprisonment. These kinds of people, these culprits have to be hanged to death.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, senior leaders are here. I am posing a question which I want this House to decide. I am unable to decide. The point is, I have got more than 12 names. Everybody is insisting to speak for three minutes. If that is allowed, it cannot be over by one o'clock. Then, the Minister has to reply. Let the House decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... My request is that those who speak, can finish within one or one-and-a-half minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I would say that the matter is very serious and the Government is very much interested in knowing the feelings of all my brothers and sisters. So, you can find out some way that everyone can speak and I will reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In that case, the Government's view is that this can be extended. If the House agrees, after 2 p.m. also, we can discuss this.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, everybody will be given three minutes. Now, Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I would give my compliments to the hon. Home Minister for the gesture that he has shown and his concern on this shocking news. Sir, I share my concern with all the Members of this House who have spoken cutting across the party lines, especially the woman Members –

Maya Singhji, Renuka Chowdhuryji and Jaya Bachchanji, who is still standing and protesting on this. Certainly, it is a very serious matter. It is unbelievable for everybody. The entire nation is shocked and the world is also watching this news and an impression is going regarding our nation. It is a very serious incident. Women are not safe in Delhi. It is not the case of a single incident; these incidents are continuously taking place in Delhi. Mr. Derek O'Brien also mentioned the figures of what is happening in a single year.

Sir, this House has always kept and protected the dignity of the women, and, it has fought for the cause of women. This House passed the Women Reservation Bill. Here, in this House, we must keep the dignity of the women. Sir, I find that this is lack of will on the part of the Government. The Government should not think of taking action alone but it should do even much more than that. I also agree with the opinion given by Shri Shivanand Tiwariji that it is happening with changing social, cultural position but, Sir, in the name of social and cultural background, we cannot excuse the shameful incident. Sir, the situation is deteriorating day-by-day. We must witness the action taken by the Government. The Government should think seriously about this matter and take appropriate steps in this particular incident. The culprits must not be freed for any reason. There should not be any lenient action, and, it should not be over only at the enquiry stage. Stringent action as per the existing laws must be taken. The Government should take care to see as to how our nation can develop its dignity for women. We cannot sit here like *Kaurvas and Pandavas*, who sat silently in Kuru Sabha, and, this country should not watch Draupadi's insult, if we speak in terms of mythological stories.

Sir, I want to seek assurance from the Government. I am thankful to the Home Minister for showing concern, and, I hope that only when he takes proper action, this House and the people of the country will be satisfied. Thank you.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House. Shindeji must understand that apart from this discussion, there is no other meeting today in the Rajya Sabha. Today morning also, all the agitated Members protested against this incident. He must take it seriously. Sir, having served as the Home Minister of a State, I know very well that it is not the fault of the Home Minister. But while taking advantage of what is being said in Rajya Sabha, he should call the officers concerned and tell them that action will be taken against them if incidents like this happen in future,

[Shri Devender Goud T.]

1.00 P.M.

ऐसा कुछ करना चाहिए। आज जिस घटना के बारे में यहां राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो रही है, उस डिबेट का सारांश लेते हुए, सारे अफसरों को बुलाकर इसके बारे में बताना चाहिए तथा भविष्य में ऐसे incidents को बहुत seriously लेना चाहिए। Please take advantage of this debate. Our Member, Shrimati Sudharani will also speak today about this incident. Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, everybody is really shocked and agitated by whatever has happened. Of course, we all have called for a serious action. The Home Minister will reply to the concerns expressed by the hon. Members. Sir, the reply which he will give, may satisfy us, or, may not satisfy us, but after the debate is over, I think, the life, probably, goes on forever as usual. Sir, we should put an end to this problem. Of course, the Home Minister will call a meeting of his officers and give strict warnings and instructions and all that. Sir, what is important is that we call this country as '*Bharat Mata*' and, if its meaning has got anything to do, there should be a strong deterrent.

This House has made so many amendments to our Constitution. We have made so many epoch-making laws. I urge upon this House to make one more law—'Death penalty for the rapists'. Thank you.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, cutting across the party line, cutting across the gender, everybody has condemned it. Venkaiahji, as the Chairman of the Home Committee, has given us the figures. So, there is no need for repeating them. Everybody is anguished; everybody is angry; everybody has expressed his feelings. This is not the time to make speeches. We can ask the Chairman to give us time when all of us can make long speeches. The time has come when some action should be taken. The Home Minister comes from Maharashtra where, at least, the law and order situation at one time used to be very well in Bombay. We have lot of expectations from you, Mr. Home Minister. We hope that you will take action. It takes time to improve things, but I also request, Sir, that there should be a thinking among the people why these incidents are taking place, why such incidents take place in Delhi more than in any other city in the country.

Secondly, I support Mr. Maitreya that death penalty is the only punishment we should give. There are 10,000 cases pending in the court. The court should also see to it. We can pass a Resolution or amend the Constitution to that extent that the court's hands should be strengthened so that they can give punishment to them which everybody will be scared of raping any girl on the street or in the college or in the bus or anywhere. This is my only demand. This is not the time to make long speeches to express our views. This is the time for action and the Home Minister should do that, the Government should do that. Everybody has condemned everything, but the question is what action the Home Minister is going to take. That is what the House wants to hear.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are some more names. I will call everybody, but I see our sister, Jaya Bachchan, has been standing for a long time and hon. LoP has also given a suggestion. Even though rule does not permit to allow one person to speak again, I am using my discretion and allowing you to speak, but please conclude in two minutes. My only request is, please take only two minutes.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Thank you, Sir. Thank you Jaitleyji. He has always been very supportive. I am really very, very moved. Sir, as Najmaji has said, we don't need to give long speeches. I am very, very disturbed. अभी हमारे एक साथी ने कहा कि यह सदन जो है, जहां हम लोग उपस्थित हैं, वहां हृदय वाली कोई बात नहीं होती है। यहां सब matter of facts वाले discussion होते हैं। He is absolutely right. हम लोग बहुत ही रूटीन तरीके से speeches दे रहे हैं, trying to score कि कौन कितना अच्छा बोलेगा और कौन कितना लम्बा बोलेगा। मैं यह नहीं बोलना चाहती हूं। शिंदे जी यहां मौजूद हैं, तो सबसे पहले कल जब ये बातें बाहर आईं, क्या सरकार ने उस परिवार को किसी तरह की संवेदना जताई? Did you publicly make any announcement saying that you are really sorry that something so shameful has happened in our country, forget the State, and you will take very, very strict action? Sir, I am basically an artist and I am terribly disturbed by this. I am very worried about the parents of this girl. Everybody will forget what is going to happen to her, but she will remember for the rest of her life. It will be a scar. It is a terrible mental torture more than physical. How are you going to repay for this? Everyday, Sir, women are getting raped by their fathers, their brothers, their cousins, their uncles. Sir, it is a shame. We are bringing in Bills to protect certain sections of society who are deprived. What about the women who bring you into this world? Where is their

[Shrimati Jaya Bachchan]

protection? Do you not think that we should think about it very seriously? I am ashamed. I personally feel very, very ashamed that I am sitting in this House and I am helpless and I am not being able to do anything. I am certainly very disturbed and I am equally disturbed by the answers that keep coming and being placed in this august House by the Ministers concerned which are totally incorrect. I do not know what else to say. I thank you very much. I think that there should be a law to deal with such matters. I am not going to say anything more on this. But I have a suggestion. I think the act of sexual assault should be treated on a par with attempt to murder and section 307 of the IPC should be amended to include rape under its purview. This is a very good opportunity for us—it is sad that I am calling it an opportunity—to set an example and show the country that you mean business. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, राजधानी दिल्ली में जब इस तरह का हादसा होता है तो पूरे देश में उसकी आवाज़ जाती है। दिल्ली में एक बर्बर और भयानक हादसा हुआ। आए दिन इस तरह के हादसे, ऐसी वारदातें, औरतों के साथ दुष्कर्म, सामूहिक दुष्कर्म, छोटी बच्चियों के साथ दुष्कर्म हो रहे हैं। महोदय, जितने कानून सख्त होते जा रहे हैं, उतनी ही ज्यादा वारदातें पूरे देश में बढ़ती जा रही हैं - दिल्ली में भी और देश के अन्य जगहों पर भी। यह सब देखकर बहुत अफसोस होता है। क्या हमारा कानून इतना लंगड़ा-लूला है? क्या हमारा प्रशासन और पुलिस इतनी अपाहिज है कि इसका कोई समाधान या कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल रहा है? समाधान क्यों नहीं निकल रहा है, मैं इसकी वजह बताना चाहती हूँ। इसकी वजह यह है कि अपराधियों को डर नहीं रह गया है। उनको डर होना चाहिए, खौफ होना चाहिए कि उनको आजीवन सजा हो जाएगी या वे वाकई पकड़े जाएंगे, किसी सूरत में बच नहीं सकेंगे, उनको हँग कर दिया जाएगा या गोली मार दी जाएगी, लेकिन ऐसी किसी सजा का उनको डर ही नहीं है। मैं सरकार से आंकड़े जानना चाहती हूँ कि पिछले सात साल में महिलाओं, बच्चियों या लड़कियों के साथ जो दुष्कर्म हुए हैं, उन मामलों में कितने अपराधियों को सज़ा हुई, कितने पुलिस कर्मचारी या संबंधित अधिकारी ऐसे मामलों में terminate हुए? अगर उन्हें सस्पेंड किया जाता है तो वे वापिस बहाल हो जाते हैं, किसी को सजा होती ही नहीं है, पांच-पांच साल तक उनके मामले चलते हैं। मैं

कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक महीने के अंदर ऐसे केसेज़ का निस्तारण हो और कड़ी सज़ा दी जाए, तभी अपराधियों को खौफ होगा। जैसे मिडल ईस्ट में होता है, जैसे रूस और चीन में होता है, वैसा सिस्टम यहां पर क्यों नहीं है? आपने फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बना दिए, दुनिया भर के महिलाओं के लिए थाने हैं, महिला आयोग हैं, ये सब किसलिए हैं? आज भी कोई महिला पुलिस थाने में रिपोर्ट कराने जाते हुए डरती है। क्यों डरती है? क्यों नहीं वह यहां अपनापन महसूस करती, फ्रेंडली महसूस क्यों नहीं करती? यह वातावरण पुलिस थानों को देना होगा और ऊपर बैठे हुए अधिकारियों को नीचे थाने वालों को, इंस्पेक्टर्स को और सबको अच्छी तरह से कसकर रखना होगा, उनको terminate करना होगा। जब तक किसी के पेट पर लात नहीं पड़ेगी, तब तक इस व्यवस्था में कोई सुधार नहीं आने वाला। चाहे यहां पर बैठकर आप जितने भी कानून बना लें, जितनी भी दवा कर लें, मर्ज़ बढ़ता ही जाएगा। यही यहां पर हो रहा है। बहुत अफसोस और बहुत ही शर्म की बात है कि जब बाड़ ही खेत को खाएगी तो कौन रखवाली करेगा? घर में, परिवार में, रास्ते में चलते हुए, महिलाएं कहीं भी महफूज़ नहीं हैं, किसी उम्र में महफूज़ नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Time is over.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: ये स्थितियां अगर हैं तो सिर्फ इसलिए हैं कि अपराधियों को डर नहीं है। जब उन्हें इस बात का डर होगा कि उन्हें सज़ा मिलेगी, तभी ये अपराध कम होंगे। धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय राउत: महोदय, सिर्फ दिल्ली नहीं, पूरा देश कल शर्मसार हुआ है और लोगों में आक्रोश है। यहां पर हमारे ऑनरेबल मेंबर कह रहे थे कि दिल्ली कैपिटल ऑफ रेप बन गयी है। यह सिर्फ दिल्ली की बात नहीं है, पूरे देश में जो बड़े-बड़े शहर हैं, चाहे मुंबई हो, बेंगलूरु हो, कोलकाता हो या असम हो, हर शहर में महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार और बलात्कार की घटनाएं जिस तरह से तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं -सरकारें हैं, पुलिस है, फिर भी बढ़ रही हैं क्योंकि लोगों में कानून का डर नहीं है। अगर ऐसे ही होता रहा, ऐसे ही घटनाएं बढ़ती रहीं, तो दिल्ली कैपिटल ऑफ रेप बनेगी और हिन्दुस्तान का नाम रेपिस्तान हो जायेगा। सर, हमें लगता है कि दिल्ली में जिस वक्त यह घटना, दुर्घटना हो रही थी, उस वक्त पुलिस नहीं थी, पुलिस कहाँ थी यह सवाल पूछा गया था। अगर सरकार का अस्तित्व नहीं है, तो पुलिस कहाँ से आयेगी? इसके लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है। मैं यह नहीं बोलूंगा कि गृह मंत्री या गृह मंत्रालय इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है। सरकार के साथ समाज भी उतना ही जिम्मेदार है।

सर, इस सदन में महिलाओं के राजकीय आरक्षण के बारे में हमने चर्चा की, हंगामा हुआ, बिल पास हुआ, लेकिन शिवसेना प्रमुख बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी ने हमेशा एक बात जोर

[श्री संजय राउत]

से कही है और वह यह है कि महिलाओं को आरक्षण की नहीं संरक्षण की जरूरत है, पहले उनको संरक्षण दीजिए, बाद में उनको आरक्षण दीजिए। भीड़भाड़ वाले इलाकों में अगर इस तरह की वारदातें होती हैं, तो साफ है कि पुलिस और सरकार पूरी तरह से निष्क्रिय है और नाकाम है। ऐसे अपराधों को रोकने के लिए पुलिस ने कहा कि ऐसे अपराधियों को फांसी की सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए और यह शुरुआत, जो कल दिल्ली में दुर्घटना हुई है, उस अपराधी से होनी चाहिए। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan): Sir, I just wish to respond to my very distinguished friend, Renukaji, who raised a point in her speech. Renukaji is talking away with somebody. Sir, it is a very legitimate query that she made as to how these non-human mastodons convinced themselves that they will get away with this dastardly crime. Sir, the short answer is that they had convinced themselves that the investigating agencies, whose duty it is to maintain law and order, are totally impotent and unworthy of the positions in which they are located. Sir, I wish to recall one of the greatest names which we have produced in India, the late Lal Bahadur Shastri. He set an example of democratic responsibility and prompt recognition of that democratic responsibility that somebody's head must promptly roll. I do not say that the person who should make that sacrifice is the hon. Home Minister. He is a good and an efficient man, and I have no doubt that he will do his best. But, today, believe me, these people rightly thought that the police in this country is incompetent and the head of the police head must roll. If he does not voluntarily allows his head to be rolled, you must make sure that this example is set forthwith so that the people should know better.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, this incident of gang rape which happened on Sunday in South Delhi is very shocking and more shocking is the irresponsible attitude shown on the part of authorities, whether it is the State Government or the police officials of the State Government or the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir, this is not an isolated case. Sir, gang rapes have been happening again and again in the Capital city. This Capital city is directly under you. The women want to know what is happening in this Capital city. No woman is safe in this Capital city. So, Sir, through you, we want an assurance from the hon. Home Minister to take some steps to ensure safety of women in this country.

Sir, there is a blame game going on between the State Government, the hon. Chief Minister, the police officials and the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is not

going to help women in this country. We want strict action, we want immediate action and we want assurance. I want to put some concrete suggestions, through you, to the hon. Home Minister. (1) All DTC and private buses should be fitted with surveillance cameras as a precondition for licenses. (2) The civil defence volunteers should be deployed along with the police force to patrol the streets and localities. (3) People's Committee including representatives of women organisations should be formed and attached with every police station to take up crimes against women. (4) Speedy justice to the victims and exemplary punishment for criminals must be ensured. (5) The cases fail in court and culprits escape punishment during trial on technical grounds due to shoddy manner in which the investigation is done by the police, that should be stopped. The police should be sensitised to conduct scientific investigation and proper recording of evidence. Fast track courts should be set up in all districts to take up cases against women in an exclusive manner. The last point is, young boys should be educated in school itself to treat women as equal citizens. We want change in the mindset of the society.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): सर, दिल्ली में जब भी कोई बलात्कार की घटना घटती है तो हर बार हम सदन में अपनी चिंता, अपना आक्रोश व्यक्त करते हैं। हम इस विषय पर सदन में चाहे कितना भी आक्रोश व्यक्त कर लें, चाहे कितने भी sound bytes दे दें, लेकिन दिल्ली की सड़कों की हकीकत पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। जिस स्थल पर एक 23 साल की बेटी का बलात्कार हुआ, उसी स्थल पर *Headlines Today* की एक महिला पत्रकार तहकीकात करने के लिए जाती है। मुझसे किसी ने कहा कि वह स्वयं DCP की पत्नी है। एक गाड़ी में चार-पांच लड़के आते हैं और उनको परेशान करते हैं। यह महिला पत्रकार खैर मनाती है कि thank God a male cameraman was with me, so I was protected. इस सदन में बार-बार सदस्यों ने कहा कि हम चाहे कितना भी आक्रोश व्यक्त कर लें, दिल्ली का सच यह है कि यहां जो दरिंदे हैं, उन्हें कानून का खौफ नहीं है।

सर, यह सोचकर मेरे रोंगटे हो जाते हैं कि जिस बस में लड़की का बलात्कार हुआ, वह एक स्कूल बस थी। जिन दरिंदे ने लड़की का बलात्कार किया, वे सभी बच्चों को स्कूल लेकर जाते हैं। आज दिल्ली में दो लाख से भी ज्यादा बसें public transport system में ply कर रही हैं। आज रेणुका जी ने कहा कि हमें above party lines camaraderie की भावना से इस विषय पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए। एक महिला सदस्य होने के नाते मैं एक बहन से कहना चाहती हूं कि हम नवम्बर, 2010 से दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर से निवेदन करते आ रहे हैं कि आप PCR vans की गश्त बढ़ाइए, foot patrolling ज्यादा करवाइए। इसके साथ

[श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी]

ही आप महिला संगठनों के साथ मिलकर मासिक समीक्षा करवाइए कि आपके काम से क्या क्राइम घट रहा है या बढ़ रहा है। हमने दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर से यह भी निवेदन किया था कि आप एक quick response team बनाइए। इस सबके बावजूद हमारे किसी भी निवेदन पर गौर नहीं किया गया। दिल्ली में 2010 से लेकर 2011 तक sexual harassment के केसेज में 120 प्रतिशत की बढ़त हुई है। आज भी दिल्ली में ऐसी बहुत सी बेटियां हैं, जिनको जब छेड़ा गया तो उनसे पुलिस के कर्मचारी ने कहा कि आपको छेड़ा ही है, बलात्कार तो नहीं किया। सर, दिल्ली में एक SHO का बयान है कि अगर महिला का बलात्कार होता है तो उसके कपड़ों का दोष है, उस दरिंदे का दोष नहीं है जो बलात्कार करता है। अभी यहां एक महिला सदस्य ने कहा कि आप DTC बस में CCTV लगवाइए।

सर, दिल्ली में सरकार हर अपराध के बाद घोषणाएं करती है और इसकी घोषणा भी हो चुकी है कि DTC बसों में CCTV लगेंगे, लेकिन सत्य यह है कि आज तक DTC बस में CCTV लगाने की क्लियरेंस नहीं मिली है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, आप मुझे time up कह रहे हैं, the time should be up for criminals, not for Members of Parliament discussing this issue.

दिल्ली में public transport service में ऐसे आठ हजार लोगों के चालान किए गए हैं, जो illegally बसें चला रहे हैं। मेरा आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि ऐसे कितने लोगों के लाइसेंस जब्त किए हैं? हमने बार-बार आग्रह किया है कि आप महिला पुलिस की भर्ती ज्यादा कीजिए। हमारे इस निवेदन पर किसने नज़र डाली है और किसने इस निवेदन को स्वीकारा है?

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: सर, 36 घंटे में 23 साल की लड़की का बलात्कार होता है, 6 साल की बच्ची का बलात्कार होता है। बार-बार बलात्कार इस देश की राजधानी में इसलिए हो रहे हैं...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: *

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है। It is not going on record.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record, my dear sister. आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है, यह रेकॉर्ड में नहीं आ रहा है। Now, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह जो निंदनीय घटना घटित हुई है, एक लड़की के साथ उसके दोस्त की उपस्थिति में एक ट्रांसपोर्ट व्हिकल के अन्दर उसका जो गैंग रेप हुआ है, इसकी जितनी निंदा की जाए, इसकी जितनी भर्त्सना की जाए, उतनी कम है। हम सब लोग यहाँ शर्मसार हैं।

सर, हमारा देश ऋषि-मुनियों का देश है। यहां संस्कार है, संस्कृति है, महिलाओं का सम्मान होता है, देवियों की पूजा-अर्चना होती है, भगवान के नाम के आगे देवी का नाम लगा रहता है, राम के आगे सीता, कृष्ण के आगे राधा, सीताराम, राधाकृष्ण। सर, देश के कई इलाकों में छोटी बच्चियों के पिता और भाई उनके पैर छूते हैं, उनकी चरण वंदना करते हैं। ऐसा हमारा देश है। यहां हर 40 किलोमीटर पर एक अलग भाषा, एक अलग परिवेश, एक अलग संस्कार होते हुए भी जिस तरह से गुलदस्ते में विभिन्न फूल होते हैं और गुलदस्ता एक रहता है, ऐसा हमारा देश है, ऐसी हमारी संस्कृति है। अगर वहां पर इस तरह की घटनाएं घटित होती हैं, तो यह हम सबके लिए बहुत ही निंदनीय और शर्मनाक है। मैं सम्मानित सदन से कहना चाहती हूं कि दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। सरकारें कोई भी हों, सरकारें किसी की भी हों, लेकिन अगर महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, तो यह हम सबके लिए शर्मनाक है। अगर मैं बात करूं मध्य प्रदेश की, अगर मैं बात करूं दिल्ली की, तो सरकारें भिन्न हैं, यहां कांग्रेस की सरकार है, तो मध्य प्रदेश में बीजेपी की सरकार है। महिला अत्याचार में वहां पहला नम्बर है, तो दिल्ली के अन्दर भी, यहां अत्याचार हो रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't bring in politics here.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: दिल्ली के अन्दर भी, यहां अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring in politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't bring in politics here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: मैं दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर बात करना चाहती हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आप सदन की संवेदनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijaylaxmiji, don't bring in politics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: मैं दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर बात करना चाहती हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: मैं दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर बात करना चाहती हूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, ये किस भाषा का प्रयोग कर रही हैं? क्या बलात्कार में राज्यों की
होड़ लगेगी? ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने दिल्ली की भी बात की है।
...(व्यवधान).... मैंने दिल्ली की भी बात की है। मैं दिल्ली की भी बात कर रही हूँ कि दिल्ली
के अन्दर भी ये घटनाएं घटित हो रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, cutting across party lines, cutting across
gender, we are condemning an issue. ...(Interruptions)... That should not be made
...(Interruptions)... on each other. That is lowering down our concern.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us not bring in politics here. Don't bring
politics into this discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है ...(व्यवधान).... It is not going on
record.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान).... हो गया, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान).... Please take
your seat. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... You are
my sister. Please listen to the brother. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I feel so depressed
with this incident. Not just myself, but all the women in this country have the
same feeling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not just women, but all the people are one in this.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: All the people in the country are affected by this incident. It is horrifying to know how a 23-year old physiotherapist was gangraped in Delhi. I just wish to bring to the notice of the august House about the gravity of the crime in the words of the doctors who attended to her. The doctors said, "We have never seen a victim of sexual harassment subjected to such brutality." This single observation is enough to gauge the intensity of the crime. I feel very sorry that such an incident is happening in this country. जिस देश में महिलाओं की पूजा करते हैं, उनका सम्मान करते हैं, उस देश में ऐसा इंसिडेंट होना बहुत दुःख की बात है। ऐसे इंसिडेंट को रोकने के लिए गवर्नमेंट को बहुत सारे स्टेप्स लेने होंगे। I have no hesitation to say that Delhi has become the rape capital of the country. If you look at the statistics of the last three years, this becomes clear. In 2010, 507 cases were reported in Delhi. This went up to 572 in 2011 and, until today, that is, December, 2012, 635 rape cases have been reported. So many people, including young girls, come to this capital city from other States. It is very bad to hear such a thing happening in this city.

Sir, the first suggestion which I would like to make is that a special court should be set up and cases should be decided in a time-bound manner. Secondly, it is unfortunate that even after two days of the incident, the Delhi Police has only arrested the driver of the bus, but has failed to arrest the remaining four or six culprits. Sir, it is not for the first time that such an incident has happened in this area. Earlier, on the Nelson Mandela Road, one journalist, Mrs. Viswanathan, also was killed. This clearly shows that this area is notorious and an *adda* for culprits. I am given to understand from newspaper reports that the accused belong to Mahipalpur or Masoodpur village of Vasant Kunj. Sir, women nowadays feel unsafe at any place and at any time. So, we have to take care of them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only three minutes are allowed for each Member. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are five or six Members who have to speak. I request everybody to take two minutes so that we can finish it off.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): I will take less than that Sir, but, I must put on record that we must not reduce what has now become a national epidemic to individual incidents alone. The attack against women has reached

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

national epidemic proportions which is beyond the abilities to control of even the best police force in the world. I cannot however excuse the police forces, but we must don't go on expecting some miraculous solution either from the Hon. Home Minister of the nation or from Home Ministers of the State. We have to face up to the problem that we have got a monstrous national crisis on our hands. It is an epidemic which has violently attacked this nation. It is not going to go away easily. I must put on record my acknowledgement to the media for significantly highlighting this issue and broadcasting how it is spreading like wild fire across the length and breadth of this country. I am putting a suggestion for the consideration of the Home Minister that we should set up a National Commission for Protection of Women. We are not going to have instant solutions. Rape and molestation of women are a major challenge. We cannot blame anybody other than the people of India for what is happening in this country, and which has gone beyond control. No amount of speeches will do. Hon. Home Minister, please consider setting up a National Commission for Protection of Women because we cannot blame policemen, we cannot blame politicians, we cannot blame all the young people in this country. We cannot blame the entertainment industry either. The problem is a social challenge. Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity because I am deeply, deeply hurt, and I cannot see a light at the end of the tunnel. I go along with every Member in this House. Don't treat this major crisis as a question and answer session. Thank you.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you very much, Sir. We are very deeply shocked to hear about yesterday's incident. Delhi is our National Capital. In our National Capital, our mothers, sisters are not getting protection. They are not safe. If our mothers and sisters are not getting protection in our own capital, then, from where can they get justice and protection? Sir, I remember the days, on many occasions we have seen in Delhi, female members and girls coming from the North-Eastern Region are facing the same problem. And all the time when this type of tragic incident takes place, we discuss the matter and after discussing the matter we forget it. We never take any action on anybody. I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister. A few days back, a few Manipuri students from North-Eastern Region were assaulted in Delhi. What action has the Home Minister taken, let me know. Till now, no action has been taken against the culprit. We are always just discussing. We are not doing anything. So, every day, this type of crime is increasing. Today, again, we are discussing here. By tomorrow we will

forget. So, it is a time not to criticize anybody and it is the time not to politicise the issue. It is time for the Government to take it seriously and take a serious action against the culprits who have done these type of activities to our mothers and sisters. My only suggestion is: amend the Constitution, amend the law. Kindly include capital punishment against those people who are doing this type of dirty action. Capital punishment is the only option. My suggestion is, kindly amend the Constitution and give capital punishment for the culprits. Thank you, Sir.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, ये जो बहुत ही terrible घटना हुई, इसका ताल्लुक किसी पार्टी के केस के साथ नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारी बहनों, बेटियों का केस है। जिस देश में रानी झांसी जैसी बहादुर औरतें हुईं और माता सीता और सावित्री जैसी औरतें हुईं, उस देश में आज हम हमारी बहनों, बेटियों को स्कूल या कॉलेज में अकेली भेज नहीं सकते और कहीं कोई ड्यूटी पर अकेली नहीं जा सकती है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यह है कि कंट्री का जो लॉ है, उसकी फीयर खत्म हो चुका है। इसलिए, पहला प्वाइंट यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा लॉ ऐसा होना चाहिए, जिसके डर से ऐसा जुर्म करने वाले लोग कांपें। उसके लिए हमें एक स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाना चाहिए और उस स्पेशल कोर्ट के जज लेडी जज होने चाहिए। दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि इसके लिए जो सजा होनी चाहिए, वह ऐसा life imprisonment होना चाहिए कि एक बार जेल गया, तो फिर बाहर नहीं आना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं हो कि आज गया और कल आ गया। जब हम ऐसा सख्त कानून बनाएंगे, तब ये लोग डरेंगे।

जिस देश में इतनी बहादुर लेडीज़ हुई हैं, उस देश में इस तरह के हालात हो रहे हैं। यहां हम न हमारी बेटी को स्कूल भेज सकते हैं, न कॉलेज भेज सकते हैं। कितने ऐसे incident तो नोट में आते ही नहीं हैं, जो नोट में आते हैं, वे बहुत कम हैं। यह एक दिन की बात हो, तो कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन यह हर दूसरे दिन होता है और देश के हर कोने में होता है।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या इतनी देर के बाद भी किसी ने नोट लिया कि यह जो लॉ फोर्स एजेंसीज हैं या जो concerned officers हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई हुई। दिन-प्रति दिन इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, लेकिन इसका एक दिन बयान आया, दूसरे दिन यह प्रेस में आया और तीसरे दिन बात खत्म हो जाती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। अगर एक के खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्रवाई होगी, तो फिर यह बात रुकेगी। इतनी बड़ी जो घटना हुई है, हम सभी को इसका दुःख है। हम उसकी निंदा करते हैं और सरकार से कहना चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए सख्त से सख्त कानून का प्रावधान किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, जैसा कि अभी हमारे भाई साहब ने कहा, यह एक epidemic हो गया है और उसमें न रिश्ते की कोई पाकीज़गी रह गई है, न उम्र की कोई कैद रह गई है, किसी किस्म की कोई पाबंदी नहीं रह गई है। लगता है कि इंसान हैवान से भी बदतर हो गया है, जानवर से भी बदतर हो गया है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि पहले के जमाने में बच्चों को जो संस्कार दिए जाते थे, वे अब नहीं हैं। आज से पहले का जो जमाना था, उसमें एक ज्वाइंट फैमिली सिस्टम था, जिसमें अगर मां-बाप नहीं थे, तो बच्चे के character building में बूढ़ियां भी योगदान देती थीं। आज मां-बाप वर्किंग कपल हैं, बच्चे नौकरों पर पड़े हुए हैं, उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है कि वे कहां जा रहे हैं, क्या कर रहे हैं। तीसरा है तालीम का मसला और चौथा यह कि उस जमाने में हरेक मज़हब की तालीम दी जाती थी, जिसमें बच्चों का character building होता था। आज ये सारी चीजें खत्म हो गई हैं। आप सिर्फ पुलिस वाले के जरिए, सरकार के जरिए इस लानत को नहीं रोक सकते हैं, इसलिए इसके लिए हम सबको मिल कर एक ऐसी चीज़ बनानी चाहिए, जिससे हमारे देश की औरतों का गौरव बना रहे। औरत के पास क्या चीज होती है? सिर्फ एक वह चीज है, जिसके लिए वह बेबस होती है और ताकत के सामने उसको मरना पड़ता है। यह attempt to murder का नहीं, बल्कि मर्डर का केस होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह मर्डर तो है ही। जिस बच्ची के साथ यह जुल्माना हरकत होती है, वह एक चलती-फिरती लाश होती है, तो मर्डर और उसमें क्या फर्क है? इन तमाम चीज़ों से आपने यह अंदाजा किया कि आज जो कानून हैं, वे नाकाफी हैं। वे इस लानत से छुट्टी दिलाने के लिए नाकाफी हैं। कानून वही असर करता है, जिसकी respect समाज करता है। मैं इसकी एक मिसाल देना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहां इतनी जालिमाना रस्म सती की थी। उसके खिलाफ आपने कानून बनाया और हर शख्स मानता है कि वह जालिमाना रस्म थी और समाज ने उसको accept किया। आपने रेप के खिलाफ भी कानून बनाया, लेकिन इसको कोई नहीं मानता है। इसमें बहुत सी चीजें involved हैं। आज आपने वक्त कम दिया है, लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ कि यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिसके ऊपर पूरी गंभीरता के साथ विचार होना चाहिए। हम लोगों के जमाने में बच्चों में तालीम के साथ जो तरबियत होती थी, आज वह चीज नहीं है। ये तमाम चीज़ें मिल कर आज एक नासूर बन चुकी हैं। मैं सबसे आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि तमाम बहस के बाद आपने अंदाजा किया कि आज के क़ानून इस लानत को दूर करने के लिए नाकाफी हैं। यह जरूरी है कि हम स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाएं, फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाएं, then and there उस मुजरिम को exemplary सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए। यह इतना heinous crime है कि जब तक आप सज़ा नहीं देंगे, तब तक इस लानत से छुटकारा मिलने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे मुल्क के किसी भी हिस्से में रेप हो, वह इंसानियत के माथे पर एक धब्बा है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैडम, आपका टाइम खتم हो गया।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई: यह देश हमेशा अमन, शांति और संस्कार के लिए मशहूर रहा है और आज इस देश के गौरव को बचाने के लिए...

श्री उपसभापति: मैडम, आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया। अब यह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं आ रहा है। The mike is off. This is not coming on record.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई: *

†[محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ) : سر، جیسا ابھی ہمارے بھائی صاحب نے کہا، یہ ایک epidemic ہو گیا ہے اور اس میں نہ رشتے کی کوئی پاکیزگی رہ گئی ہے، نہ عمر کی کوئی قید رہ گئی ہے، کسی قسم کی کوئی پابندی نہیں رہ گئی ہے۔ لگتا ہے کہ انسان حیوان سے بھی بدتر ہو گیا ہے، جانور سے بھی بدتر ہو گیا ہے۔ میں آپ سے کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ پہلے کے زمانے میں بچوں کو جو سنسکار دئے جاتے تھے، وہ اب نہیں ہیں۔ آج سے پہلے کا جو زمانہ تھا، اس میں ایک جوائنٹ فیملی سسٹم تھا، جس میں اگر مل باپ نہیں تھے، تو بچے کے character building میں بوڑھیاں بھی یوگدان دیتی تھیں۔ آج مل باپ working couple ہیں، بچے نوکروں پر پڑے ہوئے ہیں، ان کو کوئی پوچھنے والا نہیں ہے کہ وہ کہاں جا رہے ہیں، کیا کر رہے ہیں۔

تیسرا ہے تعلیم کا مسئلہ اور چوتھا یہ کہ اس زمانے میں ہر ایک مذہب کی تعلیم دی جاتی تھی، جس میں بچوں کا character building ہوتا تھا۔ آج یہ ساری چیزیں ختم ہو گئی ہیں۔ آپ صرف پولیس والے کے ذریعے، سرکار کے ذریعے اس لعنت کو نہیں روک سکتے ہیں، اس لئے اس کے لئے ہم سب کو مل کر ایک ایسی چیز بنانی چاہئے، جس سے ہمارے دیش کی عورتوں کا 'گورو' بنا رہے۔ عورت کے پاس کیا چیز ہوتی ہے؟ صرف ایک وہ چیز ہے، جس کے لئے وہ بے بس ہوتی ہے اور طاقت کے سامنے اس کو مرنا پڑتا ہے۔ یہ attempt of

*Not recorded.

†[Transliteration of Urdu Script.]

murder کا نہیں، بلکہ مرڈر کا کیس ہونا چاہئے، کیوں کہ یہ مرڈر تو ہے ہی۔ جس بچی کے ساتھ یہ ظلمانہ حرکت ہوئی ہے، وہ ایک چلتی پھرتی لاش ہوئی ہے، تو مرڈر اور اس میں کیا فرق ہے؟ ان تمام چیزوں سے آپ نے یہ اندازہ کیا کہ آج کے جو قانون ہیں، وہ ناکافی ہیں۔ وہ اس لعنت سے چھٹی دلائے کے لئے ناکافی ہے۔ قانون وہی اثر کرتا ہے، جس کی respect سماج کرتا ہے۔ میں اس کی ایک مثال دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ ہمارے یہاں اتنی ظالمانہ رسم 'ستی' کی تھی۔ اس کے خلاف آپ نے قانون بنایا اور ہر شخص مانتا ہے کہ وہ ظالمانہ رسم تھی اور سماج نے اس کو accept کیا۔ آپ نے ریپ کے خلاف بھی قانون بنایا، لیکن اس کو کوئی نہیں مانتا ہے۔ اس میں بہت سی چیزیں involved ہیں۔ آج آپ نے وقت کم دیا ہے، لیکن میں سمجھتی ہوں، کہ ایک ایسا وقت ہے، جس کے اوپر پوری گمبھیرتا کے ساتھ وجار ہونا چاہئے۔ ہم لوگوں کے زمانے میں بچوں میں تعلیم کے ساتھ جو تربیت ہوئی تھی، آج وہ چیز نہیں ہے۔ یہ تمام چیزیں مل کر آج ایک ناسور بن چکی ہیں۔ میں سب سے آخری بات یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ تمام بحث کے بعد آپ نے اندازہ کیا کہ آج کے قانون اس لعنت کو دور کرنے کے لئے ناکافی ہیں۔ یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم اسپیشل کورٹس بنائیں، فاسٹ ٹریک کورٹس بنائیں، then and there اس مجرم کو exemplary سزا ملنی چاہئے۔ یہ اتنا heinous crime ہے کہ جب تک آپ سزا نہیں دیں گے، تب تک اس لعنت سے چھٹکارہ ملنے والا نہیں ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہمارے ملک کے کسی بھی حصے میں ریپ ہو، وہ انسانیت کے ماتھے پر ایک دھبہ ہے۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : میٹم اپ کا ٹائم ختم ہو گیا۔

محترمہ محسنہ قدوانی : یہ دیش ہمیشہ امن، شائتی اور سنسکار کے لئے مشہور
رہا ہے اور آج اس دیش کے گورو کو بچانے کے لئے۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : میڈم آپ کا ٹائم سماپت ہو گیا۔ اب یہ ریکارڈ پر نہیں آ رہا ہے۔

The mike is off. This is not coming on record.

محترمہ محسنہ قدوانی : *

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is a great shame; it is a great concern for the entire nation. Our women are not safe. Our children are not safe. I join the entire House in expressing my anguish in condemning the heinous crime that took place in the National Capital of Delhi.

Sir, it should be a collective social responsibility to protect our women and children. It should also be the specific responsibility of the Police and the law-enforcing authorities to protect our women and children. Sir, if the dignity of the last woman is not protected, whether in Delhi or elsewhere in the country, we cannot claim that we are a civilized nation. We cannot claim that we are a civilized society, and it worries me to think that our collective consciousness has become so sick that it does not express anger and condemnation effectively on all these matters.

Sir, in this regard, I fully associate myself with my hon. colleague from the Left, Dr. Seema, in demanding that the Home Ministry takes up this issue very seriously and considers these suggestions positively so that our women are protected in the National Capital of Delhi.

Sir, I am the father of a daughter. Whether I am in an intense debate in Parliament or outside Parliament, whether I am in a campaign or agitation, at the back of my mind, looking at the reports emanating from Delhi, I always get worried for my daughter. Maybe, it is the same feeling with all our Members, with all the right-thinking people. We should collectively think how to address this menace, how to address these crimes, and the Home Ministry has a special task at its

*Not recorded.

[Shri D. Raja]

hands. I would appeal to the Home Minister to consider the suggestions made by all the Members, cutting across party lines. We will have to protect our women and children. Only then can we claim that we are a nation of Buddha and Gandhi, and we are a country with an ancient civilization and culture. Sir, this is my appeal. The Home Ministry must act and set an example. The national Capital is with him. If things change in the national Capital, it would send the right message across the country, for the future of our women and children.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this discussion is not a vent for feelings provoked by a recent incident. I hope the outcomes of this discussion would send the message across this country that such heinous crimes would not happen again in this country. The Home Ministry must be having all the statistics, but what is more worrisome, which I want to share with this august House, is the place of the crime and the time when it happened. It is not at the stroke of midnight in a remotest part of the country. It is in the capital of this nation, at 9 p.m. in a moving vehicle. Sir, every eighteen hours, there is a rape in Delhi itself. In 2011 itself, there were 568 registered rape cases and there could be many unregistered cases.

Sir, what is more worrisome is that there have been ten rapes in moving vehicles in Delhi in the past ten years; out of which, four have happened in this year. This shows that the law and order situation in Delhi is deteriorating.

Mr. Minister, we would like to share our feelings and we need a response. If this had happened in a State, you would have entrusted the responsibility to the State Government as the maintenance of law and order is with them. But, it has happened in a Union Territory and we repose our confidence in you.

Sir, I think, you will recall an incident which happened in this country where a nurse was sexually harassed and she went into coma and suffered for more than twelve years and succumbed very recently, who was taken care of by the nurses and doctors; the hospital had provided a separate room for her, to look after her. But, Sir, what is to be noted here is, the culprit, who was behind it, led a normal life whereas the victim was suffering for years together under coma. But, the culprit was released after a few years and he was scot-free in Delhi without the

identification of who he was and what he had committed. He was just like any common man. What could we expect from you now? We are making a simple appeal to you. I share the concerns of all the Members. We all have ladies in our homes who go out. If it happens anywhere, first of all, such a thing should not happen; if it happens in Delhi at an odd hour, that too repeatedly, is a serious thing. I wish, such a thing should not come for discussion in future. It means, your stringent action should send such a message across the country that if any person involves in such a crime, he will be severely dealt with. We expect the Home Minister to deal with this with an iron hand. I think, all the measures will be taken by you in this regard which will send strong signals to all against committing such a crime in future. I hope, such a measure would work as a model to all other States as well.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since Shri Avinash Khanna has given the original notice, I am calling him. About the rest, I will decide later.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we are sitting for a long time and some of us are diabetic. Please adjourn for lunch. If something happens, it will not be nice. Let the discussion continue after the break. Many Members left without permission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since I called Shri Avinash Khanna, let him complete. After two minutes, let us break for lunch.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA (Bihar): Sir, it seems there is a problem. Our party is not given a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you about the problem after this.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Even last time also we were not given an opportunity. I am sorry to say so.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Guptaji, it is not like that. His letter came very late. I have kept it here and I am going to call him. ...(*Interruptions*)... My worry is that he will have just three minutes. I will call him.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): धन्यवाद सर। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ जिन्होंने खुले मन से इस डिस्कशन को इतना लम्बा और सभी मेंबर्स के सेंटिमेंट जानने का इतना बड़ा हृदय दिखाया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सर, अभी कुछ मेंबर्स ने इस समस्या को सिर्फ लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की समस्या नहीं, बल्कि धार्मिक और सामाजिक समस्या के रूप में भी पेश किया है। सर, जब हम इतिहास देखते हैं तो जानते हैं कि भगवान राम के समय में एक घटना हुई थी तो लंका का दहन हो गया था। भगवान कृष्ण के समय में द्रौपदी का चीर हरण हुआ था तो पाण्डवों और कौरवों के बीच कितना बड़ा युद्ध हुआ था। सर, ये जो घटनाएं हैं, ये लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की घटनाएं न होकर मान-सम्मान की भी घटनाएं हैं। सर, जब मैंने दिल्ली के बारे में या देश के बारे में एक सर्वे को पढ़ा कि वूमेन का कैसा स्टेटस है, तो मेरे रोंगटे खड़े हो गए। भारत दुनिया में चौथा ऐसा देश है, जहां महिलाएं सब से असुरक्षित हैं। हम महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान की बात करते हैं, लेकिन दुनिया में यह उनके लिए चौथा सब से असुरक्षित देश है।

अब हमें क्या करना होगा? सर, राजस्थान में एक ट्रिस्ट के साथ रेप हुआ, तो उस समय सरकार ने इसे एक ऐसा केस बनाया था जिसमें फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट ने सिर्फ दो-तीन महीनों में ही अपराधी को सजा दी थी। इसलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस सीरियस डंग से इस मामले पर चर्चा हुई है, वह संसद को बताएं कि कब इस केस का चालान पेश होगा और कब तक उसकी conviction देश के सामने आएगी? सर, इस विषय पर बहुत ही गंभीरतापूर्वक चर्चा हुई है, इसलिए उतनी ही गंभीरता से पुलिस और सभी को efforts करने चाहिए ताकि मामले में जल्दी चालान पेश हो और अपराधियों को सजा भी जल्दी मिले।

सर, एक सर्वे के अनुसार दिल्ली में 45 परसेंट छेड़खानी की घटनाओं को प्रोसेस नहीं किया गया। क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि दिल्ली बहुत असुरक्षित हो गयी है? क्या बाहर से आने वाले लोग यहां अपने को असुरक्षित महसूस करेंगे? इसलिए आपको इस बारे में जबर्दस्त चिंता करनी होगी। मेरे एक क्वेश्चन में आपने जवाब दिया है कि ऐसे मामलों में conviction rate बहुत कम है। वर्ष 2009 में 21000 के ऊपर केस दर्ज हुए जिस में से सिर्फ 22000 केस रजिस्टर हुए, फिर 24000 केस रजिस्टर हुए, लेकिन rate of conviction, दिन-प्रति-दिन कम हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... No use of saying. It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record.

श्री अविनाशराय खन्ना:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I want the advice from the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are three-four names. If I allow all requests — there are

*Not recorded.

at least half-a-dozen names — then it will take time. One request pending is of Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. After Shri Ram Kripal Yadav is allowed, should we go for reply, or, what should we do? ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, I am telling you to take only three minutes. That is my worry with you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, you speak. Only three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... You speak. You don't look at them. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; let that be over.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, कल की घटना से सिर्फ दिल्ली ही नहीं सचमुच में पूरा देश शर्मसार हो गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कहीं भी देश में बलात्कार की घटना हो, गैंगरेप की घटना हो तो निश्चित तौर पर हम सब लोग शर्मसार हो जाते हैं। सर, मुझे यह जानकर बहुत दुख और आश्चर्य हुआ कि दो घंटे तक रेप करने के बाद वह बस लगातार साउथ दिल्ली के कई इलाकों में जाती रही। वह कई रेड लाइट्स से निकली, कई पुलिस पोस्ट्स से निकली, लेकिन वह पकड़ में नहीं आयी। यह बात निश्चित तौर पर जाहिर करती है कि यहां की विधि व्यवस्था कैसी है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समस्या लगातार बढ़ रही है और अब यह पूरे देश में बढ़ रही है। मैं जिस प्रदेश बिहार से आता हूँ, वहां पिछले 7 से 8 वर्षों में 7008 रेप व गैंगरेप की घटनाएं हुई हैं। यह चिंता का विषय है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... हमारा समाज कहां जा रहा है और हमारी मानसिकता कहां जा रही है? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। जहां पुलिस कमिश्नर ऐसे मामलों में नकारा साबित हो, अक्षम साबित हो, उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। ऐसे एस.एच.ओ. पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई, इस की जानकारी होनी चाहिए। महोदय, ऐसे गैंग-रेप केस में पकड़े गए अभियुक्त का चेहरा टी.वी. व समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से सार्वजनिक किया जाना चाहिए ताकि दोबारा कोई ऐसा अपराध करने की हिम्मत न कर सके। ऐसे 15-20 सालों से पेंडिंग केसेज जो रेप से संबंधित हैं, उन्हें फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स बनाकर अपराधियों को सजा दिलवायी जानी चाहिए ताकि वह फिर ऐसा दुष्कर्म करने का साहस न कर सके। मैं निश्चित तौर पर इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि अभी आई.पी.सी. के अंतर्गत ऐसे केसेज में जो उपलब्ध सजा है, वह नाकाफी है। माननीय मंत्री जी हिम्मत करने का काम कीजिए और गैंग रेप या रेप में जो सम्मिलित होने वाले अभियुक्त हों, उनको निश्चित तौर पर मौत की सजा दिलाने का काम करवाइए। कानून में ऐसा उपबंध करने का काम कीजिए। आपको ऐसा साहस लेना होगा और हम सब लोगों को अपनी मानसिकता बदलने की आवश्यकता होगी। जो इस तरह के कुकर्म में शामिल हो रहे हैं, जिससे समाज का स्तर गिर रहा है, उनके खिलाफ निश्चित तौर पर हम सब लोगों के प्रयास से यह काम होना चाहिए। *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is over. It is not going on record. Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: टाइम ओवर, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: जी। You take your seat.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have a request to make. There are five to six Members who are yet to speak. The matter is important. Give a half-an-hour lunch break so that we can have some lunch because when the hon. Minister will speak, naturally, some clarifications will be sought by some of us, at least, therefore, he should be given the fullest time possible. I humbly request you to give a half-an-hour lunch break and we will come back at 2.30.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*... The Home Minister did not hear what you were telling ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Home Minister, I am suggesting that as this is an important matter, a few Members are yet to speak and you need to give a proper reply, some clarifications may also be sought by hon. Members, give a half-an-hour break for lunch, and Immediately thereafter, we resume.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I have no problem. In the beginning itself I had said that it is a very serious matter and let the House discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He was very liberal. He said that every Member can speak. That is why we extended the discussion.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He should be liberal but tough with the police.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for half-an-hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Till 2.30.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, till 2.30.

The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

چौधری منور سلیم (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश में महिलाओं के साथ जो कुछ घटित हो रहा है, वह भारत के इतिहास को देखने के बाद दुःखी कर देता है। हमारे देहात में कहावत है कि बहन, बेटी और ज़मीन सबकी होती है। जब किसी बेटी की अस्मत् लुटती है, तो लगता है कि जैसे किसी ने अपनी बेटी को नाजाइज़ लूट लिया हो, जब किसी बहन के साथ छेड़खानी होती है, तो लगता है, जैसे किसी ने अपनी बहन को छेड़ दिया हो।

उपसभापति महोदय, यहां रस्मी निंदा दिन भर से हो रही है, आधा दिन हो चुका है, मैं कुछ बुनियादी बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यहां संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने अपने संविधान में 117 संशोधन कर दिए हैं, मैं जिस mythology को मानने वाला हूं, उसमें बलात्कारी की सज़ा, सज़ा-ए-मौत है और ऐसी सज़ा है कि जिसमें अपराधी को संगसार करने का हुक्म है, इतने पत्थर मारो कि उसकी जान सिसक-सिसककर निकले। मैं इस ऐवाने बाला से, इस महान सदन से आज अनुरोध करता हूं कि एक बुनियादी परिवर्तन आना चाहिए और बलात्कारी की सज़ा, सज़ा-ए-मौत मुत्तख़ब होनी चाहिए। हमें संविधान में इसके लिए एक संशोधन करना चाहिए, ताकि एक बुनियादी परिवर्तन आए। मुझे जिन तकरीरों ने यहां मुतास्सिर किया, मैं सोचता हूं कि हमें अपने घर जाकर उनकी चर्चा करनी चाहिए। उनमें खास तौर से बहन स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी और मोहसिना जी की तकरीर उल्लेखनीय है कि हमें अपने जीने के अंदाज़ को बदलना होगा। दिल्ली की बेटी के साथ जो कुछ घटित हुआ है, मैं उसकी निंदा करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह सदन एक बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाएगा और और एक ऐसा मज़बूत कानून बनाएगा, जिसे देखकर बलात्कारियों के रोंगटे खड़े होंगे। शुक्रिया।

†[چودھری منور سلیم (اُتر پردیش) : مائے اپ سبھا پتی جی، دیش میں مہیلاؤں کے ساتھ جو کچھ گھٹت ہو رہا ہے، وہ بھارت کے اٹیہاس کو دیکھنے کے بعد دکھی کر دیتا ہے۔ ہمارے دیہات میں کہاوٹ ہے کہ 'بہن، بیٹی اور زمین سب کی ہوتی ہے'۔ جب کسی بیٹی کی عصمت لٹتی ہے، تو لگتا ہے جیسے کسی نے اپنی بیٹی کو ناجائز لوٹ لیا ہو، جب کسی بہن کے ساتھ چھیڑخانی ہوتی ہے، تو لگتا ہے جیسے کسی نے اپنی بہن کو چھیڑ دیا ہو۔]

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، یہاں رسمی ننذا دن بھر سے ہو رہی ہے، آدھا دن ہو چکا ہے، میں کچھ بنیادی باتیں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہاں سنسڈئے کارنیہ منترالیہ میں راجیہ منتری جی بیٹھے ہیں۔ میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے اپنے سنودھان میں 117 سنشودھن کر دیے ہیں۔ میں جس mythology کو ماننے والا ہوں، اس میں بلاتکاری کی سزا، سزائے موت ہے اور ایسی سزا ہے کہ جس میں اپرادھی کو سنگسار کرنے کا حکم ہے۔ اتنے پتھر مارو کہ اس کی جان سسک-سسک کر نکلے۔ میں اس ایوان بالا سے، اس مہان سدن سے آج انورودھ کرتا ہوں کہ ایک بنیادی پریورتن آنا چاہئے اور بلاتکاری کی سزا، سزائے موت منتخب ہونی چاہئے۔ ہمیں سنودھان میں اس کے لئے ایک سنشودھن کرنا چاہئے، تاکہ ایک بنیادی پریورتن آئے۔ مجھے جن تقریروں نے یہاں متاثر کیا، میں سوچتا ہوں کہ ہمیں اپنے گھر جاکر ان کی چرچا کرنی چاہئے۔ ان میں خاص طور سے بہن اسمرتی زوبین ایرانی اور محسنہ جی کی تقریریں الیکھنئے ہیں کہ ہمیں اپنے جینے کے انداز کو بدلنا ہوگا۔ دہلی کی بیٹی کے ساتھ جو کچھ گھٹت ہوا ہے، میں اس کی ننذا کرتا ہوں اور امید کرتا ہوں کہ یہ سدن ایک بنیادی پریورتن لائے گا اور ایک ایسا مضبوط قانون بنائے گا، جسے دیکھ کر بلاتکاریوں کے رونگٹے کھڑے ہوں گے۔ شکریہ۔

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, the most cherished cultural value of *bhartiyas* is respect for womanhood. There is no greater heinous offence than sexual assault on a woman. That is why, Chief Justice Anand said that rape is worse than a murder. Unfortunately, on account of cultural degradation, this is happening. In fact, there is a book 'Hitopadesha' by Narayana. He has said why a man is like an animal.

"आहारनिद्राभयमैशुनंच ।

समान्यमेतत् पशुभिर्नराणम् ।

धर्मो हि तेषामधिको विशेषो

धर्मेण हीनाः पशुभिस्समानाः ।"

Consumption of food, sleep, fear and enjoyment of sex are common to man and animal. But, '*Dharma*' is a special attribute of man. Bereft of '*Dharma*', man is equal to animal. '*Dharma*' does not mean religion. '*Dharma*' means code of righteous conduct. If you don't teach code of righteous conduct to everyone from childhood, this is going to happen. During these 60 years, we have completely lost our cultural values. Sir, this year happens to be the 150th birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda. About hundred years ago, Swami Vivekananda had said, I will read out, "Shall India die?" — That means if our culture dies — "Then from the world all spirituality will be extinct, all moral perfection will be extinct, all sweet-souled sympathy for religion will be extinct, all ideality will be extinct and in its place will reign the duality of lust and luxury as the male and female deities, with money as its priest, fraud, force and competition as its ceremonies, and the human soul as its sacrifice." This is what Swami Vivekananda had said 100 years ago. That is what has happened. I, entirely, appreciate the statement made by Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai. Mohsinaji correctly identified and she said, "You are not giving *sanskar* to children through education. Moulding the character of each individual is the fundamental part of education." We have completely disregarded that. That is why, this is the state of affairs today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I fully agree with you.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: It had been pointed out in the Human Rights Conference that two-thirds of the rape cases go unreported. This is because of the humility that is going to be caused during trial and publicity. It is worse than death. In such cases, the victim has to suffer the trauma throughout life. Kautilya said, "संरुद्धस्य वा तत्रैव घातः।" The committer of the offence of rape should be killed on the spot. That is what Kautilya said. कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा होनी चाहिए। Sir, as far as women are concerned, trial is worse than the rape itself. Lawyers put embarrassing questions. Therefore, in camera proceedings should be done and heaviest punishment should be given.

डा. योगेन्द्र पी. त्रिवेदी: उपसभापति जी, बहुत बहस हो चुकी है, मैं ज्यादा तो नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, केवल एक-दो सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ। हमने बहुत कुछ सुना, legal deterrence की बहुत बात हुई, death sentence की बात हुई, life imprisonment की बात हुई, किसी ने कहा कि ऐसे लोगों का castration होना चाहिए, मगर we have seen that legal deterrence has not solved the problem. I agree with Mohsinaji that it is a deeper

[डा. योगेन्द्र पी. त्रिवेदी]

malady. The value system of our society is going down. All aspects of falling moral values should be taken into consideration. Family breakups, educational system breaking down, no stress on moral values, religion totally forgotten— all these things should be taken into consideration. और अशोक जी ने जो कहा है there should be a national commission to look into the falling moral values. This is something which is the need of the hour. One suggestion I would like to make is, and this is very important, that we, the Members of Parliament, are the role models for the society. हम लोगों को सात्विक ज़िंदगी जीनी चाहिए। हम कहीं भी जाएं, हम कुछ भी बोलें तो उसकी वैल्यू होनी चाहिए, उसका वज़न पड़ना चाहिए। जब हम लोग सात्विक जीवन जिएंगे, तभी हम दूसरों को inspire कर सकेंगे, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्नाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो घटना घटी है, यह बहुत शर्मनाक और दर्दनाक घटना है। जैसे अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति, जब 26 बच्चों को गोली मारी गयी, तब मेरा दिल टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो गया था और वे दूसरे दिन उनके घरों में उनके परिजनों से मिलने गए। वैसे ही भारत के इतिहास में यह जो घटना घटी है, इससे हम सब लोगों का सर झुकता है। As a Government in power, सत्ता में रह रही सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि समाज में भय हो। अगर भय नहीं होगा तो कानून कितने भी बन जाएं, उनका परिणाम नहीं निकलेगा। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि उस लेवल तक उठने की दृष्टि से सरकार अपनी कमजोरियों से कितना ऊपर आएगी, इसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना होगा। दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी देश की गरिमा है, अगर मेरी मां सिर उठाकर रहती है, तभी मैं दुनिया में सिर उठाकर रह सकता हूँ और तभी मेरी भारत मां दुनिया में सिर उठाएगी। अगर इस बात को सत्य करना है तो समाज में आज जो परिस्थिति बनी है, मीडिया के जरिए, अन्य माध्यमों से, advertisement से और कल्चरल वेल्यूज़ में गिरावट हो, उसको पुनः दुरुस्त करने की दृष्टि से सरकार सभी पार्टियों के साथ मिलकर initiative ले। उसकी तरफ ध्यान देकर सरकार को कोई नया रास्ता ढूँढ़ना होगा, तभी इस समस्या का निराकरण हो सकता है। इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, कल जो घटना घटी, वह घटना हमारे देश की सभ्यता और संस्कृति के ऊपर बलात्कार है, ऐसा मैं समझती हूँ। महोदय, मैं नॉर्थ ईस्ट से हूँ। वहां से जो लड़कियां यहां आती हैं, वे भी आज सेफ नहीं हैं, उनके साथ बहुत सी घटनाएं घटी हैं। ऐसी घटनाओं के लिए हम लोगों को तैयार रहना चाहिए। मैं जानना

चाहती हूँ कि जब ऐसी घटना घटती है तो पुलिस कहाँ रहती है? हमारे साथ, वीआईपीज़ के साथ, मंत्रियों के साथ इतनी सारी पुलिस और सिक्योरिटी रहती है, लेकिन जनता के लिए, हमारे देश की महिलाओं और लड़कियों के साथ जो हो रहा है, उनके लिए क्या सिक्योरिटी है, सरकार क्या कर रही है, होम मिनिस्टरी क्या कर रही है? उनके लिए सिक्योरिटी गार्ड्स देने चाहिए, उनके लिए पुलिस को काम करना चाहिए। सर, कल मेरा एक स्पेशल मेशन था। बेंगलुरु में मणिपुर की लड़की के साथ जो कुछ हुआ, उस समय क्या हुआ? पुलिस तब थी, लेकिन वह गुंडों को हेल्प कर रही थी, उन्हें सेव कर रही थी और जो नॉर्थ ईस्ट की लड़की थी, उसको harass कर रही थी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसे अपराधियों को कड़ी से कड़ी सज़ा देनी चाहिए ताकि आने वाले समय में इस तरह की घटनाएं न घटें, वे लोग डरें, इस प्रकार की सज़ा उनको मिलनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, it is really horrendous, it is really shameful, it is really barbaric that every 22 minutes a rape is committed in this *Bharat Mahan*, every 7 minutes a crime is committed against a woman whom we call mother — यो देवी सर्वभूतेषु मातृरूपेण संस्थिता — every 38 minutes a molestation takes place and every 102 minutes, a dowry death takes place. It is really horrendous that in our country such kinds of crimes are perpetrated against women. In Delhi, it has become fashionable to gangrape in a running car. I will remind this august House of a Swiss diplomat who after attending a cultural function in Sri Fort, when came out, she was picked up in a vehicle and gangraped, and still culprits have not been found out. She left India saying, 'India is unsafe for women and I am leaving this.' It is unsafe even now, and our hon. Minister has to ensure their safety, local police has to ensure their safety; and the matter of concern is, conviction is only 26 per cent. I am talking for last three years. Persistently, conviction is 26.4 per cent. That means, out of 100 culprits challaned, 76 go totally free. If that happens, where would be the fear, where would be the law and how would we have security for our women? Sir, I can't say anything more than this.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, with utmost humility, I must say that the society of human beings has gradually turned into a forest. The forests where wild animals reside are termed sanctuaries—*abharanya*. Sir, our society is unsafe for women. Let us set the exemplary punishment of death sentence to those who are identified as rapists. That would be my suggestion, Sir.

श्री जावेद अख्तर (नाम निर्देशित): सर, जो जुबानें में जानता हूं उनमें तो ऐसे शब्द नहीं हैं जिनमें इस वारदात और इस तरह की जो वारदातें हुई हैं, जो होती रहती हैं, उनके विरुद्ध उनकी निंदा की जा सके, ऐसे कोई शब्द नहीं हैं। लेकिन इसके बारे में बहुत संजीदगी से सोचने की जरूरत है। सिर्फ बात करना या सिर्फ इस पर अपना गुस्सा और गम दिखाना काफी नहीं है। इस समस्या को हमें दो लेवल पर देखना होगा - एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का क्या रोल है और सोसायटी का क्या रोल है? जब तक **police reforms** नहीं होंगे, जब तक पुलिस को **sensitize** नहीं किया जाएगा, यह प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व नहीं हो सकती। पिछले दिनों तहलका ने, मैं किसी शहर, किसी स्टेट का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, इस बारे में लोग जरा भावुक हो जाते हैं, 100 SHOs का इंटरव्यू किया और उनसे बात की और यह बता कर कि वे कोई रिसर्च कर रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनमें से ज्यादातर की राय यह थी कि जो औरतें बलात्कार की शिकायत करने आती हैं, वे या तो वेश्या होती है या वे इतने खराब किरदार की होती हैं कि जिसकी कोई हद नहीं, इसलिए कि कोई शरीफ औरत आकर शिकायत ही नहीं करेगी, यह पुलिस वालों की राय है। एक और स्टेट में, मैं उसका नाम नहीं लूंगा, वहां पर एक किस्सा हुआ कि एक औरत जिसके पति ने उसको इतना मारा कि उसका जबड़ा टूट गया, वह पूरी तरह से जख्मी हो गई थी, उसके फ्रेक्चर हो गये थे, वह पुलिस स्टेशन गयी। उससे पुलिस ऑफिसर पूछता है कि तुमने भी तो कुछ किया होगा, वह पागल तो नहीं है जो उसने तुझे मारा। उसने बताया कि मेरी गलती यह थी कि मैंने जो कपड़े अरगनी पर सूखने के लिए डाले थे, वे बारिश आने से पहले मैंने उतारे नहीं। उसने कहा देखा, मैं कह रहा था कि तुम्हारी कोई गलती होगी। जहां पुलिस की यह मानसिकता हो, जहां पुलिस की ऐसी अंडरस्टैंडिंग हो, वहां आप यह समझें कि कोई कार्यवाही होगी। आप जानते हैं कि **FIR** ही नहीं लिखी जाती है, अभी **recently** कई किस्से हुए हैं कि एक-एक **FIR** लिखवाने में महीनों लग जाते हैं। ऐसे किस्से सभी स्टेटों में होते रहते हैं। अगर **FIR** लिख भी ली जाये, तो पुलिस किस तरह से सोचती है, वह इस तरह के मामलों में कैसे इंटेरोगेशन करेगी, वह कैसे इन्वेस्टिगेशन करेगी, इसके बारे में आप सोच सकते हैं। इसके लिए **police reforms** की जरूरत है, उसके साथ जरूरी है कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं रोज़ नहीं बोलता हूं। **You have to take me seriously.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is no excuse for today. Your name was not there, but I allowed you. That is no excuse.

श्री जावेद अख्तर: ये जरूरी है कि उसको **sensitize** किया जाये, उन्हें एजुकेट किया जाये, इसमें **reforms** आना जरूरी है। हम सिर्फ एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और पुलिस को ब्लेम नहीं कर सकते। हम उस सोसायटी में रहते हैं, जहां हर सर्वे यह बताता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की 40 परसेंट औरतों को **domestic violence** सहना पड़ता है। हम उस सोसायटी में रहते हैं, जहां सर्वे किया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान के 62 परसेंट मर्द ये कहते हैं कि औरतों को कभी-

कभी मारने में क्या हर्ज़ है जहां 62 परसेंट मर्द यह कहते हैं कि अगर औरतें, लड़कियां skimpy कपड़े पहन कर सड़क पर आयें, तो उन्हें छेड़ना बिल्कुल सही है। यहां shocking बात यह है कि 60 परसेंट औरतें यह कहती हैं कि "हां" पत्नी की कमी होगी, तो पति मार सकता है! हिन्दुस्तान की 40 प्रतिशत औरतें domestic violence सहती हैं। यह भी रेप से कम चीज़ नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में एक हफ्ते में जितनी औरतें pregnancy की problem में मरती हैं, उतनी यूरोप में एक साल में नहीं मरती हैं और एक साल में जितनी औरतें maternal causes की वजह से मरती हैं, वे इतनी हैं जैसे 400 जेम्बो जेट इन्सानों से भरे हुए क्रेश करें। आप जरा सोचिए कि अगर इतने मर्द मरते होते, तो क्या होता? ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप खत्म कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अख्तर: सर, मैं अब खत्म कर रहा हूं। आप बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं कि समस्या से टाइम ज्यादा जरूरी है और मैं आपकी बात समझता हूं। मैं आखिरी जुमला बोल देता हूं। जरूरी यह है कि सख्त से सख्त सज़ा हो, लेकिन with all due respect, not that I have any sympathy for the rapist वह फांसी की सज़ा नहीं होनी चाहिए। फांसी की सज़ा की एक shadow है। इसका मतलब है कि औरत हमेशा के लिए बर्बाद हो गई। वह बर्बाद नहीं हुई, उसका क्या कुसूर है? कुसूर उस आदमी का है, जिसने रेप किया है। आप उसे सज़ा दीजिए, लेकिन जब आप उसे फांसी देते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि यह औरत खत्म हो गई। यह एक गलत मानसिकता है, इसलिए मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि उसे फांसी की सज़ा दी जाए। आप सज़ा ही नहीं देते हैं, फांसी की सज़ा की तो दूर की बात है, हिन्दुस्तान में रेपिस्ट को सज़ा point zero one per cent है। ये एवरेज है, point zero one per cent. अगर इसका सही इन्वेस्टिगेशन होगा और कड़ी सज़ा होगी तो फर्क पड़ेगा। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, I totally agree with anybody who has said that some heads should roll and every time it happens some heads should roll. Police should realize their responsibility and the society should realize its responsibility.

श्री सुशील कुमार शिंदे: सर, मैं प्रथमतः आपका आभार मानता हूं कि आपने इस गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा के दौरान खाने के लिए भी थोड़ी देर की छुट्टी दे दी। सदन में इस गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा के दौरान पूरे तीन घंटे तक सदस्यों ने जो संवेदना व्यक्त की है और जो दर्द व्यक्त किया, मैं उससे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं। इस विषय पर मेरी भी कोई दूसरी राय नहीं है, क्योंकि यह पूरे देश की चिंता का विषय है। मेरा official statement आ गया है इसलिए मैं आपको कल के incident के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। A student of Physiotherapy and her friend took a lift at Munirka bus stand on the outer ring road at around 9.15 p.m. on 16th December, 2012 in a chartered bus which was not authorized to pick up passenger. During the journey, these six persons beat up the

[श्री सुशील कुमार शिंदे]

couple, gang-raped the girl injuring her grievously, robbed them of their belongings and clothes and left them by the side of NH-8 in Mahipalpur area. The victims were immediately taken to Safdarjung Hospital by PCR. The boy was discharged after treatment on the same day. The girl is admitted in the hospital and is recuperating according to the doctors.

Delhi Police immediately launched an investigation, identified and seized the bus and arrested the main accused Ram Singh, 33 years, the regular driver of the bus. He disclosed the names of the other five persons involved. Three of them have already been apprehended bringing the total arrest to four. Arrest parties have been sent to nab the remaining two persons. The bus DL-1PC-0149 belongs to a private transporter and is used to transport children of Birla Vidya Niketan School in Pushp Vihar, Saket.

The case was detected without loss of time, and four of the six accused have been arrested. It is proposed to have this case tried by a fast-track court, with a request for day-to-day hearing so that the trial does not linger.

I will take a detailed review with Delhi Police officers and ensure that all the necessary steps which need to be taken to make Delhi safer for women are taken.

If there are any lapses, strict action will be taken against the concerned police officers. Some facts about the steps taken by the Delhi Police for making Delhi a safe place for women at night are:— (a) All roads are covered by PCR vans at night. The frequency of patrolling kept as high as possible, (b) Specific routes have been identified which are used by women returning from their workplaces like call centres/BPOs at night and the number of Emergency Response vehicles and PCR vans on these routes has been increased; apart from introducing motorcycle patrols, (c) Delhi Police has issued orders to BPOs and other establishments that at night, they must drop their workers at their doorsteps, (d) Three dedicated helplines have been set up for women and publicised.

A special Task Force at the level of Home Secretary will be constituted to look into the safety issues for women in Delhi by taking into consideration the suggestions made by the hon. Members. Today, many good suggestions have come. I have taken note of them and will try to bring them in the ambit of action.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 2012, has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 4th December, 2012, with the objective of rationalizing the various sections of the IPC and the Indian Evidence Act dealing with sexual offences against women so that the conviction rate is improved. I must bring to the notice of the House that in this amendment, we have also increased the punishment for rape.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is something very important. I have a very short question. The hon. Minister just stated that PCR vans have been provided. Yesterday, where the unfortunate incident took place, it is one of the busiest roads of Delhi and it was not very late in the night. When this whole thing was going for so long, where was the PCR van? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I said that I would inquire into it and I had personally called the officers.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: There was a female reporter at the same spot who was harassed last night. So, where was your PCR van?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The incident happened day before yesterday night. I don't know as to why the Home Minister is taking this much time even to inquire about those three PCR vans. It has been highlighted by the electronic media and also by the print media. By this time, you should have collected the information.

Secondly, I would like to correct the hon. Home Minister that they are not couple. He has mentioned that they are a couple. That will send a wrong message. Please try to take care of it.

Third, my point is that certain clear suggestions were made. Number one was regarding special courts. Number two was regarding in-camera trial of the rape cases.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I said, 'her friend'.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No, you said, 'couple'. It is on record.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I said, 'A student of physiotherapy and her friend.'

3.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That can be corrected.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not quarrelling with you.

The third suggestion, that was given, was regarding amending the IPC with particular reference to the suggestion made by hon. Members. Fourth suggestion was regarding putting such types of cases under senior-most officers on regular basis to oversee, review and track such cases in the national capital. Finally, the suggestion was regarding fixing responsibility.

On these suggestions, the hon. Minister should be categorical.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Home Minister for staying on for so long and listening to all of us. I would have been very happy and somewhat satisfied if instead of 'I will try', he had said, 'I will'. That is the difference and that is why, these kinds of crimes are continuously being reported. If the media could highlight it, not only on television but even in the print media, with so much severity and with such strong words and headlines, why cannot the Government be equally strong and emphatic about it? Sir, please change it to 'I will' instead of 'I will try'.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, दो घंटे तक बस साउथ दिल्ली में घूमती रही, रास्ते में पी.सी.आर. वैन खड़ी थी, उन लोगों ने क्या देखा? मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि क्या वह वैन सिर्फ उनके बैठने के लिए आपने प्रोवाइड की है? मंत्री जी, आपके ऊपर कितनी जिम्मेवारी है, आप जिस कुर्सी पर विराजमान हैं, आप अपनी शक्ति दिखाइए। Take some action and be firm. सरकार जो चलती है या सिस्टम जो चलता है, वह इक़बाल से चलता है। आप वह इक़बाल दिखाइए, जिस कुर्सी पर आप बैठे हैं।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would set a specific timeframe by which these convicts would be punished. 60 days, 90 days, 120 days; but there should be a specific timeframe.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I have a small point to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, see the number of pending cases of students from North Eastern Region in Delhi. I want the provision of fast track courts in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं जो खबर छपी है, उसके मुताबिक वह बस साउथ दिल्ली में घंटों घूमती रही। इस बीच में उनको कई पीसीआर वैन मिली होंगी, किसी ने भी उनको क्यों नहीं रोका, आप ज़रा इसे एक्सप्लेन कर दीजिए?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee, and, after that, no other Member, please.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, besides the point raised by our hon. colleague, I raised another point. In the media, it is being shown that yesterday night, some people from electronic media had a tour in Delhi and no police was found in any of the police camps. You have not answered that question. You please enquire into this and report to the House. Many a times, it has been discussed here that the conviction rate is much less than the detection rate. It has been discussed here but still that thing is happening again. This point should be taken care of.

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: जैसा कहा जा रहा है, यह बात सही है कि पीसीआर वैन सिटी में इधर-उधर घूमती रहती है। That is a matter of investigation. मैं इसकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी करूंगा। जब तक मैं इन्क्वायरी नहीं कर लूंगा, तब तक इस पर बात नहीं करूंगा। पूरी डिटेल् में इस पर मैं इन्क्वायरी करूंगा, and "I will" ही नहीं, 'I shall'. Thank you.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: When will you report your findings to this House?

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: There is nothing wrong; I will inform the House, but it is very short time ...(Interruptions)... If you want ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is over. He will come back. ...(Interruptions)... That is over.. No more Members please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have only one point to make. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given an assurance. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, please allow me to speak for a minute.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: परसों रात की घटना है और अभी तक मिनिस्टर साहब इन्क्वायरी नहीं कर पाए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has given an assurance. Let me go to the next item. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: What punishment are you going to give? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, will the Home Minister assure this House that the investigation will be completed within a definite time-frame, and, if anybody is found responsible for dereliction of duty, he will take action against the person and report to the House? The House should be informed about the action taken. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: What is the harm in releasing their photos? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anybody who is responsible, action has to be taken against him, and, this House has to be informed about that. That is all. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, listen. Next item. काफी हो गया *...(Interruptions)...* It is over. You have spoken. *...(Interruptions)...* It is over. What is the next item? *...(Interruptions)...* Let us go to the next item.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: जो कल्लिट अरेस्ट किए गए हैं, क्या उनकी फोटो आप टीवी और अखबारों में रिलीज़ करेंगे?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the vehicles are plying with black films on glasses. *...(Interruptions)...* The Supreme Court has given instructions. *...(Interruptions)...* How many vehicles are plying with tinted glasses? Will the Government do something about it? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Make note of that also. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: क्या उन कल्लिट्स के फोटो release किए जाएंगे? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: बस, हो गया *...(व्यवधान)...* All assurances have been given. One second, please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, my request is that the financial business may be

taken up first and after that we can take up the Home Ministry's Bill because the hon. Minister was also busy during the last two-three hours taking all the notes. So, the financial business may be taken up first.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, let me say.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, आज के list of business में तो Unlawful Activities वाला बिल पहले नम्बर पर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct, but we can always change it. Even the Chair has got the discretion. Our intention is to run the House properly. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, listen to me.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: But, Sir, it is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is a very important Bill. But you are seeing that for the last three hours the Home Minister has been engaged here. He also needs some time. Not only that, the Appropriation Bill is also very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Do you mean that it is not important?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, every Bill is important, but no harm will happen if it is changed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Discussion on a subject similar to that Bill was taking place here for three hours. You please understand this. We were discussing a subject ...*(Interruptions)*... We were discussing a subject similar to that for three hours and now the Government suggests that we may take up the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2012 first. All Bills are important. That is also important. So, we are going with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill exists first in the list.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking the House and we are proceeding to the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But after Appropriation Bill, will this Bill be taken up?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you agree?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Yes, Sir, definitely.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We shall now take up the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2012. Mr. Namo Narain Meena to move the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2012.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, hon. Finance Minister, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Sir, the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants 2012-13 is being sought for gross additional expenditure of Rs. 32,119.50 crore. This gross additional expenditure will be matched by surrender in other sections and enhanced receipts and recoveries amounting to Rs. 1,314.43 crore. Further, Rs. 0.94 crore is being sought as token supplementary to facilitate re-appropriation. In all, net cash outgo will be Rs. 30,804.13 crore.

Net cash outgo comprises of two major items: Rs. 28,500 crore as compensation to oil marketing companies for under-recoveries and Rs. 2,000 crore as equity to Air India for turn-around plan.

The net cash outgo will be matched by savings in other Departments and will not result in expenditure higher than the Budgeted level.

Sir, the Supplementary demand is kept by the Government of very limited size. This is essential in view of fiscal consolidation measure being taken by the Government.

The question was proposed.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I stand today to discuss the Appropriation Bill, but obviously, the Appropriation Bill does not have much to discuss because, as the hon. Minister said, they are broadly allocating money to the oil marketing companies to compensate them for the high losses or subsidies that they are incurring in the marketing of oil products. But we do take this opportunity to highlight some of our concerns which emanate from the mismanagement and mishandling of the economy by this Government. This Government, which came on the plank of *aam aadmi*, which talks of reform on many public fora in and out of Parliament, which talks of bringing about change and often alleges that "others" are not cooperating with them whether in the garb of coalition politics or because of opposition politics, has, in fact, completely failed in all measures to turn around the economy, to bring relief to the common man and spur the investment climate in the country. If you look at their own paper, the Mid-Year Economic Analysis, which they presented to Parliament yesterday, they have held out an outlook of growth, stability and recovery of the economy. I don't think anybody in this world, and certainly none of the learned Members in this august House is taken in by these empty assurances of this Government. They have been talking of this kind of growth, stability and recovery for the last three years. We have heard from them empty assurances of taming inflation. We have heard from them promises of growth, promises of growth figures in industry, in manufacturing and in agriculture, quarter upon quarter only to be belied when the actual figures came out. They have tried to fob off the failure of their Government in maintaining a high growth path or sustaining the growth, growth that was initiated by the NDA Government with the fiscal structural improvements that the NDA Government brought out in the period of 1999-2004, which this Government has miserably failed to sustain and continue. I mentioned this before, Sir, that when we came to power in 1998, we were saddled with a significantly depressed economic outlook, high inflation, high interest rates, very high fiscal deficit, high current account deficit and an economy which was looked down upon on almost all economic parameters all over the world. We were looked down upon for the failure of their Government. However, due to fiscal and structural improvements in the economy, we were able to take up the economic growth of this country to a real GDP growth of 8.3 per cent in 2003-04 when we

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

demitted officeP At that time, we had left behind a strong economy with large foreign exchange reserves, current account surplus for last three years of our Government, low fiscal deficit, very high earnings through exports and an economy which was on the path of growth, an economy which was given a lot of impetus to spur investment and a reform-oriented economy.

This Government in the first five years of the UPA did nothing blaming compulsions of coalition politics. They had no excuse for the abysmal failure in bringing about improvements in the economy. They were able to get away with a reasonably good growth in the economic numbers only because of a strong base which was left behind by the NDA. In the UPA-II, they are now having to face the impact of the failure of the UPA-I in carrying out structural reforms, economic reforms and creating an atmosphere which would be conducive to investment and growth.

Today, they are blaming the low economic growth numbers of 5.4 per cent in the first half of this year on global factors. I beg to disagree with this Government that global factors are to be blamed, because India is a large domestic economy. India is an economy which has 1.2 billion people. It has a domestic market which the world craves to come into. And here we have a Government which is giving sorry excuses for their failure in attracting international investment and in enabling Indian entrepreneurs, Indian industry to take on projects and invest in this country. Instead of blaming the world for the problems of India, I think, it is high time this Government accepted their failures and started taking certain steps which would be in the interests of faster economic growth. In their statement, Sir, they have tried to blame low agricultural growth to the shortfall in rainfall. I thought that was an excuse which could have cut ice in the initial months of the monsoon season. However, as we are all aware, the monsoon did pick up and I don't think except for a couple of States, may be Karnataka and Maharashtra, to some extent, by and large, large parts of the country have been able to make up for the deficient rainfall and I do not think that they can blame the low agricultural growth to rainfall.

They have also tried to blame the problems of the Euro zone and the high level of crude prices to the problems of the Indian economy. Sir, I am extremely

surprised how this Government can make a statement which is completely far from the truth. Global crude prices are actually quite stable and on the contrary, have been falling. If you see global prices one year back, they were higher than the prices that prevail today. I don't know what they mean by blaming the global crude prices for the increased inflation in this country. On the contrary, we have a situation where because of the bad policies of this Government, the Indian rupee, which should have appreciated, has depreciated against the US dollar. Considering the global situation where almost all economies and all currencies have fared better than America and have improved when compared in relation to the US dollar, India is one country whose rupee has depreciated sharply by over 25 per cent in the last one-and-a-half years. Sir, why did that happen? This process of rupee depreciation started after the Budget of this Government in 2011. Since then, there have been a series of misadventures, a series of bad policies; policy paralysis that this Government is facing in terms of economy for the last one-and-a-half years and the flip-flop in policy — they brought in GAAR in the Budget of 2012 only to withdraw it thereafter.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair]

They brought in retrospective taxes which affected the investment climate worldwide and India became an unpreferred destination, a destination to be shunned away. And that caused the flow of FDI and FII in India to fall, resulting in sharp devaluation of the rupee. They also seem to blame domestic factors such as tight monetary policy, impediments to project completion and lower investments in new projects for the slowdown in industrial growth. Sir, who is to blame for that? Who is to blame for the impediments to project implementation? It is but for their own Government, the different arms of the Government — whether it is the Environment Ministry, whether it is the Home Ministry, whether it is the Rural Development Ministry. Every one of them has only brought impediments to growth and have been an impediment to project implementation. The Finance Ministry seems to blame the Environment Ministry. The Environment Ministry blames the local State Governments and it is a kind of merry-go-round between the various arms of this Government which are to blame for investment falling in this country.

They have also talked about lower investment in new projects. Obviously, there will be lower investments. What about this Government's role in not creating

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

an environment conducive for attracting foreign capital and Indian entrepreneurs? Today, Sir, there is a situation where even Indian entrepreneurs are looking outward rather than investing in our own country. I know many companies which are small cap companies. In the normal course, they would have preferred to invest in India, a growing market and an economy which was booming for so many years, but in this climate of uncertainty, they are looking outward. They are looking at international shores. They are looking at investments beyond the shores of India and in the process of economy slows down. There is no growth in manufacturing. The services sector has also slowed down. Job creation is at risk. The only solution that this Government can come out with, to solve the problems of the unemployed youth, the lack of opportunities for employment, is that they come up with a scheme which will provide doles to the unemployed and make them actually not skilled, not able to do better work or vocation, but depend on this Government for their livelihood.

They talk of inflation. They tried to project that the WPI inflation has declined slightly. But, Sir, I beg to inform them that the common man, the consumer, is affected by the Consumer Price Index which still hovers around double digits as acknowledged by this Government. Again they blame the global factor for that. As I mentioned earlier, the crude prices have, in fact, fallen. They also blame the higher prices of protein rich items because more affluent households have started using them. I think it is shameful that this Government, instead of being happy that certain nutrient products are being consumed in this country, is trying to blame that as a cause for the increased prices. I think the Government needs to address this issue very seriously. They need to look at interest rates. They need to understand that high interest rates are prevailing for the last three years and have been no deterrent to bring down inflation. Therefore, we have a situation for the last three years that we have consistently double digit inflation and very high interest rates.

I recall the days of the NDA Government under Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee when we had an economy which was growing rapidly, investments were fast tracked but interest rates were kept low; and inflation was controlled at very, very low level. The net inflation was 3 or 4 per cent when we laid down office. They

have only managed to bring it up to 10 per cent and sustain it at double digit for the last three years.

We are also very concerned about the Current Account Deficit. The current situation is that exports are falling and imports also are falling, but at lower rate. The Current Account Deficit is only getting worse. How does this Government address the problem of the Current Account Deficit? All that they can think of is bridging it with short-term borrowings by increasing the cap. They have no concrete proposal, no concrete step to boost Indian manufacturing, to boost Indian exports and bring about competitiveness in our products which can help us to tide over this problem. We have certain sectors of the economy which were doing well. We had an IT sector and IT-enabled services which is flourishing for the last few years. What does this Government do? The Finance Ministry sends their people, their officers behind IT and IT-enabled services industry with tax claims and tax demands which are obnoxious and which merit no standing in law and which are only going to be struck down. But in the intervening period, a large number of international companies are looking to exit from India. They are looking to shut shop here and leave. I will give you an example. We have large companies like Microsoft, Intel, Google and international companies which have set up large bases in India. They provide employment to thousands of educated, smart young boys and girls in this country. These companies develop products, they run call centres and they have back office operations in India. Misguided officials of this Government have been slapping huge tax and penalty notices on these companies, more often than not, completely unwarranted and unjustified. There is no check on that. There is no clarity of law. There is no interference from the top to control this and in the process, these lower level officials are running amuck and creating such an uncertain environment. In the process these large companies are considering to shut shop and leave the shores of India.

Sir, I was with the Dean of one of the world's largest and most prominent business schools two months ago. He is an Indian who is very passionate about this country and very, very concerned about what is happening here. Out of that concern, he shared with me that, in the last six months, that is, broadly after the presentation of the Union Budget of 2012, which brought in the retrospective GAAR provisions without any safeguards, as recommended by the Standing Committee, in the period from March to September—I met him in September

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

end—a lot of international investors, large companies, large investment banks and large manufacturing companies would approach him to get a sense of what was happening in India and would express their concerns about how/ the Indian Government was working. His personal guess was that those people who talked to him and deferred their plans to come to India and possibly relocated their plans to some other competing economies, have actually caused a loss of FDI equivalent to 4.5 billion dollars, which could have come to India in the last six months. Just one individual who was approached by international investors has this to say that we lost FDI of over 4.5 billion dollars and that, he said, was coming to Indian manufacturing and core infrastructure sectors, which our country has lost. I don't know what permanent damage this Government is going to do to this country and how we are ever going to recover from the mismanagement and misgovernance that we are seeing in the last, particularly, three or four years and possibly in the last eight years of this Government's rein. Foreign exchange reserves are falling drastically and they are only sustained by high debt. Every ratio of this Government is deteriorating. The Forex reserves are falling; Forex reserve as a percentage of GDP is falling. Fiscal deficit is increasing and current account deficit is going up. I do not know what to hope and expect from a Government which has completely failed to fulfil the aspirations both of the common man and of investors and industry. They claim to be a Government of the common man. But what do they do for the common man? They have no concrete scheme to provide jobs to them. The Skill Development Programme is languishing both for lack of funds and lack of will of this Government. They do not approve projects in the rural hinterland of this country for years together. They pass on the burden of increased crude cost to the consumer, not a cost which is caused by global prices but a cost which is caused because of devaluation of the rupee. This Government does not allow Indian entrepreneurs to increase their production of crude oil and gas; for years together this Government does not approve projects and exploration plans of Indian companies and even their own PSUs like ONGC have to wait for three-four years before their plans are approved and to top it all, this Government attacks the middleclass by capping the cooking gas and gas cylinders which are given to the middleclass and the poor people of this country. As against that, we have a Government in Gujarat which invested Rs. 10,000 crores to set up a network

of pipelines all over the State to provide piped gas to the consumer at probably one-fourth the price at which this Government is going to give us cooking gas cylinders. This Government does not give gas to the State of Gujarat to enable them to give relief to its middleclass consumers and lower middleclass consumers. Then they increase the price of gas cylinders which affects the poor people. I think on every front, whether it is creating backend infrastructure in the rural hinterland for agro products, for farm products, whether it is creating good power plants and adequate power generation in the country to make sure that we don't have outages like the one we experienced this year, whether it is creating large capacity in the case of airports, ports, roads, railways, etc., this Government has failed. There is not even one sector of the economy which has flourished under this Government. Sir, I think, the Hon. Finance Minister doesn't seem to be interested in this debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): A Cabinet Minister is here.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We have had a situation where repeatedly we have seen one scam after another. Corruption has reached the highest peak under this Government. And this is not something which the media says or the Opposition says. Scams have become a part of the DNA of this Government. We have a scam a month. The CAG comes out with Reports. The CBI and the CVC are investigating various scams of this Government. And all that this Government can do is, attack Constitutional Authorities and institutions of integrity. Instead of augmenting their resources, instead of supporting these institutions, this Government can only attack the CAG; they can only influence the CBI and other investigative agencies for the misuse of this Government, rather than really addressing the problem of controlling corruption and bringing an end to this mis-governance. Of course, the Government is now claiming to have a positive outlook. Haven't we heard that before? We had the Chief Economic Advisor who used to come up with a statement every quarter, "This is it. In the next quarter, you will see inflation fall." We have a Government which could not predict six months ago that the state of the economy was so bad that having a 6.6 per cent economic growth was, actually, impossible. Where was the possibility of 6.6 per cent growth even at the beginning of the year? And, today, we have a situation where already

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

the Government is talking of 5.7 per cent and that also on the back of six per cent in the last six months. Sir, the third quarter is over. We are coming to the end of December. I can only inform this House and the people of this country, through you, Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Piyush, your party's time is over.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: That this year, we will not even achieve 5.3 per cent economic growth. It will be similar to last year. This Government will, probably, leave office in the next year. All indications are that they may not be able to go beyond the next year, what with all the scams and mismanagement. I think this Government will make the impossible as possible. A flourishing economy which they inherited at eight-and-a-half per cent, they are going to bring it back to the Hindu rate of growth of five per cent; leave behind them a legacy of scams, leave behind them a legacy of fiscal poverty, leave behind them high fiscal deficit, high current account deficit, high inflation, high interest rates and an outlook which the world is already downgrading,—which Moody's, Standard and Poor's, all are concerned—just one or two measures which they announce off and on is not going to be enough to turnaround the state of this economy.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to highlight the fact that my party has stood to support this Government. My party has always offered constructive support in the measures that they could take to improve the economy, to revive the economy, to once again bring about prosperity in this country. My allegation is that this Government prefers to pick up one or two contentious issues on which there is no agreement amongst all sections of the House and divert the attention of the people and Parliament to those contentious issues to use that as a camouflage to hide behind all their scams. And instead of focusing on constructive, positive issues, instead of power sector reform, instead of reform with a human face, instead of reform in infrastructure, instead of reform in environmental laws, fiscal and monetary policy and tax policy, they are, in fact, dividing the society, dividing this House just to divert the attention from scams and corruption. I would urge the Government to bring the focus back to core issues and to once again focus on bringing the economy back on rails. I am sure if we all put our heads together, if

we all work together to rein in inflation, to bring down interest rates, give a spur to the economy, we can once again take this country to better heights.

I don't have much hope from this Government, but, possibly, now that we see a ray of hope emerging from West India coming towards North and East India, we hope that the success of the West and some of the successful States of the West will come towards North and we will see the end of this Government and a better future for this nation. Thank you.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I rise to support The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill. The hon. Finance Minister in his statement has said that they have brought this Appropriation Bill mainly to accommodate the expenditure for the oil marketing companies, and also the Air India turn-around plan. I support this Bill. I myself do not agree on many points which the hon. Member from that side made. It is an Appropriation Bill. We are expected to talk more about finance. But, anyway, as he has said, mostly in his speech, that the Government is not capable of managing the financial situation of this country and they do not have the hope on the Minister. Sir, I am proud enough to say that this UPA Government has the Prime Minister who has the reputation of being a world renowned economist, and Finance Minister; a reputed economist like hon. Pranab Mukherjee, who was earlier the Finance Minister, and also Mr. Chidambaram who is now the Finance Minister. I am proud to say that these personalities are known not only at the national level, but are even at the global level as the best economists and who are doing their best for the recovery and the management of the financial situation in the country. On many points, he spoke about reforms in the NDA Government, about the disinvestment. I don't understand what he meant. He was pointing towards disinvestment, department creation, or the airport hotel disinvestment or modern food industry disinvestment or BALCO disinvestment about which many things are also going on in an inquiry. I do not know, but I think if the financial mismanagement has happened in this country, the NDA Government is mostly responsible for that. About the financial situation, he mentioned that the Indian growth rate has come down. He was also referring to various countries. My hon. friend must also know what the global situation now is. Before UPA Government came, and after UPA Government took over, there is global slowdown. There are also problems everywhere in this country. What is the

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

position in other countries? You say that the growth rate of India has come down below 6 per cent. Yes, we do agree. If you say there is a problem of finance in our country, yes, there is a problem. But the question is: Where don't you find the problem? Sir, I want to draw your kind attention to the growth rate of different countries. If you look at the growth rate of the European Union, it is 1.6 per cent. If you look at the East Asia and South Asia growth rate, it was 7.1 per cent in 2010-11 and now it is 5.6 per cent. If you look at the growth rate of Japan, it was -0.5 per cent and now it is 0.5 per cent. If you look at China, which had the growth rate of 9.3 per cent in 2010-11 came down to 7.8 per cent in 2011-12 and is expected to further come down to 7.6 per cent in 2012-13. If you look at the Latin America, the growth rate was 4.3 per cent and now it is 0.8 per cent. If you look at South America, the growth rate was 4.6 per cent in 2010-11 and is now 1.2 per cent. If you look at Brazil, the growth rate was 3.7 per cent and now the growth rate has fallen to 0.3 per cent.

So, if you look at the global scenario, and keeping ourselves in such a situation, at the level of 6 per cent or below 6 per cent, I think, is not the failure of the UPA Government; rather, it is the best management of the financial situation of the Government of India at a time when there is economic slowdown everywhere and we have been able to manage the situation and keep the growth rate, at least, in and around 6 per cent. And, we are expected a better position in the country in the future.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): How are you going to manage the situation? There is no power. There is no coal. How are you going to manage?

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: We have been managing and we will manage. You just go and see.

Sir, I belong to trade union. You go and look at the world. After recession, we have entered into the market economy in 1991. And, if you look at 2012, the situation which was expected to be created—loss of jobs and employment— has not happened in this country till now. And, that is the UPA Government's theory of reforms with humane face. We have seen the situation in many developing and

developed countries. After entering into the new economy and global economy, such situation has been created.

I do agree that regular jobs have been converted into contractual agreements. I do agree that, at many places, regular jobs are squeezing and contractual jobs are increasing. But the job loss and the chaotic situation which was expected to be created after the global economy has not happened in this country. So, I must thank the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for that.

Sir, I also want to thank the Government for the historic decision it has taken to give cash directly to the beneficiary. I do agree and demand in this House that subsidy in any form, be it fuel, gas, kerosene, petrol, diesel, fertilizer, rice, wheat, etc., should be given directly, in cash, to beneficiaries. We have experimented right from 1947 till today. And, the World Bank, IMF and all the economists are saying that the developing countries should reduce their subsidy. But the question is, we are giving more subsidy from our revenue, but that is not reaching to the beneficiary. So, now, the Government has taken a decision and started cash transfer scheme in 51 districts as a pilot project to give subsidy directly to the beneficiary. I think, this is the best decision.

Sir, take the case of fuel. The Government is saying that it is giving more than Rs. 1 lakh crores subsidy on diesel and petrol. Who is getting this? I wish to inform this House that to increase the mobile connectivity, we have around six lakh towers in this country. These towers have been put up by multinational companies, and not only monopoly houses but companies which have joint ventures in India. All these towers use diesel. Which diesel? The subsidized diesel! Sir, 25 per cent of the subsidized diesel is being used in operating the towers, which are being run by these monopoly houses directly or indirectly by joint venture companies. Is this the subsidy that we claim to be giving to the people? If one lakh rupees worth of subsidy is given in this manner, that means it will come to a total subsidy of Rs. 25,000 crores that is being given to multinational companies. The hon. Member mentioned just now. He also stated that multinational companies are being harassed since they are being asked to pay excess tax. They are being served demand notices for payment of extra taxes. What are we arguing here? On the one hand, we say that we have a revenue deficit and we should reduce it. But unless we increase our internal resources, we cannot reduce our

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

revenue deficit. If we do not increase our revenue receipts, how can we manage our revenue deficit? Sir, I am not an economist. But, as a layman, I do understand that the best way of decreasing the revenue deficit is to increase the revenue receipts. To increase revenue receipts, we have to have a higher collection of taxes.

Then, we say that the black money is outside the country and it must come back into the country. I agree with that. But what is black money? It is the money that people earn, but on which they do not pay taxes. That is the black money. So, are we not encouraging those multinational companies, those industrialists, who have invested in the services sector or who are doing business in that sector, who are earning huge profits but are not paying the taxes? They somehow or the other avoid payment of taxes. Should we support them? Is that what we call 'reforms'? I do not at all agree on this. I am placing this view before the House for its consideration. I demand that the Government must take immediate steps to collect taxes, whether it is the Income-tax or any other tax from those people. They are making huge profits in this country. So, we should collect those taxes so that we can increase our internal resources and our revenue receipts, which will be helpful in our budgeting process also.

Sir, during the debate, something had been mentioned about the cap on the supply of subsidized LPG cylinders. We have made a representation to the Government. We have also approached the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider this decision. The Government can put a cap on the supply of subsidized diesel for running these mobile towers. As a consequence, those subsidies can go to the poor. I also request the Government to reconsider the whole issue, completely remove this cap on the supply of subsidized LPG cylinders and increase the number of subsidized LPG cylinders to be supplied to poor people who have been facing this difficulty. They must get some relief and support from the Government.

I want to mention one thing, Sir, and that is about the rate of interest. I fully agree with what my colleague has stated. One way of increasing the investments, as also of managing our financial situation, as the hon. Member, Mr. Piyush Goyal, has mentioned, is that we must try to reduce the rate of interest. In many other countries, the rate of interest is very low; it is one per cent, two per cent, three per cent, four per cent or five per cent. But in our country the rate of interest is

very high. I agree with my colleague on that issue. The Government should seriously consider reducing the rate of interest so that more and more investment can come into the country.

Sir, I also want to submit that the Opposition parties, sometimes maintain double standards. On the one hand, they have been opposing the entry of FDI in retail. At times, they have also been supporting it. Then, suddenly, on one fine day, they blame that the Government is not creating a climate which is conducive for foreign investment, I appreciate the stand taken by the Left parties. They have been taking a firm stand.

I understand their principled stand to oppose FDI. But, others, the BJP leaders, are saying that the Government was not creating the industrial climate, the Government was not making disinvestment, the Government was not selling public sector undertakings like they have sold the hotel at airport, food industries, BALCO and Paradip Phosphates and other industries. I think, we must have a definite principle, one thinking line. Either you should be for investment or you join the Left parties and oppose the FDI.

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): FDI in retail is different and investment in industries is different.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: I know. I do understand. Take the case of FDI. I want to put a question to you. Three years before, we were discussing here when Reliance Company was going to set up departmental stores. The matter of departmental stores of the Reliance Company and others came here. Nobody opposed that. I know, your party is also not opposing that. But, then, when that proposal came here for a discussion, you oppose that. So, you are arguing for whom? Are you arguing for the Reliance, to protect interests of the Reliance? They have already entered the market. You are now arguing that the departmental stores should not come. That means, those who are opposing are supporting the Reliance. That means, you are protecting the interests of the Reliance Company. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, that is not right to ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Rangarajan, please sit down ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: That is not right, I know. I have my way of thinking. But, what I am saying is, you must have a correct stand before the public. Even though I am in the Congress, I am a Trade Union leader. If you go through my speech records in this House, being in the Congress or in the Opposition, I have never changed my stand. What I said as a Member of the Opposition party, the same thing I am saying when in Congress-led Government. And, I will continue to do that. The point is, every political party must have an ideology and we must work for that. That is why, I support. I know, the BJP is for reforms. With an open mind, the BJP must support the Government. If you do not support, you must explain.

I now would like to make two-three important points. One is the non-utilisation of the MPLADS funds. The State Governments are not cooperating. I am not naming any State Government. The State Government officials in the District Administration are not cooperating in the implementation of the MPLADS. They consider it to be an extra work. In my State, it is different. Of course, they are giving instructions not to implement my projects of MPLADS funds and other party Members' projects of MPLADS funds. But, generally, they are not taking interest in implementing the MPLADS projects. I do request the hon. Finance Minister to write a letter to the Chief Minister or find out some framework so that the utilisation of the MPLADS funds is coordinated. We are giving proposals; we are pursuing them. But, in spite of that, the MPLADS projects are not implemented.

The second thing to which I would like to draw your kind attention here is the old-age pension scheme. The Central Government has increased the old-age pension amount last year, but that is not enough. When you give pension to a person so that he takes care of his livelihood, I think, it should be, at least, Rs.1,000 in the first phase. Ultimately, it could be taken to Rs.3,000. In the first phase, please make it Rs.1,000. In the next Budget, if at all the Government is sympathetic towards the poor people who live in this world helplessly, without any source of income, if one has to help them, it must be a minimum of Rs.1,000.

My other point is regarding the Employees Provident Fund Pension Scheme. In the Employees Provident Fund Pension Scheme, sometimes, people are getting a pension of Rs. 100, Rs.300, Rs.500 or Rs. 1,000 only. I would like to draw your

kind attention to the fact that instead of depositing the money they are contributing in the Employees Provident Fund, if they contribute to the pension-linked fixed deposit schemes or pension-linked insurance scheme or any other scheme of any bank, they would get much better benefit than the benefit they are getting in the Employees Provident Fund. Sir, even the Committee has recommended to increase the monthly return of the pension-linked Employees Provident Fund and that has not been done.

Sir, I request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, to consider that and take immediate steps by giving necessary directions to the Labour Department to take action in this regard. But, as I know, though the Labour Department is sympathetic, the Provident Fund Trust has taken a stand that the Finance Ministry is not agreeing to it. That is why they are not able to increase the pension. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider that.

Sir, as far as the Gramin Bank Officers and Employees Pension Scheme is concerned, around 60,000 workers are working all over the country. Sir, these banks were started at the time when Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of our country. These banks were started with a view to give finance and extend credit to farmers in rural areas. Now, these banks are working all over the country and doing a very good job for credit finance in rural areas. Sir, presently, all banks, excluding the Gramin Banks have got their pension schemes. Earlier, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India were having their pension schemes. And we are thankful that the U.P.A. Government has taken a decision to bring the officers and employees of all the nationalised banks under the pension scheme. But only the officers and employees of Gramin Banks are not getting pension. Sir, there was a recommendation, there was a case and there was a representation from the Union, and ultimately the Finance Minister, at that time, took a decision to give pension to the officers and employees of Gramin Bank. But that has been kept pending for the last one year and has not been implemented yet. So, nothing is clear in this regard. It is because the Government has said that only those banks which are earning profits will be able to get pension. On the other hand, they have entrusted the NABARD to workout a pension scheme. So, nothing is happening. I request the hon. Finance Minister to expedite the matter so that the officers and employees of the Gramin Banks can also get pension.

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

4.00 P.M.

Sir, another point I want to make here is this. To encourage the students, the Government has taken a decision to give loans at a lower rate of interest, *i.e.*, five per cent, to those students whose father's earning is less than rupees five lakhs. For those students whose father's earning is more than rupees five lakhs, they are charging around 14 per cent interest. I am surprised to see that the Government is giving loans to the small scale industries at 12 per cent or less than that. And to charge 14 per cent interest to students is not fair. So, my request is, even students whose father's earning is more than rupees five lakhs should get loan at a lower interest rate. If it is done, then, it would benefit many students.

Sir, the Government has taken a decision for disinvestment of certain percentage in some profit-making public sector units like Coal India, NMDC, BHEL and NALCO. Sir, I do agree that the Government has to take various measures to increase its internal resources in order to raise money for development purposes. I do not object to that. Sir, as far as NALCO and NMDC are concerned, they are earning profit. Sir, NALCO have a deposit of more than Rs.5,000 crores in their hands. I just want to give one example here. If the Government decides to disinvest 13.6 per cent from NALCO, they will get around Rs.1,600 crores. But the NALCO has got a deposit of Rs.5,000 crores of its own. If they are allowed to purchase their own shares, which they are agreeing to do, the Government can change the rule; the Government can get Rs.1,600 crores without any disinvestment of NMDC, NALCO and Coal India, for which they have given a proposal. So, I put forth this proposal before this august House and the Government so that prospects of the Government of getting money from NALCO, NMDC and Coal India are such that they can get money even without disinvestment.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): We support you on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This should be your firm stand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: If Government wants Rs.6000 crores by disinvestment of public sector, I would say that they have enough funds in their deposits. They can purchase their own shares and give money to the Government so that the Government is not in a problem. Everybody can be taken care of by

this whether it is local people or the other general public or what the Communist friends are demanding. I think everybody can be taken care of and the Government can also get money. This is my suggestion which the Government can consider and take appropriate action in this regard.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Khuntiaji, you have got another speaker also.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: In one minute, I am concluding. In a critical situation when the UPA Government took over and when the Government started programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, when the UPA Government has agreed for various insurance schemes all over the country to take care of health and other remedial measures for citizens, when the UPA Government has taken up various developmental works with 16 flagship programmes in the country, all these programmes and schemes need money, I do think it is a very difficult situation to manage the country. I do agree that we are passing through a very critical situation. Our Government and our Finance Minister, I am fully confident, will be able to manage the situation and take the country ahead. With these words, I once again support this Appropriation Bill. I do expect that it will get the support of all other Members. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Kindly confine yourself to the time limit of six minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, in the beginning itself, I pray for your indulgence. This is number one. Number two, definitely, at the outset, I would like to assure everybody that after all we will be passing the Appropriation Bill. We have to pass it. But I take this occasion to express some of our concerns. Let me start with complimenting the Government. To my assessment and understanding, in the last Budget - this is in a continuity of the budgetary debate exercise that -- the Appropriation Bill is coming -- certain good things were done which were widely appreciated by all while presenting the Budget. Concerned about a lot of tax evasion which I consider to be a theft on the public exchequer, the UPA-II Government in its wisdom had introduced two important things to curb the menace by which through backdoor the public exchequer is being looted, that is, through

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

the different mechanisms of foreign acquisition of Indian assets. Now the General Anti-Avoidance Rules were invoked, asserted, and, second, the retrospective taxation was introduced in the matter of foreign takeover of Indian assets such as Vodafone and other case. We appreciated that. But by the end of the day when the Budget debate was concluded, those were deferred for one year and with this assurance — please, go through the record, hon. Finance Minister — given in this House by the then Finance Minister, now the President of the country, the Budget was passed supported by all. Before the ink dried on that assurance, they started telling that it is no more, no GAAR at all and no more retrospective taxation.

The Government, the Ministers are every day seen saying that containing fiscal deficit is the primary concern; otherwise, growth cannot be ensured, growth cannot be sustained. I appreciate your anxiety of containing the fiscal deficit. But, at the same time, you are justifying all your deeds and misdeeds too by this statement. You want to sell out public sector companies, you are justifying that fiscal deficit is to be contained; you are increasing the diesel price; you are justifying that the subsidy is to be curtailed; otherwise, fiscal deficit cannot be managed, and so on and so forth. All deeds and misdeeds are being justified on the ground of containing fiscal deficit. Now, while saying so, you are foregoing two important routes, which you had announced in the Budget. And, you had subsequently told that after one year you would put that into effect. You have sacrificed more than Rs. 40,000 crores only on account of retrospective taxation on foreign acquisition, I would to ask whether this amount of Rs. 40,000 crores, which you have sacrificed, had grown on trees that you can so easily fritter away. Similarly, on GAAR. Though your concern is containing fiscal deficit, you are easily foregoing and you have constituted a Committee to give a tutored report that this is not required for the country. I feel country owes them an answer for this kind of hypocrisy. On one side, there is a nightmare that the fiscal deficit has to be contained; on the other side, you are frittering away public exchequer by this kind of myriad concessions to hardly one per cent of your population. I think, that approach must be changed. Definitely, we will be supporting your Appropriation Bill, but on this occasion, while doing so, we, from our side, would like to alarm you, if not warn — if you consider the word 'warn' to be objectionable — because I feel that is our responsibility, please stop frittering away. Money is required

elsewhere. When we say 'please do not increase the price of diesel and please do not reduce the subsidy', that much you say that money does not grow on trees. But when you sacrifice Rs. 40,000 crores on retrospective taxation, you give Rs. 5,28,000 crores yearly under revenue foregone. And, it is increasing every year. You are foregoing on the average of Rs. 4.5 to 5 lakh crore ever year. Over and above, despite those concessions, the tax arrear is Rs. 2.5 lakh crores annually. Let us see the observation of the CAG. Now, the Government is telling that, at least, fifty per cent of that cannot be collected. Whose money is this? Will you tell me in whose kitchen garden this money is growing? If diesel price subsidy cannot be given because the money does not grow on trees, kindly tell us in whose kitchen garden this money is growing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Tapanji, you have only one minute more.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No, Sir. Please allow me. नहीं, सर, अभी तो उतने स्पीकर्स भी नहीं हैं, हॉल खाली है। Please allow me.

Now, I come to price-rise. Your Mid-Term Review is telling us that the price is moderating. But is it a fact? Yes, on the average, on the basis of wholesale prices, it is moderating. You go to CPI food inflation. Is it moderating? And, in the morning, when you go to the market, what is your experience? Is it moderating? What we are asking for is that you contain the prices, universalize the public distribution system and stop speculation in the commodity market because speculation in the commodity market is the villain of present-day price-rise. Food prices and all other essential prices are being made to rise to ensure a windfall gain for the speculators in the commodity market. You please submit. We will see that prices will be contained, at least, prices of those commodities required by the common people. What is your response? We have noticed, the Finance Minister may kindly confirm, that you are further liberalizing, deregulating the speculation in the commodity market. Your commodities are being brought under the vortex of future trade. At the same time, you are expressing your anxiety for investment not coming up. If this is the way you promote speculation and future trade, investment will go for speculation, not for commodity production, not for setting up sheds, not for employing people and not for earning profit through value creation. Money will go straightly, दो से चार और चार से आठ बनाने का काम तीन पत्ती में ही होता है।

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

If it becomes profit for you, my pocket gets empty. You are trying to land the economy into that kind of a speculating cauldron. Is it correct? Kindly reconsider your paradigm.

Number three is the question of disinvestment. My friend, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia said— I wish he must stand firmly, that is a positive development in the country— that all the trade unions — right, left and the centre — are now together opposing disinvestment. Let me quote our previous Finance Minister, present President, who, as Leader of the Opposition in this House, citing the initiative of NDA on disinvestment, said, "Please don't sell your family silver for meeting your day-to-day expenses." Today, when you justify disinvestment for countering fiscal deficit, you are doing the same thing. You are selling your family silver for meeting your day-to-day expenses.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, please conclude. Already, I have given you three minutes more.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, Sir. Very shortly, I will conclude. So, I think there is a need for a total change in your Economic Policy approach. While supporting the Appropriation Bill, I insist, please shift that paradigm — from one per cent of population — greasing them — to the benefit of 99 per cent of the population. Please do this. The situation demands that. Otherwise, situation will not remain in this form. We are alarmed about the employment situation in the country. Only that day, in this House, the hon. Labour Minister gave some figures. What is the situation? We are growing; we are boosting. Our Economy is growing. The more we are growing, the rate of employment generation is moving just in the opposite direction. Kindly say, what model of growth are you pursuing? When you are growing, your GDP is growing but your rate of employment generation is going down consistently. What kind of model is this? How? And, in that kind of a situation, you are allowing FDI in multi-brand retail, which will straightaway kill about four crore job opportunities, which will, straightaway, put 20 crores people survival at stake. Will you please reconsider this? Okay, you could manufacture a majority in both the Houses by different methods. You could manufacture. But you can manufacture majority only here; the people, at large, will oppose these dubious steps taken, which are to the detriment of the national interest. Please reconsider this.

Sir, my last point is this. I do not want to take much of your time. I, again, insist, please consider when fiscal deficit containment is your anxiety, please put back in place GAAR retrospective taxation on foreign acquisition, presented in the Budget. If you are concerned about the *aam aadmi*, please don't cut subsidy for the people, which is hardly 1.75 per cent of the GDP till now. Whereas your tax and revenue foregone, if all added together, goes above 4 per cent of the GDP, but what you are subsidising is hardly one per cent of the country's population. You are subsidising one per cent of the population with four per cent of your GDP. But you are so miser that you further aim to cut down 1.75 per cent of your GDP as subsidy to food, fuel and fertilizer. This is not democracy. This is not for *aam aadmi*. Please reconsider, in view of the price rise, please reconsider universalisation of Public Distribution System and complete ban on the future trade. In the interest of the financial discipline and financial strength of the economy, please reconsider your drive to deregulate and privatise the financial sector of the economy which you are seeking to do through Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill and the Insurance (Amendment) Bill. Please reconsider it. Don't mortgage the sound financial base of our country by privatizing and deregulating financial sector through so-called banking and insurance sector reforms.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: After all, the Western economies, which have made their own banking and insurance system bankrupt, cannot dictate us how we will reform our financial sector. But, unfortunately, the Government of India is moving in that direction. So, I want you to please reconsider these aspects. Otherwise, people will create a situation by which a compulsion will be created. After all, taking the name of 99 per cent, you are appeasing one per cent. People will not forgive you. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, while we are discussing this Appropriation Bill, I was visualizing the misappropriation which is going on unabated in different Government Departments, including the oil companies for which the additional fund is proposed to be pumped. We have heard enough of predictions from mandarins of Planning Commission as well as we have seen that, all the time, the Government is selling some dreams to the people of this country

[Shri Sukhdendu Sekhar Roy]

by projecting different figures at different points of time about the fiscal situation as well as about the growth rate, inflation, etc.

Sir, I am having a copy of the Mid-Year Economic Analysis 2012-13. Now, if we look into seriously the pages contained in this book, from page 1 till the end of this Book, we will find that a dismal picture, dismal performance is highlighted in this Book by the Government itself. From the very first page, the Government has admitted that 'the growth rate of the indian economy, measured in terms of GDP, was 5.4 per cent in the first half of year 2012-13 as against 7.3 per cent in the corresponding time-period of the previous year.' This is the performance of the Government, and the Government has again stated in this paragraph — and I quote, "The slowdown has been all pervasive and almost all the sectors have been affected." So, what is Government doing to arrest the situation? The Government is selling out natural resources in the manner that in future a time will come when there will be nothing left for our citizens, for our future generations.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) in the Chair]

Mr. Sen was saying again and again that money does not grow on the trees, but, perhaps, money grows in the coal mines, in the coal blocks and that is why the coal blocks have been sold out regularly, at regular intervals, without having any sort of established procedure of leasing out the coal blocks. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not sold, gifted. So natural resources are being gifted in a manner that nothing will be left for our future generations. Every time the Government is coming with an Appropriation Bill and we cannot but support the Appropriation Bill because, otherwise, the Governmental activities — whatever remain — will come to a standstill. This Government is not only anti-poor, but this Government has absolutely failed in its duty as well because while the proposal has come to allot additional funds for the oil companies, a few months back, a sharp rise was made in the price of diesel. The cap on LPG was inflicted upon the fertilizer subsidy was withdrawn and the poor people are confronted with an unprecedented situation. They do not know how to manage their family budget. Sir, the Government comes up with an Appropriation Bill, but the poor people do not have any appropriation

bills. They have no means of misappropriating Government funds. So, this is a peculiar situation that the whole country is confronted with. The Government is happy with Moody's assessment, but they do not look at assessment at the ground level. As Mr. Sen had suggested, what about employment generation? What about the growth rate? The Government has talked about the growth rate in para 1.35 of its mid-term economic analysis. Now, I would talk about food inflation, as I have already mentioned growth rate. Food is most essential for a man to live. How to contain with the inflation, particularly inflation in essential commodities and food? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, kindly allow me a couple of minutes more. This is a serious issue that we are discussing.

Sir, the CPI food inflation during the period April to September of the current year ranged from 7 to 11 per cent. And, who are the worst affected? It is people living below-the-poverty-line, the common man. They are the worst affected. The Government does not have any plan of action to stop the unproductive expenses which are being incurred by the oil companies and other Government departments. Huge amounts of money are being spent in seminars, meetings, tours, etc. The Government does not look into that. What about the realization of the NPAs from the nationalized banks? Who have looted the banks' money? The Government has not come out with any plan of action, within a definite time-frame, for realizing the NPA amount. Let the Government declare the names of beneficiaries of the so-called NPAs.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is called 'revenue foregone'.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Revenue to the extent of Rs.95,000 crores was forgone.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes; you have made your point.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, it is a very important point. Revenue to the extent of Rs.95,000 crores has been foregone by the Government for the so-called improvements of our economy. I would like to ask the Government, for whom has this revenue been forgone and how has the economy benefited with the foregoing of these NPAs? ...(*Interruptions*)...

[Shri Sukhdendu Sekhar Roy]

Now, talking about the realization of these NPAs, Government does not have any action plan. Rather, the Government is restructuring the loans, especially the big loans. When it comes to the common people who take loans of one lakh rupees or Rs.50 lakh, bank officials go and threaten them and "institute cases under the SARFAESI Act, but the Act is not applicable in the case of big fishes for whom the NPA amounts are written off.

Therefore, while supporting this Appropriation Bill — we have no other alternative but to support it — we appeal to the Government that remedial measures, not in the books but in action, are very much required. Otherwise, the dismal performance which has been highlighted in this book will continue to remain and the people of this country will continue to suffer.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल के हम पक्षधर नहीं थे, लेकिन सरकार का काम रोकने का हम लोगों का कोई इरादा नहीं है। लेकिन मंत्री जी, कुछ चीजें हम आपके सामने रखना चाहते हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि इन पर जरूर विचार करना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, कई बार यह प्रश्न उठा, कई बार यह बात कही गई कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर क्यों नहीं हम एक बार चर्चा कर लेते हैं। इस देश की प्राथमिकता क्या होनी चाहिए, इस देश को क्या जरूरत है, कब तक हम अपना नाम डवलपिंग कंट्रीज में रखेंगे, क्यों नहीं हम डवलप्ड कंट्री बन जाते हैं? क्या कारण है कि आजादी के 65 वर्ष बाद आज भी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की कोई प्राथमिकता तय नहीं हुई कि हम इस देश में क्या-क्या प्राथमिकता पर लेंगे। मैं इस वजह से कह रहा हूँ, रोज़ अखबारों में पढ़ता हूँ, कभी कह दिया जाता है कि जी.डी.पी. 6 परसेंट, कभी 5.8 परसेंट और कभी 8 परसेंट, यहां से 9 परसेंट तक जी.डी.पी. की बात करी गई। कहा गया कि हम जी.डी.पी. बढ़ाने के प्रयास कर रहे हैं लेकिन प्रयास का रिजल्ट क्या निकला, आखिर इस पर भी तो जाना चाहिए। कल ही बात हो रही थी कि इस कंट्री की अर्थव्यवस्था पर अगर एक बार सामूहिक रूप से बात हो जाए, मंत्री जी, ऑपरेशन एक बार कर लीजिए, बराबर यह सुन्न वाली सुई मत लगाइए। एक बार डिस्मिशन लीजिए कि कंट्री को किस ओर ले जाना है। एक जमाना था, श्रीमन्, देश का जब बजट पेश होता था तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग समझ जाते थे कि एक साल तक हमें अपने घर की अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे चलाना है। कितनी महंगाई हो गई और जो बढ़ता

था वह एक ही बार में बढ़ जाता था। मुझे याद है, जब 28 फरवरी को बजट पेश होता था, पूरा देश बजट को सुनता था और इसलिए सुनता था कि कौन से नए टैक्स लगे और कौन सी छूट मिली, सरकार की प्राथमिकता क्या है। देश के लोग उसी हिसाब से अपनी प्राथमिकता बना लेते थे। लेकिन मुझे कहने में तकलीफ है, दुख है कि आज यह जो नई बजट प्रणाली शुरू हुई है, आज जो फ्री मार्केट की व्यवस्था शुरू की गई है कि हर चीज को बाजार पर छोड़ दिया जाए, बाजार बढ़े तो बढ़ जाएं, बाजार घटे तो दाम न घटें, यह जो नए इकॉनॉमिक बेस आए हैं, जो नई इकॉनॉमिक पॉलिसी आई है, उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारा बजटरी घाटा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, हमारे ऊपर बाहर का लोन और कंट्री का लोन दोनों बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। आज देश में जो बच्चा जन्म लेता है, वह कम से कम बीस हजार रुपए से ऊपर का कर्जदार हो जाता है, यानी कि इस देश में जो बच्चा पैदा हो रहा है वह एक कर्जदार बच्चा पैदा हो रहा है। उसका कोई गुनाह नहीं है, उसको पता भी नहीं है कि देश में क्या हो रहा है, लेकिन वह शुरू से ही देश का बकायादार बन जाता है। हमने इतना लोन लिया, हम बाहर से, चाहें हम वर्ल्ड बैंक से लाए हों, चाहें एशियन बैंक से लाए हों, या और भी तमाम तरह के लोन हों, कभी जापान का लोन, कभी अमेरिका का लोन, रोज हम सुनते हैं कि नई ट्रीटी हो गई, हम नया लोन ले आते हैं, हम लोन तो ला रहे हैं लेकिन आज किसी क्षेत्र में हमारी कंट्री ने डवलप किया? आप चाहे सड़क ले लीजिए, चाहे बिजली ले लीजिए, शिक्षा, पानी, चिकित्सा जो कंट्री की प्राथमिकताएं हैं, श्रीमन्, किसी भी क्षेत्र में आज हम उस रूप में खड़े नहीं हो पाए कि विश्व में हम किसी ने अपनी तुलना कर लें। आखिर कभी इस पर विचार हुआ, कभी इस पर विचार किया गया? अगर नहीं किया गया तो हम विचार करने के लिए क्यों तैयार नहीं है? आज हमारा रुपया डॉलर के मुकाबले इतना गिर रहा है, कभी 55-56 पहुंच जाता है, कभी 53-54 हो जाता है। श्रीमन्, हालत यह हो गई है कि हमारे यहां एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट में इतना अंतर आ गया। आज डॉलर के इस वेरिऐशन में हमारे यहां से तमाम उद्योग खत्म होते चले जा रहे हैं। आज हमारे साथी बैंक की बात कर रहे थे। माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। श्रीमन्, बैंकों के ऊपर आज बहुत बकाया है, एन.ए.पी. एकाउन्ट बहुत ज्यादा बैंकों में हो गया। हमारे जैसे कितने लोग ऐसे हैं, कितने बड़े पूंजीपतियों पर बैंक का तमाम रुपया बाकी है? आप अब लाने वाले हैं, लेकिन आप वसूली नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। किसान के ऊपर अगर दस हजार का कर्जा है, बीस हजार का कर्जा है, तो बैंक वसूली के लिए तहसील में आर.सी. तो भेज रहे हैं लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि आप देश के दस बड़े बकाएदारों के नाम भेज दीजिए, बतला दीजिए कि इन बड़े बकाएदारों के ऊपर देश का पैसा बाकी है। लेकिन, उन बकाएदारों से आपने वसूली का कौन सा प्रयास किया? आप इसलिए प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं कि वे बकाएदार पार्टियां चला रहे हैं, चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं। गरीब के ऊपर तो तमाम वसूली की कार्यवाही की जाती है, लेकिन बड़े लोगों के ऊपर वसूली करने की बाप आत नहीं करते

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हैं। आप आइए, एक नीति बनाइए। कई हजारों-करोड़ रुपया स्टेट बैंक का एन.पी.ए. एकाउंट का बाकी है, लेकिन उसका चेयरमैन कोई चौधरी है, श्रीमन्, वह सरकार का सबसे प्यारा है। उसको कहां से संरक्षण मिल रहा है? माननीय मंत्री जी, आखिर कभी आप इस पर विचार तो करिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं सुन रहा था कि महंगाई रोकने के लिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर से कहा कि आप ब्याज की दर नहीं बढ़ाएंगे। उस पर रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने कह दिया कि हम ब्याज की दर बढ़ाएंगे। आपने एक साल में सात बार ब्याज दर बढ़ायी। आपने कहा कि हम महंगाई रोकने के लिए बैंकों की ब्याज दर बढ़ा रहे हैं। इससे लोगों की ई.एम.आई. बढ़ती चली गई, लेकिन महंगाई नहीं रुकी।

श्रीमन्, अंत में मैं सिर्फ माननीय मंत्री जी से इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि आप Appropriation Bill पास करा लें, लेकिन अगली बार जब आप बजट लेकर आएंगे तो ऐसा बजट लेकर आइए जिससे इस देश के लोगों को लगे कि एक बार मैं पूरा बजट पेश हुआ और फिर डीजल, पेट्रोल व रसोई गैस के दाम न बढ़ाएगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard; not present. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, how much time do I have?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have five minutes.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir. I thank you for the opportunity. Sir, I think that in supporting the Appropriation Bill, one has to recognise that the drop in the economic growth of this country is a responsibility of all the political leadership across the spectrum of this House. It has now been recognised that because of continuous political opposition to all attempts at reforms in every which way, this country has lost its significant growth momentum. Yes, it is true that some natural causes have also assisted in the slowdown. Our exports have been deeply affected by the state of the economy in the United States and in Europe. The uncertainty of the last monsoon has affected the prices of commodities. But, the attitude of our leadership across the spectrum has damagingly delayed, if not deflated, the reform agenda of this country. I must, never the less compliment the leadership of the Reserve Bank of India for preventing a financial crisis in our financial sector since 2008. Yes, I agree with the comments made about the rising danger of non-performing assets. I agree with the comments regarding the high interest rates. But,

the point of the fact is that this House must recognise that the Reserve Bank of India has played a stellar role in avoiding a major financial crisis in this country. The infrastructure sector has been the biggest sufferer in this fruitless debate about growth in India. India has one of the highest growth rate today in the world, next only to China. Please, don't underestimate it. It is the farmers; it is the industry; it is the services; it is the informal sector. All of them have contributed significantly. Do not denigrate the growth achievements of this country in order to score political points. The year ahead is looking encouraging, but what is the part that we are playing to push reforms? I mean, I am just recalling the recent debate on Foreign Direct Investment in retail. What is happening to banking reforms? What is happening to insurance reforms? What is happening to pension reforms? What are we doing for our own economy? Please, let us pause and think. Hon. Finance Minister, please don't seek only additional money; but, please also share with us your anxieties and your anguish as to what is stopping you from driving this economy back to eight to nine per cent growth that we have achieved in the past.

We don't trust Foreign Direct Investment. Are we still afraid of foreigners? After sixty five years, are we still afraid of foreigners, or, are we using foreigners and keeping out foreigners in order to keep our poor even more poor, so that we can go back and tell them how we will improve their lot by self reliance when the time comes to seek their votes.

What is there to be afraid of foreigners? Why are we afraid to manage them? We are a sovereign country; we have sovereign laws but we will keep our reforms backward by the bogie of Foreign Direct Investment. Sir, 2013-14 can be a good year but can not be guaranteed to be a good year. Global warming will continue make the weather and monsoon uncertain. India's food production will remain uncertain, and, God forbid, if we have a drought, it will be a disaster. Sir, I will finish within the allotted time. I have always done so. So, please do not look at the watch; that is my request.

Sir, I must compliment you, Mr. Finance Minister. I wish to compliment you for the announcement of the Cabinet Committee on Investments. It is one of the major initiatives taken by the Government for investment proposals which over thousand crores of rupees. This will be critical because the Government itself has hurdles within the Government, which some times, or, say, many times, slow down

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

major investment. I compliment the hon. Prime Minister for having taken the initiative to create the Cabinet Committee on Investment.

So, while supporting with the Appropriation Bill, as also agreeing with many comments from the Right and the Left side of this House, I request my colleagues across the spectrum to please have faith in India, have faith in ourselves because we are a strong economy and we will do well, provided we do not destroy the great opportunity. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Ganguly. You always stick to the time. Now, Mr. Kumar Deepak Das.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to highlight some issues with regard to the North-Eastern Region, particularly, my State of Assam.

Sir, if you examine the economic profile of Assam, you will find that the economy of Assam is dominated by the services and the agriculture sectors. As per latest available information, service sector commands nearly 57 per cent share in the SDP. The agricultural and allied activities contributed towards 24 per cent share in the SDP for the year 2009-10 while the industrial sector commands a share of 19.4 per cent in the SDP.

Sir, on the whole, the economy of the State of Assam grew by 5.3 per cent in comparison to all-India average of 8.7 per cent during 2000-01 to 2009-10. Thus in the both the sectors, the aggregate performance of Assam is below the national average. Going into details of this sectoral growth, of the States' 78.44 lakh hectares geographical area, only 23.86 lakh hectares (leaving out land under tea plantations) is the Net Cropped Area, of which 20.7 per cent is irrigated, 17.6 per cent is chronically flood affected while about 3.5 per cent is chronically drought-prone area. The major crops of the State are rice, wheat, oilseeds and pulses. The State is a major producer of rice and tea in the country.

Sir, tea-making has been an important industrial activity in Assam. The industry has provided huge employment opportunities, especially, in the rural areas, and, that too, to females. After tea, the petroleum refinery industry is there, and,

the refinery at Digboi is about hundred years' old. Despite the presence of these industries, industrialization process has not been widespread in Assam. Sir, trade, hotel and restaurant services have 17.4 per cent share in SDP followed by transport, storage and communication which has 10.5 per cent share in SDP. Tradition services like transport, storage and communication have risen at relatively higher growth rate in the State. Banking and insurance sector has also registered impressive growth rate. In real estate activity in Assam, public sector has relatively higher share in SDP, that is, 6.6 per cent. This is the economic scenario of our State, Sir.

Now, Sir, I am coming to some other problems which are related to development of our State as well as North-Eastern region. We have borders with two countries — China and Bangladesh. Both the countries have got importance in the present context from two different angles. But connected with them are the questions of national security and identity of the people of the North-Eastern region. Sir, I want to raise some questions. How much money are we spending on defence and protecting our people as well as sovereignty of the country? Here, we have included various Ministries for reference of this Bill. What is the allocation of the Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry? What has been spent in connection with the implementation of various accords and promises made? Sir, Government has promised something twenty five years back. On 15th August, 1985, Rajiv Gandhiji signed an accord and assured that the border will be sealed. But till date border has not been sealed; no floodlight has been given to the border area. The whole problem of our security, the whole problem of our sovereignty comes from the border. So, that has to be sealed, but it has not been done due to non-availability of funds. Sir, this is what is happening in the North-Eastern region, ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, if you see the figure of military spending, the size of the economy, the rate of growth, the amount of money spent by each country on infrastructure, electricity production, agriculture produce, research and development, it shows the gap which is enormous between China and India. China is our powerful neighbour and we cannot deny that India and China are not in the same league. It is best to accept the India-China, reality and fashion our responses accordingly. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Kumar.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: We simply have to evolve a method of peaceful cohabitation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Kumar.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, diplomacy needs to be more proactive rather than reactive.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Kumar. *...(Interruptions)...* Kindly conclude. You have already exceeded your time.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: I am concluding, Sir. The problem with our region is that Government should take special care for the growth of the economy of the North-Eastern region as well as the State of Assam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, thank you, Mr. Kumar.

SHRI KUMAR DEPAK DAS: Sir, we are suffering a lot. We have been deprived with regard to development of our side.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Okay, thank you Mr. Kumar. You have made your point.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I request the hon. Minister to take care of the points I have raised in this connection. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Kumar. Now, Mr. Rabi Bernard. You have got just two minutes.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I rise to speak on the Appropriation Bill, 2012. I register my request for the allocation of additional funds for Tamil Nadu which has seen severe monsoon failures, electricity shortage inherited from the previous Government and crop failure due to non-implementation of the final award of the Cauvery Tribunal. I suspect the burden of huge debt and deficit left over by the earlier administration and above all the step-motherly treatment of the Central Government has some ulterior motive and hidden agenda against Tamils as a whole. But, Sir, let them know that Tamils will take it.

The Finance Minister is asking for funds to the tune of Rs. 32,000 crore for various Ministries. When we realise that a portion of our budgetary allocations went to the aid of those who massacred 70,000 Tamils during the last few weeks of war in Tamil areas of Sri Lanka, our hearts are broken and cry for justice. Ms. Frances Harrison in her recently published book gives a detailed account of the massacre of Tamils and we all know who stood shoulder to shoulder with the perpetrators of the crime.

Sir, while many South and South-East Asian countries seem to have recovered from financial and developmental setbacks, our country seems to be lagging behind. The World Bank forecast for India published recently says, "India will face a significant slowdown due to low business confidence caused by a lack of policy initiatives and ballooning fiscal imbalances." Its sister organisation, the International Monetary Fund, has slashed India's growth forecast for the current year to 4.9 per cent.

All leading banks and international lending agencies like the ADB, the IMF and so on call for greater fiscal tightening. They all urge for greater emphasis on infrastructure sector, especially power. The negligent and sluggish Central Government has failed to modernise power grid of the country as a result of which not just Tamil Nadu, but all the States, except maybe Gujarat, suffer from lack of power/electricity.

Retail inflation has risen to 9.75 per cent. This is one of the highest, if not the highest, inflation rate in Asia and like inflation our fiscal deficit remains the highest among the BRICS Group of emerging economies. The weak rupee seems to become weaker in the coming months. The undeclared devaluation of rupee is a major concern and the Finance Minister should be transparent on this issue. It is due to the demographic dividend of a young population, household savings, middle-class domestic consumption and overseas remittances of very high level that we are surviving. I urge the Government to take decisive steps to stimulate agricultural growth. Had you been decisive in implementing the Cauvery Tribunal Award, our farmers of Cauvery delta area would have had a very good *samba* crop. Be firm on fiscal consolidation and address infrastructure bottlenecks.

Our hon. Chief Minister, Madam Jayalalitha, has launched an ambitious plan for solar energy production. Our Chief Minister has asked the district administration of the State to make it a "household activity." The Central Government should come forward to support this initiative.

[Shri A.W. Rabi Bernard]

We keep requesting you to support Madam Jayalalitha's efforts for an inclusive information technology growth through the distribution of free laptop computers to higher-secondary level students. The Finance Minister will surely acknowledge the dividends which the country is reaping as a result of educational revolution, particularly in the faculties of engineering and IT brought about by Dr. M.G R.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have taken twice the time allotted to you.

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: The Free Laptop Scheme of the State Government of Tamil Nadu should also be supported.

Sir, finally, let me quote the Bible. Jesus said, "Use your worldly resources to benefit others and make friends."

(Hon. Member may kindly fill in Tamil.)

Thank you, Sir.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

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:

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 18th December, 2012, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 2013, the time for presentation of the report of the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum".

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2012 (contd...)

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the passing of Appropriation Bill is an occasion for mid-term review and from three months now, we are going to have the regular Budget. I am the ninth person

to focus on the national economic situation during this debate on the Appropriation Bill — fairly the view of the House reflected till now. My beloved friend from Opposition Benches, the main Opposition, Shri Piyush Goyal, tried to put forth his points of dichotomy, the *ardh-satya* to focus and over-focus on the sort of kind words 'mismanagement of the economy'. And the Left led by Shri Tapanji has fairly appreciated the efforts of UPA Government led by our hon. leader Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and hon. Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh. We were sincere and honest in our effort to present the reality. It was conveyed through our senior Member, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia, by focusing on certain essential points. The Indian National Congress will not mince their words in admitting and meeting the expectations and aspirations. As it is, since the Lok Sabha has passed the Bill, the Rajya Sabha is going to pass this Bill. This occasion and the sort of debate went on till now will definitely be taken note of by the Union Government. The Union Finance Minister is not available and he is represented by his hon. Minister of State for Finance. I hope that the shrewd person, Shri Namo Narain Meena, will take all the points into consideration and in the essential deliberations which may commence from now onwards for the preparation of the ensuing Budget, he will certainly take the view of the House.

The UPA Government was continuously focusing on ensuring the rights so far awaited and the realization of all those rights. Any attentive Government will certainly try to understand the sensitivity and the appreciation of various fora about their comments and advice so as to plan its own approach. UPA Government is known to be very sensitive to understand the pulse of rural and urban India as well. That is how so far this UPA Government has tried to sustain, enlarge and enhance the living standards of rural and urban citizens. It is a fact and that is why almost all the speakers have appreciated the real change and its achievements on the front of agriculture, on the front of food processing. We all know that how many efforts have gone into and what is the net result in spite of global warming, other weather conditions and uncertain monsoon. How could Indian agriculture sector sustain all these conditions? What are the support mechanism, support policy and programme of the UPA Government that has ensured development? That could be understood. If you take the case of rural development, if you take the case of rural drinking water programme, if you take the case of irrigation sector, if you take the case of infrastructure sector, you can definitely understand how

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

5.00 P.M.

sincerely the UPA Government is focusing on the development. There has been appreciation of the programmes and achievements. The UPA Government has ensured to attain equilibrium of development and welfare. The welfare to the needy through various programmes, including the Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme and the ensuing enlargement of the health care, the enhancement of the human civil aviation programme, the sort of concentration and importance being attached to certain sectors by the UPA Government can be understood. Regarding the seriousness of the UPA Government in sustaining and improving the capacity of the average Indian is visible. The Indian economy is very safe. Almost all the global organisations are trying to understand the strength and programme of the UPA Government. In a way, sincerely appreciating the genuine efforts of the Government. This is an occasion for a mid-term review; the House will give its sense to the Union Government. The concern expressed in this House on tax arrears shall be taken note of by the Government. The employment scenario for the rural artisans, rural agricultural labour, the urban labour has improved; and their standing of living has also improved. But the contract employment sector is day by day deteriorating. With this, the inclusiveness in the growth momentum and the intended inclusiveness of the *aam aadmi* into the totality of the Indian economy has to be seriously taken care of.

The effort of the hon. Prime Minister in constituting the Investment Board, the sort of importance it has been provided with, is automatically indicating the importance being attached to enlarge and enhance the scope for the industrial growth. The indicators are there about the Whole Price Index, about retail inflation, about other parameters. My friends from various shades of their political following tried to focus, appreciate and establish the exact fact. The confidence level of the average Indian citizen in the governance is high when we compare with other global nations.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Rapolu, just a minute. At 5 o'clock we have to take up Half-An-Hour Discussion. Since we have to conclude

this debate, if the House agrees, we can dispense with the Half-An-Hour Discussion and proceed with the debate. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House has agreed to continue with the debate. So we are dispensing with the Half-An-Hour Discussion.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Ashok Gangulyji has mentioned about avoiding the financial crisis. That is the effort of the UPA Government. That is within the capacity of the UPA Government. As it is, our UPA Government is not fond of making such a drastic disinvestment. If it is highly essential, then only they will be looking towards that. On the whole, building confidence among business and industrial sectors and also sustaining confidence and living standard of the average Indian living across the nation is of utmost importance to our UPA Government led by the Indian National Congress and its President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. While establishing the point that the UPA is committed to attain sustained growth, inclusive growth and equilibrium of development and welfare, I request the hon. Minister of State for Finance to take note of the points seriously which have been raised by me and by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia for evolving the future course of programme for the ensuing budget. With these words, I appreciate and support the Appropriation Bill.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I know there is time constraint and the Government is also hurrying up for completing this debate today. The economy of this country is going down and down. There is no specific project and programme to scale down the prices of consumer goods. The Government has no plan at all. There is a need to look into the common man's economic health. Inflation is in upper trend and it will touch double digit soon. It was 9.73 in last September and 9.75 in October. In November, it is 9.9. So the trend shows that inflation will certainly touch double digit. It seems the Government is not in a position to give the country a healthier economic situation. The Government is in a mess. This misgovernance will carry this country to a complete economic disaster. This is the apprehension. Our major population consists of middle-class and lower middle-class people. The problems of middle-class and lower middle-class are not being taken care of. The Government never thinks about the basic needs of the consumer and giving benefits to the consumer. The Government is also not serious about the minimum requirement of the common man. Now the Government has reduced the number of cooking gas cylinders per

[Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera]

family. The minimum requirement of a standard family is not less than 12. And this cap has been put by the Government. I feel that this Government is not thinking of the basic requirements of the people. These people are running their families with a lot of difficulties. They are facing shortage of pure drinking water. There is shortage of power. They are not able to get proper health care. There is no food safety. The Government is also not taking care of the needs and requirements of farmers. Today we were supposed to have a Short Duration Discussion on fertilizer shortages. Availability of urea and DAP is still in a crisis in the country, and farmers are having shortages of urea and DAP.

Then, as regards Minimum Support Price, Sir, ours is a paddy growing country. Paddy is grown in most parts of India; particularly, Eastern and Southern parts of India depend upon paddy cultivation. But the Minimum Support Price is not being enhanced by the Central Government. Even as regards jute, which is grown in West Bengal — in Orissa also we were having jute production, but now, the production is less because of this constraint — we are having this problem. As the Minimum Support Price is not being enhanced, the farmers are suffering. The State Governments are also constrained in giving bonus as they are in a financial crisis. In backward States like Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc., they are facing shortage of doctors in health care. I am talking about health care; I am talking about education. In all these sectors, the Government should take special care. Not only Orissa, but also the entire country is having shortage of doctors and medical colleges. Sir, health care is the basic need of the country. Only if you increase the number of seats in the existing medical colleges in Orissa, from 150 to, at least, 250, health care of the people can be properly addressed. And this is the state of financial affairs, in this country and the Government is only talking about reforms, looking after world markets, and not looking into country's own economic reforms, traditional economic reforms. This country is always having its base on traditional economic systems. So, I would say that this Appropriation Bill does not satisfy the House. Especially, when they talk of reforms, they must learn as to how to run the economic affairs of the country in a better way.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज हम लोग विनियोग विधेयक, 2012 पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, या यूँ कहा जाए कि देश

के अलावा दुनिया की आर्थिक व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है, तो गलत नहीं होगा, क्योंकि उसका कुप्रभाव हमारे देश पर पड़ रहा है। आम तौर पर, मूल रूप से यह कहा जाता है कि हमारा ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ रहा है, हम विकास कर रहे हैं, हमारा जी.डी.पी. बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन इस देश के जो आम लोग हैं, किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं, नौजवान हैं, जिनको दो वक्त की रोटी चाहिए, रहने के लिए मकान चाहिए, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा चाहिए, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा की उचित व्यवस्था चाहिए, पीने के लिए पानी चाहिए, उनको वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। सर, सरकारें एक लम्बे अरसे से काम कर रही हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो बिना घर के हैं, जिनके लिए उचित आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है और वे खुले आकाश में रहने को मजबूर हैं। आज बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी की हालत है, जिससे लोगों को काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। धीरे-धीरे रोजगार के अवसर खत्म हो रहे हैं। आज भी मूल रूप से इस देश की लगभग 70 से 75 प्रतिशत आबादी खेत-खलिहान पर निर्भर करती है, मगर किसानों की हालत कुछ ठीक नहीं है। आज भी पर्यावरण का प्रकोप पड़ रहा है असमय बारिश हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसानों के लिए समुचित रूप से जल की जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रही है। अगर कोई किसान बहुत मेहनत से अपने खेत में उत्पादन भी करता हूँ, तो उसको उसकी सही कीमत नहीं मिल पा रही है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि बहुत से ऐसे किसान हैं, जो आज भी आत्महत्या के लिए मजबूर हैं। जब उनको लागत की कीमत नहीं मिलेगी, तो निश्चित तौर पर वे जो कर्ज ले रहे हैं, और वह कर्ज वापस नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। तो उन्हें आत्महत्या के अलावा कोई दूसरा उपाय नहीं सूझ रहा है। सर, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था खेत, खलिहान, गांवों पर निर्भर करती है। जब तक हम सम्पूर्ण रूप से उनके लिए उचित व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होगी। जब तक गांवों में खुशहाली नहीं होगी, तब तक इस देश में खुशहाली नहीं होगी।

माननीय मंत्री जी, निश्चित तौर पर जो सब्सिडी का प्रावधान किया जा रहा था, धीरे-धीरे आप खाद से सब्सिडी हटा रहे हैं, गैस सिलेंडर से सब्सिडी हटा रहे हैं, मगर आम लोगों की जो समस्या है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। आज भी मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर किसानों के लिए उचित व्यवस्था कर दी जाए, तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को पूरे तौर पर मजबूत करने का काम किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि उनमें क्षमता है, कूवत है।

महोदय, आज शिक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था है? आज भी बड़े पैमाने पर गांवों में गरीब तबके के लोग हैं। इस देश में आधे से अधिक लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे गुजर-बसर कर रहे हैं। उनके बच्चे आज भी समुचित ढंग से पढ़ नहीं पा रहे हैं। स्कूल भवनों की कमी है, शिक्षकों की कमी है, जिससे उनको गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा नहीं मिल पा रही है। कई ऐसे अभाव दिख रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम गांवों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, तो देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है।

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

महोदय, स्वास्थ्य की क्या व्यवस्था है? आज भी बड़े पैमाने पर हॉस्पिटल्स की कमी है, स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की कमी है, डाक्टर्स की कमी है, दवाई उपलब्ध नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आबादी के हिसाब से पर्याप्त संख्या में जो डाक्टर्स की उपलब्धता होनी चाहिए, हॉस्पिटल्स की बिल्डिंग होनी चाहिए, वे नहीं है, कम हैं। इसलिए इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताऊँ कि किसानों को जो ऋण दिए जाते हैं, आम लोगों को जो ऋण दिए जाते हैं, ...सर, दो मिनट दे दीजिए, बैंकों की जो व्यवस्था है, किसानों और जो कमजोर तबके के लोग हैं, साधारण लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, उनके लिए तो आपके पास निश्चित तौर पर बहुत सारे कानून हैं, जिनको इम्प्लीमेंट करके मसलमैन को भेजा जाता है, एजेंट को भेजा जाता है, जो ऋण को वसूल करने का काम करते हैं, मगर वहीं इस देश में जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, बड़े-बड़े घराने हैं, उनको भारत सरकार के बैंकों से जो कर्ज दिया जाता है, उसकी वसूली नहीं की जाती है, उसे माफ कर दिया जाता है। आप एक तरफ गरीबों के लिए पिटाई की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के लिए मिठाई की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। यह दो तरह की नीति चलने वाली नहीं है। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, ताकि किसानों को कम दर पर ऋण मिल सके, ताकि वे अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर सकें और देश की तरक्की में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान कर सकें।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी इस देश में बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि खाद्य की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि इस देश में कितने बड़े पैमाने पर बच्चे कुपोषण का शिकार होने की वजह से मर रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, एक मिनट। आज भी कई ऐसी माताएं हैं, जो गर्भ होने के बाद भी अपने बच्चों को ठीक ढंग से दूध नहीं पिला सकतीं। उनके लिए दवा की उपलब्धता नहीं है। इन तमाम चीजों पर सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। देश के आम लोग स्वस्थ रहेंगे, तभी देश स्वस्थ हो सकता है। इसलिए आप ऐसी नीतियों को, ऐसे विचारों को लाने का काम करें, जिनसे देश की बेरोजगारी, गरीबी, फटेहाली दूर हो सके।

महोदय, बिहार ऐसा प्रदेश है, जहां आज भी बड़े पैमाने पर अशिक्षा है, स्वास्थ्य की कमी है, आधारभूत संरचना की कमी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार जैसे जो पिछड़े प्रदेश हैं, उनके लिए विशेष पैकेज की जरूरत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बिहार की सरकार को भी सहयोग की जरूरत है, क्योंकि वहां 10 करोड़ की आबादी है, जो परेशानी की हालत में है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी, कुछ कृपा कीजिए और बिहार जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेशों के ऊपर ध्यान देकर उन्हें अगली पंक्ति में उठाने के लिए सहयोग देने का काम कीजिए। It is my last point, Sir. मंत्री जी यहां नहीं थे, आप एमपीलेड की व्यवस्था करते हैं, लेकिन आज हमारे

राज्य की सरकार ने एमपीलैड में एक नई व्यवस्था करने का काम किया है। यहां पर बिहार के कई माननीय सांसद बैठे हैं, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि वहां इस फंड से एक भी पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि इस नयी व्यवस्था में कई तरह का व्यवधान आ रहा है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बिहार के एक-एक क्षेत्र के लिए पांच-पांच करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष दे रहे हैं, लेकिन वहां उस पैसे का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, जिससे वहां का विकास अवरुद्ध हो रहा है, इस पर भी आप ध्यान देने का काम करें। राज्य की सरकार ने एमपीलैड पर जो नये तरह का व्यवधान इम्पोज़ करने का काम किया है, उसे आप हटाने का काम कीजिए।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि जब तक इस देश के खेतों और खलिहानों में खुशहाली नहीं आएगी, तब तक इस देश की जनता, देश की आवाज खुश नहीं रह सकती। आज भी 70% से 75% गरीब जनता, किसान और मज़दूर बेरोज़गारी और गरीबी की हालत में हैं। आप उनकी तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इससे निश्चित तौर पर देश आगे बढ़ेगा और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत होगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I think, I am the last speaker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No. There is one more.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I wish to speak point-wise and do not intend to make a general speech. I know that it is not an election speech.

Sir, I draw your attention to Point No. 9 of the Schedule which deals with the Ministry of Civil Aviation. In that, the capital voted Demand from Parliament is Rs. 2,000 crores. I am talking about only one Demand.

Sir, I am associated with Shiv Sena-led labour unions in Air India and the Airport Authority of India. Therefore, I am speaking on this point, though I am not an economist. Sir, when I went through the figures, I was really surprised that Air India needs this much of money — Rs. 2,000 crores -- in this Budget for its turnaround! I really do not know. The hon. Minister is here. I really do not know why Air India needs such huge amount. क्योंकि एअर इंडिया तो महाराजा है, फिर उसको भीख क्यों चाहिए? I really don't understand. But, then, when I went into the details, I realised that Maharaja is not dying; Maharaja is being killed by the Government and the Ministry. Therefore, I am concern about it. When I say this, I have specific reasons behind this. There are moves going on and already some

[Dr. Bharatkumar Raut]

moves took place to privatise certain wings of Air India and also the AAI. And, who are becoming private partners? Sir, mostly, they are foreign companies and MNCs. We are doing this business with them. We are giving our business to them in the name of shading the burden of overheads. What are these overheads? Now, we are thinking of "bringing in a joint-venture partner in the department of OMR—Operation, Maintenance and Repairs and also creating a separate company called AIATSL. These companies are, basically, handling the maintenance and ground support facilities. So far, it is only the Air India which has been providing ground support. Apart from giving - ground support to Air India flights, it was also providing ground support to other airlines which did not have their own department. So, Air India was providing them those facilities on rent or on payment. As we are taking money from other airlines by providing ground handling facilities, the Ground Support Department not only became self-sufficient but also was giving money to Air India kitty. We are privatising that department! Why? It is because we want to shed the overheads. I failed to understand the logic. There are some economists here who would, perhaps, give logic in doing this.

We have a milking cow which we send to the slaughter house; why? For shedding overheads! What are the overheads? By doing this, you are leaving the Air India staff, which has been there with you for many years, in the lurch, and at the mercy of foreign partners. So, there will be agitations; in any case, there will be agitations; there will be litigations. Who will face them? And after two years, you will again come up with another turn-around proposal and ask for another Rs. 2,000 crores. Why so? Why do we not strengthen these departments which are functioning, and which are providing money to the Air India kitty? We need to look into that. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I have taken only a few minutes. I would conclude soon. I would take one minute less than what was allotted.

Sir, this is the situation. Talking of joint venture partnerships, I would again like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that we are selling off prime land in the vicinity of our airports. For example, in Mumbai we have huge prime land at Santa Cruz and Sahara Airport. That is being given away at a throw-away price to the joint venture partner. The partner would establish commercial

complexes there and run his business. Why can't we do that? It is a one-time affair. Once you sell it away, it is gone. Why don't we develop the property and add money to our own kitty? This is not on. I can smell a rat there.

Sir, so far only IAS officers have been heading Air India and the Airport Authority; or, sometimes these have been the technocrats. I have nothing against the Civil Service. But Air India is a commercial venture. It is not a Government department. So, if it is a commercial venture, it should be run and headed by a commercial person. So, why do we not bring a good commercial man, a management guy, from outside and make him run the Department, so that the Ministry's burden is lessened and we could run it in a proper manner?

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, it is the fag end of this discussion. In a certain holistic sense of the term, out of the amount which the Finance Minister is seeking, Rs.32,000 crores odd, Rs.28,000 crores is for payment of subsidies and so on, and Rs.2000 crores is for civil aviation which is also necessary. Nobody can really object to this. But the fact remains that you are asking for Rs.28,000 crores because you have not been able to take the corrective steps in the course of this year. Why? Also, why did you end up providing only Rs. 40,000 crores in the Budget when, in the previous year, 2010-11, the amount which you had provided, was Rs. 83,000 crores? So, when the actual was Rs. 83,000 crores, you provided for Rs. 40,000 crores. You didn't take the corrective action. Therefore, as a consequence of this, naturally, you are now seeking Rs. 28,000 crores, which is extra. This really calls for better budgetary planning.

But, Sir, leaving aside this issue, what is the configuration? I have every sympathy for the Finance Minister. The configuration doesn't look good at all. Now, yesterday's Mid-Term Economic Analysis suggests that the economic growth is likely to be around 5.7 per cent. You might take a congratulatory view that compared to the rest of the world we are doing damn good; 5.7 per cent is not bad. It is way below our potential and it is way below the fact that at some stage we grew at 9.8 per cent. So, coming down from 9.8 per cent to 5.7 per cent, at best, is hardly something which is congratulatory. Also, you had taken upon yourselves the challenge of keeping fiscal deficit at only 5.3 per cent; the Finance Minister mentioned that he might try for 5.2 per cent. But his new path of fiscal

[Shri N.K. Singh]

consolidation hasn't been filled 'up with details of how he intends to achieve 5.3 per cent and, what the Prime Minister has said the day before yesterday, 'take the bitter pill'. When will this bitter medicine be administered? Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had talked of biting the bullet; now, we are talking of the bitter medicine. When will this bitter medicine be taken?

Look at the basic facts, Sir. The facts remain that the savings rate, which is the investment bearing ratio, which is the critical factor to determine the rate of growth, has stumbled down from 36.8 per cent to just 32 per cent. How are you going to put up your savings rate by four percentage point of our GDP? The fact remains that the external debt has deteriorated because the debt service ratio has gone down, debt as a percentage of GDP has gone up, and the current account deficit yawns at an impossible 70 billion dollars as per the Finance Minister's own confession. What are really the trajectories in which he wishes to do so? The manufacturing sector has shown some incipient signs; there have been some improvements in investor sentiment. The new committee constituted by the Prime Minister, hopefully invests some new hope into real sectors like civil aviation, power, telecom and so on. Hopefully, there will be some actions which will be taken on the ground. But, I think, since this is the last opportunity this House will have before the Budget, I wish to make for the Finance Minister's consideration five suggestions which he could consider while formulating the Budget.

First and foremost, Sir, give us and give the world a credible action plan for managing the fiscal numbers. The new Fiscal Responsibility Bill really should be invested with more teeth. The Finance Commission has suggested the constitution of a Fiscal Council. This Fiscal Council ends up in reporting only to the Finance Ministry. Why does not this Fiscal Council—as happens in the rest of the world like in Europe, France, the U.K., the U.S., Australia and Canada—report also directly to the Parliament? It will help the Finance Ministry because then you will have real teeth in the new path of fiscal consolidation which you lay upon yourself.

Secondly, the Finance Minister had accepted in principle the constitution of an independent debt management office. When will that independent debt management office which will obviate the conflict of interests, with the Reserve Bank of India, begin to take real teeth in substance?

Thirdly, Sir, they talk greatly of expenditure reports. These expenditure reports give historic opportunity for you, Mr. Finance Minister. On the 27th of this month, the National Development Council meets—it is a special meeting, it meets once in five years—to approve the contours of new Five Year Plan. Please suggest to the National Development Council to constitute a special committee of the Chief Ministers to look at a further consolidation of Centrally-sponsored schemes which still number over 100 and to really give the contours of a better expenditure management plan. This will be a central fulcrum for you when you begin to crop your Budget.

Sir, I would suggest two more suggestions for the consideration. One is the National Commission on Regional Inequality. You have had a lot of amplitudes in economic growth. The economic growth has been volatile in this country. The GDP figures have varied very widely. One way you cannot have an insurance is to have really the lesser developed regions of this country growing at a faster rate. A regional commission on amelioration of regional inequalities would go a long way.

Sir, I wish to end by saying that the Finance Minister must be complimented. He has tried to reverse the dwindling investor sentiments. He took over the reigns of the Finance Ministry at a difficult time. Suddenly, the world had lost confidence. Suddenly, on every conceivable macro-economic parameter, we seem to be going downhill. This must be said to the credit that he has tried to arrest this downward sentiment.

Sir, I have two closing comments to make having paid him this compliment. First and foremost, we must realise that what the Finance Minister has done was not to take over from a new Government. He took over from this very Government. It is, therefore, ironic that the argument, 'I inherited an economy in a mess; but, look, what I have done to it in a short period of time!', cuts thin because you inherited an economy which you decided to bequeath for yourself.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

My last comment is, the time for pepping up sentiment is over. The time when you can talk of stock market is also past the time. The world will watch very carefully what you do between now and the next Budget to take some of the more

[Shri N.K. Singh]

difficult measures which you need to take, which is outlined on page 39 of the Planning Commission's Chapter-I of the Plan to be adopted on the 27th of this month, and how you intend to take those difficult measures and swallow the bitter pill. We will wait and watch very carefully the actions which we hope will unfold. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You spoke already, I think.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, just one minute. There was some comment made about my intervention, which I just need to rebut because unfortunately, the Treasury Benches seem to be ignorant about facts. Like Jesus said, "We should forgive them their ignorance," I do forgive them their ignorance. But I just wanted to say that our party is the one party. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, he has accused the entire Treasury Benches. If he has any dispute with somebody, he can say so. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: "Somebody" is correct. Do not blame them as a group; you say individually.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, an hon. Member from the Treasury Benches seem to allude that the BJP opposes FDI, and on another hand, demands for FDI or demands policy intervention to increase FDI. I would like to inform them that it is the BJP-led NDA that brought in structural reforms to bring FDI in banking, insurance and pension. We disinvested sick units. Maximum reforms took place in that period. ...(Time-bell rings)... The gentleman is alluding to multi-brand retail only. We have, in fact, allowed them to do single brand. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now the hon. Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We have always supported ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Except that FDI in multi-brand retail ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: ...was a matter of conviction, and we stand by that conviction in national interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: So, all FDI is not necessarily good, and I would like to quote their own Finance Minister, who said on the floor ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is no time for quoting. Take your seat.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I am just quoting his statement in Parliament. Therefore, that is a comment from that side, and not from the BJP side. We have always supported FDI in national interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the hon. Minister may reply, please.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend gratitude to all hon. Members who have participated and gave valuable input, suggestions and made observations in the debate on the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2012-13. Approval of additional expenditure is being sought from the Parliament for absolutely essential items. Further, the Government will not be required to borrow additionally from the market for the items of cash additionality. The additionality will be met through savings within the budgeted expenditure level.

The Supplementary demands have to be seen in view of commitment of Government to move towards path of fiscal consolidation. It may be recalled that the Government had not presented any supplementary demands during the Monsoon Session of the Parliament to keep Government expenditure under strict control.

Sir, several issues during the debate were raised by the hon. Members regarding fiscal consolidation, current account deficit, inflation, expenditure on social sector schemes, etc. I would like to address them one by one. I will use this opportunity to inform this .House about the need for fiscal consolidation. After passage of FRBM Act, 2003, there was a significant improvement in fiscal deficit.

[Shri Namo Narain Meena]

The process of fiscal consolidation during the years 2002-03 to 2007-08 resulted in an improvement in fiscal deficit from 5.9% of the GDP in 2002-03 to 2.7% in 2007-08. The counter cyclical measures taken by the Government to overcome the effects of the global slowdown in 2008-09 and 2009-10 resulted in shortfall in revenue and substantial increases in government expenditure. This was however a part of Government's policy initiative based on the principle of insulating the vulnerable sections of the society and sectors of the economy from the adverse impact of the economic downturn and at the same time to ensure revival of the economy with higher growth.

Fiscal deficit, which stood at 6.5% of GDP in 2009-10, came down to 4.9% of GDP in 2010-11 because of higher receipts of Non-Tax Revenue from auction of 3G and Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum. The fiscal deficit in 2011-12 was 5.8% of GDP as per provisional accounts as against 4.6% of GDP estimated in BE 2011-12. It is estimated to be 5.1% of GDP in 2012-13. Government is taking all possible measures to contain the fiscal deficit very nearly to the budgeted level. Therefore, barring 2010-11, when the Government had the benefit of higher than estimated non-tax revenue of about 0.9 per cent of GDP from auction of 3G and BWA spectrum fiscal deficit has consistently remained high in last few fiscal years.

The reasons for increase in fiscal deficit are wide-ranging, like global economic Scenario including hardening of crude prices and sticky high inflation scenario in the domestic economy. With crude oil prices remaining at about US \$110 to 115 per barrel during the most part of the calendar year and consequent duty cuts on petroleum products during June, 2011, the fiscal balance deteriorated in 2011-12, reflecting slippages in tax revenues. Further, there was shortfall on disinvestment targets due to prevailing market situation in 2011-12. High crude oil prices coupled with high international prices of imported fertilizer resulted in huge jump in subsidy bill of the Government in 2011-12.

The increase-in fiscal deficit may also be seen in the context of Government policy, introduced during 2010-11, for making payment to oil and fertilizer companies in cash towards oil and fertilizer subsidies in lieu of issuing bonds to these companies.

A supplementary demand for which the assent of Parliament is being sought has to be seen in the backdrop of this fiscal stress, which the Government is facing. It is essential at this juncture that effort is made in the direction of fiscal consolidation. This is also required to aid economy in growth revival and, second, to bring down the deficit from 2011-12 level so as to leave space for private sector credit as the investment cycle picks up.

The Government has reverted to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. During current financial year, 2012-13, the Government intends to gradually return from the fiscal deficit of 5.8 per cent to at least 5.3 per cent, that is, a correction of nearly 0.5 per cent through a mix of reduction in total expenditure and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of the GDP. The Government has taken the following steps to contain the fiscal deficit: (a) In the current financial year, the Government has imposed economic measures, like, rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve macroeconomic environment. This includes 10 per cent mandatory cut on Non-Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restriction on foreign travels, restriction on re-appropriation of funds, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies, such as, releases to any entity shall be based on furnishing of Utilization Certificates, no release of funds will be made in relaxation of conditionalities attached to such transfers (matching funding), etc.; (b) The Government has also introduced 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a da novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management; (c) the Government will also endeavour to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies. Partial increase in the price of diesel and a cap on subsidized LPG cylinder are a few steps in this direction; (d) A committee, constituted under Dr. Vijay Kelkar to assist the Government in formulating the path of fiscal consolidation, has recommended a number of reform measures in taxation, disinvestment and expenditure. While the Government has broadly accepted the recommendations of the Committee with certain reservations, details are under examination of relevant Ministries and

[Shri Namo Narain Meena]

Departments. The Government has also decided to adopt the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period of the Twelfth Plan, that is, from 2012-13 to 2016-17: The fiscal road map is — during the year 2012-13, the fiscal deficit will be 5.3 per cent of the GDP; 2013-14, the fiscal deficit will be 4.2 per cent of the GDP; 2014-15, the fiscal deficit will be 4.2 per cent of the GDP; 2015-16, the fiscal deficit will be 3.6 per cent of the GDP; 2016-17, the fiscal deficit will be 3.0 per cent of the GDP.

My friend, Sri Piyush Goyal, stated that the NDA had left the country in sound fiscal health and there were deteriorations thereafter. I would like to state that the NDA left with a Fiscal Deficit of 4.5 per cent of the GDP in 2003-04. The UPA Government, with a focus on fiscal consolidation, brought the fiscal deficit down to 2.7 per cent in 2007-08. However, global factors and recession necessitated Government to take several counter cyclical measures, including tax concessions in order to protect the poor and vulnerable sections of the society.

As I have stated earlier, the Government is committed to path of fiscal consolidation and appointed the Kefkar Committee. We are committed to reigning in the fiscal deficit in the current year to 5.3 per cent, and progressively reduce it to 3 per cent. Sir, a point was raised by several Members of Parliament about lack of investment and high inflation. Sir, a tight Monetary policy has been pursued by the RBI, during 2011-12, to control inflation. The repo rate was raised by 375 points between May, 2010 and Oct, 2011, which has led to an increase in the cost of borrowings.

The economy, however, registered a growth of 8.4 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11 through policy interventions and stimulus measures including government expenditure in key infrastructure and social sectors.

Sir, the Government is now taking various measures which include: (1) Approval of a National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of enhancing share of manufacturing in GDP. (2) Creation of Cabinet Committee on Investment to fast-track the process of granting clearances to projects. Agriculture has been the priority of the Government. Besides increasing irrigation, storage and cold storage networks, efforts have been made to improve production of protein foods.

There are some positive signs of growth. RBI's Business Expectation Index is now showing an improvement.

The Government is committed to various social sectors and upliftment of the disadvantaged class. A comparison of allocation under various key Ministries that are involved in these activities has been made which is like this. For rural development, during 1999-2004, the allocation was Rs.54,368 crores, whereas the allocation during 2009-13 is Rs.2,68,970 crores. For drinking water supply, during 1999-2004, it was Rs.10,921 crores, whereas during 2009-13, it is Rs.43,761 crores. For education, for the same period, that is, during 1999-2004, it was Rs.28,488 crores, whereas during 2009-13, it is Rs.1,86,326 crores. For health, during 1999-2004, it was Rs.24,639 crores, whereas during 2009-13, it is Rs.93,165 crores. For social justice and empowerment, during 1999-2004, it was only Rs.5,787 crores, whereas during 2009-13, it is Rs.17,657 crores. For tribal affairs, during 1999-2003, it was Rs.4,240 crores, whereas during 2009-13, it is Rs. 12,946 crores. For women and child development, during 1999-2004, it was Rs.8,351 crores, whereas during 2009-13, it is Rs.53,700 crores. So, you can see, how much more allocations are being made by our Government.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: These are the figures for all the years taken together.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: This is a comparison of allocations made for five years.

Sir, some of my friends have also raised their concerns. With regard to the concerns raised by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, I would like to say that the Government, while promoting efficiency and autonomy of PSUs, is also committed to judicious utilisation of disinvestment resources. Disinvestment proceeds are used for creation of capital assets. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me finish. Then, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut has asked about the provision of Rs. 2000 crore for Air India in Supplementary Demands for Grants. Sir, the provision of Rs. 2000 crore to Air India is as a part of equity infusion, as a part of turnaround plan. While we are also concerned about this, my colleague would appreciate that, this being a difficult time in civil aviation sector, we need to support the national carrier not only to control fares but also to infuse competition. The Air India has shown some improvement in the last few months and my colleague, the Civil Aviation Minister, is monitoring it on a regular basis.

[Shri Namo Narain Meena]

In the end, I would also like to thank Shri N.K. Singh for his valuable suggestions and his guiding words.

With these words, I request that the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be returned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is that the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, one very small question. I will take not more than thirty seconds. Sir, the hon. Minister has very rightly referred to the fact that the Government has appointed the Kelkar Committee to give the Government a roadmap. I am sure, the Minister is aware that Government not only appointed but since then Dr. Vijay Laxman Kelkar has submitted his report in three parts. His part 1 deals with a revised path, proposed path of fiscal consolidation in modification of his recommendations given as the Chairman of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. I just wish to seek a clarification from the Minister. Has the Government accepted Dr. Kelkar's recommendations?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, as I have said in my reply, there are certain conditions which they have accepted. But there are certain reservations also. That is under consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The hon. Minister has said that the ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no time for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you are not supposed to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not supposed to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Reply is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... It's is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not supposed to reply to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not expected to reply to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can use it later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, the question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I move: That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 18th of December, 2012, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

| Business | Time Allotted |
|--|---------------|
| Consideration and passing of the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha. | Three hours |
| Consideration and passing of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011, after it is passed by Lok Sabha. | Four hours |

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 19th December, 2012.