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Tuesday
6 August, 2013
15 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 6th August, 2013/15th Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Felicitations to Junior Indian Women Hockey Team

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Junior Indian Women's Hockey Team for winning the bronze medal at the Junior Women's Hockey World Cup, held in Germany, on the 4th August, 2013. The entire House wishes the Indian Women's Hockey Team the very best and hope that they will continue to bring many more such laurels to the country....(*Interruptions*)...

RE. KILLING OF FIVE INDIAN SOLDIERS BY PAKISTAN ARMY

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। पाकिस्तान ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... I know the subject. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know the subject, please.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पाकिस्तान ने जिस तरह से पांच लोगों को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं क्या करूँ बताइए? ...(व्यवधान)... One person, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश): भारत की सीमा पर पांच लोगों की हत्या कर दी गयी। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is brutal murder in Tamil Nadu ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट। आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान) One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: भारत की सीमा पर पांच लोगों की हत्या कर दी गयी। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, law and order has collapsed in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): They are responsible for law and order problem in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सरकार घुटने टेकू नीति अपनाए हुए है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान) We are taking up your subject. Why are you ...(Interruptions) आप ज़रा अपने लोगों को बिठाइए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: पांच लोगों की निर्मम हत्या हुई है और सरकार चुपचाप बैठी हुई है। ...(व्यवधान) यह कमज़ोर सरकार है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): We have given a notice, Sir, please permit our Deputy Leader to mention it in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have already worked out an arrangement. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please allow him. It is very important. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are just coming to it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naresh Agrawal first; then, the Deputy Leader.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: पांच लोगों की निर्मम हत्या की गयी है। ...(व्यवधान)... उनके सर काटे गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Others have also given notice. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to him. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to this very subject.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्री नरेश अग्रवाल। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, कई बार इस देश की सीमाओं पर
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग मेरी बात नहीं सुनते, कम से कम अपनी पार्टी की बात तो सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस देश की सीमाओं पर जिस तरीके से भारत सरकार कमजोरी दिखा रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: पांच लोगों की निर्मम हत्या की जा रही है, उनके सर काटे जा रहे हैं, क्या इससे बड़ा सवाल इस देश में है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट। We are coming to it. Please understand it. We are coming to this very subject. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वही टॉपिक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are coming to this very subject. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, जिस तरीके से इस देश की सीमा पर हमारे पड़ोसी देश निरंतर खतरा पैदा कर रहे हैं, उस पर हम लोगों ने चिंता व्यक्त की है। कल रात पाकिस्तान ने हमारी चाकन दा बाग चौकी, जो पूंछ इलाके में आती है, वहां घुसकर पांच

सैनिकों की ब्रूटल हत्या कर दी, उनके सर काट दिए। दूसरी ओर चीन हमारे सैनिकों को गश्त नहीं करने दे रहा। हमारे मंत्री जी तेलंगाना ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, बस हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... One minute is over. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to it, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बोल लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है। कल भारत के पांच जवान मारे गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have given no notice. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, कल भारत के पांच बहादुर जवान मारे गए हैं, सरहद पर मारे गए हैं। और कितने जवानों का बलिदान होगा? अभी खबर आयी है कि सौरभ कालिया, जो पहले मारे गए थे, उन्हें भी पाकिस्तान की सेना ने मारा था। भारत सरकार को सुरक्षा के मामले में गंभीर होना चाहिए। 26/11 पर भी पाकिस्तान ने अभी तक कोई एविडेंस नहीं दिया है। आपको मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you. May I ask the Minister ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: क्या पाकिस्तान भारत सरकार को ...(व्यवधान)... हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार जवाब दे। ...(व्यवधान)... हम चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां आए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): जब पूरा सदन, हर पार्टी आपके साथ है तब आप कमजोरी क्यों दिखा रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री यहां सदन में आए। ...(व्यवधान)... भारत के जवान कब तक मरेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... हम चाहते हैं कि प्रधानमंत्री यहां आए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सभी को बोलने का मौका दीजिए। यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है।

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट। आप सरकार की बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let me ask the Minister to please. ...(Interruptions)... नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आप बोल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear what the Government has to say. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, पाकिस्तान ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आप बोल चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: पूरा देश आपके साथ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear what the Government has to say. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Either the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister should come. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please. This matter was raised in the other room this morning. We worked out a way of proceeding Mr. Naresh Agarwal was the first one, Ravi Shankarji was the second one. I am asking the Government to. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Government is Government. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह पूरे सदन की चिंता है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश की सुरक्षा का मामला है। इस पर पूरे सदन को चिंता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): इस सरकार को देश के जवानों की चिंता नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह पूरे सदन की चिंता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): आप सुनिए तो सही। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)... यहां पर इतने सीनियर मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Government to state its position.
...(Interruptions).. एक मिनट। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, सदस्य उत्तेजित हैं, हम इस बात को समझ सकते हैं?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप सुन तो लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: यह बहुत संवेदनशील और गंभीर मामला है। सदस्यों ने इस विषय को सदन में उठाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आपने अपनी बात कह दी है। ...(व्यवधान)... नकवी साहब, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इनकी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, आप हमें भी अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। पूरे सदन को अपनी बात कहनी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, हम रक्षा मंत्री जी से सम्पर्क करके आज इस पर बयान करवायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह पूरे सदन की चिंता है। यह पूरे देश की चिंता है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक ही view है, मगर आप बात तो सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let us proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप बात तो सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: इस पर प्रधान मंत्री जी को बयान देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... पाकिस्तान ने हमारे सैनिकों की हत्या की है। पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: पुंज जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The country should know about it. ...(Interruptions)...

Either the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister should come here.

...(Interruptions)... पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर आक्रमण किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: पुंज जी, आपकी बात का नोटिस हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a process, please honour it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: यह हमारे देश की सुरक्षा का सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा है।
...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: माननीय सदस्य चिंतित हैं। नरेश अग्रवाल जी, रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, बलबीर पुंज जी, सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी और सारे सदस्य इसको गंभीरता से उठा रहे हैं और हम सब लोग भी इस मामले में उतने ही चिंतित हैं। यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। हमने रक्षा मंत्री जी को सूचित किया है। हम आज ही इस पर बयान करवायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी तो तेलंगाना गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... आप एक्टिंग होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बयान दिलवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: एक्टिंग होम मिनिस्टर ऐसे नहीं बोल सकते। यह रक्षा मंत्रालय से जुड़ा मामला है। ...(व्यवधान).... इस पर रक्षा मंत्रालय की तरफ से बयान आयेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't show any posters. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, इसके ऊपर आप चर्चा करवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है। हम आपसे मांग करते हैं कि आप इस पर डिस्कशन करवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप इस पर डिस्कशन करने के लिए नोटिस दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If a statement is made by the Prime Minister or by the Defence Minister, will clarifications after discussion follow?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Yes, that can follow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever is the established practice of the House it will be observed.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: When? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Today only. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: At 12.00 o'clock? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: अब बात तय हो गई। ...(*व्यवधान*)... It will be agreed to.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, यह राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: नक़वी साहब, अब बात तय हो गई है। अब आप आगे बढ़ने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the Defence Minister will be here to make a statement. Now, the House would not only be interested in knowing the actual details because they have already started appearing in the media, the Government can officially come and give us exact details of what has happened. There are serious defence, security and more particularly foreign policy implications. Therefore, whoever makes a statement, on behalf of the Government, must be prepared to take questions on each one of these, particularly, the Foreign Policy implications of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For that, you need Foreign Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only one person can make a statement at one time.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That's why the Members are saying that the hon. Prime Minister must make a statement. It will be more appropriate if it is done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, सिर्फ पाकिस्तान का ही मामला नहीं है, अभी हमारे चीन के बॉर्डर पर जो सैनिक पहरा दे रहे थे, उनको भी वहां से भगा दिया गया है। यह सब क्या हो रहा है? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: चीन ने भारत पर साइबर अटैक किया हुआ है और भारत सरकार उसको इग्नोर करने की कोशिश कर रही है। हमारा रेस्पान्सेबल चार्ज है कि चाइना

के विषय पर भारत सरकार को गंभीरता दिखानी चाहिए। चाइना का इन्ट्रूजन भारत के बार्डर्स पर वीकली अफेयर बन गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If a Minister can make a statement on all these matters, he must surely be able to field questions that we may raise ramifications of what has happened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a construction on specific situation which may not be valid.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. The point is that you have authorized a Minister of the Government to speak on behalf of the Government. So, that Minister must also answer on behalf of the Government. ...(Interruptions)... How can you say 'no' to the ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब को सब बातों का जवाब देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, उन्होंने कह दिया है कि रक्षा मंत्री आएंगे, बयान देंगे, तो अब और क्या चाहिए?

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): सर, यहां पर दो-तीन मिनिस्टर्स की जरूरत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, समय की गंभीरता को देखते हुए ...(व्यवधान)... अगर इस पर पूरा सदन सहमत है और इस विषय को उठा रहा है तो इस प्रक्रिया में पीठ को बदलाव करना है। आपका जो भी निर्देश होगा, वही प्रक्रिया हो जाएगी। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां हैं, रक्षा मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री भी यहां हैं तो फिर क्या अंतर पड़ता है? अभी उनको बुला लीजिए, डिस्कशन हो जाएगा, प्रश्न काल इतना जरूरी नहीं है, जितना जरूरी हमारे लिए यह है। यह एक इश्यु है और यह देश की सुरक्षा का इश्यु है, इसलिए हम इसको उठा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमने इसलिए ये आशंकाएं उठाई हैं कि हमें गंभीर सवाल उठाने हैं। हम सदन को चलाना चाहते हैं। सरकार उत्तर देते समय यह न कहे कि हम इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, LoP साहब ने बात कह दी है।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह सुरक्षा का विषय है और एक हुत ही गंभीर विषय है। इस पर सभी दलों की सामूहिक चिंता है और सरकार इसकी गंभीरता को समझे।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, the Prime Minister should come and make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. LoP has already stated the position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: विपक्ष ने ऑलरेडी यह बात कह दी है तथा हम उसी हिसाब से उनसे सम्पर्क कर रहे हैं और वे यहां पर आकर बयान देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इस विषय पर कांग्रेस को चिंता ही नहीं है। इससे माहौल खराब हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस की तरफ से किसी एक सदस्य ने भी यहां खड़े होकर नहीं कहा है कि वे भी इससे चिंतित हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हमने स्वयं चिंता व्यक्त की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने स्वयं चिंता व्यक्त की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने खुद कहा है कि यह गंभीर मामला है, संवेदनशील मामला है और हम भी उतने ही चिंतित हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इतना तो बता दीजिए कि रक्षा मंत्री की स्टेटमेंट किस समय आएगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आ जाएगी, बात खत्म हो गई? ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members are expected to be in the House till the House is functioning. So, at whatever time the Defence Minister makes a statement, it is presumed that everybody will be present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: तब तक और सभी चीजों पर बातें करनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can we proceed with the Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the wish of the House that the Questions Hour be dispensed with? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...
Question Hour is very important. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a question about the
impact of new gas pricing norms. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: देश से बड़ा कुछ नहीं है। आज देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल
है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The defence of the country is more
important. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस पर वोटिंग करा लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Naresh ji, you have been on your feet for exactly
15 minutes. That is more than the time allotted to you in a proper Short Duration
Discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, it is a national issue. Fifteen minutes are
nothing. ...(*Interruptions*)... आधा दिन चला गया ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: आपको गैस प्राइसिंग की कोई फिक्र नहीं है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमें देश की फिक्र है ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपको अपनी फिक्र
है...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: जो विषय ऐड हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... वे इस देश के विषय हैं
...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, ये क्या आन्सर बोलेंगे ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: गैस प्राइसिंग के बारे में जो सवाल है ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं उसका
जवाब सुनना चाहता हूँ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: आप क्या जानते हैं? ...(*व्यवधान*)... कैसी जिम्मेदारी? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: त्यागी जी, बताइए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, ये पाकिस्तान के एजेंट हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I beg your pardon. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: How dare you call me that?
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours. ...(*Interruptions*)...

The House then adjourned at seventeen 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

Loan disbursement by nationalized banks to agriculture sector

*21. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to increase the targets of loan disbursement by nationalized banks to agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the performance of nationalized banks in disbursing loans to agriculture sector in the North Eastern Region, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any subvention scheme which provides incentives for timely payment;

(e) whether Government has any plan to create a special awareness in North Eastern Region for the benefits of farmers; and

(f) if so, by when it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) With the objective of enhancing agriculture production and ensuring availability of adequate credit to the farmers, the Government of India has been setting increasing annual targets for flow of agricultural credit. The targets of loan disbursement to

agriculture sector and actual achievement year-wise against the respective targets have been continuously surpassing every year since 2004-05.

(c) The performance of nationalized banks in disbursing loans to agriculture sector in the North Eastern States during the last three years is given below:-

| (Rs. in crores) | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Name of the State | 2010-2011 | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 |
| Assam | 1209.98 | 1141.10 | 1834.11 |
| Meghalaya | 82.09 | 76.85 | 142.14 |
| Mizoram | 58.48 | 18.73 | 24.03 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 72.58 | 26.38 | 42.72 |
| Nagaland | 53.13 | 66.70 | 76.46 |
| Manipur | 60.28 | 35.25 | 80.20 |
| Tripura | 187.95 | 161.57 | 276.10 |

Source: RBI

(d) In order to provide credit to farmers at affordable rates, the Government of India has, since 2006-07, been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme under which short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh are made available to the farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum by the banks. The Government of India in 2009-10 introduced an additional interest subvention of 1% for farmers who repay their loans within the period of interest subvention *i.e.* within one year of disbursement of such loans. This additional subvention was increased to 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12 and 2012-13 and is proposed to be continued during 2013-14. The Interest Subvention Scheme is also being extended to the private sector banks from the year 2013-14.

(e) and (f) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the Lead Banks on 6.6.2012 to set up Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) in the offices of all Lead District Managers (LDMs) in the country. In addition, the banks have been advised to set

up need based FLCs in other locations as well. Further, RBI have mandated more than 35,000 rural branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs), including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), to undertake outdoor financial literacy activities at least once a month with focus on financially excluded population in the country. There are 27 Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centres in North Eastern States providing financial counseling services and educating people in rural and urban areas with regard to various financial products and services available from formal financial sector.

So as to enhance the credit flow in North Eastern States, NABARD is providing certain relaxations which, *inter alia*, include relaxed norms for refinance, providing 90% of the project cost under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), providing 100% of the project outlay under Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and Finance Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) and providing promotional grant assistance for formation, nurturing and credit linkage of Self Help Groups (SHGs) etc.

Impact of new gas pricing norms

*22 DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the new gas pricing norms, the price of electricity and fertilizers will go up; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that the poor are insulated from the impact of such hikes?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) The impact of new gas pricing formula, effective from 1st April, 2014 on prices for electricity and fertilizers will be to the extent of cost of the gas volume consumed by the Power and Fertilizer sectors. The increase in gas prices by one US\$ per MMBTU will increase the electricity cost by Rs. 0.45 per unit depending upon dollar exchange rate as estimated by Ministry of Power. The measures to minimize the burden on Power sector are being looked into by Ministry of Power.

With the price of gas increasing by US\$ 1/MMBTU, the additional cost of production of urea will be US\$ 24.893/Metric Tonne approximately, as estimated by Department of Fertilizers. It is for the Department of Fertilizers to assess the impact and take appropriate steps.

Equitable health care for boys and girls

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

(a) whether Government is aware of a joint study by the University of Edinburgh and WHO on healthcare in India which revealed that boys receive better medical care than girls;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to introduce new measures or strengthen existing norms to ensure equitable healthcare for both boys and girls, especially at the primary healthcare level; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) An Article titled 'Global and regional burden of hospital admissions for severe acute lower respiratory infections in young children in 2010: a systematic analysis' by Dr. Harish Nair, Centre for Population Health Sciences, University of Edinburgh and several others, and based on funding support from the WHO has been published in the Lancet of 20th April, 2013. This reviews the findings from a number of global studies and concludes that incidence of hospital admissions for acute lower respiratory infections is higher in boys than girls, the sex disparity being greatest in South Asia. These findings are based on 89 studies including 28 unpublished studies from the region. The article is not specifically on healthcare in India.

(b) and (c) The Government is aware that there are gender based differences in health seeking behavior due to socio-cultural and economic factors that often undermine the social status of girls and women. However, Government provides equitable access to healthcare services, irrespective of gender, and across all age groups in the country.

In this direction, Government has taken following steps to ensure equitable health care for boys and girls, especially at the primary healthcare level.

- Introduction of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram under which there is provision of free of cost healthcare at all levels of Government health facilities to pregnant women and children up to one year of age, including boys and girls. This eliminates out-of-pocket expenditure related to healthcare which is a major barrier in seeking health care for the female children.
- Universal Immunisation Programme makes provision for vaccination against 7 childhood vaccine preventable diseases free of cost for all children, irrespective of gender.
- Home visitation by ASHA worker to all newborns irrespective of gender of the child has been initiated for improving the childcare practices and to identify and refer sick newborns to health facilities.
- Recently the Government has launched the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) as an initiative to improve child survival and development in the country. It is a systematic approach for early identification of defects at birth, diseases, deficiencies and development delays including disabilities in children from 0 to 18 years of age.

Oil import from Iran

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has imported crude oil in the country from Iran during the last one year;

(b) if so, whether the country has been benefited by paying around seven billion dollars as a result of import of this crude oil; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is having an annual Term Contract with National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) for supply of crude oil.

Details of crude oil imports from Iran by IOC for its own and associate refineries during 2012-13 and April to June, 2013 are given below:-

| Year | Crude import from Iran (volume in MMT) | Value of crude oil import(in Million USD) | Payment made | | Balance to be paid (equivalent to Million USD) |
|--------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | In INR (equivalent to Million USD) | In Euros (equivalent to Million USD) | |
| 2012-13 | 1.566 | 1262.465 | 653.015 | 415.140 | 194.310 |
| April to June 2013 | 0.577 | 429.089 | 193.090 | - | 235.99 |

IOC has entered into a Term Contract for impact of 1.2 MMT crude oil from Iran during 2013-14.

Contribution of MS and ME to GDP

*25. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MS and ME) in the country's GDP, employment and value of exports during the last three years; and

(b) what policy measures the Ministry proposes to adopt to increase this contribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) As per the revised methodology suggested by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), on the basis of the data on Gross Domestic

Product (GDP) published by CSO, MoSPI and final results of the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the estimated contribution of manufacturing sector Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to GDP during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are 7.52%, 7.49% and 7.42% respectively.

Based on the export data maintained by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce and the information available with this ministry about the products in which MSME has significant presence in domestic manufacturing, the share of MSME in India's total exports, for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, has been provisionally estimated as 44.40%, 43% and 43% respectively.

The Government monitors the employment in the MSME sector in the country by conducting All India Census of the sector, periodically. As per the latest Census (Fourth Census), conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, as well as data extracted from Economic Census 2005 conducted by CSO, MoSPI, for activities excluded from Fourth Census, namely wholesale/retail trade, legal, educational and social services, hotel and restaurants, transports and storage and warehousing (except cold storage), the total employment in the MSME Sector is 805.24 lakh.

(b) Government aims to increase the share of MSME sector by implementing various schemes/programmes. Some of these schemes/programmes are Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guranatee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Market Development Assistance Scheme, and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation. Recently, the Public Procurement Policy has been notified by the Ministry in April, 2012, which would mandate 20% of the procurement by Government Departments from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). This would facilitate marketing of products by MSEs.

GDP growth rate

*26. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is concerned about continuously slowing down of GDP growth rate from last few quarters;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to accelerate GDP growth rate;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that, sharp devaluation of rupee against US dollar has created panic among Indian entrepreneurs;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is continuously monitoring present economic situation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Indian economy has witnessed a slowdown in the growth of GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) to 5.0 per cent in 2012-13 and 6.2 per cent in 2011-12, following a growth rate of 9.3 per cent in 2010-11. On a quarterly basis, the growth rate of GDP in the fourth quarter of 2012-13 has been 4.8 per cent *vis-a-vis* 4.7 per cent achieved in the third quarter of 2012-13. The Government has taken several steps to revive growth in the economy that, *inter alia*, include measures to speed up project implementation *via* the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI); boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, enhancement of credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to MSMEs; strengthening of financial and banking sectors, etc. Initiatives by the Government also include liberalisation of FDI norms in several sectors including telecom; deregulation of the sugar sector; decision to launch indexed bonds to incentivize households to save in financial instruments; fiscal consolidation through fiscal reforms *viz.* reduction in the subsidy of diesel, cap on the number of subsidised LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines, etc.

(c) to (f) The Indian rupee has depreciated significantly in recent months on account of both global and domestic factors. Concerns relating to the high current account deficit have led to depreciation of the rupee. In addition, the rupee has depreciated on account of risk-off stance of global investors in emerging markets, anticipating that the US Federal Reserve could begin tapering its asset purchases. With uptrend in US yields, portfolio outflows in recent months have caused the

rupee to depreciate sharply against the US dollar. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is closely monitoring the conditions in the foreign exchange market. In order to restore stability in the foreign exchange market, several measures *viz.* recalibration of the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate 300 basis points above the policy repo rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF), conduct of open market sales of Government of India securities, etc. have been announced by the RBI. The Government has taken several measures to increase exports, contain imports and attract foreign investment in order to reduce the current account deficit and improve the outlook of the external sector. Some of these measures include raising the rate of interest subvention from 2 to 3 per cent that will benefit exporters of small and medium enterprises, hike in import duty on gold, liberalization of FDI norms, etc.

Circulation of fake currency in the country

*27. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether intelligent inputs suggest that areas around Azamgarh especially Phoolpur, Sarai Meer, Lalganj, Bilariganj and Nepal are emerging as centres for monitoring the circulation of fake currency notes in India through agents working for Pakistan;

(b) the total volume of fake currency floated in India, as on today as detected; and

(c) what remedial measures had been undertaken at present to curb this unbearable menace of circulation of fake currency in India on behalf of Pakistan, which has become the main root cause for even growing terrorism in India and death blow to our genuine Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that there are no specific intelligence inputs suggesting that Azamgarh and surrounding areas are emerging as centres for circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) in India through agents working in Pakistan. However, inputs indicate that several places located on the international border in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have emerged as major routes for FICN smuggling into India.

(b) As per inputs made available by the National Crime Records Bureau under the Ministry of Home Affairs, the total face value of FICN reported as seized and recovered in India in the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 30th June) is as follows:

| Sl. No. | Year | Face value of FICN seized and recovered |
|---------|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | 2010 | Rs. 27.82 crores |
| 2. | 2011 | Rs. 29.40 crores |
| 3. | 2012 | Rs. 32.63 crores |
| 4. | 2013 (upto 30th June) | Rs. 16.29 crores |

(c) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the menace of FICN, several agencies such as Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The legal regime has been strengthened by recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Further, one special FICN Coordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of fake currency notes in the country.

CBI and National Investigation Agency (NIA) have been declare as lead agencies for investigation of FICN cases. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in NIA to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases.

The Reserve Bank of India has also, *inter alia*, initiated the following measures to check the menace of FICN:

- I. Instructions have been issued to banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs. 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks

over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines.

- II. The banks have been advised to streamline the system of reporting and detection of counterfeit notes in a manner so as to safeguard the interest of the common man who unknowingly comes into possession of such notes.
- III. Awareness programmes are conducted by RBI to make the public aware of the features of Indian banknotes and ways to identify genuine Indian banknotes.
- IV. The Reserve Bank regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organisations handling large amount of cash.

Fast tracking of infrastructural projects

*28. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is embarking on fast tracking of infrastructural projects which were stalled due to various bottlenecks and clearances from Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects identified so far for fast tracking; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to clear the hindrances in getting clearances for their early execution?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The Government has set up the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) with the Prime Minister as the Chairman to expedite decisions on approvals/clearances for implementation of projects. The CCI monitors and reviews the implementation of major projects to ensure accelerated and time bound grant of various licenses, permissions and approvals.

As on 1st August 2013, 167 projects entailing an investment of about Rs. 6.57 lakh crore have been identified for fast tracking.

The stalled projects are initially tracked by a Project Monitoring Group (PMG), wherein Ministries/Departments concerned discuss issues that are adversely impacting implementation of the identified projects. A web based information system has also been put in place wherein entrepreneurs can provide the details of their project (s) as well as the issues that are inhibiting smooth implementation. Based on the discussions, efforts are made to expedite clearance/approvals. Final decisions on unresolved policy issues and clearances are taken by CCI.

Influence of oil import lobbies on decision making

†*29. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil import lobbies somehow influence the decisions of the Ministry which has also been recently acknowledged by the Minister himself;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action is being taken or has been taken against those persons who influenced the decisions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Detection of a new polio case in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to the claims of Government and WHO,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

a Polio case was recently detected in Maharashtra which ultimately claimed the life of the child;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The last case of wild polio in the country with onset date of paralysis was on 13th January 2011. However, there has been a case of one 11 month old male child having Vaccine Derived Paralytic Polio (VDPV) with the onset date of 7th May, 2013, from Dharur block of Beed district of Maharashtra. Detailed investigation has revealed that immunodeficiency was the underlying cause of the illness in the child. The child was suffering from encephalitis (brain infection) and died on 22nd June, 2013.

(c) The following steps are undertaken to maintain the country's polio free status and to reduce the emergence of vaccine derived paralytic polio in the country:

- (1) Two National Pulse Polio Immunization rounds and four Sub National Pulse Polio Immunization rounds including pulse polio immunization in the identified border posts every year.
- (2) Strengthening of routine immunization through conduct of special immunization weeks in High Risk Areas.
- (3) Strengthening of Acute Flaccid Paralysis surveillance for detection of any case of polio.

Decline in current account deficit

*31. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently announced a decline in the Current Account Deficit (CAD) for the fourth quarter of 2012-13;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rupee had crashed to a record low of 60.72 against U.S. dollar recently; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the challenges of declines in CAD and crash of rupee value?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) As per the data on Balance of Payments released by the Reserve Bank of India on June 27, 2013, current account deficit (CAD) declined to 3.6 per cent of GDP in the fourth quarter (January-March 2013) of 2012-13 from 6.5 per cent of GDP in the third quarter (October-December 2012). Quarter wise details of CAD in 2012-13 are given below :

| 2012-13 | Q1 (April- June) | Q2 (July- September) | Q3 (October- December) | Q4 (January- March) | Full Year (April- March) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CAD (US\$ billion) | 17.1 | 21.1 | 31.8 | 18.2 | 88.2 |
| CAD (as per cent of GDP) | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 4.8 |

The exchange rate of the rupee (RBI's reference rate) breached the level of Rs. 61 per US dollar in July 2013 (Rs. 61.12 per US dollar on July 31, 2013). However, it recovered to Rs. 60.74 per US dollar on August 01, 2013.

The Government is continuously monitoring the emerging external sector developments leading to higher CAD and rupee depreciation and has taken a slew of initiatives to boost exports and reduce imports, encourage capital flows to facilitate the financing of the CAD and stem the volatility in the exchange rate of the rupee. Some of these measures include raising the rate of interest subvention from 2 to 3 per cent that will benefit exporters in small and medium enterprises, hike in import duty on gold, liberalisation of FDI etc.

Universal access to health services

*32. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of poor and under privileged persons do not have access to public health centres/facilities in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government proposes any measures with focus on improving social determinants and nutrition scenario in order to provide universal access to health services and check health inequities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in 2005 to support the States/UTs to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. NRHM aims to bridge the gap in rural health care service through improved health infrastructure, augmentation of human resource, improved service delivery through free referral transport, Mobile Medical Units etc.

(c) and (d) The focus under NRHM is on improving social determinants including nutrition scenario in order to provide universal access and equity in health care services. Several measures have been taken under NRHM to improve the condition of poor and vulnerable section of the society with special focus on pregnant women and children. The measures taken under NRHM include:

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) was launched to provide free to and fro transport, free drugs, free diagnostic, free blood, free diet to pregnant women in public health facilities at the time of delivery and antenatal and postnatal complications. This facility is also available to sick infants. This initiative on free entitlements for pregnant women and sick infants is intended to eliminate out of pocket expenditure.

- Cash incentive to poor pregnant woman for Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been launched as a major initiative for Universal screening of all children for defects at birth, diseases, deficiencies and developmental disorders and early intervention. Free treatment and care will be provided up-to tertiary level to those requiring it.
- Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding till 6 months of age.
- Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities. Presently 679 such centres are functional all over the country.
- Specific program to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron and Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation is provided to children from 9 months to 5 years biannually. 'National Iron plus Initiative' has been launched recently to undertake supervised administration of Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for children 6 to 60 months, and IFA supplementation to other vulnerable age groups like children from 6 to 10 years, adolescents and women of reproductive age group in weekly basis. Pregnant and lactating mothers are also provided IFA supplementation.

- Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child Development for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Nutrition Education on VHNDs (Village Health and Nutrition Days) to increase the awareness to bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor growth and service delivery for mothers and children.
- Operationalisation of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Reaching health services in the hard to reach and remote areas through Mobile Medical Units.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Engagement of more than 800,000 trained Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- To facilitate convergent action on social determinants of health, institution mechanisms of State Health Society, District Health Society and Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) have been created which include appropriate representations of Departments of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Women and Child Development, School Education, Urban Development etc.
- Village Health and Sanitation Committees under NRHM have been repositioned as Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees to

pro-actively look at the nutritional status and take advantage of interventions to improve nutritional status of the population.

- Emergency response and patient transport ambulances have been provided in all parts of the country.

PNG in Delhi villages

*33. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that villages of Delhi/New Delhi are being ignored by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) and no PNG pipelines have so far been laid in majority of these villages;

(b) if so, the reasons for not connecting these villages with PNG pipelines on priority basis;

(c) whether IGL pipelines are likely to be provided in all these villages on priority basis in the near future, including Kapashera village where tourist spot-Fun and Food Village is also situated; and

(d) if so, the when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Sir, Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) is committed to providing PNG connections to all technically feasible areas of Delhi. Supply of PNG at various locations is dependent on various factors like technical feasibility, availability of digging permission from civic agencies and customer response. An area is connected to PNG pipelines in terms of safety guidelines of PNGRB and international standards, code and practice for natural gas pipeline. The areas, whether urban or rural, not meeting safety guidelines are not connected with PNG.

(c) and (d) IGL endeavours to provide connections to all feasible areas. As regards Kapashera village, IGL's pipeline network laying work is already in progress near Samalkha crossing, 2 kms from Kapashera village.

New gas subsidy scheme

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

- (a) whether the difference of subsidised and non-subsidised gas cylinders is being directly transferred to the consumer's account after booking of gas cylinder;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this new gas subsidy scheme of Government has been launched throughout the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Government of India has launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Scheme in 20 high Aadhaar coverage districts of the country. In these districts the LPG consumers who have linked their Aadhaar number to their LPG consumer number and to their bank accounts, will get all domestic LPG cylinders (subsidized as well as non subsidized cylinder) at market price. The difference between non-subsidized price and subsidized price of domestic LPG cylinder (excluding VAT) is being transferred directly to the consumers bank account as per consumers entitlement of subsidised cylinders.

Misuse of diesel by hotels/restaurants/canteens

*35. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been any increase in the sale of diesel in the country since November, 2012, the month when cap on subsidised cylinders was imposed;
- (b) the details of sale of diesel from November, 2012 to date, month-wise *vis-a-vis* the corresponding period during 2011-12;
- (c) the Government is aware that large number of restaurants, hotels, canteens, small producers of snacks and namkeen are using illegal Diesel Furnace in the absence of subsidised LPG resulting in high level of pollution; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the fresh steps taken by Government to check the misuse of diesel as a fuel in hotels/ restaurants/canteens and resultant pollution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Sir, Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) has reported that since September, 2012, when the cap on subsidized LPG cylinders per connection was introduced, the growth rate of diesel sale which had been above 8% before, has come down substantially. The details of sale of Diesel from September, 2012 to June 2013 month-wise *vis-a-vis* the corresponding period during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given below:

| Fig. in TMT | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|----------------|
| Month | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Volume (+/-) Growth | Growth in % |
| September | 4596 | 4937 | - | 341 | 7.4 |
| October | 5336 | 5699 | - | 362 | 6.8 |
| November | 5701 | 5791 | - | 91 | 1.6 |
| December | 5845 | 6112 | - | 267 | 4.6 |
| January | 5374 | 5789 | - | 416 | 7.7 |
| February | 5497 | 5368 | - | -128 | -2.3 |
| March | 6047 | 6193 | - | 146 | 2.4 |
| April | - | 5908 | 6148 | 240 | 4.1 |
| May | - | 6373 | 6375 | 2 | 0.0 |
| June | - | 6071 | 5942 | -129 | -2.1 |

(c) There are no reported cases of misuse of diesel as a fuel in restaurants, hotels, canteens and by small producers of snacks and namkeen.

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

Refresher training programme for cabin crew

*36. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cabin crews not flying for 90 days are supposed to undergo refresher training programme again;

(b) whether it is an additional burden over the company during the era of great crisis; and

(c) the reasons behind this situation arisen in AI Express, particularly during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per CAR, Section 7, series M, Part 1, Para A-5-0, a refresher training for two programmed days/12 Hrs. is required for a cabin crew who is absent from active flight duties for three months up to 06 months, but are within the validity of the previous training.

(b) As per DGCA all cabin crew have to successfully complete SEP refresher training every year. However, when during the validity of this qualification, if they are absent from active flight duties for more than three months, they have to undergo additional refresher training which causes an additional cost to the Company.

(c) In Air India Express, some of the cabin crew from Delhi and Kolkata bases were required to undergo refresher training during the last few months because the Company had transferred all the cabin crew from Delhi and Kolkata bases, as Air India Express does not operate any flight from these cities. They were required to report to Mangalore and Calicut stations where there is shortage of cabin crew. However, they did not follow the instructions from the Company and their transfer is under the reconciliation of the respective Labour commissioners in Delhi and Kolkata which resulted in their absence from active flight duties and they were required to undergo refresher training before they could be utilized for flight duties.

Upgradation of Airports in Madhya Pradesh

*37. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any requests/proposals from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for upgradation of its airports and setting up of international airport in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Modernization of Bhopal and Indore airports have been completed and New Integrated Terminal Buildings have been commissioned. These airports can handle medium haul international flights. The terminals also have provision of custom and immigration to handle international operations. However, no request has so far been received from any airline for operation of international flights from these airports.

Further, a new terminal building is under construction at Khajuraho airport. Upgradation of Jabalpur airport has been planned, subject to land transfer by the State Government.

Losses accrued to STCCS

*38 DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) has suffered losses on account of disbursement of short-term loans to the farmers at concessional rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to make good such losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India Since 2006-07 to make short term crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. Interest subvention is provided to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on disbursements of short-term crop loans out of their own resources, to meet the difference between the cost of their own funds and the lending rates on such loans. NABARD provides refinance to RRBs and Cooperative Banks in order to enable these institutions to lend at 7 per cent per annum to the farmers. The Government, through NABARD, has released Rs. 3101.33 crore to Cooperative Banks under Interest Subvention Scheme between 2006-07 and 2012-13.

Escalation in price of natural gas produced in the country

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

(a) whether Government has approved the price escalation of natural gas produced in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has the data regarding the average annual production of natural gas during the last 5 years and the total revenue generated by different companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014 for a period of 5 years. The details are given the statement. (*See below*)

(c) and (d) The average annual production of natural gas and revenue generated by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Private JV companies in the last 5 years (2008-09 to 2012-13) is as under:

| Year | ONGC | | OIL | | Private JV | |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|----------|
| | Gas | Revenue | Gas | Revenue | Gas | Revenue |
| | Production | (Rs. | Production | (Rs. | Production | (US\$ |
| | (BCM)* | Crore) | (BCM) | Crore) | (BCM) | Million) |
| 2008-09 | 22.49 | 5,651.19 | 2.27 | 448.35 | 8.09 | 1472.42 |
| 2009-10 | 23.11 | 5,863.68 | 2.41 | 485.68 | 21.99 | 3137.82 |
| 2010-11 | 23.09 | 11,328.99 | 2.35 | 852.69 | 26.77 | 3815.45 |
| 2011-12 | 23.25 | 12,870.67 | 2.63 | 1028.50 | 21.61 | 3126.11 |
| 2012-13 | 23.55 | 15,227.99 | 2.64 | 1150.66 | 14.49 | 2126.76 |

*Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)

Statement

The highlights of gas pricing guidelines approved by CCEA are as under

- Domestic natural gas pricing will be based on the methodology suggested by the Rangarajan Committee.
- These guidelines will be applicable to all natural gas produced domestically, irrespective of the source, whether conventional, shale, CBM etc. These guidelines shall apply from 1st April 2014 with the exemption of cases.
- These guidelines shall not be applicable where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. These guidelines shall also not be applicable where the contract provides a specific formula for natural gas price indexation/fixation.

- The prices will be applicable to all consuming sectors uniformly.
- Applicable for natural gas produced by ONGC/OIL from their nominated fields.
- Gas price would be notified on quarterly basis.
- These policy guidelines shall be applicable for five year period from April 2014.

The gas price computation is to be considered in three parts—

- (a) Calculation of weighted average Netback prices for all Indian Imports.
- (b) Calculation of World weighted average gas prices for Henry HUB, National Balancing Point (NBP) and Japan imported gas Netback Price.
- (c) Average of (a) and (b) mentioned above will give the gas price for Indian producers.

Adulteration of milk

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

- (a) whether out of 71 milk samples taken from Delhi by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, 50 were found to be contaminated with glucose and skimmed milk powder in January, 2012;
- (b) the extent of adulteration in milk in all the 33 States and Union Territories, where detergent, fat, urea and water have been detected from time to time;
- (c) whether Goa, Puducherry, AP etc. have been found to be comparatively better States in respect of adulteration whereas West Bengal, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir are worst affected; and
- (d) whether any study has been made to find out such wide variation in different States?

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

(b) In the National Survey conducted by the Food Safety and Standards of Authority of India (FSSAI) to ascertain the quality of milk throughout the country, 68.4% samples were found to be non-conforming to Food Safety and Standards Regulations, 2011. State-wise details of non-conforming samples in the descending order of percentage with respect to the total samples collected in different States/UTs, are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) As per the results of this survey, Goa, Puducherry and A.P. have fared comparatively better. The percentage of non-conforming samples in West Bengal, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir was found to be 100%, 89% and 83% respectively.

(d) No.

Statement

State-wise details of non-conforming samples in the descending order of percentage with respect to the total samples collected in different States/UTs

| State(s) | % of non-conforming samples |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Mizoram | 100% |
| Manipur and Meghalaya | 96% |
| Tripura | 92% |
| Gujarat and Sikkim | 89% |

| State(s) | % of non-conforming samples |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh | 88% |
| Nagaland | 86% |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 83% |
| Punjab | 81% |
| Rajasthan | 76% |
| Delhi and Haryana | 70% |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 68% |
| Maharashtra | 65% |
| Himachal Pradesh | 59% |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 58% |
| Assam | 55% |
| Chandigarh and Madhya Pradesh | 48% |
| Kerala | 28% |
| Karnataka | 22% |
| Tamil Nadu | 12% |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6.7% |
| Goa and Puducherry | Nil |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTION**Construction of new airports**

156. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects for construction of new airports and buildings taken up during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;

(b) the number of these projects which have been completed by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plans;

(c) whether there is any proposal to take-up construction of new airports during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) New airports where construction has been taken up during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In addition to these new airports, construction of new terminal buildings has been taken up during the Tenth and Eleventh Plan Period as given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) The construction of 2 new airports and 24 new Terminal buildings have been completed by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. List of the new airports proposed for constructions in Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in the Statement-III

Statement - I

List of new airports where construction has been taken up during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan

-
1. Mysore Airport,
 2. Jalgaon, Bhatinda- Civil Enclave,
-

-
3. Bikaner-Civil Enclave
 4. Jaisalmer- Civil Enclave
 5. Kadapa
 6. Pakyong,
 7. Tezu,
 8. Bengaluru and
 9. Hyderabad
-

Statement - II

Construction of New Building taken up during 10th and 11th Five year Plan

| | Name of the Airport | Terminal Building |
|-----|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Chandigarh (CE) | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 2. | Dehradun | New Domestic Terminal Building |
| 3. | Jaipur | New International Terminal Building |
| 4. | Jaisalmer | New Civil Enclave including Terminal Building |
| 5. | Kullu | New Domestic Terminal Building |
| 6. | Lucknow | New Integrated International Terminal Building |
| 7. | Khajuraho | New Terminal Building |
| 8. | Udaipur | New Domestic Terminal Building |
| 9. | Varanasi | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 10. | Kolkata | New Terminal Building |

| | Name of the Airport | Terminal Building |
|-------|---------------------|--|
| <hr/> | | |
| 11. | Ranchi | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 12. | Raipur | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 13. | Bhubaneswar | New Domestic Terminal Building |
| 14. | Cooch Behar | New Domestic Terminal Building |
| 15. | Gaya | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 16. | Barapani (Shilong) | New Domestic Terminal Building |
| 17. | Dibrugarh | New Domestic Terminal Building |
| 18. | Ahmedabad | New Domestic Arrival/Departure Block and International Terminal Building |
| 19. | Aurangabad | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 20. | Bhopal | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 21. | Gondia | Construction of II Module Domestic Passenger Lounge |
| 22. | Goa | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 23. | Indore | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 24. | Surat | Domestic Terminal Building Phase II |
| 25. | Vadodara | New Terminal Building |
| 26. | Chennai | New Domestic and International Terminal Building |
| 27. | Madurai | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 28. | Mangalore | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 29. | Puducherry | New Domestic Terminal Building |

| | Name of the Airport | Terminal Building |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 30. | Rajamundry | New Domestic Terminal Building |
| 31. | Trichy | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 32. | Trivandrum | New Integrated Terminal Building |
| 33. | Vizag | New Integrated Terminal Building |

Statement - III*List of New Proposed Airports during the Twelfth Five Year Plan*

| Sl. No. | Location | State |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Mopa | Goa |
| 2. | Gulbarga | Karnataka |
| 3. | Bijapur | |
| 4. | Hassan | |
| 5. | Shimoga | |
| 6. | Aranmula (Pathanamthitta) | Kerala |
| 7. | Kannur | |
| 8. | Sindhudurg | Maharashtra |
| 9. | Navi Mumbai | |
| 10. | Shirdi | |
| 11. | Dabra | Madhya Pradesh |
| 12. | Karaikal | Puducherry |

| Sl. No. | Location | State |
|---------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 13. | Kushinagar | Uttar Pradesh |
| 14. | Andal-Faridpur | West Bengal |
| 15. | Itanagar | Arunachal Pradesh |
| 16. | Kishangarh (Ajmer) | Rajasthan |
| 17. | Deoghar | Jharkhand |

Incidents of indiscipline involving Air India Pilots

157. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many unruly/indisciplinary incidents involving Air India staff/pilots have come to the knowledge of Government within last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government knows that such incidents not only damage the reputation of the national carrier but also puts passenger safety in extreme danger;

(d) whether Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of the action taken against the erring officials; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by Government to prevent such untoward incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Three incidents of violations of DGCA instructions involving Air India staff/pilots have been reported during the last six months. Details are as follows:

- (i) On 02.03.2013, pilots of AI-020 on Delhi-Kolkata route allowed a Custom official to travel in the cockpit.

- (ii) On 12.04.2013, the pilot of AI-333 on Bangkok-Delhi route permitted use of mobile phone in cockpit and involved in non aviation related conversation during operation.
- (iii) On 14.06.2013, pilots of AI-517 on Bangalore-Hyderabad route had allowed unauthorised travel in the cockpit to an actress who was travelling as passenger in the flight.

(d) and (f) The Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is conducting enquiry of the incidents. Following action incident wise has been taken against the erring officials:

Incident I: involved crew has been off-rostered from flying duties and has not been released till date.

Incident II: The involved crew was off-rostered from flying duties and has been suspended for 03 months by DGCA.

Incident III: Pending investigation, involved crew have been off-rostered.

Also, AIC No. 3 of 1997 has been issued by DGCA providing that no person shall enter the cockpit during the flight time with some exceptions. Action is taken against erring officers in violation of such orders. DGCA has again reiterated this instructions through a public notice issued on 13.04.2012.

Helipads in the country

158. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) the number of existing helipads in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of proposal received for helipad projects during each of the last three years;
- (c) the details of proposal approved by Government for helipads during the same period; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the work on these helipad projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) State-wise list of helipads approved by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(b) and (c) The details of the helipads proposals received and approved by the Government during each of the last three years are given below:

| Year | No. of proposals of Helipads received | Proposals approved by Government |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2010 | 5 | 3 |
| 2011 | 3 | Nil |
| 2012 | 2 | 2 |

(d) No such proposal is pending with DGCA.

Statement

List of Approved Helipads

Surface Helipads

1. Sahara, Lucknow, UP
2. Suvali, Surat, Gujarat
3. Ravva, AP
4. Dhirubhai Ambani Knowledge City (DAKC), Mumbai, Maharashtra
5. RCP, Mumbai, Maharashtra
6. Reliance India Ltd. (RIL) Mumbai, Maharashtra
7. Gadimoga, AP
8. Phata, Uttrakhand (03 Helipads)
9. Kedarnath, Uttrakhand
10. Augustmuni, Uttrakhand

11. Badrinath, Uttarakhand
12. Guptkashi, Uttarakhand
13. Sirsi, Uttarakhand
14. Katra, Jammu and Kashmir
15. Sanjhi Chhat, Jammu and Kashmir
16. Amarnath, Jammu and Kashmir
17. Baltal, Jammu and Kashmir
18. Panchtarni, Jammu and Kashmir
19. Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir
20. Nehru Place, Jammu and Kashmir
21. Girnar Hills Junagarh, Gujrat
22. Manjiri, Pune, Maharashtra

Rooftop Helipads

1. Taj Wellington Mews, Mumbai, Maharashtra
2. ESSAR Mumbai, Maharashtra
3. Oberoi Westin, Mumbai, Maharashtra
4. ITC Gardenia Hotel, Bangalore, Karnataka

Charges for pre-selection of seats in Air India Flights

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India (AI) Express deferred plan to charge for pre-selection of seats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that AI Express was forced to do so since other airlines stopped charging such charges; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that AI Express has taken a firm decision not to effect such charges in future as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air India Express (AIE) had for a short time in May 2013 implemented charges for pre-selection of seats which was withdrawn subsequently.

(c) No, Sir. AIE has withdrawn the seat selection charges even though other airlines continue to levy the same.

(d) No such decision has been taken.

Loss of business to Air India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is losing business because of its higher fare as compared to cheap fare offered by other airlines;

(b) if so, whether Air India is considering to bring its fare at par with other airlines;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the passengers are willing to skip meal aboard the flight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Air India continuously monitors the fares offered by its competitors and makes suitable changes to its fares so as to remain competitive in the market.

Several other factors like capacity deployed on the route, relative strength of competitive products/services, Air India's frequency/capacity share, advance booked

loads on the Air India flights, seasonality/trends etc. are also taken into account for deciding the fares on various routes.

As a result of the measures taken by Air India the passenger load factor has gone up from 68.5% in 2011-12 to 72.7% in 2012-13.

(d) There are different segments of passengers in the market with varying preferences for food, hence, it may not be possible to generalize the same. However, from the reasonably high passenger load factors on AI flights it can be inferred that there are many passengers who prefer full service carried instead of low service carriers.

Poor ranking of Air India

161. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the news item Air India ranked worlds third worst airline published in the Times of India dated 25 January, 2013;

(b) if so, what is Governments reaction thereto;

(c) the details of crashes of Air India flights alongwith fatalities reported during the last three years, year-wise and sector-wise;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to make Air India a safe airline; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Germany's Jet Airlines Crash Data Evaluation Centre (JACDEC) has culled data on Air Crashes and Fatalities for the last 30 years after factoring in International Safety benchmarks. During this period, there have been 7 fatal accidents in Air India and one in Air India charters Limited (AICL). As AICL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India, the accident pertaining to it should ideally have not been taken into account for ranking Air India. Hence, the data utilized by JACDEC is factually incorrect.

(c) There has been no instance of aircraft crash in Air India's fleet during the last three years.

(d) and (e) DGCA has issued 'Civil Aviation Requirements' (CAR), Section 5 on AIR SAFETY providing for Flight Safety Awareness and Accident/Incident prevention programme, which is mandatory for all Airlines to adopted.

Due to consistent efforts in this regard, Air India is the first airline in the country and amongst the first 10 in the world to have the IATA Operational Safety Audit certification which is a benchmark of aviation safety norms.

Reduction in free check-in weight by domestic Airlines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) have agreed to the proposals of domestic airlines to reduce the free check in weight from 20 kg. to 15 kg. charge Rs. 250/- per kg. for excess baggage, hike in no show/cancellation fees, increase in reissue/date change of tickets to Rs. 1500/- from Rs. 500/- and charging Rs. 500/- for pre-booking of seats;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for accepting the request of private airlines for such a bonanza by DGCA causing hardship to passengers; and

(c) whether Government would reconsider the arbitrary decision of the DGCA favouring private airlines and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Modification in free check-in weight does not require approval from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). On 27th June, 2013, DGCA has issued Air Transport Circular No. 3 of 2013 on 'Unbundle of services and fees by scheduled airlines' with a view to make basic fare more affordable and to provide consumer an option of paying only for the services which he/she wishes to avail.

Jet Airways-Etihad deal

163. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has cleared the Jet Airways-Etihad deal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Jet-Etihad proposal was considered in the 194th meeting of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) held on July 29, 2013. As informed by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, the record notes of discussion and decision of FIPB is being prepared for submission of the competent authority.

Use of Airbus 380-ultra-long-haul Aircrafts

164. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to allow international airlines to operate Airbus 380-ultra-long-haul aircraft into India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any assessment of likely impact of this move on Indian carriers;
- (d) whether the country's airports can handle these aircrafts; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) As on date, Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi and Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad can handle these aircrafts.

New regulator for civil aviation

165. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to replace the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) with a new regulator for civil aviation to suit the present needs by giving more powers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL) (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There is a proposal with the Government to establish a Civil Aviation Authority, which will replace DGCA and will have adequate financial and administrative flexibility to meet functional requirements for an effective safety oversight capabilities over air transport service operators, air service navigation operators and operators of other civil aviation facilities, development and standardization of civil aircraft and aeronautics, matters relating to financial stress on safety of operations, consumer protection and environment regulation in civil aviation sector and for matters connected there with the there to.

(c) Does not arise.

Low cost airlines in the country

166. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the low cost airlines/budget airlines operating in the country;

(b) whether the growth of these carriers has been slow despite the tremendous potential in the sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons there for along with the operational bottlenecks and regulatory constraints being currently faced by these airlines; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard along with the pace at which these low cost carriers/budget airlines are likely to grow in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The term Low Cost Carrier (LCC) is basically a business model practice adopted by certain airlines. As there is no criterion defined to classify airlines as Low Cost Carrier (LCC), DGCA have not categorized any airline as LCC. However, JetLite, SpiceJet, Go Air and IndiGo are operating scheduled air services on low cost and no frill basis.

(b) to (d) The number of passengers carried by domestic airlines during 2012 was 58.80 million as against 60.70 million during 2011, thereby registering a decline in growth by 3.04 percent. The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), global economic slow down, low yield due to intense competition and consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses and depreciation of rupee have contributed to financial crisis of the airline sector. Over the years, the operational costs for the airlines have gone up mainly due to increase in fuel prices and depreciation of Rupee. Further, the airport/user development fees have gone up for some major airports. The service tax has also increased in FY. The Government has taken several measures to provide impetus to the aviation industry and to ensure long term viability of the sector which include:

- (i) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.
- (ii) FDI by foreign airlines in the domestic scheduled and non scheduled carriers has been permitted upto 49 percent of their paid up capital.

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

Greenfield airports in Maharashtra

167. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has awarded three greenfield airports in Maharashtra during the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the location of these airports;
- (c) whether five other Greenfield airports across the country would be bid out during 2013-14;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is also working on a regional connectivity policy; and
- (f) if so, the salient features of this policy?

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

- (b) Does not arise
- (c) and (d) Bidding out of the greenfield airports is done by the respective airport developer.
- (e) No, Sir.
- (f) Does not arise.

Operation of flights by Air Asia

168. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Malaysian low-cost airline, Air Asia is planning to start its operation in India as reported;

(b) whether it will be a joint venture with any Indian company or independent;

(c) if so, the name(s) of Indian companies who may collaborate with them;

(d) whether Air Asia will cover whole country or restricted to particular regions; and

(e) the details of the ancillary services the Air Asia is going to provide to the commuters in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) M/s. Air Asia (India) Private Limited an Indian company has applied for grant of initial NOC to operate Scheduled Air Transport (Passenger) Services. This is a joint Venture company of Air Asia Investment Ltd. Malaysia (a wholly subsidiary of Air Asia Berhad, Malaysia) with Indian companies Telestra Tradeplace Pvt. Ltd. and Tata Sons Limited.

(d) The application of the company is for operation all over India.

(e) Since the Air Asia has yet not started its operation, the services to be provided by the company cannot be assessed at this stage.

Impact of pilot strike on Air India

169. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilots strike put Air India down in international skies;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) the impact of pilots strike on share of Air India in the market; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such strikes in future by pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The pilots of Air India went on strike on two occasions in the last three years *i.e.* from 27th April to 6th May, 2011 and 7th May to 3rd July, 2012.

The market share of Air India in May, 2011 was 12.9%, which was 2.1 points less than its share in May, 2010.

The market share of Air India in May-July, 2012 was 12.7%, which was 0.5 points less than its share in May-July, 2011.

On both the occasions, the drop in passenger numbers was less as compared to capacity drop since the connectivity was maintained with the help of wide body aircraft and also operations on medium/short haul routes were replaced with Narrow Body aircrafts.

(d) The Management of Air India has always been open to dialogue with the Unions and is in constant touch with them to redress their grievances, if any. Regular dialogue/interactions are held by the Management with representatives of Unions/Associations to ensure amicable solution to their day to day issues and in order to maintain a congenial atmosphere at the work place.

Impact of Jet-Etihad deal on Air India

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

- (a) the details of impact of Jet-Etihad deal on Air India;
- (b) whether it is a fact that due to above deal, Lufthansa is obstructing Air India's entry into Star Alliance; and
- (c) if so, how his Ministry is planning to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The proposed Jet-Etihad deal is based on FDI policy of the Government in Civil Aviation sector allowing foreign airline to invest in equity of Indian Carrier. Impact of the same on Air India can be assessed only after the

proposed deal comes in to effect. However, Air India regularly reviews the impact of such tie-ups and accordingly re-engineers its fleet planning, route network and other commercial decisions.

(b) The Jet-Etihad deal has no bearing on AI's relationship with Lufthansa and AI's pursuit of entry into Star Alliance.

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

Irregularities in Jet Airways and Etihad Airways Deal

171. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious irregularities have been reported in Jet Airways-Etihad deal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Different agencies have made certain observation on some of the clauses in Share Holder Agreements and Commercial Cooperation Agreement etc. entered into by Jet-Etihad.

(c) and (d) The observations of these agencies were communicated to the applicant of necessary action. The applicant has, thereafter, revised the agreements and submitted their reply to Foreign Investment Promotion Board for its consideration.

Charges of extra air fare by airlines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that air travel is to cost more as airlines need to charge extra for services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India is having highest air fare as compared to other countries; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to make air travel cheaper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) With a view to make basic fare more affordable and to provide consumer an option of paying for the services which he/she wishes to avail, scheduled airlines have been allowed to unbundle services like Check-in baggage charges, Preferential seating etc., and charged them separately on opt-in basis subject to compliance of requirements specified in Air Transport Circular No. 03/2013 issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). The said circular is available in DGCA website <http://www.dgca.nic.in>.

(c) The air fares of foreign carriers abroad are not monitored by DGCA, hence such comparison is not possible.

(d) Air fares are not controlled by the Government, Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 states that every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services shall establish tariff having regard to all relevant factor, including cost of operation, characteristic of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The airfares so established by the airlines also include charges for some services rendered by them. Therefore, airlines are free to fix reasonable charges/fee.

Growing helicopter industry in the country

†173. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the helicopter industry is growing rapidly in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite this rapid growth of the industry Government has not issued any guidelines regarding security and precautions during flights;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether Government proposes to frame any parameter in view of increasing helicopter accidents; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The number of helicopters registered by Government of India has shown a steady growth as per details given below:

| Period upto | Helicopters registered in India |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 31st December, 2011- | 272 |
| 31st December, 2012 - | 287 |
| 2nd August, 2013- | 292 |

(b) Security procedures for general aviation operations and charter aircraft operations have been circulated by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) on 18.07.2005. Necessary directions have also been issued by BCAS in respect of commercial (non-charter) helicopter operations on 27.07.2005.

DGCA has also issued following guidelines through a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR):

(i) Seasonal helicopter operations

(ii) Requirement of pilots for hill flying

(iii) Recurrent Training requirements for helicopter pilots

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) DGCA has already taken following measures to ensure safety of

helicopter operations :-

- (i) Issuance of "Minimum Safety Requirements for Helicopter landing Areas used on regular basis.
- (ii) Inspections by DGCA teams on regular basis to oversee High density Helicopter operations and by Flight Operation Inspectors before commencement of operations.
- (iii) Setting up of a "Helicopter Division" in DGCA with a view to improve the safety records of helicopter operations in the country.
- (iv) Periodic auditing of all Helicopter operators under the planned annual audit and surveillance programme. The audit covers all areas of Operations, Maintenance, Ground Handling and Search and Rescue.
- (v) Inspection of the helipads of North-East Region to ensure compliance with Civil Aviation Requirements.
- (vi) Provision of specialized training on helicopter operations, airworthiness, certification and accident investigation with the assistance from international agencies e.g. EU-India Aviation Cooperation Programme and US-India Aviation Cooperation Programme (ACP),
- (vii) Dedicated efforts for pilot training with a view to enhance safe helicopter operations.
- (viii) Support to Helicopter operators to implement Safety Management System (SMS) to introduce a Safety culture in India.

Policy for Aviation Hubs

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved policy for developing aviation hubs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are demands from State Governments to make airports in their States; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 9th May, 2013 has decided to constitute a standing Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) to remove the bottlenecks and to provide the right coordination mechanism for the development of aviation hubs in India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Proposals for setting up of greenfield airports in various States are received from time to time in this Ministry. This Ministry has accorded 'in principle' approval to 15 greenfield airport projects and 'site clearance' has been accorded to 5 greenfield airport projects.

Status of Jet-Etihad Deal

175. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Jet-Etihad deal for exchange of air passenger seats;

(b) whether there are objections from many quarters regarding this deal;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is addressing all these concerns before giving clearance to this deal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The proposal of Jet-Etihad is for investment of 24% in the paid up capital of Jet Airways.

(b) and (e) Different agencies have made certain observations on some of the clauses in the Share Holder Agreements, Commercial Cooperation Agreement etc. entered into by Jet-Etihad. The companies have revised the agreements and

submitted their replies to Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). The Jet-Etihad proposal was considered in the 194th meeting of the FIPB held on July 29, 2013. The decision of the Government is awaited.

Flying schools in India

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

(a) the details of the number of flying schools being run by Government along with the names of the States where they are being run:

(b) the details of the number of private flying schools along with the names of the States where they are being run; and

(c) the details of the number of vacant air strips, which have been planned to be allocated to flying schools/clubs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) There are total 39 functional Flying Training Schools (Government and Private) in India. Their details are in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) At present there is no proposal pending with Airports Authority of India to allocate vacant airstrips to flying schools.

Statement

No. of total functional flying training schools in India

| Sl. No. | Name of the flying training Organization | State | Ownership | Operational Status |
|---------|--|-------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Hyderabad | | State Government | Functional |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 2. | Flytech Aviation Academy, Secunderabad | Andhra Pradesh | Private | Functional |
| 3. | Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad | | Private | Functional |
| 4. | Asia Pacific Flight Training Academy | | Private | Functional |
| 5. | Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar, Patna | Bihar | State Government | Functional |
| 6. | The Gujrat Flying Club, Vadodara | | Private | Functional |
| 7. | Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautic Ltd., Ahmedabad | Gujarat | Private | Functional |
| 8. | Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Surat | | Private | Functional |
| 9. | Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Karnal | | State Government | Functional |
| 10. | Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Hissar. | Haryana | State Government | Functional |
| 11. | Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Pinjore. | | State Government | Functional |
| 12. | Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Jamshedpur | Jharkhand | Private | Functional |
| 13. | HAL Rotary Wing Academy Bangalore | Karnataka | Central Government (PSU) | Functional |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 14. | Government Flying Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore | | State Government | Functional |
| 15. | Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Tech. Thiruvananthapuram | Kerala | Private | Functional |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Bhopal | Madhya Pradesh | Private | Functional |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore | | Private | Functional |
| 18. | M/s Chimes Aviation, Sagar, (MP) | | Private | Functional |
| 19. | Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P. | | Private | Functional |
| 20. | Nagpur Flying Club, Nagpur | | State Government | Functional |
| 21. | The Bombay Flying Club, Mumbai | | Private | Functional |
| 22. | National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd., Gundia | Maharashtra | Joint Venture (AAI and CAE) | Functional |
| 23. | Academy of Carver Aviation, Baramati | | Private | Functional |
| 24. | SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Shirpur | | Private | Functional |
| 25. | Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Osmanabad | | Private | Functional |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 26. | Government Aviation Training Instt. Bhubaneswar | Odisha | State Government | Functional |
| 27. | Amritsar, Aviation Club Amritsar | Punjab | State Government | Functional |
| 28. | Patiala Aviation Club, Patiala | | State Government | Functional |
| 29. | Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club | Rajasthan | Private | Functional |
| 30. | The Madras Flying Club Ltd.,Tamil Nadu Chennai | | State Government | Functional |
| 31. | Orient Flight School, Chennai | | Private | Functional |
| 32. | Southern Pilot Training Academy, Tamil Nadu | | Private | Functional |
| 33. | International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu | | Private | Functional |
| 34. | Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, UP | Uttar Pradesh | Central Government | Functional |
| 35. | Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh | | Private | Functional |
| 36. | Garg Aviation Ltd., Kanpur | | Private | Functional |
| 37. | Pioneer Flying Club, Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh | | Private | Functional |
| 38. | Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur | | Private | Functional |
| 39. | M/s Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Uttarakhand | Uttarakhand | Private | Functional |

Airport in Karimnagar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) is searching for suitable place in Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh for setting up of airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently a team of AAI has visited Karimnagar to identify the site; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A team of officers from Airports Authority of India (AAI) visited the existing unused airstrip at Palakurthi village, Ramagundam Mandal in Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh in June, 2013 to explore the possibility of development for commencement of operations.

FDI in Aviation sector

178. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 49 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in aviation sector also includes Non-Resident Indian (NRI) investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Jet-Etihad deal is within the ambit of FDI policy on aviation sector; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving clearance to Jet Airways in the interest of growth in aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per the approved policy of FDI in aviation sector, FDI upto 49 percent of the paid up capital is allowed in scheduled domestic passenger air transport and investment by NRIs upto 100 percent is allowed.

(c) Etihad Airways has applied for investment to a stake of 24% in the equity of Jet Airways. The investment is within the ambit of FDI policy on aviation sector.

(d) The proposal was considered by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) in its 194th meeting held on July 29, 2013. The decision of the Government is awaited.

Approval to Jet-Etihad deal

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has gave approval to Jet-Etihad deal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and other agencies have expressed any objections to this deal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As informed by Deptt. of Economic Affairs, the decision of the competent authority is awaited on the proposal.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Different agencies including SEBI have made certain observations on some of the clauses of Share Holder Agreements, Commercial Cooperation Agreement etc. entered into by Jet-Etihad. The companies have forwarded their replies to the same to FIPB for its consideration.

Small Airports in the country

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

- (a) whether Government has not been able to start air services from majority of small new airports of the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting air services despite spending huge amount on them;

(c) the number of such airports in the country, where from air service has not been started so far;

(d) the details of persons employed for monitoring on said airports from which Government is not getting revenue, State-wise;

(e) whether Government contemplates to start air service from all these airports at the earliest; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Scheduled carriers are operating flights to/from 75 airports in India, which include smaller airports also.

(c) Scheduled air services to the following airports/civil enclaves developed and managed by Airports Authority of India have not yet commenced: Cooch Behar, Jalgaon, Akola, Bhatinda (CE) and Jaisalmer (CE).

(d) The number of personnel posted at these airports/civil enclaves are as follows:

Cooch Behar-12,

Jalgaon-11,

Akola-6,

Bhatinda (CE)-3 and

Jaisalmer (CE)-4.

(e) and (f) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the

country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

Opening of new International Flight Sectors

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

(a) whether Government has any plan to open new international sectors under bilateral agreement to scheduled carriers;

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

(c) the other measures taken by Government to enhance the fiscal capacity of Air India and other carriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Grant of traffic rights to scheduled carriers is an ongoing process and depends on availability of bilateral rights and requests received from designated carriers based on their commercial judgment to operate on new international sectors. Traffic rights on the following new international routes have last been granted in November, 2012 to Indian scheduled carriers by the Government under bilateral agreements:-

Delhi-Rome-Madrid/Barcelona, Delhi-Moscow, Delhi-Sydney/Melbourne, Mumbai-Nairobi, Mumbai-Al Najaf, Lucknow-Al Najaf, Varanasi-Al Najaf, Mumbai-Jakarta, Mumbai-Zurich, Delhi-Tashkent, Mumbai-Ho Chi Minh City, Delhi- Ho Chi Minh City, Delhi-Macau.

With the allocation of new traffic rights, there will be increased utilization of available bilateral traffic rights by the Indian carriers leading to increased competitiveness, more availability of seats for passengers, and increased market share, revenues and building of Indian carrier brands.

The Cabinet has approved a Turn Around Plan (TAP) and a FRP for Air India to improve its operational and financial performance. Besides, the Government has also liberalized the policy on foreign direct investment permitting foreign airlines to

invest, in capital of Indian Company, operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services, upto the limit of 49% of their paid-up capital.

Shrinking of Air Traffic

182. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that air traffic has shrunk during the financial year 2012-13;
- (b) if so, the details therefor and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The passenger traffic declined by 1.8 percent in 2012-13 compared to previous year *i.e.* 2011-12. The decline in the passenger traffic in 2012 was mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Global economic slow-down
 - (ii) Sharp rise in the prices of ATF and higher operating costs
 - (iii) Poor financial health of domestic airline industry
 - (iv) Strike by pilots of Air India and
 - (v) Suspension of flights by Kingfisher Airlines
- (c) The Government has taken several measures like allowing direct import of Aviation Turbine Fuel by Indian Carriers as actual users, permitting foreign airlines to participate upto 49 percent in the equity of an scheduled air transport undertaking, allowing ECB for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year, subject to a total ceiling of US \$ 1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft.

Fiscal deficit target

183. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will be able to contain the fiscal deficit within the target;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the estimates and target for reducing fiscal deficit will have to be revised by Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Reduction in interest rate

†184. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any measure to reduce interest rates so as to promote investment and to speed up economic activities; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Interest rate on advances are deregulated and are decided by Scheduled Commercial Banks, based on their commercial judgment and as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines on Base rate system since 1 July, 2010. At the review meeting taken by Finance Minister at New Delhi on 3rd July, 2013, Public Sector Banks were requested to review their respective Base rates with a view to promote investment and to push up economic activities.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Violation of banking and financial norms by banks

185. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 23 public and private sector banks have been found to be involved in violating the anti money laundering and other norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of those banks;

(c) whether Government has inquired into the alleged violations by public and private banks and has fixed responsibility in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) There were some allegations of money laundering in the media against some banks. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had carried out a scrutiny of books of accounts, internal control, compliance systems and processes of 39 banks at their offices during March-May, 2013. However, the investigation did not reveal any prima facie evidence of money laundering. The scrutiny of these banks revealed violation of certain regulations and instructions of RBI, namely non-adherence to certain aspects of know your customer (KYC) norms and anti money laundering (AML) guidelines like customer identification procedure, risk categorisation, periodical review of risk profiling of account holders, periodical KYC updation; non-adherence of KYC for walk in customers including for sale of third party products, omission in filing of cash transaction reports (CTRs) in respect of some cash transactions, sale of gold coins for cash beyond Rs. 50000; non-adherence to instructions on monitoring of transactions in customer accounts; non-adherence to instructions on classification of accounts as 'in-operative'/dormant and lapses in monitoring of transactions in dormant accounts; non-adherence to

instructions which prohibits acceptance of cash above Rs. 50000 from customers for sale of gold coins and issue of Demand Drafts etc.; not-obtaining of Permanent Account Number (PAN) card details or form 60/61 as required; non-verification of source of funds credited to a few non-resident ordinary (NRO) accounts; failure to re-designate a few accounts as NRO accounts though required, non-submission of proper information called for by the Reserve Bank, etc.

The list of banks found involved in violation of certain RBI regulations is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Based on the findings of the scrutiny, the RBI had issued a show cause notice to these banks, in response to which the individual banks submitted written replies. RBI came to the conclusion that some of the violations were substantiated and warranted imposition of monetary penalty. Monetary Penalty was imposed on 25 banks.

Statement

The list of banks against whom allegations were leveled in the media

List of Banks referred to in the media reports dated March 14, 2013

| Sl. No. | Name of the bank |
|---------|------------------|
| 1. | ICICI Bank |
| 2. | HDFC Bank |
| 3. | Axis Bank |

List of Banks referred to in the media reports dated May 6, 2013

| Sl. No. | Name of the bank |
|---------|---------------------|
| 1. | State Bank of India |
| 2. | Canara Bank |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda |

| Sl. No. | Name of the bank |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 4. | Punjab National Bank |
| 5. | Yes Bank |
| 6. | IDBI Bank |
| @7. | HDFC Bank |
| @8. | Axis Bank |
| @9. | ICICI Bank |
| 10. | Indian Overseas Bank |
| 11. | Oriental Bank of Commerce |
| 12. | Federal Bank |
| 13. | Allahabad Bank |
| 14. | Corporation Bank |
| 15. | Indian Bank |
| 16. | Development Credit Bank |
| 17. | Dena Bank |
| 18. | Dhanlaxmi Bank |
| 19. | Central Bank of India |

List of Banks referred to in the media reports dated May 9, 2013

| Sl. No. | Name of the bank |
|---------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Bank of India |
| @2. | Central Bank of India |
| 3. | Bank of Maharashtra |

| Sl. No. | Name of the bank |
|---------|------------------|
| @4. | Allahabad Bank |
| @5. | Bank of Baroda |
| 6. | IndusInd Bank |
| 7. | ING Vysya Bank |
| @8. | HDFC Bank |
| @9. | ICICI Bank |
| @10. | Axix Bank |

@Denotes banks which were repeatedly referred to in the media reports issued on the three dates.

Impact of falling rupee

186. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian rupee traded at a lifetime low compared to the US dollar in the month of June;

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

(c) the details of the fluctuating value of rupee against US dollar over the last two years, month-wise;

(d) whether Government has looked into the impact of a sharp depreciation of rupee on the economy and various sectors such as aviation, power, FII inflows etc.; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The rupee traded at its lowest level at Rs. 61.12 per US dollar (RBI's reference rate) on July 31, 2013. Details of monthly average exchange rate of rupee during last two years and in current year, month-wise, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The sharp fall in value of rupee in the recent period can be explained by the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market on account of volatility in FII inflows, strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the *safe haven* status of US Treasuries and heightened risk aversion and deleveraging due to the euro area crisis that impacted financial markets across advanced and emerging market economies and 'risk-off' investor sentiment triggered by apprehensions of possible rollback of quantitative easing by the US Federal Reserve. Apart from the global factors, there were some domestic factors that have added to the weakening trend of the rupee, which include lower growth and higher inflation.

(d) and (e) The impact of exchange rate depreciation on different sectors of Indian economy depends on a number of factors like elasticity of exports and imports, relative prices of domestic and global product etc. Theoretically, the depreciation of a currency should boost the country's domestic production and exports as goods produced by domestic companies become relatively cheaper. Therefore, while the rupee depreciation should benefit export oriented companies, though with a lag, the same makes the imports costly for import oriented companies. However, exchange rate is one of the several factors that determine the competitiveness of exports. The other factors include productivity growth, technological innovations, price elasticity, import intensity of exports, demand and supply conditions in the global market. Rupee depreciation also increases the burden of debt in rupee terms where borrowing is in foreign currency.

Statement*Details of monthly average exchange rate of rupee*

| Year/Month | Monthly Average Exchange Rate of Rupee per US dollar |
|-----------------|--|
| 2011-12 | |
| April, 2011 | 44.37 |
| May, 2011 | 44.90 |
| June, 2011 | 44.83 |
| July, 2011 | 44.42 |
| August, 2011 | 45.25 |
| September, 2011 | 47.63 |
| October, 2011 | 49.26 |
| November, 2011 | 50.86 |
| December, 2011 | 52.68 |
| January, 2012 | 51.34 |
| February, 2012 | 49.17 |
| March, 2012 | 50.32 |
| 2012-13 | |
| April, 2012 | 51.81 |
| May, 2012 | 54.47 |
| June, 2012 | 56.03 |
| July, 2012 | 55.49 |
| August, 2012 | 55.56 |

| Year/Month | Monthly Average Exchange Rate of Rupee per US dollar |
|-----------------|--|
| September, 2012 | 54.61 |
| October,2012 | 53.02 |
| November,2012 | 54.78 |
| December,2012 | 54.65 |
| January,2013 | 54.32 |
| February,2013 | 53.77 |
| March,2013 | 54.40 |
| 2013-14 | |
| April 2013 | 54.38 |
| May 2013 | 55.01 |
| June 2013 | 58.40 |
| July 2013 | 59.78 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Devaluation of rupee

187. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that value of Indian currency is declining *vis-a-vis* US dollar since 2010;
- (b) whether it is having an impact on the various sectors of the economy;
- (c) whether the steps taken by Government till date have proven to be ineffective in controlling the free fall of rupee;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of major steps Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the annual average exchange rate of the rupee per US dollar since 2010-11 is given below.

| Year | Annual Average Exchange rate of rupee per US dollar |
|-------------------|---|
| 2010-11 | 45.56 |
| 2011-12 | 47.92 |
| 2012-13 | 54.41 |
| 2013-14 | 56.89 |
| (April-July 2013) | |

(b) The impact of exchange rate depreciation on different sectors of the economy depends on a number of factors like elasticity of exports and imports, relative prices of domestic and global product etc. Theoretically, the depreciation of a currency should boost the country's domestic production and exports as goods produced by domestic companies become relatively cheaper. Therefore, while the rupee depreciation should benefit export oriented companies, though with a lag, the same makes the imports costly for import oriented companies. However, exchange rate is one of the several factors that determine the competitiveness of exports. The other factors include productivity growth, technological innovations, price elasticity, import intensity of exports, demand and supply conditions in the global market. Rupee depreciation also increases the burden of debt in rupee terms where borrowing is in foreign currency.

(c) to (e) The exchange rate of the rupee significantly depreciated in the second half of the 2011-12 owing to the impact of the eurozone crisis on the Indian forex markets. The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India continuously monitor the emerging situation and calibrating policy responses. A number of steps

have been taken to augment supply of foreign exchange and to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market to stem the rupee depreciation. These, *inter alia*, include RBI's intervention in the foreign exchange market, liberalised norms for FDI in certain sectors, enhancing FII limits in government and corporate debt market, enhancement of all-in-cost ceilings for trade credit, increase in ECB limit for Non Banking Financial Companies NBFC-IFCs under the automatic route, liberalisation of interest rates on foreign currency non-resident deposits and measures to curb speculation in the foreign exchange market. The monthly average exchange rate of the rupee has exhibited significant two way movements since January 2012 till April 2013 even though the broad trend is one of depreciation.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on July 15, 2013 has announced following measures with immediate effect to restore stability in the foreign exchange market:

- The Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate is recalibrated to be 300 basis points above the policy repo rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF). Consequently, the MSF rate was fixed at 10.25 per cent.
- Accordingly, the Bank Rate also stood adjusted to 10.25 per cent with immediate effect.
- The overall allocation of funds under the LAF was limited to 1.0 per cent of the Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) of the banking system effective from July 17, 2013. The allocation to individual banks will be made in proportion to their bids, subject to the overall ceilings. RBI also conducted Open Market Sales of Government of India Securities on July 18, 2013.
- On July 23, 2013, the liquidity tightening measures were modified as follows:
 1. The overall limit for access to LAF by each individual bank is set at 0.5 per cent of its own NDTL outstanding as on the last Friday of the second preceding fortnight.
 2. Currently, banks are allowed to maintain their Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)

prescribed by the RBI on an average daily basis during a reporting fortnight, with a minimum of 70 per cent of the required CRR on a daily basis. However, with effect from July 27, 2013, banks were required to maintain a minimum daily CRR balance of 99 per cent of the requirement.

Earlier to boost capital flows and to improve investment sentiments, Government took a range of measures in September 2012, which include, allowing foreign direct investment in multi-brand retail trading, hike in sectoral limits of FDI in civil aviation, broadcasting and power exchanges by the Government of India. On July 16, 2013, Government has further eased FDI caps in following sectors: (i) Petroleum and Natural Gas and Refining, (ii) Commodity Exchanges, (iii) Power Exchanges, (iv) Stock Exchanges, Depositories, Corporation, (v) Asset Reconstruction companies (vi) Credit Information companies, (vii) Single Brand Retail trading, (viii) Basic and Cellular Services, etc. (ix) Courier Services and (x) Defence Production.

Filing of FIR by SBI, Chitbaragaon against fraudsters

188. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the basis of information regarding starting process of filling FIR by SBI, Chitbaragaon, Ballia for multiple mortgaging of property already mortgaged and submitting fake NOCs by fraudsters *vide* communication of Ministry of Finance, F.No. 5/58/2013-AC dated 1st May, 2013;

(b) whether Government is aware that neither FIR has been filed so far nor the alleged complaint of FIR is traceable;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has enquired into non-filing of FIR and missing complaint and has instructed for filing of FIR against guilty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The information was furnished based on the information provided by the State Bank of India (SBI).

(b) to (e) The SBI has informed that the SBI, Chitbaragaon Branch had submitted an application to Police Station, Chitbaragaon for lodging FIR in the case, however, the Station Officer, Chitbaragaon had advised that one FIR No. 224/2013 dated 2.4.2013 was already filed in the matter at Police Station Narhi, District Ballia. SBI, Chitbaragaon Branch had taken up the matter with Superintendent of Police (SP), Ballia and also filed a petition in the Civil Court, Ballia on 22.7.2013 u/s 156(3) *vide* case no. 191/13 to get the Court order to register FIR at the concerned Police Station. However, the SP, Ballia has now informed *vide* his communication dated 2.8.2013 that FIR has been registered vide No. 486/2013 on 2.8.2013 in Police Station, Chitbaragaon on the complaint of Branch Manager, SBI, Chitbaragaon.

Action on CBI findings about Walmart investment

189. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the findings of the CBI that Walmart's 100 million dollar investment in Cedar support services, the holding company of Bharat Retail in 2010 has violated India's foreign exchanges rules as well as RBI guidelines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of action taken thereon by Government as well as RBI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Contravention of ECBs by big companies

190. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of big corporates have diverted about Rs.15000 crores

during the past three years in contravention of External Commercial Borrowing Scheme (ECBs);

(b) if so, the details of legal steps initiated against the erring companies;

(c) Whether, revenue worth Rupees Six Lakh crores were foregone in 2012-13 through tax write offs and exemptions;

(d) if so, the detail of the beneficiaries;

(e) Whether this amount is larger than the country's entire fiscal deficit; and

(f) If not, the exact amount of exemptions/tax reliefs and details of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) policy is framed and reviewed periodically by the Government in consultation with RBI. The same is operationalised/administered by RBI under FEMA.

The year-wise number of contraventions observed and compounding process initiated by the RBI during the last three financial years are summarized below:

| Financial Year | No. of cases of contravent -ions observed | Cases Compounded | Applications under process | Applications returned | Applications pending receipt |
|-------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2010-11 | 52 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| 2011-12 | 34 | 26 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 2012-13 | 32 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 118 | 81 | 3 | 8 | 26 |

(c) to (f) A statement regarding revenue foregone under the Central Tax System for Financial Years 2011-12 and 2012-13 have already been laid down in the

Table of the House along with the Annual Financial Statement 2013-14. The same may be accessed at <http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2013-14/statrevfor/annex12.pdf>

Agriculture Debt Waiver and Relief Scheme, 2008

191. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of amount which was paid in excess to the ineligible farmers under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Relief Scheme, 2008, bank-wise;

(b) the amount recovered by banks, bank-wise;

(c) how much more time will be taken by each banks to fully recover the excess amount paid to the ineligible farmers;

(d) whether farmers who were paid less than their eligibility have been paid the balance amount; and

(e) if so, the details in each of such cases, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Based on the observation of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in its report on Performance Audit of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS), the Government had directed all the lending institutions to take necessary remedial action and re-verify all the cases covered under ADWDRS, 2008 by 30.6.2013.

As reported by lending institutions, as on June, 2013, the cases of benefits granted to ineligible beneficiaries in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been reported to be 15,054 cases amounting to Rs. 3586.82 lakhs, 200 cases in Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) amounting to Rs. 57.82 lakhs and 2297 cases amounting to Rs. 551.89 lakhs in cooperative banks. Out of these cases, recoveries have been made to the tune of Rs. 214.76 lakhs in 761 cases in PSBs, Rs. 44.57 lakhs in 190 cases in RRBs and Rs. 360.16 lakhs in 1096 cases in Cooperative Banks. The bank-wise details of such cases and recoveries made by PSBs is given in the Statement. (See below). In cases of RRBs and cooperative credit institutions, only consolidated information is available.

In cases where less benefits were given to the beneficiaries, the lending institutions have reported that in 1118 such cases, an amount of Rs. 86.53 lakhs has been released.

Statement

Bank-wise details of cases and recoveries made by Public Sector Banks

| Benefits granted to ineligible beneficiaries | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the Bank | Cases reported | | Amount recovered | |
| | | No. of Cases | Amount in Lakhs | No. of Cases | Amount in Lakhs |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Allahabad Bank | 852 | 167.56 | 73 | 32.17 |
| 2. | Andhra Bank | 67 | 15.48 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Bank of Baroda | 1306 | 423.52 | 32 | 9 |
| 4. | Bank of India | 858 | 238.43 | 25 | 11.45 |
| 5. | Bank of Maharashtra | 219 | 68.7 | 16 | 5.47 |
| 6. | Canara Bank | 162 | 35.85 | 57 | 14.79 |
| 7. | CBI | 2653 | 866.95 | 81 | 20.44 |
| 8. | Corporation Bank | 11 | 3.33 | 3 | 2.07 |
| 9. | Dena Bank | 81 | 27.88 | 7 | 2.24 |
| 10. | IDBI Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Indian Bank | 138 | 30.88 | 134 | 30.23 |
| 12. | IOB | 128 | 48.11 | 23 | 3.81 |
| 13. | OBC | 120 | 45.07 | 3 | 0.5 |
| 14. | PNB | 148 | 31.1 | 21 | 3.72 |
| 15. | Punjab and Sind Bank | 4 | 2.11 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|-----|--------|
| 16. | Syndicate Bank | 440 | 96.99 | 4 | 3.1 |
| 17. | Union Bank | 2431 | 540.36 | 2 | 1.69 |
| 18. | United Bank | 35 | 7.82 | 35 | 7.82 |
| 19. | UCO Bank | 527 | 165.52 | 122 | 39.84 |
| 20. | Vijaya Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | State Bank of India | 4249 | 605.39 | 2 | 2.82 |
| 22. | State Bank of Patiala | 135 | 39.5 | 81 | 17.83 |
| 23. | State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 164 | 45.87 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | State Bank of Travancore | 30 | 19.13 | 2 | 0.15 |
| 25. | State Bank of Hyderabad | 184 | 50.52 | 38 | 5.62 |
| 26. | State Bank of Mysore | 112 | 10.75 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 15054 | 3586.82 | 761 | 214.76 |

Subscribers of NPS

192. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of subscribers of National Pension Scheme (NPS) in the country alongwith the accumulated corpus contribution at the end of Financial Year 2012-13;

(b) whether the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has revised the guidelines for registration of Pension Fund Managers in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of said guidelines;

(d) the details of returns on NPS Scheme before and after revision of such guidelines from various sectors; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government to make NPS as the highest returns generating scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total number of subscribers of New Pension System (NPS) at the end of Financial Year 2012-13, is 47,70,507 and the total corpus is Rs. 29,852.05 Crore.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has issued the "PFRDA (Registration of Pension Funds for Private Sector) Guidelines - 2012" on 12th July, 2012. The guidelines provide for registration of PFMs based on "fit and proper" criteria and subject to the maximum investment management fee prescribed by PFRDA.

(d) As per the information provided by PFRDA, the annual returns on NPS Schemes as on 31-03-2012 and 31-03-2013 are as under:

| NPS Scheme | 31-03-2012 | 31-03-13 |
|--------------------|------------|----------|
| Central Government | 5.76% | 12.39% |
| State Government | 6.58% | 13.00% |
| Scheme E | -7.42% | 8.38% |
| Scheme C | 10.96% | 14.19% |
| Scheme G | 5.47% | 13.52% |
| NPS Lite | 9.03% | 13.40% |

(e) Number of measures to maximise returns while addressing risk related issues under NPS for the subscribers are in place. These include prudential investment norms and close monitoring of the investment returns of the PFMs.

Transfer policy in it department

193. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any clearly defined policy in the Income Tax (IT) Department, and the details thereof;

(b) whether a large number of transfers are revoked or stayed on one pretext or the other;

(c) the reasons for cancelling transfer orders;

(d) whether several such officers have stayed in Delhi or Mumbai for more than fifteen years;

(e) the names of such officers and their period of stay in Delhi and Mumbai including exempt posting and deputation;

(f) what does transfer policy say about such continuous stay;

(g) by when such officers who have overstayed would be transferred; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Yes. Transfer/Posting of Group A Officers are being carried out as per Transfer/Placement Guidelines, 2010.

(b) and (c) Transfer order are revoked or stayed as per the direction of Hon'ble Court / CAT and / or as per provisions of the Transfer/Placement Guidelines, 2010 with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(d) and (e) No officer in whose case the transfer order was revoked or stayed, had stayed in Delhi or Mumbai for more than fifteen years in Group A posts.

(f) Para 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 of the Transfer/Placement Guidelines, 2010 states that:

4.2 The total stay of an officer during the course of his entire career, in all

grades (in Group 'A' Services), including and up to the grade of Commissioner of Income Tax, in a particular Region shall not exceed eighteen years in field postings, and twenty-four years in all including periods spent on exempt posts/deputation.

4.3 (i) All Group 'A' officers (subject to 4.4) below, shall be liable for transfer at the commencement of the Financial year, if they have as on 31st December of the preceding year completed in field posting-

(a) 8 years of continuous stay in field posting in the following eight metropolitan stations:

New Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata.

4.4 (i) *Explanation:* For the purpose of counting continuous stay at a station:

(b)(ii) in the case of Delhi and Mumbai, continuous stay as stated in 4.3 (i) (a) above shall be 14 years including exempt posts but excluding Deputation and posting in the Board.

(g) and (h) In view of reply to part (d) and (e) above, the question does not arise.

Asset quality stress to SBI

194. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's largest lender State Bank of India (SBI) is witnessing asset quality stress on account of economic slowdown;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the SBI are also causing alarm; and

(d) if so, how SBI is proceeding to recover the same particularly from the corporate defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Asset quality of State Bank of India (SBI) has been under pressure during the recent past on account of global recession coupled with internal factors, which have adversely affected the performance of corporate as well as small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

(c) and (d) Although the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the bank has seen a rising trend, the position is continuously and closely being monitored by a team of top officials of the Bank and there is no cause for alarm. Majority of the problems are structural in nature and are a reflection of the stress in the economy of the country.

The bank is taking legal action under, the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act, 1993' and 'The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002' and taking recourse to sale of NPAs to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs), compromise with borrowers, declaration of willful defaulters, restructuring of viable problem loans, etc to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs.

Circulation of fake currency notes through China

195. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been evidence of fake Indian currency notes being routed from China;

(b) whether China is now being used as the fake currency channel;

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

(d) whether Indian agencies have adequate network in China to stem this rot;

(e) the details of various very common routes for the circulation of this fake currency notes;

(f) the details of the number of persons arrested/released and the fake currency that was being circulated over the last four years, year-wise; and

(g) the reasons for rise in quantum and incidence of circulation of FICN; and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that instances have come to notice where Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN)/counterfeit currency printed in Pakistan has been routed to India *via* China and Nepal route. This is an attempt by Pakistan based FICN suppliers to devise, new/alternative routes for injecting FICN into India. The intelligence and investigating agencies are making efforts to detect and neutralize all such networks.

(e) As informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, FICN is injected into India through land, air and sea routs. These include the Indo-Pak border, neighbouring countries such as Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka as well as West Asia (UAE) and South East Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam etc.).

(f) As per information provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the number of counterfeit currency seized/recovered, number of FIRs and persons accused during 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 30, June) are as follows:

| Year | No. of notes recovered | No. of notes seized | Value recovered | Value seized | No. of FIRs | No. of accused |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 2010 | 390932 | 231299 | 166948295 | 111296444 | 2171 | 1514 |
| 2011 | 434194 | 201405 | 208965485 | 85068641 | 1461 | 1047 |
| 2012 | 400866 | 251754 | 190433367 | 135930596 | 1315 | 2096 |
| 2013 | 199155 | 127399 | 101422885 | 61489991 | 589 | 79 |
| (upto June 30) | | | | | | |

(g) The total number of recovered/seized FICN during the last three years indicates a moderate rise in quantum. The reason for the same has been mainly on account of twin objectives-destabilizing the Indian economy and financing terrorist activities. To address the multidimensional aspects of the Fake Indian currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence agencies of the Centre and States, CBI, RBI and Ministry of Finance, are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The legal regime has been strengthened by recent amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality Fake Indian Paper currency, coin or any other material has been declared as "Terrorist" act. Further, one special FICN Co-ordination (FCORD) Group has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake currency notes in the country. CBI and NIA have been declared as lead agencies for investigation of FICN cases. NIA has been empowered by NIA Act to investigate and prosecute offences relating to FICN. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in NIA to investigate Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Revision of pay and pension of bank employees

196. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Pay Commission benefits are not applicable for employees of banks;
- (b) if so, how their salaries are revised;
- (c) whether the salaries of employees of banks are revised on the recommendations of some other body;
- (d) if so, the name of such body;
- (e) whether the Minister is aware that after the recommendations of the said body only the salaries of serving employees are revised and pensioners are ignored by these bodies; and

(f) if so, the detailed reasons for ignoring pensioners of nationalized banks by such bodies whereas separate recommendations are made by pay commission for Central Government pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Central Pay Commission recommendations are not applicable to the employees of Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The pay scales of employees in PSBs are revised every five years on the basis of the Bipartite Settlement signed with Workmen Unions and Joint Note signed with Officers' Associations by Indian Banks' Association (IBA). Accordingly, IBA negotiates salary and service conditions of employees. As part of negotiations, the terms of payment of pension are also discussed alongwith the salary revision. The service conditions of Central Government employees differ significantly from those of bank employees and the two are regulated by their respective service regulations. Hence, no comparison can be drawn between the two.

Exposure about money laundering by Banks

†197. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks have been found involved in money laundering in an investigation carried out after an exposure by electronic media in this regard;

(b) if so, the names of the banks found involved and the action taken against them; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to enforce more strictness in rules to bring more transparency in the functioning of banks so that these kinds of malpractices are not repeated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There were some allegations of money laundering in the media against some banks. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had carried out a scrutiny of books of accounts, internal control, compliance systems

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

and processes of 39 banks at their offices during March-May, 2013. However, the investigation did not reveal any prima facie evidence of money laundering. The scrutiny of these banks revealed violation of certain regulations and instructions of RBI, namely non-adherence to certain aspects of know your customer (KYC) norms and anti money laundering (AML) guidelines like customer identification procedure, risk categorisation, periodical review of risk profiling of account holders, periodical KYC updation; non-adherence of KYC for walk in customers including for sale of third party products, omission in filing of cash transaction reports (CTRs) in respect of some cash transactions, sale of gold coins for cash beyond Rs. 50000; non-adherence to instructions on monitoring of transactions in customer accounts; non-adherence to instructions on classification of accounts as 'in-operative'/dormant and lapses in monitoring of transactions in dormant accounts; non-adherence to instructions which prohibits acceptance of cash above Rs. 50000 from customers for sale of gold coins and issue of Demand Drafts etc.; not-obtaining of permanent account number (PAN) card details or form 60/61 as required; non-verification of source of funds credited to a few non-resident ordinary (NRO) accounts; failure to re-designate a few accounts as NRO accounts though required, non- submission of proper information called for by the Reserve Bank, etc. The list of banks found involved in violation of certain RBI regulations is given the Statement: [Refer to the statement appended to the answer to U.S.Q.N.185 (Pt. (a) to (e)]

(c) Based on the findings of the scrutiny, the RBI had issued a show cause notice to these banks, in response to which the individual banks submitted written replies. RBI came to the conclusion that some of the violations were substantiated and warranted imposition of monetary penalty. Monetary Penalty was imposed on 25 banks.

As part of the Monetary Policy Statement 2013-14, it was announced that by June, 2013 (i) draft guidelines on Wealth Management Services offered by banks (ii) detailed guidelines on marketing and distribution of third party financial products and (iii) detailed guidelines on KYC norms/AML, standards/CFT would be issued. The guidelines have been issued.

A meeting of the representatives of RBI with other financial sector regulators like Securities and Exchange Board of India, Insurance Regulatory and Development

Authority and agencies like Income Tax (CBDT), Financial Intelligence Unit-India, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, Directorate of Enforcement and Indian Banks Association was also convened to discuss the ways of plug the loop holes and bring about further harmonisation as far as formulation of KYC/AML guidelines by different regulators is concerned.

Rising NPAs of listed banks

198. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the listed banks have been risen over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, public/private sectors, bank-wise;

(c) the likely impact of such NPAs on the slippage ratio and profitability of the banks in the country; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken by Government/RBI to reduce NPAs of those banks and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Gross NPA and Net NPA ratios of all banks were 3.42 percent and 1.46 percent respectively as on March 2013. Details of GNPA ratio of public/private sectors banks during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement. (*See below*).

(c) Increase in NPAs reduced the income of banks and affects their net profit.

(d) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of bank and to prevent slippages, RBI has issued detailed instructions to address the issues of NPA management. Besides, the Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take a number of new initiatives to

increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

The steps taken by the Government and RBI have resulted in year-on-year improvement in recovery of NPAs by PSBs.

Statement

Public/private sector bank wise gross NPA ratio for three years (Rs. Crore)

| Bank Name | Mar-11 | Mar-12 | Mar-13 | Jun-13 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allahabad Bank | 1.80 | 1.91 | 3.98 | 5.09 |
| Andhra Bank | 1.38 | 2.12 | 3.71 | 4.71 |
| Bank of Baroda | 1.62 | 1.89 | 2.87 | 3.76 |
| Bank of India | 2.64 | 2.91 | 3.51 | 3.65 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 2.47 | 2.28 | 1.49 | 2.67 |
| Canara Bank | 1.50 | 1.75 | 2.53 | 2.55 |
| Central Bank of India | 1.82 | 4.83 | 4.81 | 5.54 |
| Corporation Bank | 0.91 | 1.26 | 1.72 | 2.08 |
| Dena Bank | 1.86 | 1.67 | 2.19 | 2.58 |
| IDBI Bank Limited | 1.79 | 2.57 | 3.43 | 4.70 |
| Indian Bank | 0.99 | 1.94 | 3.22 | 3.22 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 2.71 | 2.79 | 3.88 | 4.18 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 1.98 | 3.17 | 3.21 | 3.39 |
| Punjab and Sind Bank | 0.99 | 1.65 | 2.96 | 2.98 |

| Bank Name | Mar-11 | Mar-12 | Mar-13 | Jun-13 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Punjab National Bank | 1.89 | 3.15 | 4.68 | 4.98 |
| Syndicate Bank | 2.65 | 2.75 | 2.27 | 2.78 |
| UCO Bank | 3.31 | 3.73 | 5.79 | 5.99 |
| Union Bank of India | 2.46 | 3.16 | 3.09 | 3.54 |
| United Bank of India | 2.51 | 3.41 | 4.25 | 4.26 |
| Vijaya Bank | 2.56 | 2.93 | 2.17 | 2.54 |
| Nationalized Banks | 1.99 | 2.67 | 3.42 | 3.89 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 2.00 | 3.30 | 3.62 | 3.89 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 1.76 | 2.56 | 3.46 | 4.39 |
| State Bank of India | 3.48 | 4.90 | 5.32 | 6.01 |
| State Bank of Indore | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| State Bank of Mysore | 2.51 | 3.70 | 4.53 | 5.62 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 2.64 | 2.94 | 3.25 | 4.01 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 1.80 | 2.66 | 2.56 | 3.09 |
| SBI Group | 3.12 | 4.36 | 4.80 | 5.50 |
| Public Sector Banks | 2.32 | 3.17 | 3.84 | 4.39 |
| Bank of Rajasthan Ltd. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. | 3.05 | 2.36 | 2.35 | 3.19 |
| City Union Bank Ltd. | 1.21 | 1.01 | 1.13 | 1.25 |
| Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited | 0.74 | 1.18 | 4.82 | 5.72 |
| Federal Bank Ltd. | 3.49 | 3.35 | 3.44 | 3.51 |

| Bank Name | Mar-11 | Mar-12 | Mar-13 | Jun-13 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ING Vysya Bank Ltd. | 0.64 | 0.52 | 0.38 | 0.74 |
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. | 1.95 | 1.54 | 1.62 | 1.61 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 3.97 | 3.27 | 2.51 | 3.23 |
| Karur Vysya Bank Ltd. | 1.26 | 1.33 | 0.96 | 1.51 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 1.93 | 2.98 | 3.87 | 5.41 |
| Nainital Bank Ltd. | 1.27 | 1.61 | 3.09 | 3.09 |
| Ratnakar Bank Ltd. | 1.12 | 0.80 | 0.40 | 0.91 |
| SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd. | 0.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| South Indian Bank Ltd. | 1.11 | 0.97 | 1.36 | 1.57 |
| Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 1.30 | 1.28 | 1.31 | 2.26 |
| Old Private Sector Banks | 1.97 | 1.80 | 1.91 | 2.28 |
| Axis Bank Ltd. | 1.28 | 1.18 | 1.28 | 1.26 |
| Development Credit Bank Ltd. | 5.86 | 4.40 | 3.18 | 3.41 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd. | 1.06 | 0.95 | 0.88 | 0.97 |
| ICICI Bank Ltd. | 5.80 | 4.83 | 4.03 | 3.97 |
| IndusInd Bank Ltd. | 1.01 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 1.06 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 2.03 | 1.56 | 1.55 | 1.95 |
| Yes Bank Ltd | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| New Private Sector Banks | 2.62 | 2.18 | 1.91 | 1.94 |
| ALL BANKS | 2.36 | 2.94 | 3.42 | 3.85 |

Global integrity's report about Illicit financial flow

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Global Integrity Report on illicit financial flow revealed, during December 2011, that nearly Rupees Six lakh Crores were illegally siphoned out of India in the decade spanning 2000-2009;

(b) if so, the details of possible *modus-operandi* likely to have been adopted for such a large-scale siphoning of funds from India during the last ten years;

(c) whether any steps were initiated during this period to get back the money and book the culprits under appropriate Indian law; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and whether the countries where funds have been parked are co-operating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The Global Financial Integrity (GFI), a U.S. based non-profit organization, had released a report in December 2011 titled 'Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries Over the Decade Ending 2009'. As per the report, India is placed at rank 15 (in descending order) with estimated illicit outflows of US\$104 billion.

(b) The report is based upon various assumptions and presumptions. The illicit financial flows (IFFs) have been estimated by adding the change in external debt (CED) to trade mispricing based on the gross excluding reversals (GER) method. However, both the CED and GER adjustments in the report consider only illicit outflows and by not considering illicit inflows, the estimate given in GFI's report appears to be on higher side. Further, the GFI estimate does not consider the net effect of illicit outflows which have come back to the country through legal channels such as FDI and investment through P-Notes. Though the above report attempts to present an overview of the matter, the same appears to be incomplete.

(c) Drive against tax evasion is an ongoing process. Appropriate action under Direct Taxes laws including levy of penalty and launching of prosecution are taken whenever cases of tax evasion are detected. The Government has taken various steps under a multi-pronged strategy which includes creating an appropriate legislative framework; setting up institutions to deal with illicit funds; developing systems for implementation; imparting skills to the manpower for effective action; and joining the Global crusade against black money. Legislative measures taken through the Finance Act, 2012 in this regard include introduction of provisions requiring reporting of assets (including bank accounts) held outside the country; reopening of assessments up-to 16 years for taxing undisclosed assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country; strengthening of penal provisions in respect of search cases; expansion of the ambit of tax collection at source (TCS) to cover certain more vulnerable items/sectors. In the Finance Act, 2013 also, various measures have been taken to further strengthen the Government's efforts in this direction, including amendment of section 56(2)(vii)(b) to include the situation where any immovable property is received for a consideration which is less than the stamp value of the property; extending the scope of tax deduction at source (TDS) to include payment on transfer of certain immovable properties other than agricultural land [section 194-IA]. India has been renegotiating its Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International standards, and has also been expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAAs with many other countries and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions in its effort to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring in tax transparency. It has also become a member of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters in 2012. Various steps have also been taken to improve intelligence gathering mechanism of the Department.

(d) The above steps have equipped the Government better in tackling the menace of tax evasion. Receipt of information relating to assets located outside India, investigation and further action thereof under Direct Taxes laws is an ongoing process. Some countries are co-operating while others are being persuaded to co-operate.

Decline in interest rate of PPF and post office fixed deposits

‡200. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decreased the interest rates on PPF and all Fixed Deposit (FD) schemes with more than two years period of post offices for common people in the time in inflation: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date by which rates have been decreased and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, as per the recommendations of the Committee on comprehensive review of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) headed by Smt. Shyamala Gopinath, then Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, the interest rates of small savings schemes have been benchmarked to G-Sec. yields of equivalent maturity with suitable spread. The committee has recommended that the rates should be reset every 1st April. Based on this principle, the interest rates fixed with effect from 01.04.2013 are annexed herewith. Rate of interest of Small Savings Schemes is reduced from 01.04.2013.

Annexure

| Scheme | Rate of interest w.e.f. 01.04.2013 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Savings Deposit | 4.0 |
| 1 Year Time Deposit | 8.2 |
| 2 Year Time Deposit | 8.2 |
| 3 Year Time Deposit | 8.3 |
| 5 Year Time Deposit | 8.4 |
| 5 Year Recurring Deposit | 8.3 |
| 5 Year SCSS | 9.2 |

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

| Scheme | Rate of interest w.e.f. 01.04.2013 |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 5 Year MIS | 8.4 |
| 5 Year NSC | 8.5 |
| 10 Year NSC | 8.8 |
| PPF | 8.7 |

Disbursal of fake currency notes through ATMs

†201. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding fake currency disbursal through ATMs of various banks in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received during each of last three years and the current year and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the details of safety measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 32 complaints have been received about circulation of fake currency through ATMs. Year-wise details are as under:

| Year | No. of Complaints |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 01.07.2009 to 30.06.2010 | 4 |
| 01.07.2010 to 30.06.2011 | 9 |
| 01.07.2011 to 30.06.2012 | 11 |
| 01.07.2012 to 31.06.2013 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 32 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

RBI takes following actions on these complaints:

- Calls explanation of the bank
- Advises bank to investigate the matter
- Inspect the branch
- Instructs the banks that only genuine notes are issued to public.

(c) The following steps have been taken by RBI to address the problem of counterfeit notes:

- Incorporating new security features/new designs in the banknotes.
- Issued instructions to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes through their counters/ATMs.
- Conducts training programmes, regularly.
- Instructed all scheduled banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs. 100/- issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines.
- A multimedia, multi lingual awareness campaign has been launched from August 15, 2010 titling "Paisa Bolta Hai"
- All cases of detection of counterfeit notes at the bank branches/treasuries are required to be promptly reported to Police Authorities.
- The banks have been advised that wherever, counterfeit notes are detected but not impound and reported, it will be construed as wilful involvement of the bank concerned in circulating counterfeit notes and may attract penal measures.

Action taken against chit fund companies

202. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of rising number of chit fund companies in India;

(b) if so, the details of the complaint registered against chit fund till 2012 and action taken thereon;

(c) the reasons for failure in putting a check on chit funds companies; and

(d) how Government is planning to act against such kind of companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Chit Funds are classified as miscellaneous Non-Banking Financial Institutions, under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and are now governed by Chit Funds Act, 1982 which is administered by the respective State Governments. These companies are registered by the Registrar of Chits and are within the regulatory purview of the State Governments. However, in case, any complaint is received by Reserve Bank of India against any Chit Fund Company, the same is forwarded to the State Government concerned for appropriate action. The Central Act (Chit Funds Act, 1982) has been notified/adopted by most of the States in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir as the Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

As per the provisions of Section 4 of the Chit Funds Act, 1982, the chit fund companies have to obtain sanction of the State Government to commence and conduct the business and to get it registered in the State in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(c) and (d) The root cause of mushrooming chit fund companies could be found in the failure of the formal financial institutions catering to the felt needs of the people for savings and thrift schemes by expanding their geographical coverage to all part in India and a general lack of awareness amongst masses of the distinction between and legal and permissible financial products and illegal and unsafe schemes.

The Government has also promulgated an ordinance to amend Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992 for providing more powers to the capital markets regulator for enforcement against illegal Collective Investment Schemes and to curb insider trading. Owing to new and innovative methods of raising funds from investors, such as art funds, time-share funds, emu/goat farming schemes, there has

been regulatory gap/ overlap regarding types of instruments/fund raising. At the same time, SEBI receives complaints against unapproved fund raising activities of certain companies that claim that they do not come under the purview of SEBI Collective Investment Scheme Regulations. With the amendments in force now, SEBI would have powers to regulate any pooling of funds under an investment contract involving a corpus of Rs. 100 Crore or more, attach assets in case of non-compliance and Chairman, SEBI would have powers to authorize the carrying out of search and seizure operations, as part of efforts to crack down on ponzi schemes.

Printing of picture of leaders on currency notes

203. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is going to print the pictures of Indian luminaries other than Mahatma Gandhiji on our currency notes;

(b) whether Government is considering inserting the photo of Late Shri Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the 'Iron Man' of India on currency notes, who has contributed significantly to build India as a country;

(c) whether Government has constituted any committee in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) On advice of Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Committee for designing future currency notes in October, 2010. The Committee, *inter alia*, deliberated on the issue of changing the existing image of Mahatma Gandhi and inclusion of certain other personalities in the new design of banknotes. After due considerations, the Committee decided that no other personality could better represent the ethos of India than Mahatma Gandhi.

Collection and sharing of tax by Goa

204. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the total tax collected by State Government of Goa under various legislations;

- (b) the names of these legislations under which taxes are collected;
- (c) the share received by the Central Government and State Government with respect to each category of tax;
- (d) whether State Government of Goa has sought any changes to be made in the pattern; and
- (e) the response of the Central Government to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) This information is not maintained Centrally.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Data regarding devaluation of rupee

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that as compared to dollar value of Rupee has been more than Rs. 60 recently;
- (b) if so, whether such a less price has ever been recorded during last years;
- (c) if so, the year and the price;
- (d) whether the common man has to face the negative impact of devaluation of rupee in the form of price-rise; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The exchange rate of rupee stood at Rs. 61.12 per US dollar (RBI's reference rate) on July 31,2013. In the current financial year the monthly average exchange rate of rupee, month-wise is given below.

| Month | Monthly Average Exchange Rate of Rupee per US dollar |
|--------------|--|
| January 2013 | 54.32 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

| Month | Monthly Average Exchange Rate of Rupee per US dollar |
|---------------|--|
| February 2013 | 53.77 |
| March 2013 | 54.40 |
| April 2013 | 54.38 |
| May 2013 | 55.01 |
| June 2013 | 58.40 |
| July 2013 | 59.78 |

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

(d) and (e) The recent bout of rupee depreciation owes to the widening of trade and current account deficits and slowdown in capital flows. A significant part of the widening of the trade deficit is due to higher imports of key intermediates like crude oil, coal and fertilizers on which import dependence is large. The pass through of such higher cost to the domestic market has been limited in view of the still substantial outgo on account of subsidisation of products like diesel, LPG, kerosene, fertilizer and energy. As such, the impact of rupee depreciation on domestic consumers is mitigated to a large extent. Headline WPI inflation has remained at moderate levels in recent months.

Illegal writing off loans by Allahabad Bank, Mangawan

206. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of non-recovery of outstanding loans and illegal writing off of loans by Mangawan branch of Allahabad Bank in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh in connivance with bank officials and borrowers;

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

(c) whether Government has received representation from MPs in this regard in the month of July, 2013.

- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the details of action taken thereon, representation-wise; and
- (f) by when the outstanding loans would be recovered by said branch against the representations of MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information received from the Allahabad Bank, there is no such instance of write off and the recovery efforts for outstanding loans are being made as per bank's guidelines.

(c) to (f) A representation was received from a Member of Parliament relating to one borrower. There is no write off of this account by the bank. The loan outstanding as on 31.07.2013 is Rs. 1.92 lacs and the bank is making efforts to recover the outstanding amount.

Selection of CBDT Members

207. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that IRS officers of Income tax department against whom vigilance cases are pending/dropped are being considered and are being made Members of CBDT setting a wrong precedent;
- (b) whether this is sending a wrong signal in the entire tax administration and giving shelter to corruption;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bar officers against whom vigilance cases are pending/dropped from being made Members of CBDT;
- (d) The names of officers against whom vigilance cases are pending or have been dropped;
- (e) The action being initiated to prevent elevation of these officers to CBDT; and
- (f) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (f) The recruitment to the posts of Chairman and Members, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) is governed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (Chairman and Members) Recruitment Rules, 2006, as amended from time-to-time. The Selection Committee shortlists the name of suitable officers upon considering their candidature, service particulars and vigilance profile, etc. Thereafter, opinion of the Chief Vigilance Commission (CVC) is obtained in respected of the shortlisted candidates. Only those officers who are cleared by CVC are appointed as Members of CBDT on receipt of approval of the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet. Hence, no officer is appointed as Member of CBDT unless he/she is clear from vigilance angle.

Downfall in Economy

208. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of downfall registered in the economy alongwith the measures taken to improve the situation during past one year, sector-wise;

(b) the details of deficit taking place in the banks during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to deal with those challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The sector-wise growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices registered a decline in 2012-13 *vis-a-vis* 2011-12, as can be seen from the Table below.

***Table: Growth rate in Gross Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices
(percent)***

| Sectors | | 2011-12* | 2012-13 ^{PE} |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| 2. | Industry | 3.5 | 2.1 |

| | Sectors | 2011-12* | 2012-13 ^{PE} |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 3. | Service | 8.2 | 7.1 |
| 4. | Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | 6.2 | 5.0 |

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO), PE: Provisional Estimates,*: First Revised Estimates.

The Government has taken several steps to revive growth in the economy that, *inter alia*, include measures to speed up project implementation via the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI): boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, enhancement of credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to MSMEs; strengthening of financial and banking sectors, etc. Initiatives by the Government also include liberalisation of FDI norms in several sectors including telecom; deregulation of the sugar sector; decision to launch inflation indexed bonds to incentivize households to save in financial instruments; fiscal consolidation through fiscal reforms *viz.* reduction in the subsidy of diesel, cap on the number of subsidized LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines; measures to control the current account deficit and depreciation of the rupee, etc.

(b) and (c) During 2012-13, there have not been any deficits taking place in the banks. The banks have been disbursing credit to all productive sectors of the economy. As on June 28, 2013, gross bank credit recorded a growth of 13.1 per cent during the year. The profitability of banks is also satisfactory. However, the Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) stood at Rs. 1,37,102 crore as on March, 2012 (GNPA ratio 2.94%) and Rs. 2,05,961 crore as on June, 2013 (GNPA ratio 3.85%). Some of the initiatives taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India to contain NPAs include putting in place an effective mechanism for information sharing for sanction of fresh loans/ad-hoc loans/renewal of loans to new or existing borrowers with effect from January 1, 2013; constituting a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery; thrust on recoveries of loss assets; issue of guidelines for effective NPA Management as part of early warning system; thrust on organizing Lok Adalats/Recovery Camps, etc.

Acquisition of stakes by Canara Bank in Brickwork ratings

209. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Canara Bank were acquired 10 per cent stake in private company Brickwork Ratings at a massive share price;
- (b) if so, the price per share at which the shares have been purchased;
- (c) whether according to analysts, the paid share price to Brickwork Ratings is on very higher side; and
- (d) if so, whether Government would order a probe into the deal and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Canara Bank has informed that they have acquired 10% stake in Brickwork Ratings at Rs. 27.73 per share. The bank has also informed that the price paid for shares of Brickwork Ratings is much below its book value which is currently Rs. 39.03 per share.

Investigation in money laundering by banks

†210. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that an electronic Channel Cobra post had exposed money laundering by some banks;
- (b) if so, the details of the banks so exposed;
- (c) whether Government has carried out any kind of investigation into the matter;
- (d) if so, details of the investigation and officers and employees found guilty; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to check the increase in such kind of activities in private sector banks?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There were some allegations of money laundering in the media against some banks. The list of banks against whom allegations were levelled is given in the Statement (Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to U.S.Q.No. 185 (Pot.(a) to (e))]

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had carried out a scrutiny of books of accounts, internal control, compliance systems and processes of 39 banks at their offices during March-May, 2013. However, the investigation did not reveal any prima facie evidence of money laundering. The scrutiny of these banks revealed violation of certain regulations and instructions of RBI, namely non-adherence to certain aspects of Know Your Customer (KYC) norms and Anti Money Laundering (AML) guidelines like customer identification procedure, risk categorisation, periodical review of risk profiling of account holders, identification KYC updation; non-adherence of KYC for walk in customers including for sale of third party products, omission in filling of Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs) in respect of some cash transactions, sale of gold coins for cash beyond Rs. 50000; non-adherence to instructions on monitoring of transactions in customer accounts; non-adherence to instructions on classification of accounts as 'in-operative'/ dormant and lapses in monitoring of transactions in dormant accounts; non-adherence to instructions which prohibits acceptance of cash above Rs. 50000 from customers of sale of gold coins and issue of Demand Drafts etc.; not-obtaining of Permanent Account Number (PAN) card details or form 60/61 as required; non-verification of source of funds credited to a few Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) accounts; failure to re-designate a few accounts as NRO accounts though required, non-submission or proper information called for by the Reserve Bank, etc. The officers and employees found to be involved in such activities were put under suspension or transferred by the banks concerned.

(e) A meeting of the representatives of RBI with other financial sector regulators like Securities and Exchange Board of India, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and agencies like Income Tax (CBDT), Financial Intelligence Unit-India, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, Directorate of Enforcement and Indian Banks Association was also convened to discuss the ways to plug the loop

holes and bring about further harmonisation as far as formulation of KYC/AML guidelines by different regulators is concerned.

Appointment of banking correspondents

211. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to appoint a large number of banking correspondents in near future;
- (b) the number of correspondents likely to be appointed by each Bank in each State; and
- (c) the procedure laid down for such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With the objective of ensuring greater financial inclusion and increasing the outreach of the banking sector, scheduled commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Local Area Banks (LABs) have been permitted to use the services of intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through the use of Business Facilitator/Business Correspondent Model as per the guidelines issued in this regard.

Banks have been advised to extend banking services to the entire geography of the country based on the concept of Sub Service Area (SSA) to plan for providing a banking outlet (Branch with ATM or BCA) to every Sub Service Area of 1000-1500 households, with priority being on the districts identified for Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). In case of North-East, Hilly States and sparsely populated regions of other States banks may decide the households to be covered by each BCA appropriately. In case of smaller Gram Panchayats more than one contiguous Gram Panchayats, taking into consideration the geographical area could be assigned to each BCA.

As per information collected from State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs) by RBI, State-wise list of unbanked villages with population less than 2000, planned for coverage is given in the Statement. (*See below*)

Under the guidelines for engaging BCs, RBI has, *inter-alia*, advised that Banks may formulate a policy for engaging BCs with the approval of their Board of Directors. Due diligence may be carried out on the individuals/entities to be engaged as BCs prior to their engagement. The terms and conditions governing the contract between the bank and the BC should be carefully defined in written agreements and subject to a thorough legal vetting.

Statement

Roadmap for provision of banking services in villages with population less than 2000

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of unbanked villages allotted |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Andaman | 260 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 17374 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3819 |
| 4. | Assam | 22203 |
| 5. | Bihar | 27343 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 19119 |
| 8. | Dadra Nagar Haveli | 34 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 13 |
| 10. | Delhi | 21 |
| 11. | Goa | 185 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 13326 |
| 13. | Haryana | 4077 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 20016 |

| Sl. No. | State/UT | No. of unbanked villages allotted |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5582 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 25614 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 23126 |
| 18. | Kerala | 7 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 1 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 47660 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 35940 |
| 22. | Manipur | 2470 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 5724 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 700 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1034 |
| 26. | Puducherry | 25 |
| 27. | Punjab | 10132 |
| 28. | Rajasthan | 35085 |
| 29. | Sikkim | 989 |
| 30. | Tamil Nadu | 7816 |
| 31. | Tripura | 619 |
| 32. | Uttar Pradesh | 76855 |
| 33. | Uttarakhand | 10437 |
| 34. | West Bengal | 28140 |
| 35. | Odisha | 45778 |

*RBI data (provisional)

Loan frauds at SBI, Chitbaragaon

212. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 3142 answered on 23 April, 2013 in Rajya Sabha and state:

(a) the reasons for no action against lenders of both branches who sanctioned loans illegally;

(b) whether recovery of outstanding loan by SBI, Chitbaragaon branch condones the frauds by fraudsters;

(c) if so, under which rule;

(d) whether the SBI, Chitbaragaon has not filed FIRs for fraud against the fraudsters running racket, so far; if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has enquired into connivance of officials of SBI with fraudsters and responsibility would be fixed for non-filing of FIR;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) by when FIR against fraudsters and bank officials would be filed by SBI for illegal lending/borrowing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that they have appointed an officer to investigate into the matter and pinpoint the lapses, if any, on the part of bank staff. Bases on the findings in the inquiry report, departmental action as deemed fit would be initiated against the concerned officials. Further, the Purvanchal Bank (erstwhile Ballia Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank) has already initiated departmental action against the erring officials.

(d) to (g) The SBI has informed that the SBI, Chitbaragaon Branch had submitted an application to Police Station, Chitbaragaon for lodging FIR in the case, however, the Station Officer, Chitbaragaon had advised that one FIR No.224/2013

dated 2.4.2013 was already filed in the matter at Police Station Narhi, District Ballia. SBI, Chitbaragaon Branch had taken up the matter with Superintendent of Police(SP), Ballia and also filed a petition in the Civil Court, Ballia on 22.7.2013 u/s 156(3) *vide* case no. 191/13 to get the Court orders to register FIR at the concerned Police Station. However, the SP, Ballia has now informed *vide* his communication dated 2.8.2013 that FIR has been registered *vide* No. 486/2013 on 2.8.2013 in Police Station, Chitbaragaon on the complaint of Branch Manager, SBI, Chitbaragaon.

Involvement of private banks in money laundering

213. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of some private banks allegedly involved in money laundering have come to the notice of Government/RBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, bankwise;

(c) whether Government/RBI has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of the findings thereof and action taken thereon, bank-wise; and

(e) the other remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) There were some allegations of money laundering in the media against some private sector banks. Accordingly, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has conducted a scrutiny in these banks to look into the allegations. Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) has also reported that the banks concerned, *i.e.* Axis Bank, ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank have also conducted inquiries in the matter and sent their report to the FIU-IND.

FIU-IND had also taken-up the matter with the banks concerned and has reported that HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank have suspended their employees reported

in the sting operation. Axis Bank has transferred their involved employees from operational assignments to administrative office and the user access of the employees to certain systems of the bank has been disabled.

(e) A meeting of the representatives of RBI with other financial sector regulators like Securities and Exchange Board of India, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority and agencies like Income Tax (CBDT), Financial Intelligence Unit-India, Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, Directorate of Enforcement and Indian Banks Association was also convened to discuss the ways to plug the loop holes and bring about further harmonisation as far as formulation of KYC/AML guidelines by different regulators is concerned.

Compliance of social responsibilities by private banks

214. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private banks in contrast to nationalised banks do not open branches in rural and backward areas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that private banks cater only to big accounts and not to common people with small savings; and

(c) if so, what steps Government wants to take to make them comply to their social responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per Branch Authorisation Policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI):

- (i) Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.
- (ii) New private sector banks are required to ensure that at least 25% of their total branches are in semi-urban and rural centres on an ongoing basis.

The number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Private Sector Banks as on 31.3.2013 is as under:

| Category of Branches | Public Sector Banks | Private Sector Banks |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Rural | 23286 | 1937 |
| Semi-urban | 18854 | 5128 |
| Urban | 14649 | 3722 |
| Metro | 13632 | 3797 |
| TOTAL | 70421 | 14584 |

(Source: RBI)

Under the guidelines of RBI on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the preceding year, has been prescribed for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in the public and private sector. Within this, sub-targets of 18 per cent and 10 per cent of credit have been prescribed for lending to agriculture and the weaker sections, respectively.

Probe into revelations by us-based consortium of investigative journalists

215. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of 498 individual and companies who have accounts in tax heavens named by US-based Consortium of Investigative Journalists recently; and

(b) if so, what efforts his Ministry is making to get information relating the accounts of each individual/company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) International Consortium of Investigative Journalists

(ICIJ) has recently uploaded information on its website www.icij.org, *inter alia*, containing particulars of certain entities including trusts, funds, companies created in offshore locations such as British Virgin Islands, etc. Such information contains particulars of 498 Indian addresses with names, etc. who *prima facie* appear to be connected with some of the offshore entities. However, such information does not reveal particulars of financial transactions of the offshore entities or Indian persons. ICIJ has put a statement in connection with the above information on its website which reads - "*There are legitimate uses for offshore companies and trusts. We do not intend to suggest or imply that any persons, companies or other entities included in the ICIJ Offshore Leaks Database have broken the law or otherwise acted improperly*"

(b) Income-tax authorities have started enquiries in the above matter. Such enquiries include taking up the matter with foreign competent authorities to obtain information relevant for the investigation. Further action under Direct Taxes Laws would follow on completion of such enquires.

Details of FDI outflow and inflow

216. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have the details regarding the total inflow and outflow of FDI both long term and short term for the last ten years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) FDI flows both inward and outward are by nature of a long term duration. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is the nodal department for maintaining statistics relating to FDI inflows. The outflows *i.e.*, FDI by India, data is maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Based on the data provided by DIPP and RBI, the details of outflow and inflow of FDI for the last ten years is furnished below:

(Amount in US \$ million)

| Year | FDI inflows# | FDI by India@ |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2013-14 (April to May) | 3,952.64 | - |
| 2012-2013 | 22,423.58 | 7,134 |
| 2011-2012 | 35,120.80 | 10,892 |
| 2010-2011 | 21,383.05 | 17,195 |
| 2009-2010 | 25,834.41 | 15,144 |
| 2008-2009 | 31,395.97 | 19,365 |
| 2007-2008 | 24,575.43 | 18,835 |
| 2006-2007 | 12,491.77 | 15,046 |
| 2005-2006 | 5,539.72 | 5,867 |
| 2004-2005 | 3,218.69 | 2,274 |
| 2003-2004 | 2,187.85 | 1,934 |

amount includes the inflows received through SIA /Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only

@ Source: RBI Bulletin

Impact of devaluation of Rupee

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to devaluation of Rupee upto Rs. 60 as compared to US dollar recently negative impact on quantum of foreign loan is being estimated alongwith impact on difference of import-export value; and

(b) if so, the details of increase in quantum of difference of import-export value and increase in quantum of foreign loan on India?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The impact of rupee depreciation could be seen in terms of the growth differential in the external debt stock in rupee and US dollar terms. In rupee terms, external debt stock grew by 20.0 per cent to Rs. 21,19,620 crore at end March 2013 Rs. 17,66,057 crore at end March 2012, while the external debt in US dollar terms increased by 12.9 per cent to US\$ 390.0 billion at end March 2013 from US\$ 345.5 billion at end March 2012.

Similarly, there was a variation in growth of exports and imports in rupee terms *vis-a-vis* US dollar terms. In rupee terms, export increased by 12.5 per cent in 2012-13 over 2011-12. However in US dollar terms, exports registered a negative growth of 1.0 per cent, while imports exhibit a marginal increase of 0.5 per cent in 2012-13 over 2011-12. In absolute terms, exports increased to Rs. 16,677 billion in 2012-13 from Rs. 14,825 billion in 2011-12, while imports increased to Rs. 27,321 billion in 2012-13 from Rs. 23,946 billion in 2011-12. In US dollar terms, exports declined to US\$ 306.6 billion in 2012-13 from US\$ 309.8 billion in 2011-12, while imports increased to US\$ 502.2 billion in 2012-13 from US\$ 499.5 billion in 2011-12.

Loan granted by NABARD for infrastructure projects in Goa

218. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided any loan to Goa for infrastructure and other development works; and

(b) if so, the details of the loan and other financial assistance given for the period from 2009-10 to 2012-13 alongwith the targets achieved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Information relating to loan disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for various projects is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

| Year | Sector-wise RIDF Loan Disbursed | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------|
| | Irrigation | Agri-related | Rural Connectivity | Social Sector | Total |
| 2009-10 | 67.26 | 0.00 | 13.98 | 3.48 | 84.72 |
| 2010-11 | 65.45 | 5.60 | 16.57 | 9.68 | 97.30 |
| 2011-12 | 58.43 | 1.10 | 16.36 | 2.83 | 78.72 |
| 2012-13 | 44.94 | 0.00 | 62.92 | 0.85 | 108.71 |

Recommendations of financial sector legislative reforms commission

219. SHRI N. K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to implement the recommendations of the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission, chaired by the Justice B.N. Srikrishna; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government intends to examine the recommendations of the Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC), chaired by Justice B.N. Srikrishna, and act quickly and decisively to make the financial sector well-regulated, efficient and internationally competitive, and stand on sound legal foundations.

Amalgamation of smaller urban co-operative banks

220. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Central Government in consultation with State

Governments and Reserve Bank of India, not considering the compulsory amalgamation of smaller urban co-operative banks, whose banking business is less than Rs. 100 crores with stronger urban cooperative banks or nationalized banks to stabilize our financial system, as in current economic system, it is extremely difficult for smaller urban co-operative banks to survive;

(b) whether RBI has conducted any detailed study in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The power for compulsory amalgamation of smaller Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) are not available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies). However, with a view to facilitate consolidation and emergence of strong entities and providing an avenue for non-disruptive exit of weak/unviable entities in the co-operative banking sector, RBI had in February, 2005, framed guidelines to encourage voluntary merger/amalgamation in the UCB sector. Thereafter, RBI issued guidelines in 2009, on merger of UCBs with Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) support and in 2010 on transfer of assets and liabilities of UCBs to commercial banks. Proposals for merger are initiated by UCBs based on resolutions passed in their Annual General Body meetings and are voluntary in nature.

Current account deficit in the country

221. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Current Account Deficit (CAD) of the country has reached a historic high;

(b) if so, the present status of CAD of the country alongwith reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take to contain CAD at a satisfactory level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The current account deficit (CAD) widened to its highest ever level both in absolute terms as well as a proportion of GDP in 2012-13, reflecting mainly the widening of trade deficit on account of subdued external demand and relatively inelastic imports of petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL), gold and silver and lower invisible surplus. The CAD in 2012-13 at US\$ 88.2 billion was 4.8 per cent of GDP as compared with US\$ 78.2 billion forming 4.2 per cent of GDP in 2011-12.

(c) The Government has taken a slew of initiatives to boost exports and reduce imports to lower trade deficit and thereby CAD, and also to encourage capital flows to facilitate the financing of CAD.

Measures to increase exports included (i) extension of interest subvention scheme for select employment oriented sectors (including SMEs in all sectors), (ii) broadening the scope of Focus Market Scheme and Special Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, (iii) a US dollar-rupee swap facility to support incremental pre-shipment export credit in foreign currency, (iv) package of measures to revive investors' interest in special economic zones, (v) widening the scope of utilization of Duty Credit Scrip, (vi) market and product diversification through addition of new markets and products, (vi) widening the incremental exports incentivisation scheme.

On July 31, 2013, Government has decided to increase the rate of interest subvention from the existing 2 per cent to 3 per cent to benefit the exporters of small and medium enterprises and also the most of the labour intensive sectors.

Measures to reduce imports: In order to lower the import of gold, the Government had raised the import duty from 2 per cent to 4 per cent on gold and platinum in the Budget 2012-13, which was enhanced to 6 per cent in January 2013 and further to 8 per cent in June 2013. As a step towards restricting the gold imports, government has linked the gold imports with the gold exports, whereby 20 per cent of the imported gold has to be chanelized for gold exporters. Inflation Indexed Bonds has been introduced on June 04, 2013.

Apart from these measures, the Government has revised diesel prices and capped subsidized LPG cylinders to consumers to contain the fiscal burden of subsidies in September 2012. On January 17, 2013, oil marketing companies were permitted to raise diesel prices in small measures periodically. These measures are expected to moderate the demand for oil imports.

Ponzy schemes operating in the country

222. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of complaints received by Government regarding ponzy schemes operating in India since 2009;
- (b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) what future action plan Government has devised to prevent such ponzy schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 empower the State Governments to implement the provisions of the Act and take action against the defaulting entities/ persons. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as and when any complaint is received alleging cheating/fraud by entities by way of falsely promising high returns/ running money circulation schemes, etc., the same is forwarded to the appropriate Government/ agency for taking necessary action in such matters.

Further, RBI has also advised banks to be careful in opening of accounts of the marketing/trading agency, etc. and ensure strict compliance with the Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti Money Laundering (AML) guidelines of RBI. In cases where accounts have already been opened in the names of the marketing agencies, retail traders, investment firms, etc.; the Banks have been advised to undertake quick reviews of operations in such accounts particularly in cases where large number of cheque books have been requested or issued.

RBI has also informed the members of the public by a press release dated 10.01.2012, to register a complaint with local police/cyber crime authorities whenever

they received any fictitious offer or they are victims of such offers. RBI has also been sensitizing the state Governments that Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) schemes fall under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978, and they should take appropriate necessary action whenever instances of MLM are reported to them.

The Government has also promulgated an ordinance to amend Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992 for providing more powers to the capital markets regulator for enforcement against illegal Collective Investment Schemes and to curb insider trading. Owing to new and innovative methods of raising funds from investors, such as art funds, time-share funds, emu/goat farming schemes, there has been regulatory gap/overlap regarding types of instruments/fund raising. At the same time, SEBI receives complaints against unapproved fund raising activities of certain companies that claim that they do not come under the purview of SEBI Collective Investment Scheme Regulations. With the amendments in force now, SEBI would have powers to regulate any pooling of funds under an investment contract involving a corpus of Rs. 100 Crore or more, attach assets in case of non-compliance and Chairman, SEBI would have powers to authorize the carrying out of search and seizure operations, as part of efforts to crack down on ponzi schemes.

Interest rate on home loans

223. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present structure of interest subvention on housing loans in the country;

(b) whether low rate of interest on home loans has helped in increased access to houses by individuals;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount distributed since the inception of the scheme alongwith recovery of loans;

(d) whether Co-operative banks have played a significant role in house building loans and if so, the details thereof and its share in the housing industry; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to peg the interest rates for home loans at a moderate level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) **1% Interest Subvention Scheme:** To stimulate demand for credit for housing in the middle and lower income segment, a scheme of 1% Interest Subvention Scheme for Individual housing loans up to Rs. 10 Lakh and cost of the unit up to Rs. 20 lakh was introduced by the Government from 1st October, 2009. From FY 2011-12, eligibility under the Scheme has been increased for housing loan up to Rs. 15 lakh, where the cost of unit does not exceed Rs. 25 lakh. All States/UTs in the country, including rural and urban areas are covered under the Scheme.

The Scheme has helped in increased access to houses by individuals. The Status of disbursement made under the 1% ISS is placed below:

(Rs. Crore)

| Sl. No. | Disbursement for the period | Disbursement of subsidy |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Financial Year 2010-11 | 38.54 |
| 2. | Financial Year 2011-12 | 300 |
| 3. | Financial Year 2012-13* | 385.78 |

Source : NHB

(d) Cooperative Banks especially Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) are playing an important role in the house building loans. The outstanding amount of individual houses loans granted by UCBs as on March 31st of last 3 years are as under:

(Rs. Crore)

| As on | Outstanding Housing Loans |
|------------|---------------------------|
| March-2011 | 9,895.64 |
| March-2012 | 13,046.69 |
| March-2013 | 13,558.83 |

Source : RBI

Further, NHB has, disbursed cumulative refinance of Rs. 844.51 crore to Scheduled Urban Cooperative Banks. As on date, refinance outstanding with UCBs was Rs. 264.57 crore.

(e) The National Housing Bank (NHB), by offering lower interest rates on refinance for smaller housing loans, encourages the primary lending institutions to increase their housing loan portfolio in the lower loan size segments and also extends refinance at low rates under the Rural Housing Fund (RHF) scheme in respect of housing loans in rural areas to people belonging to weaker sections.

Further the NHB has recently launched a new refinance scheme known as Special Refinance Scheme for Urban Low Income Housing for extending refinance at lower-than-market rates to primary lending institutions in respect of their housing loans of upto Rs. 5 lakhs in urban areas given to beneficiaries with annual income not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs. In order to ensure that the benefit of lower interest rates is passed on to the ultimate beneficiaries, the scheme provides for an on-lending cap over and above the refinance interest rate.

Setting up of Bharatiya Mahila Bank

224. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the proposal for setting up branches of Bharatiya Mahila Bank at six centres in India initially;

(b) whether this is in pursuance of the Government's commitment during the budget presentation early this year, setting apart a corpus of Rs. 1,000 crores as initial capital during 2013-14; and

(c) whether the move to set up Bharatiya Mahila Bank is to counter the prevailing bias of financial institutions against women customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government has finalised the proposal to start the Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited with 6 branches, one each in North, South, East, West, Central and North Eastern parts of India.

(b) The initial capital of Rs. 1,000 crore for the bank has been so decided that the bank is not capital constrained for the expansion of normal business. It is proposed to solicit the approval of the Cabinet to include the allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore to the Women's Banks in the first Supplementary to be approved in the current Monsoon Session of Parliament.

(c) The move to set-up Bharatiya Mahila Bank Limited is aimed at encouraging women in general and women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in particular. A need was also felt to establish the Women's Bank to facilitate access to financial services, promote asset ownership, women entrepreneurship and participation of women in economic activities to provide impetus to the process of inclusive growth and also their empowerment.

Allocation made for CGHS Unani

225. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

(a) the details of allocations for CGHS Unani during the last three years, year-wise, along with expenditure incurred; and

(b) the details of allocations spent on purchasing Unani medicines from different manufacturers and suppliers alongwith amount at which these medicines were purchased from each supplier/manufacturer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of allocations for CGHS Unani during the last three years, year-wise, along with expenditure incurred in Delhi NCR are as under:

| Sl. No. | Year | Allocation of Funds (Rs. lakh) | Actual Expenditure (Rs. lakh) |
|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | 2012-13 | 60.00 | 56.75 |
| 2. | 2011-12 | 75.00 | 72.00 |
| 3. | 2010-11 | 45.00 | 55.00 |

(b) The details of allocation spent on purchasing Unani medicines from different manufacturers and suppliers in Delhi NCR are as under:

| Sl. No. | Year | IMPCL (Rs. lakh) | Local Purchase (M/s Health care) |
|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | 2012-13 | 29.77 | 26.98 |
| 2. | 2011-12 | 40.00 | 32.00 |
| 3. | 2010-11 | 40.00 | 15.00 |

Manufacturers of Unani medicines in the country

226. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

(a) the names of the reputed and establish manufacturers of Unani medicines in the country;

(b) the names of those reputed Unani medicine manufacturers from whom CGHS Unani is purchasing or procuring medicines;

(c) the names of manufacturers and suppliers from whom CGHS Unani is presently procuring or purchasing medicines; and

(d) the manners in which the credentials of suppliers or manufacturers are ascertained?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such list is maintained centrally in this Ministry. However, CGHS procures medicines mostly from M/s IMPCL. Besides, medicines from company like Hamdard etc. are procured through local chemist whenever prescribed by Unani Physician.

(b) and (c) CGHS Unani is regularly procuring medicines from M/s IMPCL which is a Government of India Undertaking. Also, the Local Purchase medicines are

procured through the supplier (Local Chemist) 'The Health Care'. Medicines of company like Hamdard etc, are procured through local chemist whenever prescribed by Unani Physicians.

(d) The credentials of Manufacturers/Suppliers are ascertained by the Purchase Advisory Committee (U), Committee for Tendering Process on the basis of criteria like, GMP Certification, non-conviction certificate, pre tested quality certificate, annual turnover etc.

Nomination to CCIM

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

(a) the number of recommendation letters of Hon'ble MPs received in the Ministry for nomination as Member, Ayurvedic (Non-Official) of Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), New Delhi;

(b) what action has been taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) 41

(b) The recommendations of Hon'ble MPs have been compiled and are under consideration.

(c) Not applicable.

Incentives for States with low Neo-Natal deaths

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

(a) whether Government will come forward to give incentives to States which effectively controlled neo-natal deaths;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, there is no proposal to give incentives to States which have controlled neo-natal deaths.

(b) and (c) Under National Rural Health Mission, the following interventions are implemented to reduce neonatal deaths in the country.

(1) Strengthening of Facility based New-born Care through establishment of sick newborn care units (SNCU) at district level and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at RFU and New born Care Corners at all delivery points. A total of 448 SNCU, 1574 NBSU and 13219 NBCC are operational in the country.

(2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates and infants.

(3) Home Based New-born Care (HBNC): Home based new-born care through ASHA is carried out to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

(4) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of new-born at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK).

- (5) Management of Malnutrition: As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality,

exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.

(6) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers, improving child care practices and provision of immunization services.

Medical insurance policy for HIV positive patients

229. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of people infected by the AIDS virus, State-wise;
- (b) the percentage of AIDS infected people who are in the productive age group of 15-49;
- (c) the percentage of AIDS infected people from rural parts of the country;
- (d) whether Government intends to introduce a medical insurance policy for people living with HIV; and
- (e) if so, the details of thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) HIV Estimations 2012 based on HIV Sentinel Surveillance data up to 2010-11 highlighted that the estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) in India was 20.89 lakh in 2011; State-wise break-up is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per HIV Estimations 2012, 86.34% of PLHIV were in the age group of 15-49 years in 2011 in India.

(c) HIV prevalence among pregnant women is considered proxy for HIV infections in general population. As per HIV Sentinel Surveillance 2010-11, pregnant women in rural areas have HIV prevalence of 0.37%, compared to 0.44% among

those in urban areas.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) since 2008. From 2009 onwards, HIV/AIDS has been removed from the exclusion and therefore, PLHIV can get treated for hospitalisation within RSBY. At present 3.56 crore families in 28 States and Union Territories are covered under RSBY.

Statement

Estimated State-wise Details of Number of People infected with HIV, 2011

| State/UT | No. of people living with HIV/AIDS |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar | 195 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 4,19,180 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,156 |
| Assam | 12,804 |
| Bihar | 1,23,875 |
| Chandigarh | 1,814 |
| Chhattisgarh | 40,942 |
| Daman and Diu | 268 |
| Delhi | 25,161 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 289 |
| Goa | 4,126 |
| Gujarat | 1,27,092 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 7,346 |
| Haryana | 17,876 |

| State/UT | No. of people living with HIV/AIDS |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Jharkhand | 47,976 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 5,812 |
| Karnataka | 2,09,368 |
| Kerala | 25,090 |
| Meghalaya | 2,381 |
| Maharashtra | 3,15,849 |
| Manipur | 25,369 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 40,451 |
| Mizoram | 5,346 |
| Nagaland | 9,716 |
| Odisha | 1,03,862 |
| Puducherry | 1,254 |
| Punjab | 31,961 |
| Rajasthan | 73,545 |
| Sikkim | 593 |
| Tamil Nadu | 1,32,590 |
| Tripura | 5,684 |
| Uttarakhand | 12,862 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1,22,522 |
| West Bengal | 1,34,286 |
| TOTAL | 20,88,641 |

Source: Technical Report India HIV Estimations 2012

Funds released to Maharashtra under JSY

230. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

- (a) the funds made available to Maharashtra by Government during the last four years under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY); and
- (b) the number of women benefited from this scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Rs. 117.00 crores has been approved to Maharashtra under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) during the last four years as per the following details:

| Year | Amount Approved (Rs. in Crore) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 2009-10 | 28.90 |
| 2010-11 | 22.59 |
| 2011-12 | 35.28 |
| 2012-13 | 30.23 |
| TOTAL | 117.00 |

- (b) 6.26 crore beneficiaries have been reported in the country under JSY till 2012-13.

Liberalization of norms for opening new medical colleges

231. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

- (a) whether Government is going to liberalise the norms for opening of new medical colleges all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the views of each State particularly in Andhra Pradesh to meet the shortage of doctors as per the ratio of patient; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not liberalizing the norms?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Medical Council of India in consultation with the Central Government has already liberalized the norms for opening of new medical colleges to a great extent, which *inter-alia* indicate the following:

- (i) Land requirement for setting up of medical colleges has been relaxed from 25 acres to 20 throughout the country;
- (ii) Land requirement relaxed from 20 acres to 10 acres based on permissible FAR/FST in the Metropolitan and 'A' Grade cities *viz.* Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Greater Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Surat, Pune, Bangalore and Kanpur;
- (iii) Permission given to set up medical colleges in two pieces of land in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for a period of 5 years with certain provisions. Further, this has been extended to other States for utilization of District hospitals by the respective State Governments;
- (iv) In hilly areas, notified tribal areas, North Eastern States, Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, the land can be two pieces at a distance of not more than 10 km;
- (v) Bed occupancy has been relaxed in North Eastern States and Hilly States.
- (vi) Requirement of infrastructure like institution block, library, auditorium, examination hall, lecture theaters, etc. has been rationalized for optimal use;

- (vii) Companies registered under the Companies Act have also been allowed to establish medical colleges;
- (viii) The ceiling on age limit for appointment of medical faculty has been raised from 65 to 70 years;
- (ix) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty;
- (x) The ratio of teachers to students has been revised depending on disciplines and availability of faculty;
- (xi) Postgraduate and Graduate medical degrees of five English speaking countries *viz.* US, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have been recognized for practice in India.

These norms are applicable to all the State in which new medical college are opened under the provision of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

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

Penalty on Ranbaxy laboratories for selling adulterated drugs

232. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ranbaxy Laboratories has been fined \$ 500 million by the United States Food and Drug Administration for making and selling adulterated drugs as published in The Hindu dated 8 June, 2013;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Supreme Court has also admitted a PIL on the same subject and the PIL has also demanded for sealing of Ranbaxy's drugs manufacturing facilities in HP and MP;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry can assure that no such adulterated drugs are being manufactured and sold in India by Ranbaxy; and

(d) the action being taken by Drug Controller General of India to stop supply of such adulterated drugs in Indian markets and punitive action against Ranbaxy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Ranbaxy laboratory has not been fined USD 500 Million by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA). However, Ranbaxy USA, Inc. pleaded guilty in the US District Court of Maryland for manufacture and distribution of certain not in conformity with the good manufacturing practices (GMP) regulation which is considered as adulterated drugs as published in The Hindu dated 8 June, 2013, per the US law and agreed to pay a fine of USD 500 million.

(b) No, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has not admitted the PIL.

(c) As per the US Law, any drug is considered adulterated, if it is not manufactured, processed, packed, etc. in conformity with the Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) regulations of the USFDA. However, as per Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules, in India, manufacturing of drugs not in conformity with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) is viewed as non-compliance to GMP under the said Act and Rules.

(d) The Drugs Controller General of India DCG (I) has already been ordered to review the GMP compliance of the manufacturing facilities of Ranbaxy in India as well as to ascertain the quality, safety and efficacy of drugs manufactured for the domestic market at these facilities.

NGOS for controlling noncommunicable diseases

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

(a) the extent to which the Ministry has been able to use the services of NGOs and other voluntary organisations to combat non-communicable diseases; and

(b) the major diseases covered under this approach?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The services of NGOs and other voluntary organizations are used under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) for various eye care activities including cataract operations and treatment/management of other eye diseases.

At the State level under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) the services of NGOs can be utilised for creating general awareness about the Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and promotion of healthy life style habits among the community and also for providing the additional components of continuum of care and support for outreach services. The Tertiary Cancer Centres (TCCs) supported under the programme can also coordinate with NGOs, other institutions and medical colleges for cancer related activities including peripheral outreach services in their respective geographical areas/region.

The existing NGO run Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) supported earlier by Government of India are eligible to be considered for assistance under NPCDCS subject to their fulfilling the relevant conditions/guidelines.

Rise in cases of hysterectomy in rural areas

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

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing reports of unnecessary hysterectomy conducted on young women across the country, mostly in rural areas;

(b) whether Government is also aware that many such cases are reported from private hospitals where doctors allegedly perform such surgeries to claim insurance benefits; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details of the number of women patients and the hospitals where such surgeries were performed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, some complaints regarding irregularities in a number of hospitals were received. In view of its serious implication on the Scheme, a Central team consisting of senior officers of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Technical experts visited the concerned States to look into these complaints and overall performance of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. A copy of the report is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, the Government has constituted a Group headed by Deputy Director General, in the Ministry of Labour and Employment to investigate the complaints received from stakeholders. A large number of complaints were investigated by the Group. On the basis of the finding of the Group, 272 hospitals have been de-empanelled as they were found to be indulging in malpractices/irregularities. State-wise details of the de-empanelled hospitals is given in Statement-II (See below). Apart from the above, several steps have been taken, like advisory issued to insurance companies, and evolving a data management system to facilitate effective monitoring of hospitals and insurance companies.

Statement

Report of Central Team Visit to Raipur, Chhattisgarh

(A) 8-9th August, 2012

RSBY is a health insurance scheme launched by Government of India to provide financial protection from health related expenditure to the below poverty line population of India. Scheme operates on the cooperation between public and private sector. Each BPL beneficiary family is provided with a biometric enabled smart card through which he/she can get treatment in any empanelled public or private health care providers across the country.

In the wake of media reports regarding large number of hysterectomy cases performed in the State, a Central Team visited Raipur, Chhattisgarh to find out the veracity of the reports stating that RSBY has induced higher number of hysterectomy in the State and younger age group women having been subjected to the surgery. The Team consisted of S.R. Joshi, Deputy DG, LW, MoLE, Dr. Saharan and MS Malti Jaswal, experts from GIZ. The Team carried number of meetings with SNA, District CMHO, Block Officials, beneficiaries, PHC in-charge, ANM supervisor, insurance company, TPA and visited RSBY empanelled hospitals during the course of visit.

Key Findings post meeting with SNA, hospitals, District CMO, block officials, beneficiaries and insurance company and TPA are given as follows:

1. State level data in Chhattisgarh on total surgeries and total number of hysterectomy performed not available, neither the age of all women who
-

underwent hysterectomies. In fact this data will not be available for most of the States. RSBY, for the first time, brought this data in public domain.

2. RSBY covers nearly 30% families in the State. During the last three rounds (years) a total of 7132 hysterectomy cases have been reported out of 2.5 lakh beneficiaries who have availed the benefits under the Scheme, *i.e.*, the incidence of hysterectomy on over all claims in only 2.85%
3. Under Round 3 of RSBY which is going on in Chhattisgarh at present, the incidence of claims on total population is 4.45% while for hysterectomy it is Only 0.12% of total population and 2.67% on total claims. The details are given in the following table:

| | | Total Population enrolled | | | Claims | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the District | Total smart cards | Male | Female | Total Claims | Total Hyste- rectomy | Incidence Hystere rate on ctomy % Hyste- rectomy claims | against total claims |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Bastar | 114856 | 219323 | 179112 | 870 | 14 | 0.02% | 1.61% |
| 2. | Bijapur | 7305 | 12814 | 9548 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 3. | Bilaspur | 158906 | 299603 | 249516 | 6501 | 220 | 0.19% | 3.38% |
| 4. | Dantewada | 21856 | 32734 | 28422 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 5. | Dhamtari | 50133 | 98907 | 86518 | 6458 | 173 | 0.72% | 2.68% |
| 6. | Durg | 196418 | 368126 | 277104 | 20141 | 533 | 0.40% | 2.65% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 7. | Janjgir | 83372 | 156875 | 132607 | 1848 | 52 | 0.13% | 2.81% |
| 8. | Jashpur | 71993 | 141708 | 116224 | 2733 | 10 | 0.06% | 0.37% |
| 9. | Kanker | 72825 | 139834 | 115394 | 4537 | 95 | 0.33% | 2.09% |
| 10. | Kawardha | 71706 | 139876 | 122009 | 1659 | 52 | 0.23% | 3.13% |
| 11. | Korba | 73654 | 139635 | 121255 | 895 | 26 | 0.07% | 2.91% |
| 12. | Koriya | 44518 | 86734 | 66066 | 1425 | 14 | 0.10% | 0.98% |
| 13. | Mahasamund | 90016 | 187525 | 155094 | 1348 | 57 | 0.16% | 4.23% |
| 14. | Narayanpur | 6791 | 12999 | 9993 | 363 | 2 | 0.06% | 0.55% |
| 15. | Raigarh | 150892 | 256556 | 223727 | 1176 | 24 | 0.07% | 2.04% |
| 16. | Raipur | 249660 | 408661 | 383241 | 11065 | 525 | 0.33% | 4.74% |
| 17. | Rajnandgaon | 82812 | 160539 | 118501 | 4708 | 85 | 0.14% | 1.81% |
| 18. | Sarguja | 163311 | 310393 | 268362 | 10129 | 142 | 0.12% | 1.40% |
| | | 1701024 | 3172842 | 2662693 | 75856 | 2024 | | 267% |

- 4. Dhamtari District-** An Investigation was done by the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) in Dhamtari district. Based on study of 631 cases of all hysterectomy operations performed in private hospitals in Dhamtari district in last six months, case papers found in order for all cases by the CMO team. Out of the total cases of Hysterectomies 384 patients were covered under RSBY, 247 not covered. The average age of RSBY patients 40.33 years while that of other general patients 42.46 years. It is important to note here that in RSBY age is from the database and database shows age of the beneficiary as in BPL list. Since The BPL data which is being used by RSBY in Chhattisgarh was collected in

2002, there is a higher probability that the real age of patients is higher than that being shown in the data.

5. **Raipur District-** Similar enquiry was conducted in Raipur district by the Raipur CMO, Based on examination of 34 cases by Raipur CMO team, it was found that only 7 patients were covered under RSBY. In fact the Average age of RSBY patients who have gone through Hysterectomy was 37 years, while for other general patients which had gone through Hysterectomy and were not covered in RSBY it was 36 years. Data was also collected for Raipur district of number of hysterectomies done in 57 main private hospitals. It was found that out of 1300 Hysterectomies done in these hospitals in the period of September 2011 to March 2012 only 222 were done under RSBY which is only 17%.
6. **Average Age-** The average age of RSBY patients who underwent hysterectomy in last 6 months in Chhattisgarh is 38 years. Since the beneficiaries of RSBY are predominately living in rural areas there are issues in getting the correct age of the beneficiaries. There appears to be general underreporting/uncertainty of age of uneducated beneficiaries. In addition to this since 2002 BPL data is being used, it is not updated.
7. **Beneficiary Interview-** To understand more clearly from the perspective of the beneficiaries, 2 beneficiaries who had undergone hysterectomy were interviewed in Abanpur block, Both the beneficiaries had symptoms/problem for few years and they were undergoing treatment in the village/local area through subcentre and un-qualified health care providers. Since they were not getting better they underwent surgery at private hospital through RSBY. Both women who were interviewed indicated age around 35 years. However, it was important to note that even by this age they had five children and one of them had even a grandchild. In the process of getting five children they had suffered damage in uterus and were advised by the doctors to Hysterectomy. On further investigation with the ANM from the village where these two

women belong to it was found that in total 35 Hysterectomies were done in that block and out of those only 2 were done on RSBY beneficiaries.

8. **SNA** has also now issued guidelines as regards hysterectomy. This entails that for Hysterectomy operation to be performed on women less than 40 years of age-prior approval by CMO is necessary and reports of diagnostic test, protocol etc. will need to be produced.

Conclusion

1. The overall number of Hysterectomies in the districts which were visited by the Central Team and also overall in Chhattisgarh State does not show that there are more hysterectomies happening in the State in RSBY in comparison with the beneficiaries who are not covered in RSBY. However, in the absence of state level/district data on total hysterectomies done in the State/districts, it is difficult to provide more detailed analysis on this.
2. Since the overall data of hysterectomy is not available in the State, the limited available data indicates that there is no specific inducement for hysterectomy because of RSBY at the State level nor the average age of RSBY patients unusually lower than that of other general category.
3. Interviewed 2 RSBY beneficiaries suggested that there is a suppressed demand for such surgeries pending over the years. During the course of interaction it came very clearly that they were living with the disease since last few years possibly due to early and multiple pregnancies, poor menstrual hygiene, low haemoglobin levels, poor socio-economic strata and they could get treatment only after getting the RSBY card.
4. The behaviour and life cycle of beneficiaries, especially women, in the rural areas is very different than urban beneficiaries. In addition to this access to more conventional method of birth control is difficult because of need to repeated visits to the doctor. Therefore, any report or investigation on hysterectomies should take these factors into consideration.

5. Research done in Punjab by Singh and Arora (2007)¹ found that Seven percent of married women aged above 15 years had undergone hysterectomy. In another study done in Gujarat by Desai, Sinha and Mahal (2011)² it was found that 7.2% of rural women and 4.0% of urban women who were not insured had a hysterectomy. Approximately one-third of all hysterectomies were in women younger than 35 years of age.
6. Therefore, if we compare this data of RSBY beneficiaries in Chhattisgarh with the data available from research in India on Hysterectomy then we can see that percentage cases of Hysterectomy in RSBY in Chhattisgarh is less than half of the figure which was found in these studies.

*Report of Central Team Visit to Bihar on Media Reports on Hysterectomy
(Uterus removal in women)*

(B) 22-23 August, 2012

A central team was constituted to investigate into the media reports on increase in hysterectomy surgeries (uterus removal) among young women and unwarranted surgeries in private hospitals by luring the beneficiaries for these surgeries by touts and middleman and to submit its report within 4 weeks.

2. The Central Team comprising of S.R. Joshi, Deputy DG, LW, MoLE, Dr. K. Madan Gopal and Dr. D.V. Saharan, experts from GIZ visited Patna and Samastipur on 22nd and 23rd August 2012 and found the published media reports regarding abnormal number of hysterectomy cases in Bihar after start of RSBY is exaggerated. This matter needs to be thoroughly investigated, which is presently done by all the district magistrates.

¹ A. Singh, A.K. Arora: Profile of Hysterectomy Cases in Rural North India. The Internet Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics. 2007 volume 7 number 1 DOI: 10.5580/24a1

² S. Desai, T. Sinha, A. Mahal; Prevalence of hysterectomy among rural and urban women with and without health insurance in Gujarat, India, 2011, Reproductive Health Matters 2011;19(37): 42-51

3. The local print and electronic media has reported abnormal rise in number of hysterectomy cases among young women, Touts-middleman during and motivating the beneficiaries for uterus removal, depriving the beneficiaries of issues/children (progeny) - as a result of RSBY, which is not correct and needs to be substantiated with facts and figures.

Further, it appears that these surgeries are commonly prevalent among BPL and non-BPL female population. At the time of central team's visit to different hospitals, majority of these surgeries were done for the appropriate age, and as required and indicated. Most of these women have completed their families and were living with the problems of uterus for many years.

It appears that, there is a hidden demand or unmet need for these surgeries and, in some instances patient or their husbands/in-law are making demands for uterus removal—this might have become more apparent and visible after empowerment of beneficiary with RSBY smart card and increase in number of network hospitals. Further, now after the start of RSBY, statistics for hysterectomy surgeries are available, which was nonexistent or not available before that to draw conclusions. The RSBY data available at state nodal agency shows a declining trend after initial rise in some districts. However, instances of unnecessary surgeries and fake surgeries by network hospitals cannot be ruled out and needs to be investigated, which is presently being done by all the district magistrate.

These conclusions are based on meeting with State Labour Secretary and field visits to the hospitals, interaction with the beneficiaries, insurance company representatives, State nodal agency and district authorities, as well as review of available documents and information:

1. State nodal agency, Bihar has been regularly sending mails to all the hospitals and Insurance agencies regarding number of Hysterectomy surgeries since September 2011. All the districts have been holding district hospital workshops on a regular basis all the claims are being reviewed regularly.
2. Insurance company ICICI Lombard made a presentation before labour

Secretary on 25th of June 2012 and highlighted the issue of abnormal number of hysterectomy cases in young females. Teams constituted to investigate these abnormal numbers in ICICI Lombard districts could not find any major abrasion.

3. The matter of unusual Hysterectomy cases as a cause of worry was again raised and discussed during state's RSBY review meeting held on 22nd July 2012, which was attended by Media persons also. Local reporters taking due from this started reporting this matter in the media.
4. District-wise data on hysterectomies are within the reported incidence rates for hysterectomies elsewhere.
5. All the investigations undertaken by the SNA and the district teams did not find any major abrasion or irregularity. Report from SNA Bihar on these reports is attached.
6. State has constituted teams to verify and ascertain Hysterectomy surgeries. All the hospitals with higher than 25 percent hysterectomy cases are being investigate by team with representation from districts and Insurance agencies. The initial reports from two districts did not show any major anomaly.
7. District magistrate of Samastipur has undertaken detailed investigation of about 2606 cases out of 6000 hysterectomy cases done in the district on the line of treatment, indications, actual surgery done or not etc. Of these cases about 1108 were considered doubtful and were subjected to details clinical examination by panel of doctors and with laboratory support. They are in the process of analyzing data. The report is expected within a week. The preliminary findings shared with the team showed that, out of the 1108 cases which were subjected to detailed investigation, there were only 14 fake cases where surgery was not performed. 315 cases without proper diagnosis/unwanted and 285 cases of double billing for Hysterectomies by the hospitals.

8. Five hospitals were visited by the Central Team and the data showed that Hysterectomy surgeries is also common among non BPL persons.
9. The data on Hysterectomy surgeries are declining over the years. This may be due to fulfilment of the unmet needs.
10. The team visited the admitted beneficiaries in 5 hospitals and had detailed interactions with 9 beneficiaries, on a structured and open format. Nothing inappropriate was found, the age and indications of surgery were appropriate and the beneficiaries were satisfied. None of the beneficiaries complained about coercion or luring by anybody to the Central Team. The possibility of case selection in lieu of media attention and guarded attitude cannot be ruled out for having this picture. However, the hygiene and facilities available at these hospitals were below acceptable standards and far from satisfactory, closer review is required. The state nodal agency has been briefed about this.
11. Some of the photographs of the beneficiaries taken during the visit are attached.

Persons met:**22nd August 2012**

1. Shri Amrit Lal Meena, Secretary, Department of Labour Resources, Government of Bihar.
2. Shri PN Jha, Executive Director, Rashtriya Swashtya Bima Yojana, Bihar.
3. Shri Mohd. Azem, Ex employee, State Nodal agency, RSBY Bihar.
4. Shri Choudhary, Joint Labour commissioner, DLR Government of Bihar
5. Dr. Surendra Pratap, Director General, Department of Medical Health, Government of Bihar.
6. Dr. Gupta, Deputy Director, Department of Medical Health, Government of Bihar.
7. Dr. Sahahajanad Prasad Singh, Sahaj Surgery, Patna

8. Dr. Manoj Kumar, Krishna City Hospital Patna
9. Shri Pankaj Kumar, ICICI Lombard
10. Dr. Pawan Kumar, ICICI Lombard
11. MD Adeep Anwar, ICICI Lombard
12. Shri Jagdesh Mishra, ICICI Lombard
13. Shri DK Choudhary, UIICL
14. Shri Santanu Thakur, Chola mandalam IC
15. Shri Tapan K Darjee, NICL
16. Amit Argue, Apollo Munich ltd.
17. Manoj Sethi, ICICI Lombard
18. Prakash Ranjan, ICICI Lombard
19. Smt. Leeva Devi, URN 3374110281181 Patient admitted at Pramila Nursing Home, Patna
20. Smt. Savita Devi, URN 13370110294040400 patient admitted at Pramila nursing home, patna.
21. Smt Asha Devi, URN 8701102801181 Patient admitted at Pramila Nursing Home, Patna
22. Smt. Dhama Sita devi, URN 172511102819529 Patient admitted at Pramila nursing Home, Patna.
23. Smt. Uma Devi, patient admitted at pramila Nursing home, patna.
24. Smt. Radhika Devi URN: 00244612102839748, patient admitted at Sahaj Surgery, Patna.
25. Smt Syam Devi, URN: 008942102808239, patient admitted at Sahaj Surgery, Patna.

26. Smt Rekha Devi, URN: 00277701102948407, patient admitted at Sahaj Surgery, Patna.
27. Smt Reeta Devi Rajak, patient admitted at Krishna City hospital Patna.
28. Visit to Sahaj Surgery, Patna.
29. Visit to Krishna city hospital, Patna.

23rd August 2012

1. Shri Kundan Kumar, District Magistrate, District Samasthipur
2. Shri M Ramchandra Dudu, SDM, District Samasthipur
3. Shri Pradeep Kumar, DKMA District Samasthipur
4. Shri Ranjan Kumar sinha, DSSO, District Samasthipur
5. Shri Vipin Kumar, ADKM, District Samasthipur
6. Dr. Anil Kumar Choudhary, Civil Surgeon, District Samasthipur
7. Dr. RP Mishra, Mishra Nursing Home, Samasthipur
8. Dr. Manish Thakur, Krishna Stone clinic, Samasthipur
9. Shri Prakash Ranjan, ICICI Lombard
10. Girijesh Sharma, ICICI Lombard
11. Manoj Sethi, ICICI Lombard
12. Visit to Krishna Stone Clinic, Samasthipur, Bihar
13. Visit to Mishra Nursing Home, Samasthipur, Bihar-P

Statement - II

State-wise breakup of de-empanelled hospitals

| Sl. No. | Name of State | No. of hospitals |
|---------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. | Bihar | 14 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 12 |

| Sl. No. | Name of State | No. of hospitals |
|---------|---------------|------------------|
| 3. | Haryana | 39 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 5 |
| 5. | Kerala | 37 |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 31 |
| 7. | Punjab | 18 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 110 |
| 9. | West Bengal | 6 |
| TOTAL : | | 272 |

Starting of registry for stroke patients

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

(a) whether it is a fact that after the successful operation of cancer registries for the last 20 years, Government has taken the plunge to start a stroke registry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked all the hospitals, doctors, etc. to provide information to the registry with regard to stroke; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has initiated population based stroke registry at two places. These are located in Ludhiana at Christian Medical College (CMC), Ludhiana and in Chikkaballapur under MS Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore. ICMR has also commenced National Centre for

Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bangalore with a mandate for, among others, registry in stroke.

(c) and (d) NCDIR has held preliminary discussions with neurologists and neuroradiologists from different parts of the country regarding stroke registry.

Establishing of rims in every State

†236. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the proposals received by the concerned Ministry from States in regard to establishing Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) in line of AIIMS;

(b) the details of States to whom approval has been granted to establish RIMS;

(c) the details of the proposal to establish RIMS in every State of the country in future; and

(d) the details of the States where RIMS are ready to function?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the House.

Mother and child health status of the country

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

(a) whether Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 212, resulting in 56,000 maternal deaths annually;

(b) whether Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 47, resulting in 12.5 lakh children dying before their first birthday, annually;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether female IMR is 49 against male IMR of 46;

(d) whether 43 per cent children under 5 are underweight, 48 per cent are stunted and 20 per cent are wasted;

(e) whether neo-natal mortality is 33, resulting in deaths of 3.3 per cent of newborn babies within first months of their birth;

(f) whether 5.5 per cent adolescent boys and girls are anaemic;

(g) whether 77 per cent below 5 years age are severely malnourished/undernourished; and

(h) the comparison of these figures with neighbouring sub-saharan and advanced countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (g) As per the estimates brought out by the Registrar General of India, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in the country was 212 per 100,000 live births during 2007-09, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), female IMR and male IMR in 2011 were 44, 46 and 43 per 1000 live births respectively. Taking into account the figures of MMR, IMR, midyear Population and Birth Rate for the corresponding period, it is estimated that about 56,000 maternal deaths in 2008 and 11.64 lakhs infant deaths in 2011 would have occurred in the country.

The Neo-natal mortality rate of India was 31 per 1000 live births in 2011 indicating thereby deaths of 3.1 percent newborn babies within first month of their birth.

As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06) report, the nutritional status among children under 5, and anaemia among adolescent are given below:

| Indicator Children - under 5 | % of children/adolescent |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Stunted | 48.0 |
| Wasted | 19.8 |
| Underweight | 42.5 |
| Severely malnourished | 15.8 |

| Indicator Children - under 5 | % of children/adolescent |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Adolescent (15-19 years) | |
| Any Anaemia-boys | 30.2 |
| Any Anaemia-girls | 55.8 |

(h) The comparative figures for these parameters for some of the neighbouring/Sub-saharan and developed countries are given in the Statement.

Statement

Comparative figures for selected indicators

| Sl. No. | Country | Maternal Mortality Ratio 2010 Adjusted | Infant Mortality Rate 2011 | Neo-natal Mortality Rate, 2011 | | Nutritional anaemia among children (moderate and severe) 2007-2011 | |
|---------|------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|---|---------------------|
| | | | | | | Under- weight | Stunting Wasting |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Bangladesh | 240 | 37 | 26 | 36 | 41 | 16 |
| 2. | China | 37 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 3 |
| 3. | India | 212@ | 44* | 31* | 42.5* | 48.0** | 19.8** |
| 4. | Singapore | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 5. | Japan | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 6. | Pakistan | 260 | 59 | 36 | 32 | 44 | 15 |
| 7. | Sri Lanka | 35 | 11 | 8 | 21 | 17 | 15 |
| 8. | Germany | 7 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|-----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 9. | United States | 21 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 10. | Congo | 560 | 64 | 32 | 11 | 30 | 8 |
| 11. | Zimbabwe | 570 | 43 | 30 | 10 | 32 | 3 |
| 12. | South Africa | 300 | 35 | 19 | 9 | 24 | 5 |

* Sample Registration System (SRS)-2011 **=NFHS-3(2005-06)

@Sample Registration System (SRS) Estimates - 2007-09

-Not reported

Source: The State of World Children, 2013 (UNICEF Publication).

Reported cases of TB in the country

238. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are over two million TB cases reported every year in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases reported during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the measures being taken to check the problem in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) In India about 1.5 million patients are reported to the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme every year.

(b) The details of patients reported under the programme in last three years are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(c) and (d) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely

known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented in the entire country among the urban as well as rural people.

Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centres have been established for every one lac population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centres have been established in the country. Treatment centers (DOT centres) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible. All government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centres are DOT Centres. In addition, NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers/DOT Centres. Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

DOTS Plus services, for the management of multi-drug resistance tuberculosis (MDR-TB) and TB-HIV collaborative activities for TB-HIV co-infection are being implemented throughout the country among the urban as well as rural people.

Statement

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme

Total Number of TB Patients registered under the programme

State-wise and year-wise

| States | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Upto March 2013 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar | 803 | 804 | 908 | 844 | 179 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 114074 | 114414 | 111915 | 108727 | 27235 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2432 | 2360 | 2311 | 2357 | 556 |

| States | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Upto March 2013 |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Assam | 39910 | 39788 | 37841 | 35788 | 8229 |
| Bihar | 82401 | 78510 | 76484 | 73450 | 16589 |
| Chandigarh | 2572 | 2764 | 2537 | 2807 | 700 |
| Chhattisgarh | 27463 | 28658 | 27118 | 26885 | 6422 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 386 | 397 | 419 | 415 | 122 |
| Daman and Diu | 326 | 293 | 313 | 330 | 91 |
| Delhi | 50639 | 50476 | 51645 | 52006 | 13070 |
| Goa | 1897 | 2156 | 1982 | 1950 | 426 |
| Gujarat | 80575 | 77839 | 74867 | 72554 | 18281 |
| Haryana | 38241 | 36589 | 37913 | 37866 | 9469 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 13743 | 14179 | 13501 | 13615 | 3446 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 13164 | 13482 | 13473 | 12662 | 2773 |
| Jharkhand | 39569 | 39465 | 38574 | 36651 | 8424 |
| Karnataka | 67744 | 68655 | 70595 | 67572 | 15063 |
| Kerala | 27019 | 26255 | 26126 | 25942 | 6065 |
| Lakshadweep | 24 | 13 | 17 | 20 | 6 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 83276 | 87823 | 90764 | 89544 | 22263 |

| States | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Upto March 2013 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|
| Maharashtra | 137705 | 136135 | 135281 | 136046 | 34974 |
| Manipur | 4239 | 3652 | 3080 | 2744 | 559 |
| Meghalaya | 4591 | 4947 | 5079 | 5114 | 1068 |
| Mizoram | 2538 | 2310 | 2304 | 2337 | 497 |
| Nagaland | 3614 | 3904 | 3722 | 3526 | 708 |
| Odisha | 52145 | 49869 | 48970 | 49192 | 11479 |
| Puducherry | 1385 | 1437 | 1568 | 1430 | 385 |
| Punjab | 38641 | 40637 | 39206 | 39583 | 9500 |
| Rajasthan | 111501 | 112987 | 112504 | 101117 | 22547 |
| Sikkim | 1720 | 1646 | 1631 | 1832 | 380 |
| Tamil Nadu | 82634 | 82457 | 79830 | 79576 | 19697 |
| Tripura | 2851 | 2850 | 2798 | 2557 | 609 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 283317 | 277245 | 285884 | 271568 | 61140 |
| Uttarakhand | 14300 | 14754 | 14883 | 15239 | 3372 |
| West Bengal | 105816 | 102397 | 99829 | 93273 | 21672 |
| TOTAL | 1533309 | 1522147 | 1515872 | 1467119 | 347996 |

Release of funds to Bihar under NRHM

‡239. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints are being received for the works being carried out under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) throughout the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether it is a fact that the conditions of all Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Bihar are pitiable;

(c) whether it is also a fact that PHCs in Bihar have neither bed and medicines nor competent doctors and nurses;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make all PHCs in the country capable and well-furnished; and

(e) the amount sought by the State Government of Bihar under NRHM and the amount provided by Government therefor and the amount out of it spent by the State Government of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Some state governments have reported that some complaints have been Received about works being carried out under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and steps are being taken to address those shortcomings on a case to case basis.

(b) As per the information provided by the State Government, there are 534 Primary Health Centres in State of Bihar. Out of these 534 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 496 PHCs are running on 24x7 basis, where OPD and IPD services are available. In the financial year 2012-13, 3,16,83,005 OPD patients have been examined and 9,11,182 institutional deliveries have been conducted at PHCs. Further a total number of 5,74,972 Family Planning operations have been conducted in the state and most of these operations were performed in Primary Health Centres of the State.

(c) The Government of Bihar has informed that PHCs are six bedded facilities, where OPD and IPD services are being provided; Essential OPD and IPD drugs are available in these facilities. However, there is a shortage of medical officers and para medical staffs in these PHCs.

(d) Public Health is a state subject. Under NRHM, financial support is provided to the States to strengthen their health systems including strengthening of Primary Health Centres based on the requirement posed by the State Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans and as per norms.

(e) The information is as under:

| Year | (Rs. in crore) | | | |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | *Approval sought | Approval accorded | Amount released by GOI | **Expenditure |
| 2011-12 | 1898.75 | 1344.52 | 787.28 | 1147.70 |
| 2012-13 | 2507.78 | 1965.82 | 1104.42 | 1271.79 |
| 2013-14 | 2974.54 | 1690.44 | 591.21 | - |

*The state had sought approval for Programme Implementation Plans submitted by them. The approved works are carried out with fund released by GOI, State Government and unspent money available at the beginning of the year

**Includes expenditure against funds released by GOI, state government and unspent balance at the beginning of the year.

Non-reservation in PG admission in AIIMS

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

(a) whether it is a fact that admissions are not being given in AIIMS in several categories including Master of Dental Surgery under Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has enquired into it;

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the details of the officers found guilty; and

(e) whether Government intends to provide reservation to OBC candidates by bringing change in admission procedure?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Re-imbursement for the heart operations for CGHS patients

241. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has restored the rates of re-imbursement for stents and heart bypass surgery for CGHS patients; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Ministry has notified the ceiling rates for coronary stents *vide* Office Memoranda No. Misc.1002/ 2006/CGHS(R and H)/CGHS (P) dated 7th February, 2013 and 21st February, 2013. There is no proposal for further revision in the ceiling rates of stents as these have been finalised recently after due consideration.

There is no change in the CGHS package rates for heart by-pass surgery (CABG) since 2010.

Spending on cancer drugs

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

(a) the average cost that a cancer patient has to spend in a month on his cancer drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that Tata Memorial Hospital in Mumbai have worked out on alternatives that could cost less than 1,000 a month; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The average cost that a cancer patient has to spend on

cancer drugs *inter-alia* depends on the type of cancer, the site/location in the body, extent of spread, and the stage at which the disease is detected. As reported by Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Mumbai, the treatment at the Hospital is offered free or at subsidized rate to poor patients.

Complaints of fraudulent admissions in medical colleges

†243. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has received complaints regarding admissions being given to students by various medical colleges on false claims;
- (b) if so, the details of such complaints, State-wise and medical college-wise;
- (c) whether Government has put in place any policy to monitor the medical colleges from time to time in view of such complaints; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. No such complaint has been received by the Ministry. However, Medical Council of India has reported 6 complaints as per the details in the Statement. (*See below*)

(c) and (d) Medical Council of India (MCI) is statutory body regulating the medical education in the country. MCI has informed that as per the practice and procedure adopted by the Council, MCI seeks admission list of all students admitted in the medical college/institutions for the concerned academic year and the complaints received, if any, in this regard are sent to concerned State Government authorities for appropriate action at their end.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement*details of reported complaints*

| Sl. No. | State | Complaint Received from | Complaint against College | Matter |
|---------|-------------------|---|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Maharashtra | Unknown Person | Dr. Vasantrao Pawar Medical College, Nasik | Unjust and fraud in procedure of UG/ PG medical entrance examination. |
| 2. | Karnataka | Dr. K. Vinayak Shenoy, Manipal | PGET 2012, Karnataka- counselling | Unjust Penalty for surrendering the PG (Medical) Seat PGET 2012 coun - selling (preliminary rounds) |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | Sh. Abhay Sharma | Index Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Indore | Reg. Misconduct of MCI |
| 4. | Andhra Pradesh | Dr. K.Kalidas | NRI Medical College, Guntur | Fraudulent admission in MS (OBG) course |
| 5. | Karnataka | CID, Bangaluru | PGET 2011 conducted by RGUHS at VIMS, Bellary Centre | Malpractice commi- tted during PGET conducted by RGU- HS at VIMS, Bellary Centre |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------|--|--|---|
| 6. | Haryana | Sh. Bhagwan Sharma, H.No. 1123, Sector 3, Rohtak | Maharishi Markandeshwar Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Mullana, Ambala | Malpractice and breach of rules in admn. In MS (Gen- eral Surgery) |

Regulatory framework for organizing blood donation camps

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of the various Blood Donation Camps being organized in the country;

(b) if so, whether there are any rules, framework or regulations for organizing Blood Donation Camps and the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to connect the Blood Banks for efficient availability of blood to hospitals and clinics throughout the country, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes.

(b) The requirements of premises, personnel, equipments and organizations permitted to conduct a blood donation camp are provided under Schedule "F" (Part XII-B Sub part-II) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. The relevant extract from Act is given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(c) Yes. Department of AIDS Control supports 1137 blood banks in government and charitable sectors and ensures access to safe and quality blood and components through linkages between blood banks and hospitals.

Statement*Rules framework or regulations for organizing blood donation camps***II. BLOOD DONATION CAMPS.**

A blood donation camp may be organized by—

- (a) a licensed designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre; or
- (b) a licensed Government blood bank; or
- (c) the Indian Red Cross society; or

(d) a licensed blood bank run by registered voluntary or charitable organizations recognized by State or Union Territory Blood Transfusion Council)]

NOTES:

- (i) "Designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre" shall be a centres approved and designated by a Blood Transfusion Council constituted by a State Government to collect, process and distribute blood and its components to cater to the needs of the region and that Centres has also been licensed and approved by the Licensing Authority and Central Licence Approving Authority for the purpose.
- (ii) The designated Regional Blood Transfusion Centre, Government blood bank and Indian Red Cross Society shall intimate within a period of seven days, the venue where the blood camp was held and details of group wise blood units collected in the said camp to the Licensing Authority and Central Licence Approving Authority.

For holding a blood donation camp, the following requirements shall be fulfilled/complied with, namely:

(A) Premises, personnel etc.

(a) Premises under the blood donation camp shall have sufficient area and the location shall be hygienic so as to allow proper operation, maintenance and cleaning.

(b) All information regarding the personnel working, equipment used and facilities available at such a Camp shall be well documented and made available for inspection, if required, and ensuring—

- (i) Continuous and uninterrupted electrical supply for equipment used in the Camp;
- (ii) Adequate lighting for all the required activities;
- (iii) Hand-washing facilities for staff;
- (iv) Reliable communication system to the central office of the Controller/organizer of the Camp;
- (v) Furniture and equipment arranged within the available space;
- (vi) Refreshment facilities for donors and staff;
- (vii) Facilities for medical examination of the donors;
- (viii) Proper disposal of waste.

(B) Personnel for Out-door Blood Donation Camp:

To collect blood from 50 to 70 donors in about 3 hours or from 100 to 120 donors in 5 hours, the following requirements shall be fulfilled/complied with:

- (i) One Medical Officer and two nurses or phlebotomists for managing 6-8 donor tables.
- (ii) two medical social workers
- (iii) three blood bank technicians
- (iv) two attendants
- (v) vehicles having a capacity to seat 8-10 persons, with provision for carriage of donation goods including facilities to conduct a blood donation camp.

(C) Equipments:

1. BP apparatus
2. Stethoscope
3. Blood bags (single, double, triple, quadruple)
4. Donor questionnaire
5. Weighing device for donors
6. Weighing device for blood bags
7. Artery forceps, scissors
8. Stripper for blood tubing
9. Bed sheets, blankets/mattress
10. Lancets, swab stick/tooth picks
11. Glass slides
12. Portable Hb meter/copper sulphate 337
13. Test tube (big) and 12x100mm (small)
14. Test tube stand
15. Anti-A, Anti-B and Anti-AB, Antisera and Anti-D
16. Test tube sealer film
17. Medicated adhesive tape
18. Plastic waste basket
19. Donor cards and refreshment for donors
20. Emergency medical kit
21. Insulated blood bag containers with provisions for storing between 2 degree centigrade to 10 degree centigrade.
22. Dielectric sealer or portable tube sealer
23. Needle destroyer (wherever necessary).

Cases of silicosis amongst mining workers

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the cases of silicosis and certain other diseases, particularly among the mining workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases and deaths reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof; and

(e) the fresh measures taken/proposed by Government to study the health problems of mining workers and to provide them medical facilities?

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

(b) Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has informed about the details of number of cases of silicosis and other diseases reported State-wise during last three years and the current year which are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Information about deaths due to Silicosis or pneumoconiosis are not being reported to DGMS. The details of cases of Silicosis and deaths reported as per information of National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMS) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Studies carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research's (ICMR) National Institute of Occupational Health has shown a significant prevalence of silicosis in following industries:

Slate pencil in Mandsaur (MP), Stone crushing in Godhra (Gujarat), Agato in Khambhat (Gujarat) and Ceramic in Thangadh (Gujarat).

(e) Ministry of Labour has informed that a fresh initiative has been proposed to conduct joint survey and investigations in Occupational Safety and Health surveillance in unorganized sector's mines by National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMH), Ministry of Mines and DGMS, Ministry of Labour and Employment to identify the status of Occupational Safety and Health (OHS) in such mines and prepare a sustainable programme.

Statement - I

Number of cases of silicosis and other diseases reported to DGMS state-wise during last three years and the current year.

| Year | Name of disease: Silicosis | | Name of disease: Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) | | Carcinoma | | Coal Workers Pneum-oconiosis | |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | No. of cases | Name of State | No. of cases | Name of State | No. of cases | Name of State | No. of cases | Name of State |
| 2010 | - | - | - | - | 01 | Andhra Pradesh | 01 | Odisha |
| 2011 | 01 | Odisha | - | - | 01 | Andhra Pradesh | 04 01 | Odisha Jharkhand |
| 2012 | - | - | 02 | Maharashtra | 05 | Andhra Pradesh | 01 01 03 | Odisha Chhattisgarh Tamil Nadu |
| 2013 | 01 | Odisha | - | - | 03 | Andhra Pradesh | - | - |

Statement -II

*Number of cases of silicosis found and deaths reported as per information of
National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMH)*

| Year | No. of cases of silicosis found in NIMH study | No. of cases of deaths as per information of NIMH | State/UT |
|---------|--|---|-----------|
| 2011-12 | 73 | 05 | Rajasthan |
| 2012-13 | Nil | Nil | N.A |
| 2013-14 | 131 | 01 | Rajasthan |

Checks on quacks operating in the country

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

(a) whether Government has been able to assess the number of quacks operating in the country, State-wise, who are exploiting and playing havoc with the lives of the people due to lax implementation of laws;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Capital itself has become the haven for quacks with around 30,000 quacks operating;

(c) if so, whether Government would take stringent action against those quacks and impose hefty penalty; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the existence of unqualified medical practitioners in the country. However, the details relating to unqualified medical practitioners are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 already has provision which

prohibits a person, other than a medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register, to practice medicine in the State and the Act also empowers the State Governments to take action against any such person who violates the said provision of the Indian Medical Council Act.

Shortage of medical facilities in health centres in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of shortage of medical facilities and doctors for patients in Rural Health Centres being run through Zila Parishad in Jalgaon, Dhule and Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether patients in these health centres are denied the requisite health facilities even after spending crores of rupees in all these rural health centres;

(d) whether there are acute shortage of mostly doctors, nurses, etc. in these health centres;

(e) whether Government will take any steps to remove the shortage of medical facilities and appliances, doctors, nurses, etc. from these health centres; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Public Health is a state subject. The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that a master plan has been prepared taking cognizance of shortage of medical facilities in the districts and has sanctioned additional health centres. The existing infrastructure in the said districts is as follows:

| District | RH | PHC | SC |
|-----------|----|-----|-----|
| Jalgaon | 17 | 77 | 442 |
| Dhule | 6 | 41 | 232 |
| Nandurbar | 11 | 58 | 290 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Additional health facilities sanctioned *vide* Government GR dated 17.01.2013:

| District | RH | PHC | SC |
|-----------|----|-----|----|
| Jalgaon | 2 | 4 | 19 |
| Dhule | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| Nandurbar | 1 | 32 | 6 |

Additional Manpower sanctioned *vide* Government GR Dated 17-012013:

| District | M.O | ANM | MPW | Lab. Tech |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Jalgaon | 3 | 163 | 120 | - |
| Dhule | 5 | 122 | 64 | 4 |
| Nandurbar | 7 | 179 | 35 | 7 |

(d) State Government of Maharashtra has informed that there is no acute shortage of doctors and nurses. The status of doctors is as under:

| District | Total Sanctioned | Filled | Vacant |
|-----------|------------------|--------|--------|
| Jalgaon | 168 | 162 | 6 |
| Dhule | 73 | 71 | 2 |
| Nandurbar | 67 | 63 | 4 |

The status of ANMs is as under:

| District | Total Sanctioned | Filled | Vacant |
|-----------|------------------|--------|--------|
| Jalgaon | 159 | 486 | 33 |
| Dhule | 273 | 262 | 11 |
| Nandurbar | 355 | 328 | 17 |

(e) and (f) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that filling up of vacant posts of Medical Officers and nurses is an ongoing process. The recruitment to the posts of Medical Officers have been removed from the purview of Maharashtra Public Services Commission and simplified. ANM posts are regularly filled by following a fixed schedule for each district. Equipment is provided to PHCs as per the requirement.

Shortage of TB drugs in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is severe shortage of key TB drugs in Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to meet the shortage of key TB drugs in Maharashtra and other parts of the country?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Health outcome indicators

249. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Eleventh Five Year Plan, India's health outcome indicators continue to be weaker than they should be at our level of development;

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

(c) the performance of Jharkhand during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans in respect of these health parameters?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Eleventh Plan document states that though considerable

achievements have been made to improve health standards, problems exist. Malnutrition affects a large population of children. An unacceptable high proportion of the population continues to suffer and die from new diseases that are emerging; apart from continuing and new threats posed by the existing ones. Pregnancy and child birth related complications also contribute to the suffering and mortality.

(b) The details of select Health Indicators are as under:

| Health parameters | Year 2005 # | Year 2011\$ |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Crude Birth Rate (per 1000) | 23.8 | 21.8 |
| Crude Death Rate (per 1000) | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births) | 58 | 44 |

Source: #11th Five Year Plan,
\$Sample Registration System, 2011

(c) The performance of health indicators of Jharkhand during 10th and 11th Plan period are as under:

| Health parameters | Year 2006 # | Year 2011\$ |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Crude Birth Rate (per 1000) | 26.2 | 25.0 |
| Crude Death Rate (per 1000) | 7.5 | 6.9 |
| (IMR) (per 1000 live births) | 49 | 39 |

Source: # Sample Registration System 2006,
\$ Sample Registration System 2011

Deaths among tribal population in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government has noticed about the alarming rate of deaths among tribal population residing in Attappadi Region in Palghat District, Kerala;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to help the people in Attappadi area?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There was a report of deaths in children in tribal population in Attappadi region of Palghat district. The matter was investigated by a team appointed by the State Government and it was observed that 39 children died from April, 2012 to May, 2013 in this region, mostly within 30 days of birth.

The causes for infant and child deaths reported were-Asphyxia and respiratory distress (31%), Preterm and Low Birth Weight (23%), Congenital Heart Disease (13%), Intrauterine Growth Retardation (10%) and Pneumonia (5%).

- (c) Details of actions taken in this regard are as follows:
 - A special health survey was conducted in Attappadi Block in 2 different phases, which identified cases of anaemia and malnutrition, and they were treated in a mega camp organised after the survey.
 - Under the National Rural Health Mission, a special grant of Rs. 433.52 lakhs has been approved for strengthening Health Services in Attappadi block by enhancement of human resource deployment and trainings, strengthening of Lab services, renovation and construction of Sub Centres and procurement of equipments.
 - Medical Mobile Units (MMUs) have been assigned to cover the 3 Panchayats, namely, Agli (MMU-1), Pudur (MMU-2), Sholayoor (MMU-3)
 - Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) has been made functional in CHC Agali.

Enforcement of TOHO ACT, 1994

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

- (a) whether the Transplantation of Human Organs (TOHO) Act, 1994, which was amended in 2011 and Rules made thereunder are being enforced;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons for nonenforcement of the amended Act; and
- (d) whether Government will enforced the amended Act, 2011 (16 of 2011)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 is in force all over the country except the states of Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh (who have their own Acts pertaining to organ donation). The Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act 2011, after receiving the assent of the President of India was published in the Gazette of India on 28.9.2011.

Based on the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011, the draft Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissue Rules 2013, were placed in the public domain for inviting comments by publishing a "*public notice*" to enable the public at large to file their objections and make suggestions, if any.

After taking into consideration the aforesaid suggestions/objections, the Rules will be notified. Till then the existing Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994 and Rules made thereunder are applicable.

Rising cases of deaths of newborns

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

- (a) whether more newborns die on the first day in India than in any other country of the world according to 'State of the World's Mothers 2013' report;
- (b) if so, the total numbers and reasons for first day deaths of newborns;
- (c) whether any comprehensive measures have been undertaken or contemplated by Government to arrest the appalling situation;
- (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) and (b) As per "State of the World's Mother 2013 report, India has the highest number of deaths of newborns on the first day of life. As per report, an estimated 309,000 new born die on the first day of life in India and reasons attributed to these deaths are preterm births, severe infections and complications during child birth.

(c) and (d) The Health of the mother has an important bearing on the health of the child. Thus interventions for improvement of maternal health are critical for improving survival of newborn and are deemed to be intervention for both maternal and child health. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the following interventions are implemented.

- (1) Strengthening of Facility based New-born Care through establishment of sick newborn care units (SNCU) at district level and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRU and Newborn Care Corners at all delivery points. A total of 448 SNCU, 1574 NBSU and 13219 NBCC are operational in the country.
- (2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentives pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates and infants.
- (3) Home Based New-born Care (HBNC): Home based new-born care through ASHA is carried out to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.

- (4) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of new-born at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Surakshta Karyakaram (NSSK).
- (5) Management of Malnutrition: As breast feeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- (6) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers, improving child care practices and provision of immunization services.
- (e) Not applicable

Cells of monitoring PC and PNDT Act

253. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has provided funds to the States for setting up cells to monitor the implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (PC and PNDT) Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to effectively monitor and implement the PC and PNDT Act; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Government has provided funds to the States and UTs for setting up cells to monitor the implementation of the Pre-Conception and

Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. State/UT-wise details of funds provided during 2012-13 and 2013-14, are given in the and Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures, to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation.

The measures include the following:-

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the said Act and amended various provisions of the Rules relating to sealing, seizure and confiscation of unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics. Regulation of use of portable ultrasound equipment 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 to ensure timely steps to stop 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 (CSR) and address the neglect of the girl child through focus on education and empowerment.
- Ministry of Health and 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 PNDT Act has been reconstituted and regular meetings are being held.

- The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has been requested to block sex selection advertisements on websites.
- The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) has 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, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalization of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation and Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- 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 and PNDT Act.
- Religious leaders, women achievers etc. are also being involved in the campaign against skewed child sex ratio and discrimination of the girl child.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of funds provided during 2012-13 and 2013-14

| Rs. in lakhs | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|---------|
| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Funds provided | |
| | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 20.28 | 60.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 00 | 8.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|--------|
| 3. | Assam | 11.74 | 15.24 |
| 4. | Bihar | 00 | 00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 00 | 20.16 |
| 6. | Goa | 17.28 | 17.28 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 52.35 | 55.60 |
| 8. | Haryana | 72.82 | 52.57 |
| 9. | Himchal Pradesh | 00 | 10.00 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 9.6 | 00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 0.72 | 18.95 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 15.88 | 18.88 |
| 13. | Kerala | 6.00 | 00 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 00 | 6.00 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 293.11 | 182.37 |
| 16. | Manipur | 6.96 | 3.96 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 0.82 | 0.80 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 00 | 2.45 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 4.65 | 3.30 |
| 20. | Odisha | 32.33 | 00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 75.12 | 80.04 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 130.75 | 30.48 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1.38 | 0.12 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 00 | 00 |
| 25. | Tripura | 00 | 00 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 44.14 | 7.50 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 21.70 | 200.82 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 6.67 | 1.20 |
| 29. | Andman and Nicobar Island | 11.16 | 00 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 3.48 | 10.69 |
| 31. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.40 | 3.00 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 00 | 00 |
| 33. | Delhi | 58.35 | 34.00 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 00 | 1.00 |
| 35. | Puducherry | 0.50 | 1.50 |
| TOTAL | | 898.19 | 846.41 |

Curb on use of Tobacco

254. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any methods have been adopted by the Ministry to curb the use of tobacco and tobacco-related activities in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the quantum of funds allocated and spent in the last three years for curbing the use of tobacco and tobacco-related activities in the country;

(e) whether any study has been conducted to know the impact of use of tobacco and tobacco-related activities in the last three years;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Government of India has launched the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) in the year 2007-08, with the objectives to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions made under "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA) and (iv) help the people quit tobacco use through Tobacco Cessation Centres. The programme is presently under implementation in 21 states covering 42 districts.

Further, Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, prohibit the use of tobacco and nicotine as ingredients in any food products. The said Regulation 2.3.4 lays down as under

"Product not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health: Tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products".

Some of the other important activities undertone by the Ministry are as follows:

- Manpower resources have been provided to assist focal points at national level (National Tobacco Control Cell) and at state level through the state level consultants at 15 State Tobacco Control Cells: (Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Karnataka).
- Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (2010), a nationally representative

household survey, was conducted to systematically monitor adult tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. The findings have been disseminated through National and regional level seminars.

- National guidelines on tobacco dependence treatment have been developed and disseminated.
- Training modules were developed for doctors, teachers and health workers/ASHA on tobacco control.
- Guidelines for Tobacco Free Educational Institutions developed and adopted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The CBSE has circulated these guidelines to all CBSE affiliated schools to implement the same.
- Guidelines for implementation of various sections of the COTP Act (Anti-Tobacco Law) have been developed and disseminated to all states and other enforcement agencies.
- Under the National Level Mass Media Campaigns, various anti-tobacco materials for IEC (Information, Education and Communication) activities have been developed and disseminated widely through radio, TV and outdoor publicity campaigns for increasing public awareness on the smoke-free rules as well as on risks of tobacco use, second hand smoke, harmful effects on babies and expectant mothers.
- The new rules related to regulation of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes have been enforced w.e.f. 2nd October, 2012.

(d).

| Financial Year | Budget Estimate (BE) | Revised Estimate (RE) | Expenditure (INR) Crore |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2010-11 | 45.00 | 30.00 | 29.32 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 2011-12 | 50.00 | 30.93 (FE). | 29.61 |
| 2012-13 | 50.00 | 30.00 | 10.48 |

(e) to (g) No study has been conducted to study the impact of tobacco use in the last three years. However, Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS) India-2010 was conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the age group of 15 years and above to monitor prevalence of tobacco use and track key tobacco control indicators. Major findings of the GATS India 2010 are as follows:

- Current tobacco use in any form: 34.6% of adults; 47.9% of males and 20.3% of females
- Current tobacco smokers: 14.0% of adults; 24.3% of males and 2.9% of females
- Current users of smokeless tobacco: 25.9% of adults; 32.9% of males and 18.4% of females
- Average age at initiation of tobacco use was 17.8 with 25.8% of females starting tobacco use before the age of 15
- Among minors (age 15-17), 9.6% consumed tobacco in some form and most of them were able to purchase tobacco products

Upgradation of district Hospitals

255. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial support is provided to States for upgrading infrastructure of district hospitals in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial support provided to Punjab during the last three years, year wise, alongwith the details of the district hospitals in that State in which infrastructures were upgraded during the said period;

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the support to the State in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), financial support is being provided to State/UTs to strengthen their health infrastructure at all levels including for district hospitals based on the requirement posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans.

(c) As per the information provided by state government the details of financial support provided to Punjab in the last three years for upgradation of district hospital under NRHM is as under:

| Financial Year | Rs. in Crore |
|----------------|--------------|
| 2010-11 | 25.10 |
| 2011-12 | 24.27 |
| 2012-13 | 61.31 |

The details of the district hospitals in the State in which infrastructures were upgraded is as under:

| Sl. No. | District Hospital |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Distt. Hospital Sangrur |
| 2. | Distt. Hospital Mansa |
| 3. | Distt. Hospital Mukatsar |
| 4. | Distt. Hospital Bathinda |

| Sl. No. | District Hospital |
|---------|---|
| 5. | Distt. Hospital Ferozepur |
| 6. | Distt. Hospital Abohar (Maternity ward) |
| 7. | Distt. Hospital Faridkot |
| 8. | Distt. Hospital Mohali |
| 9. | Distt. Hospital Nawan Shahar |
| 10. | Distt. Hospital Ropar |
| 11. | Distt. Hospital Ludhiana |
| 12. | Distt. Hospital Fatehgarh Sahib |
| 13. | Distt. Hospital Kapurthala |
| 14. | MKH Patiala |
| 15. | Distt. Hospital Hoshiarpur |
| 16. | Distt. Hospital Jalandhar |
| 17. | Distt. Hospital Moga |
| 18. | Taran Taran |

(d) and (e) Upgradation of health infrastructure in the states under NRHM is a continuous process and based on their felt needs and priorities, the state/UT governments, prepare their Programme Implementation Plans which are approved by the Department of Health and Family Welfare on the basis of appraisal by the National Programme Coordination Committee.

Ayurvedic treatment facilities in Government Hospitals

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

(a) whether patients can take ayurvedic treatment in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) the names of other Government hospitals where such a facility is available for patients in Delhi;

(c) the names of such Government hospitals where such a facility is not available for patients in Delhi;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide ayurvedic treatment facility in all such Government hospitals where it is presently not available; and

(e) if so, by when, and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes.

(b) The names of other Government hospitals where such a facility is available for patients in Delhi is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The names of other Government hospitals where such a facility is not available for patients in Delhi is enclosed Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Setting up of ayurvedic treatment facility in such hospitals will depend on the Budgetary allocation and availability of space.

Statement - I

List of Government Hospitals where Ayurvedic facility is available for patients in Delhi

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospital | Administrative Control |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. | Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi | Government of India |
| 2. | Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi | |
| 3. | CGHS Ayurvedic Hospital, Lodhi Road, Aliganj (for CGHS beneficiaries only) | |
| 4. | Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichripur | Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi |
| 5. | Dr. Hedgewar Hospital, Karkardooma | |

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospital | Administrative Control |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 6. | Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahdara | |
| 7. | Acharya Shri Bhikshu Government Hospital, Motinagar | |
| 8. | Jag Prवेश Chandra Hospital, Shastri Park | |
| 9. | Bagwan Mahavir Hospital, Pitampura | |
| 10. | Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital | |
| 11. | Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini | |
| 12. | Maharishi Valmiki Hospital, Poothkhurd | |
| 13. | Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital, Jaffarpur | |
| 14. | Satyawadi Raja Harish Chandra Hospital, Narela | |
| 15. | Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Harinagar | |
| 16. | Guru Gobind Singh Hospital, Raghubir Nagar | |
| 17. | Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital, Jehangirpuri | |
| 18. | Aurvedic and Unanni Tibbia College Hospital, Karolbagh | |
| 19. | Chaudhary Brahm Prakash Hospital, Khera Dabar, Najafgarh {in society} | |
| 20. | Swami Dayanand Hospital, Dilshad Garden | East Delhi Municipal Corporation |
| 21. | LLR Ayurvedic Panchkarma Hospital, Rajori Garden | South Delhi Municipal Corporation |

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospital | Administrative Control |
|---------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 22. | Ayurvedic Panchkarma Hospital, Kalu Sarai | |
| 23. | Bhao Rao Devras (B.R.D) Ayurvedic Diabetic Centre, Rajori Garden | |
| 24. | Ayurvedic Hospital, Haiderpur | North Delhi Municipal Corporation |
| 25. | Ayurvedic Hospital, Ballimaran | |
| 26. | Ayurvedic Panchkarma Hospital, Prashant Vihar | |
| 27. | Ayurvedic Panchkarma Hospital, Padam Nagar | |
| 28. | Ayurvedic Panchkarma Hospital, Old Rajinde nagar | |
| 29. | Ayurvedic Panchkarma Hospital, Karampura | |
| 30. | Charak Palika Hospital, Moti Bagh | New Delhi Municipal Council |

Statement - II

*List of Government Hospitals where Ayurvedic facility is not available for
patients in Delhi*

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospital | Administrative Control |
|---------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital | Government of India |
| 2. | Malviya Nagar Hospital | Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi |
| 3. | Patel Nagar Hospital | |
| 4. | Aruna Asaf Ali Hospital | |
| 5. | Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalaya | |

Unsafe abortions in the country

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

(a) whether according to NRHM India recorded 6.5 million abortions (of the total 10.5 million abortions in the South and Central Asia region) in 2008, of which 66 per cent were deemed unsafe;

(b) whether 8 per cent of all maternal deaths in India are due to unsafe abortion and 13 per cent of all maternal deaths in the South and Central Asia region is due to unsafe abortion;

(c) whether Guttmacher Institute recently said unsafe abortion has become rampant in India, with the region recording 200 deaths for every one lakh abortions; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Central Health Management and Information System of National Rural Health Mission, a total of 11.06 lakh abortions were recorded in the year 2008-09 in India. Data on the numbers of unsafe abortions is not available in the HMIS or National Level Surveys.

(b) As per Registrar General of India- Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) (2001-03), 8% of maternal deaths in the country are attributed to "Abortions"

Further, as per WHO global and regional estimates 2008, on unsafe abortion, 13% of maternal deaths are attributed to unsafe abortions in the South Central Asia Region

(c) Estimates on the magnitude of unsafe abortions in India, or the numbers of deaths per one lakh abortions in the Region are not available from National level surveys and HMIS.

However as per the WHO report published on "Unsafe abortion:

Global and regional estimates of the incidence of unsafe-abortion and associated mortality in 2008", *"large number of unsafe abortions reportedly take place in India"*. The same Report has also provided an estimate of 200 deaths per 100,000 unsafe abortions in the South Central Asia Region.

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in order to reduce the number of unsafe abortions in the Country, GOI has taken the following steps:

- Dissemination of Comprehensive Abortion Care-Service Delivery and Training Guidelines to States.
- Provision of safe abortion services at public health facilities including 24*7 PHCs/FRUs (DHs/ SDHs/CHCs).
- Funds are being provided to States/UTs for operationalization of safe abortion services at health facilities including procurement of equipment and drugs.
- Capacity Building of Medical officers in safe abortion technology and of ANMs, ASHAs and other field functionaries to provide confidential counseling for safe abortion and promote post-abortion care including adoption of contraception.
- Certification of private and NGO sector facilities through District level committees to provide quality MTP services.

Non-accessibility to essential medicines

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that our pharmaceutical industry is one of the best performers and exporting to many countries;
- (b) if so, the reasons for around 639 million people in the country not having access to essential medicines;
- (c) whether Government is aware that there is total anarchy as far as

accessibility to medicines are concerned, even the drugs mentioned in the list of essential drugs;

(d) if so, how Government proposes to remove the anarchy and make essential drugs available to round 639 million people; and

(e) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) The Government of India supplies all vaccines, anti-TB and anti-malaria drugs free of cost to all States/Union territories. Under the National Rural Health Mission, the Central Government also provides funds to the States/Union Territories to purchase essential drugs, the details of which are given in the Statement (*See below*). Apart from these provisions, most State Governments also provide essential medicines at their public health facilities.

Statement

Approvals for drugs under NRHM in 2013-14 July -2013

(Rs. in lakhs)

| State | Amount Approved (2013-14) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 104.26 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 582.11 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6560.23 |
| Assam | 6266.496 |
| Bihar | 100.94 |
| Chandigarh | 0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 3175.18 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 42.08 |

| State | Amount Approved (2013-14) |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Daman and Diu | 6.78 |
| Delhi | 3556.38 |
| Goa | 8239.81 |
| Gujarat | 3277.13 |
| Haryana | 2858.68 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1312.95 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 5060.04 |
| Jharkhand | 3849.48 |
| Karnataka | 7569.69 |
| Kerala | 1160.27 |
| Lakshadweep | 508.28 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 5425.78 |
| Maharashtra | 8095.52 |
| Manipur | 242.09 |
| Meghalaya | 406.8 |
| Mizoram | 432.15 |
| Nagaland | 0 |
| Odisha | 2065.24 |
| Puducherry | 334.45 |
| Punjab | 2526.59 |
| Rajasthan | 12338.74 |

| State | Amount Approved (2013-14) |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Sikkim | 105.7 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8488.21 |
| Tripura | 438.29 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14956.75 |
| Uttarakhand | 801.25 |
| West Bengal | 12617 |
| TOTAL | 123505.346 |

Ban on sale of nicotine containing products

259. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed the State Governments to ban the sale of Gutkhas, Pan Masala and similar products which contain nicotine and is the main cause of cancer

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereon; and

(c) the other effective steps being taken by Government to educate people to stop using these products?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Government of India has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, which prohibit the use of tobacco and nicotine as ingredients in any food products. The said Regulation 2.3.4. lays down as under "Product not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health: Tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products".

So far, 33 States/Union Territories have issued order for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutkha and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine. (Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Puducherry).

(c) For Pan Masala, Regulation 2.4.5 (30) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulation, 2011 issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, prescribes that, "Every Package of Pan Masala and advertisement relating thereto, shall carry the following warning, namely- "Chewing of Pan Masala is injurious to health".

Further, under the National Level Public Awareness campaign, this Ministry has launched media campaigns both in national as well as regional electronic channels focussing on the harmful effects of smokeless tobacco use. In addition an outdoor media campaign along with a press advertisement has also been carried out.

The Ministry has notified the new pictorial health warnings which have come into effect from 1st April, 2013. Three (3) sets of warnings each, have been notified for smokeless and smoking forms of tobacco.

The Ministry has notified the Rules to regulate depiction of tobacco products or their use in films and TV programmes. As per these rules all films and TV (Indian and Foreign) depicting tobacco products or their use have to screen a 'health spot' of 30 second duration and a 'disclaimer' of 20 second duration on the harmful effects of tobacco use, in the beginning and the middle of the films and TV programmes.

Funds for Rajasthan under Ran

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

(a) whether Government is yet to provide some more funds to Rajasthan under Rashtriya Aarogya Nidhi (RAN);

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when these funds will be provided to Rajasthan and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intends to publish the list of beneficiaries of Rashtriya Aarogya Nidhi in leading newspapers; and

(d) if so, whether any additional funds will be provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. There is no balance amount to be released to State Government of Rajasthan.

However, the State Government was asked to fulfil the following conditions stipulated under the guidelines of the State Illness Assistance Fund when request for releasing of funds received from Government of Rajasthan:

- (1) Memorandum of Association,
- (2) Rule and Regulation of the Society.
- (3) Registration of Society Certificate,
- (4) Documentary proof (photocopy of the pass book of the Bank Accounts in the name of Society) confirming that the contribution made by the Rajasthan Government has been credited to the society.
- (5) Application form for Central Assistance duly filled in,
- (6) Account of the Society shall be audited by AG, Rajasthan and
- (7) List of hospital recognized by the State Govt. for the purpose.

Release of further grants to the Government of Rajasthan will depend on fulfilment of above conditions and submission of the information alongwith the amount sanctioned, hospital name and illness for which funds were sanctioned are to be published in a leading State level newspaper for public knowledge.

Funds released to Rajasthan under JSY

†261. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds made available to Rajasthan by Central Government during the last two years under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and the details thereof;

(b) the number of women benefited from this scheme in the State and the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage decline in infant mortality rate (IMR) as a result of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Rs. 365.47 crores has been allocated to Rajasthan under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) during the last two years as per the following details:

| Year | Amount Approved (Rs. in crore) |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 2011-12 | 184.06 |
| 2012-13 | 181.41 |
| TOTAL | 365.47 |

(b) 60,89,827 women benefitted under Janani Suraksha Yojana in Rajasthan. Year-wise details are as under:

| Year | No. of women benefitted |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 2005-06 | 10,085 |
| 2006-07 | 3,17,484 |
| 2007-08 | 7,74,877 |
| 2008-09 | 9,41,145 |
| 2009-10 | 9,78,615 |

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Year | No. of women benefitted |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 2010-11 | 9,86,508 |
| 2011-12 | 10,08,490 |
| 2012-13 | 10,72,623 |
| TOTAL | 60,89,827 |

(c) The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of Rajasthan has declined 16 points from 68 in 2005 to 52 in 2011 as per Sample Registration System (SRS) reports. The decline registered in percentage terms works out to be 23.52%.

Rising cases of dengue

262. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of vector borne disease like dengue are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the number of cases of dengue reported during the last three years;

(c) the details of the number of dengue cases and deaths reported from Karnataka;

(d) the measures being taken to tackle the situation in the country; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Dengue is an outbreak prone disease transmitted through mosquito bites. The number of reported cases of dengue during the last three year is given below:

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cases | 28292 | 18860 | 50222 |

(c) The number of dengue cases and number of deaths reported from the Karnataka State during the last three years are as under:

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|--------|------|------|------|
| Cases | 2285 | 405 | 3924 |
| Deaths | 7 | 5 | 21 |

(d) and (e) The Government of India has taken the following steps for prevention and control of Dengue in the country;

1. Guidelines

- Developed a Long Term Action Plan in January, 2007 and sent to the States for implementation.
- In view of upsurge and geographical spread of dengue to newer areas, a Mid Term Plan has been developed for prevention and control of Dengue and approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26th May, 2011. The plan has been sent to the states for implementation.
- National guidelines for clinical management of cases have been sent to the states for circulation in all hospitals.

2. The dengue situation in the country is monitored and reviewed with States/UTs.

3. Advisories are issued from time to time. Following advisories have been issued in 2013:

| Issued by | Addressed to all State | Date |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Union Minister for Health and FW | Chief Ministers | 31st March |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Union Secretary, HFW | Chief Secretaries | 11th March |
| DGHS, GOI | Director Health Services | 12th March |
| Joint Secretary, HFW | Principal Health Secretaries | 11th March |
| Director, NVBDCP | Director Health Services | 28th February |
| Jt. Director, NVBDCP | State Programme Officers | 16th May |

4. Field visits are 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. For augmenting diagnostic facilities 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.
7. ELISA based IgM test kits are provided to these institutes through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cost. During current year (till 22.07.13), a total of 1097 dengue diagnostic kits (1 Kit= 96 tests) have been provided by Centre to SSHs.
8. Introduced ELISA based NSI test for early detection of cases from 1st day of disease in addition of IgM test which can detect the Dengue case after five days of disease.
9. Funds are provided to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue and Chikungunya to implement the public health activities.

Shortage of organs for transplantations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing huge shortage of organs for transplantation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many deaths took place due to non-availability of organs on time;

(c) whether Government is considering to set up organ banks in most of the hospitals in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. There is a gap between the number of patients who need transplants and the number of organs that are available. The information regarding exact number of deaths that took place due to non-availability of organs is not maintained centrally, as Health is a State Subject.

(c) and (d) It is for the States to set up Organ Banks, in their respective States. Usually, it is not required to store organs in India for long duration because of the need of these organs for transplantation. However, Organ Retrieval Banking Organization (ORBO) is functional at AIIMS, New Delhi for coordinating the activities in this regard. Under National Organ Transplant Programme, setting up of a National Biomaterial Centre at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi has already been initiated for tissue banking.

Lack of qualified medical practitioners in rural areas

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

(a) whether under the National Rural Health Mission, there is a reported lack of qualified medical practitioners and the reasons therefor;

(b) if so, the steps Government is contemplating to ensure availability of qualified doctors in rural areas across the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2012, the State/UT wise statement showing the shortfall of Doctors and Specialists given in the Statement - I and II respectively (*See* below). Various reasons attributed for shortage of medical practitioners include non-availability of requisite number of doctors, shortage of medical colleges in certain states and unwillingness on the part of medical professionals to work in rural areas and in government health facilities.

(b) 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 on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the states in their Programme Implementation Plans. Support is also being provided under NRHM for incentivizing doctors to serve in rural areas, mainstreaming of AYUSH, improved accommodation arrangements in rural areas etc. Further, in order to incentives the doctors working in remote and difficult areas, the Medical Council of India with the approval of Central Government has also amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to provide-

(i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and

(ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

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

Statement - I

Table 21.

| <i>Doctors⁺ at Primary Health Centres</i> | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| (As on March, 2012) | | | | | | |
| Sl. No. | State/UT | 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 | 3588 | 3448 | 140 | * |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh# | 97 | NA | 92 | NA | 5 |
| 3. | Assam | 975 | NA | 1478 | NA | * |
| 4. | Bihar# | 1863 | 2078 | 3532 | * | * |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 755 | 1510 | 435 | 1075 | 320 |
| 6. | Goa | 19 | 46 | 41 | 5 | * |
| 7. | Gujarat# | 1158 | 1123 | 778 | 345 | 380 |
| 8. | Haryana | 447 | 481 | 342 | 139 | 105 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 472 | 582 | 436 | 146 | 36 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 396 | 750 | 845 | * | * |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 330 | 330 | 407 | * | * |
| 12. | Karnataka | 2310 | 2310 | 2089 | 221 | 221 |
| 13. | Kerala | 809 | 984 | 1152 | * | * |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1156 | 1238 | 814 | 424 | 342 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| 15. | Maharashtra## | 1811 | 3618 | 2760 | 858 | * |
| 16. | Manipur | 80 | 238 | 170 | 68 | * |
| 17. | Meghalaya# | 109 | 127 | 104 | 23 | 5 |
| 18. | Mizoram# | 57 | 57 | 49 | 8 | 8 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 126 | NA | 99 | NA | 27 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1226 | 1317 | 1069 | 248 | 157 |
| 21. | Punjab | 449 | 496 | 457 | 39 | * |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1528 | 1824 | 1755 | 69 | * |
| 23. | Sikkim## | 24 | 48 | 32 | 16 | * |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1227 | 2390 | 2271 | 119 | * |
| 25. | Tripura# | 79 | NA | 119 | NA | * |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 257 | 299 | 205 | 94 | 52 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh## | 3692 | 4509 | 2861 | 1648 | 831 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 909 | 1807 | 1006 | 801 | * |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 22 | 40 | 33 | 7 | * |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Dadara and Nagar Haveli | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 3 | 3 | 5 | * | * |
| 33. | Delhi | 5 | 22 | 22 | 0 | * |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 4 | 9 | 9 | 0 | * |
| 35. | Puducherry## | 24 | 37 | 63 | NA | * |
| All India ² | | 24049 | 31867 | 28984 | 6493 | 2489 |

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated #Data for 2010 repeated

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

+ Apathic Doctors

* Surplus. All India figures for vacancy and shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UT's

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre

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

Statement - II

Table 28.

| TOTAL SPECIALISTS AT CHCs | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB and GY, Physicians and Paediatricians)</i> | | | | | | |
| (As on March, 2012) | | | | | | |
| Sl. No. | State/UT | 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 | 668 | 346 | 322 | 778 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh# | 192 | NA | 1 | NA | 191 |
| 3. | Assam | 436 | NA | 122 | NA | 314 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 4. | Bihar # | 280 | 280 | 151 | 129 | 129 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 596 | 596 | 71 | 525 | 525 |
| 6. | Goa | 20 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 14 |
| 7. | Gujarat# | 1272 | 346 | 76 | 270 | 1196 |
| 8. | Haryana | 436 | 137 | 29 | 108 | 407 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 304 | NA | 5 | NA | 299 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 336 | 315 | 173 | 142 | 163 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 752 | 124 | 86 | 38 | 666 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 720 | 694 | 495 | 199 | 225 |
| 13. | Kerala # | 868 | 640 | 774 | * | 94 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 1332 | 835 | 267 | 568 | 1065 |
| 15. | Maharashtra## | 1452 | 649 | 514 | 135 | 938 |
| 16. | Manipur ## | 64 | 64 | 1 | 63 | 63 |
| 17. | Meghalaya# | 116 | 8 | 9 | * | 107 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 36 | NA | 0 | NA | 3 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 84 | NA | 9 | NA | 75 |
| 20. | Odisha | 1508 | 908 | 317 | 591 | 1191 |
| 21. | Punjab | 528 | 492 | 279 | 213 | 249 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 1528 | 298 | 148 | 150 | 1380 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 8 | NA | 0 | NA | 8 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu ³ | 1540 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1540 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| 25. | Tripura + | 48 | NA | 0 | NA | 48 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 236 | 210 | 51 | 159 | 185 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 2060 | 2060 | 1740 | 320 | 320 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1392 | 542 | 175 | 367 | 1217 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 16 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 8 | 11 | 11 | 0 | * |
| 31. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | 8 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| 33. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 35. | Puducherry## | 16 | 3 | 0 | NA | 16 |
| All India ² | | 19332 | 9914 | 5858 | 4325 | 13477 |

Notes: #Data for 2011 repeated + Data for 2010 repeated

##Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

¹Four 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 UT's

²For calculating the overall percentings of vacancy and shortfall, the State UT's for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

³Specialists are attending CHCs on luring basis

Development of diabetic shoes by AIIMS Doctors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors of AIIMS, Delhi have developed shoes for diabetic patients; and

(b) if so, by when it is targeted to be made available to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

SMS facility for accessing information on medicines

266. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to launch Short Message Service (SMS) facility by which patients can get information about affordable alternative to the medicine prescribed by the doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the facility;

(c) the time by which the facility is likely to be launched;

(d) whether consultation with doctors is necessary for the patients before popping the affordable alternative medicine under the said facility; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) There is no such proposal with the Government.

Creation of separate central drug controller of Ayush

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

(a) whether Government plans to setup a separate Central Drug Controller

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of AYUSH to oversee and strengthen the regulatory regime of traditional Indian Medicines and Homoeopathic drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government for re-establishing the safety and efficacy of AYUSH drugs/medicines as well as to develop their standards on the basis of accepted scientific parameters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government plans to set up Central Drug Controller of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy (AYUSH) drugs. The proposal in this regard was sent to Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. 13 posts comprising of one Drug Controller General (AYUSH), five Deputy/Assistant Drug Controllers and seven Drug Inspectors have been agreed to. Allocation of Rs. 102.00 crore has been provided for this initiative in the Twelfth Plan Budget including Rs. 7.60 crore for the current financial year.

(c) The following steps have been taken to establish the safety and efficacy of AYUSH drugs/medicines and develop their standards-

- (i) Under intramural and extramural research initiatives of the Central AYUSH Research Councils and Department of AYUSH research projects have been undertaken for safety and efficacy studies of AYUSH medicines.
- (ii) Pharmacopoeial Commission of Indian Medicine has been set up to accelerate the work of developing pharmacopoeial standards of Ayurveda Siddha and Unani Drugs.
- (iii) Quality certification scheme for ASU Drugs has been introduced in collaboration with the Quality Council of India.
- (iv) Legal provisions have been made for display of shelf life or expiry date of various categories of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani drugs and for the use of preservatives, additives etc. in the manufacture of these drugs.

- (v) Good Clinical Practice guidelines for clinical trials and Essential Drug Lists of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy have been published.

Payment to SSUs by M/s Instrumentation Ltd.

268. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question 2443 in the Rajya Sabha on 19th March, 2013 and state:

- (a) whether payment to Small Scale Units (SSUs) have since been released by M/s Instrumentation Limited, Kota;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government would refer the matter to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) against officers responsible for violating payment terms of Purchase Orders; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The company has since released full payment to 6 Small Scale Units viz. SETREL, Pyrotech, HP Valves, Wonder Poly, Sunil and Co. and Sunlit Industries Ltd. and part payment has been made to 3 Small Scale Units viz. M/s. Himachal Wire Industries (P) Ltd., M/s. MASIBUS and M/s. CHINO.

(b) Non-Payment is mainly because of acute shortage of working capital with the company.

(c) and (d) The company is presently in financial crisis and it is finding it difficult to make timely payment of even salary/wages and statutory dues of its employees. However, all out efforts are being made to mobilize sufficient funds so that the pending dues can be met. Since non-payment is on account of severe liquidity crunch, no disciplinary action is contemplated against any officers of the company.

Setting up new industries in Karnataka

269. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) have been closed down in the country, especially in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any decision has been taken to set up any new PSEs in the country, particularly in Karnataka; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Six Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) have been closed in the country in the last 5 years. However, none of these closed enterprises was located in Karnataka. The details of six closed CPSEs are given below:

Details of closed CPSEs

| Sl. No. | Name of CPSEs | State |
|---------|--|-------------|
| 1. | Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd. | Bihar |
| 2. | Indian Oil Technologies Ltd. | Delhi |
| 3. | Brushware Ltd. | U.P. |
| 4. | Pyrites Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd | Bihar |
| 5. | National Instruments Ltd. | West Bengal |
| 6. | Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. | U.P. |

(c) and (d) The decisions to set up Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in different States and in different locations are taken by sectoral ministries based on techno-economic considerations.

Loan to economically weaker persons by KVIC

270. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state the details of loan provided to economically weaker persons through Khadi Boards of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during the last three years in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/Union Territories (UTs) function under the administrative control of respective States/UTs and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides some financial assistance to KVIBs under various schemes.

At present there are no schemes whereby KVIC provides loan to economically weaker persons. However, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 through KVIC, KVIBs and District Industries Centres (DICs) for generating self-employment by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector throughout the country including in Maharashtra. KVIC is the national nodal agency for the programme. Under the programme, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. The number of units assisted and margin money subsidy provided under PMEGP during the last three years in Maharashtra is given below:

| Year | Margin Money Subsidy provided (Rs. lakh) | Number of units assisted |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2010-11 | 5244.46 | 4848 |
| 2011-12 | 4548.95 | 2705 |
| 2012-13 | 6828.23 | 2948 |

Development of small scale industries in the country

271. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of the development of small scale industries in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the outcome thereon;
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) whether Government is aware that this sector is suffering from lack of technological development; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the steps taken by Government to equip this sector with high technological development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) A Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs, constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, looked into the constraints which were affecting the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. To overcome these constraints, the Task Force gave recommendations in various areas like credit, taxation, labour, infrastructure, technology, skill development, marketing etc. Many of the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented for further

development of the MSME sector. This Task Force made 85 recommendations of which 77 were accepted and 8 were dropped/delinked by the Steering Group. Out of these 77 recommendations, action on 39 recommendations has been completed.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs (TEQUP) scheme under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) in order to equip this sector with high technological development in the field of Energy Efficiency. Under this scheme, the Government is providing 25% of subsidy subject to maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh per project for implementation of energy efficiency technologies in MSME sector. Further, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) being implemented by the Ministry facilitates technology upgradation by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy for inclusion of well established and improved technology in specified sub-sector/products. Besides, 10 Tool Rooms and 8 Technical Development Centres are also providing technology support services to MSMEs and conducting technical training programme for providing skilled manpower to industries.

Common facility for different trades

272. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MS&ME) Development Institute Plans to set up common facility centres for different trades across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the locations identified for the purpose along with the details of facilities available in such centres-State/Union Territory-wise, especially in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which the said centres are likely to be functional in order to solve the problem of quality testing and manpower training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes Sir, Ministry of MSME

implements a Micro and Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) which provides financial assistance for setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs).

(b) and (c) It is a demand driven Scheme and locations are identified when a demand is made by the local cluster through the State Government. The details of the locations (including the proposed location) which have been approved and their status of functionality are given in the Statement.

Statement*The details and location of completed Common Facility Centre (CFC)*

| Sl. No. | State | Name of the cluster | Year of Approval | Date of Final Approval | Year/Date of completion | Implementing Agency | Facilities created |
|---------|----------------|--|------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Imitation Jewellery Industry Cluster, Machilipatnam, Krishna | 2006-07 | 11.06.07 | Nov-11 | Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation (APSFC), Hyderabad | (i) Common Effluent Treatment Plant (ii) De-Mineralized Water Plant (iii) Common Lacquer Plant |
| 2. | Bihar | Brass and Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster, Pareb | 2003-04 | - | 18.7.08 | Govt. of Bihar | (i) Common Processing Facilities (ii) Testing Center |
| 3. | Gujarat | Foundry Industry cluster, Ahmedabad, | 2005-06 | 30.03.07 | 7.6.07 | Canter for Entrepreneurship Development, Ahd, | (i) Common Design Facility (ii) Common Processing Facilities (iii) Common Technology and |

| | | | | | | | | | Training Centre |
|----|-------------------|--|---------|----------|------------|---|-------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | (iv) Common Testing Laboratory |
| | | | | | | | | | (i) Installation of seasoning chambers |
| | | | | | | | | | (ii) Installation of Small Industry Boilers |
| | | | | | | | | | (iii) DG sets |
| | | | | | | | | | (iv) Testing and Lab Equipment |
| | | | | | | | | | (v) Training-cum-Class-room equipments |
| | | | | | | | | | (vi) Constructions of the building. |
| | | | | | | | | | (i) Common Facility Centre with advance manufacturing technologies |
| | | | | | | | | | graduation (KCTU), for better resource utilization , to adopt good manufacturing and packaging techniques |
| | | | | | | | | | (ii) Common Testing Centre to test and analyses the quality parameter of fabrics , dyes and finished products. |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | Crick Bat Manufacturing Industry Cluster, Anantnag | 2004-05 | 31.03.05 | 1.11.12 | Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir | PPDC Meerut | | |
| 5. | Karnataka | Readymade Garments Cluster, Hubli | 2009-10 | 17.02.10 | Sept. 2011 | Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation (KCTU), Bangalore | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|-----------|--|---------|----------|------------|--|--|
| 6. | Karnataka | Food Processing Cluster, Gulbarga | 2007-08 | 05.03.08 | May-11 | Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation (KCTU), Bangalore | (i) Fruit Processing Section (ii) Instant Mixes/Ready Mixes (iii) Snack Food Section (iv) Bakery Products Section (v) Common Facilities (vi) Laboratory Equipments, Glass Ware and Chemicals. |
| 7. | Kerala | Rubber Cluster Development Programme at Kottayam | 2002-03 | 23.03.04 | 2008 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram | Rubber mixing plant. |
| 8. | Kerala | Tiles Industry Cluster, Thrissur | 2006-07 | 02.01.07 | 11.1.10 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram | Clay processing and testing facility. |
| 9. | Kerala | Wood Furniture | 2007-08 | 02.01.08 | Sept. 2011 | Kerala Bureau of | Seasoning, designing, standardization, |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|---------|----------|---|--|--|
| | cluster, Ernakulam | | | | Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram | testing and finishing eco friendly wood. The objective of CFC is to improve productivity and efficiency in manufacturing, creating more value add products, optimizing the usage of scarce raw material and to help serve as an import substitute initiative and promote manufacture of high quality products. | |
| 10. | Kerala | Plastic industries cluster, Perumbavoor, Ernakulam | 2005-06 | 22.12.06 | 27.2.09 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram | Tool Room for facilities of mould/dies making, repairing of machinery etc. |
| 11. | Kerala | Plywood Manufacturing Cluster, Perumbavoor, | 2005-06 | 07.12.06 | 11.1.10 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram | Manufacture of urea formaldehyde resin and high-density plywood pressing |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 12. | Kerala | Wood working cluster, 2007-08 Malappuram | 04.01.08 | Feb-12 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvanantha- puram | Efficient and value added processing of wood , efficient chemical wood processing availabilities to cluster members, activities for self-substance of the CFC. | |
| 13. | Kerala | Rice Mill Cluster, Kalady, Ernakulam | 2005-06 07.02.07 and 11.08.10 | Dec-11 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP) Thiruvanantha- puram | Refining of rice bran oil as a forward integration to the imple - mentation of extraction of rice bran oil | |
| 14. | Maharashtra | Textile cluster, Vita, Dist. Sangli | 2010-11 03.08.10 | Completion report awaited | Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (ii) Testing laboratory Limited, Mumbai | (i) Common Processing Facilities | |
| 15. | Maharashtra | Raisin Making | 2010-11 16.08.10 | Sept. 2012 | Maharashtra Industrial | (i) Common Processing Centre | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|---------|----------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | cluster, Sangli | | | | | Development Corporation (ii) Common Testing laboratory Limited, Mumbai | (iii) Common Packaging Centre |
| 16. | Odisha | Rice Mill Cluster at Bargarth, Sambalpur | 2006-07 | 29.03.07 | Completion report awaited. | OSIDC Ltd, Govt. of Odisha | (i) Solvent Extraction Plant (ii) Testing Lab. |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | Starch and Sago Cluster at Salem and Namakkal | 2006-07 | 04.10.07 | May-11 | Sago and Serve, Salem | Testing Laboratory |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Srivilliputhur | 2007-08 | 12.08.08 | 2010-11 | TANSIDCO, Chennai | Common Processing Facilities. |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Gudiyatham | 2007-08 | 12.08.08 | 27.II.09 | TANSIDCO, Chennai | Common Processing Facilities. |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Kalugumalai | 2007-08 | 12.08.08 | 2010-11 | TANSIDCO, Chennai | Common Processing Facilities. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|---|---------|----------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Kovilpatti | 2007-08 | 12.08.08 | 2010-11 | TANSIDCO, Chennai | Common Processing Facilities. |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Sattur | 2007-08 | 12.08.08 | 2010-11 | TANSIDCO, Chennai | Common Processing Facilities. |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | Saftey Match Industries Cluster, Virudhunagar | 2007-08 | 12.08.08 | 10.1.10 | TANSIDCO, Chennai | Common Processing Facilities. |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | Pottery Cluster, Khurja | 2009-10 | 17.02.10 | Completion Report awaited | SPV (Kutir Avam Hastshilp Pottery Mfg., Khujra) | Clay Processing facility , Tunnel KILN Facility , Training Facilities and Testing Facilities |
| 25. | West Bengal | Surgical Instruments Industry Cluster, | 2003-04 | 23.03.06 | Jul-11 | MSME-TC, Kolkata | Forging , Polishing , laser marking, testing facilities and |

Training facility.

Baruipur, 24-
Parganas

26. Madhya Pradesh No CFCs approved/ implemented so far.
-

(B) The details and locations of proposed common facility centre (CFC)

| Sl. No. | State | Name of the proposal | Year of Approval | Date of Final Approval/Date of Approval in Steering Committee | Due Date of Comp | Implementing Agency | Facilities created |
|---------|-------|---|------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Assam | Brass and Bell Metal Industry Cluster, Hajo, Kamrup | 2007-08 | 24.03.08 | Due date was 16.09.10, extension of duration will be considered upon receipt of request from State Govt. | Director of Industries, Government of Assam | Facilities for melting, molding casting, scraping, threading and soldering, hot rolling mill, circle cutting and shearing machines, mechanical power press, polishing, lacquering, chemical and metallurgical laboratory etc. |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|---|---------|---|--|--|---|
| 2. | Goa | Cashew Cluster, Goa | 2009-10 | 16.08.11 | Completed report pending from State Govt. | Goa Khadi and Village Industry Board, Goa | Common Processing Facilities Training Centre Common Packaging Facilities |
| 3. | Gujarat | Gem and Jewellery cluster, Ahmedabad | 2010-11 | 12.08.10 | Under implementation, extension will be considered. | Center for Entrepreneurship Development, Ahd, Govt. of Gujarat | Deisgn Centre, Research and Development and Training Centre |
| 4. | Haryana | Home Furnishing, Panipat | 2013-14 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date of issue of Final approval | Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh | (i) High Tech Cad Design Centre, (ii) Common Processing Facilities. |
| 5. | Haryana | Pharmaceuticals Cluster Karnal | 2013-14 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date of issue of Final approval | Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh | Testing lab facility |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|-----------|--|---------|---|--|--|--|
| 6. | Haryana | Stainless Steel Cluster, Kundli, Sonapat | 2013-14 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date of issue of Final approval | Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh | (i) Common Processing Facilities. (ii) Tool Room (iii) Material Storage |
| 7. | Haryana | Footwear Cluster, Bahadurgarh | 2011-12 | 03.12.12 | 02.12.14 | Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh | (i) Design Centre (ii) Testing Lab (iii) Value added facility (iv) Skill Development Centre |
| 8. | Haryana | Printing and Packaging Cluster, Kamal | 2012-13 | 09.01.13 | 08.01.15 | Investment Promotion Centre, Chandigarh | (i) Design studio (ii) Common Processing Facilities |
| 9. | Karnataka | Auto (Servicing) Cluster Bidar | 2012-13 | 28.12.12 | 27.12.14 | Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation (KCTU), Bangalore. | (i) Dismantling Testing and Calibration Section (ii) Fitting Centre |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|---------|---|---|
| 10. Karnataka Automobile Components Gokul Industrial Estate, Hubli | 2007-08 | 05.03.08 | 6.03.09 | Karnataka Council for Technology Up gradation (KCTU), Bangalore | (iii) Gear Box Section (iv) Major Repair and Engine Section (v) Workshop Section (vi) Final Fitment and Testing Section (vii) Emergency Section (viii) Training Design and Research Section |
| | | | | | A Centre named centre of Excellence and common facility Center which will have two major activities; one providing common facilities services and the other R&D and prototype development. In addition, these facilities will also be utilized for skill development training at operator level and CAD/CAM course for graduate and diploma students. The centre will have State of Art |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|--------|-----------------------------|---------|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | technology with CNC machinery and equipment suitable for precision machining, manufacture of jigs and fixtures design and manufacture of moulds and Dies. It will also have an exclusive R&D centre. |
| 11. | Kerala | Furniture Cluster, Kozikode | 2013-14 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date-issue of Final approval | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP). Thiruvananthapuram | Processing facility, Value added Component development facility, Finger joint board facility, Tool Room Facility Tool Room Facility, Test and Training facility. |
| 12. | Kerala | Agriculture Cluster Shornur | 2013-14 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date-issue of Final approval | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP). Thiruvananthapuram | Heat Treatment Plant Shearing Machine Die Forging Hammer, Pneumatic Power Hammer, Trimming Press, Size Rolling Machine, oil Furnace, Plasma Cutting Machine, Rubber Moulding Machine, Plastic Injection Machine and Power Coating Machine |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---|---|
| 13. Kerala | Wood Cluster, Taliparamba, Kannur | 2011-12 | 28.08.12 | 28.08.14 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvanan- thapuram | Modernized manufac - turing facilities, Preser - vation and seasoning of wood with sophisticated technologies , Finger Joining Facilities which facilitates joining of small pieces of wood which helps in maximum utilization of raw mate - rial , Training , Procur - ement of raw materials , Providing other support facilities. |
| 14. Kerala | Wood Processing Cluster, Kollam | 2010-11 | 20.1.12 | 20.01.14 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram | Manufacturing facility: The CFC will provide different types of services like wood |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------|------------|---|--|
| | | | | | | | <p>planning, moulding panel saw, preserving, kiln seasoning, painting, polishing etc. Training: CFC will impart training for cluster units and unskilled labour.</p> <p>Designing Center: The designing center in CFC would help in manu - factoring of modern wood products with minimum wastage of raw material.</p> |
| 15. | Kerala | Offset Printers Cluster Kannur | 2012-13 | 31.05.2013 | 30.05.2015 | Kerala Bureau of Industrial Promotion (KBIP), Thiruvananthapuram | <p>The proposed CFC would have design equipment, computer to plate equipment, plate</p> |

exposing equipment,
Multi colour offset
printing, Web Offset
Machine etc.

Raw material storage
facility, Finished Chill
Room Storage Facility
and packaging facility.

Kerala Bureau of
Industrial
Promotion (KBIP),
Thiruvananthapuram

31.10.13

02.07.10

2009-10

Ethnic Food Processing
Women Cluster,
Pala, Kottayam

16. Kerala

Testing facility for raw
material and finished
goods , Advanced
machineries, Training for
development and up
gradation of the skills for
better employability,
Research and Develop -
ment of products for
construction and building
industry.

Kerala Bureau of
Industrial
Promotion (KBIP),
Thiruvananthapuram

31.12.13

29.10.10

2010-11

General Engineering
Cluster, Malappuram,
Manjeri

17. Kerala

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------|--|---------|---|--|----------------------------|---|
| 18. | Maharashtra | Auto and Engineering Cluster, Ahmednagar | 2013-14 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date of issue of final approval | MIDC, Mumbai | (i) Common Testing (ii) Training Facilities (iii) Common Processing Facilities. |
| 19. | Maharashtra | Mango Processing Cluster, Ratnagiri | 2013-14 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date of issue of final approval | MIDC, Mumbai | (i) Testing Laboratory (ii) Common Processing Facilities. |
| 20. | Maharashtra | Powerloom Cluster Shirpur, Dhule | 2011-12 | 07.03.12 | 1 year from 1st release | MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra | (i) Common Processing (Pre and Post-processing) (ii) Machine shop services; |
| 21. | Maharashtra | Fly Ash Cluster, Chandrapur | 2010-11 | 25.02.11 | 24.02.13 | MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra | (i) Common Processing Centre (ii) Testing Laboratory |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------------------------|--|
| 22. | Maharashtra | General Engg. Cluster, Bhosari, Pune | 2012-13 | 22.04.13 | 21.04.15 | MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra | (iii) Training Centre |
| | | | | | | | (iv) Common Marketing Centre |
| | | | | | | | (i) Common Processing House |
| | | | | | | | (ii) Industrial Waste Processing Centre. |
| 23. | Maharashtra | Dal Mill Cluster, Nagpur | 2011-12 | 12.11.12 | 11.11.14 | MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra | (iii) Metrology, Metallurgy, Testing and Analysis Lab. |
| | | | | | | | (iv) Training (HR) Centre. |
| | | | | | | | (i) Raw material storage |
| | | | | | | | (ii) Testing Lab. |
| 24. | Maharashtra | Textile Cluster Malegaon, Nasik | 2011-12 | 28.08.12 | 27.08.14 | MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra | (iii) Common Processing Centre |
| | | | | | | | (i) Common Processing House. |
| | | | | | | | (ii) Testing Laboratory. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------|--|---------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|---|
| 25. | Maharashtra | Garment Cluster, Nagpur | 2011-12 | 14.03.12 | 13.03.14 | MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra | (i) Skill Training facilities (ii) Computer Aided Designing and Embroidery facilities (iii) Common Processing Centre |
| 26. | Maharashtra | Garment Cluster Ichalkaranji, District Kolhapur | 2011-12 | 24.09.12 | 23.09.14 | MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra | (i) Laboratory Testing, R and D Facilities. (ii) Design Centre (iii) Value Addition Facility. (iv) Common Processing (v) Marketing display, exhibition and sales. (vi) Common Raw Material Preparation. |
| 27. | Odisha | Cashew Cluster, Ganjam, Odisha | 2012-13 | 03.05.13 | 03.05.15 | Odisha Small Industries | (i) Common Processing Facilities |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|---------|--|--|---|--|--|
| 28. | Punjab | Mohali Hitech Metal Cluster at Mohali, Punjab | 2011-12 | 03.07.13 | 03.07.15 | Chief Coordinator Udyog Sahayak, Chandigarh | Corporation Limited (OSIC), Cuttack | (ii) Storage/Warehouse unit (iii) Common value added products development centre (iv) Common cashew shell oil extraction centre. (v) Common Cashew Packaging Centre |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | Rice mill Cluster, Thanjavur | 2013-14 | Approved in meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date of issue of final approval | TANSIDCO, Chennai | | (i) R and D facility (ii) Training (iii) Mini Tool Room (i) Common Processing Facilities (ii) Testing Facility (iii) Training Facility |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|------------|---|---------|--|---|-------------------|--|
| 30. | Tamil Nadu | Plastic Cluster, Chennai, Kancheepuram | 2013-14 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 2 years from date of issue of final approval | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Common Processing Centre (ii) Testing Facilities (iii) A Centre for training |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | Steel Product Fabrication Cluster, Salem | 2012-13 | 03.05.13 | 03.05.15 | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Common Processing Centre (ii) Tool room (iii) Testing Lab |
| 32. | Tamil Nadu | Starch and Sago Cluster (Phase-II) at Salem and Namakkal | 2012-13 | 15.05.13 | 15.05.15 | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Laboratory equipments (ii) Common Packaging Facilities (iii) Conveyors for loading/ unloading of |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|--|---------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------|--|-------|
| 33. | Tamil Nadu | Ceramic Cluster, Vridhachalam | 2008-09 | 09.06.10 | 1 year from 1st release | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Tunnel Kiln (ii) Common Processing Facilities | bags. |
| 34. | Tamil Nadu | Bricks Cluster, Tirunelveli | 2009-10 | 19.04.10 | 1 year from 1st release | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Common Processing (ii) Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (iii) Training Centre | |
| 35. | Tamil Nadu | Engineering Cluster, Hosur | 2010-11 | 13.04.11 | 1 year from 1st release | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Common Metal Processing Facilities (ii) Testing cum calibration centre (iii) Training centre for skill up-gradation | |
| 36. | Tamil Nadu | Engineering Cluster, Ranipet, Vellore Distt. | 2010-11 | 04.03.11 | 1 year from 1st release | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Training Facility (ii) Lab facility for testing (iii) Research and Development facility | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|------------|---|---------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | (iv) Facility for complimenting the process at the firm level for high-end job works. |
| 37. | Tamil Nadu | Printing, Cluster, Sivakasi, Virudhnagar | 2010-11 | 03.02.11 | 1 year from 1st release | TANSIDCO, Chennai | Common Processing Facilities |
| 38. | Tamil Nadu | Rice Mill Cluster, Keelapavoor | 2010-11 | 04.04.11 | 1 year from 1st release | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Common Processing (Solvent Extraction Plant) Centre (ii) Training Centre |
| 39. | Tamil Nadu | Singai Coir Cluster, Singampunari | 2008-09 | 13.09.10 | 1 year from 1st release | Coir Board, Cochin | (i) PVC Tuffed Mat Unit (ii) R and D Centre for Testing, Designing and Development |
| 40. | Tamil Nadu | Wet Grinder Industry Cluster, | 2004-05 | Approved in 9th meeting of | | TANSIDCO, Chennai | (i) Common Processing Facilities |

| | Coimbatore | Steering Committee held on 28.2.05 | | | | (ii) Design and develop- ment facility (iii) Plastic Testing equipment |
|-----|---------------|--|---------|--|----------|---|
| 41. | Tamil Nadu | Printing Cluster, Krishnagiri | 2011-12 | 28.08.12 | 28.08.14 | (i) Pre-press activities such as design and computer-to-plate facilities. (ii) Common Processing Facilities |
| 42. | Tamil Nadu | Rice Mill Cluster, Alangulam, Tirunelveli | 2012-13 | 21.01.13 | 21.01.15 | (i) Common Processing Facilities (ii) SILO Storage (iii) Training Centre |
| 43. | Uttar Pradesh | Modern Carpet Backing Plant for Tufted Carpets, Bhadohi | 2007-08 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 31.12.13 | Backing Plants (5 nos.) 9'x12', 6'x9', 8'x5', 6'x3', 2'x3' and other standards accessories/assets for 6 lakh sq. mt. Carpet |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|--------------------------|---------|---|----------|---|---|
| 44. | Uttar Pradesh | Scissors Cluster, Meerut | 2009-10 | Approved in 33rd meeting of Steering Committee held on 14.06.13 | 30.06.14 | The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), Noida | backing, Training facilities and Testing facilities. Modern forging presses and dies to produce semi - finished (dimensionally near finished) instruments, Training Cell for basic training in CAD /CAM in fonging technology, Raw material bank , for high quality raw materials by either association or Consortium/SPV, Marketing Assistance Cell for domestic and international markets. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--|---------|----------|----------|--|--|
| 45. | Uttar Pradesh | Stainless Steel, Brass and German Utensils Cluster, Mirzapur | 2012-13 | 14.01.13 | 14.01.15 | UPTPA, Kanpur, Govt. of UP | Common Casting Unit, Common Rolling Unit, Common finishing and Polishing Unit, Common Testing Laboratory. |
| 46. | West Bengal | National Programme for Technology Upgradation of Brass and Bell Metal Industry/ Artisan Enterprises in Khagra and others Areas in the WB and Neighbouring States | 2007-08 | 31.08.08 | 08.09.11 | UNIDO | Marketing support, process demonstration , raw materials supply, consultancy , training , testing, product design and development, quality management. |
| 47. | West Bengal | Fan Manufacturing Cluster, Kolkata | 2010-11 | 07.06.11 | 7.06.13 | West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of | (i) Air Delivery Room, Anemometer Analogue, Stop Watch, Angle |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|
| | | | | | | West Bengal | <p>Protractor, Multimeter and Ohms meter Digital, High voltage Tester, Megger, Tachometer, Digital and Analogue Watt Meter, A.C. Earthing Tester, Ten Pin, Humidity Chamber, Impact Tester, Tensile Tester, Torsion Tester, Mechanical Endurance Tester, High Voltage Tester etc.,</p> <p>(ii) In addition, the CNC Turning Machine will be installed for development of proto types while High end Computer with</p> |

peripherals, UPS and necessary software will be installed for computer aided design (CAD) of fans of different types.

The Armature Winding Machine will also be installed for winding of high purity copper wire on the rotor.

(i) Testing facilities consisting of chemical lab, mechanical and NDT lab and pollution lab,

(ii) Machine shop facility consisting of planning machines, shapers, radial drilling machines, slotting machines, precision central lathe machines,

West Bengal State
Export Promotion
Society, Govt. of
West Bengal

31.03.14

29.07.11

2010-11

Re-Rolling Mills
Cluster, Howrah

48. West Bengal

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | horizontal, boring machines, etc., (iii) Raw materials processing consisting of coreless furnace. |
| 49. | West Bengal | Silver Filigree Cluster, Magrahat | 2011-12 | 29.07.11 | 29.07.13 | West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal | Accurate tooling as per their designs, Melting / Casting of alloys with certified composition, Fine wire drawing, Ultrasonic cleaning, Modern pollution free polisher, Modern testing facility, Design of the filligree items as per the creativity of the artisans. |
| 50. | West Bengal | Zari Embroidery | 2011-12 | 28.08.12 | 28.08.14 | West Bengal State | The CFC will be instru- |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|----------|----------|--|---|
| Cluster, South 24 Parganas | Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal | mental in providing umbrella facilities like raw- material bank, machination facilities in the form of centralized facility. These includes testing cum quality control, Centralized facility or critical processing of raw materials, Common packaging and branding facility etc. | | | | |
| 51. West Bengal | Honey Processing Cluster Malda | 2011-12 | 27.06.12 | 27.06.14 | West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal | (i) Value addition by withering moisture content by modern and efficient machinery instead of primitive process now being |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | adopted and reducing loss and specification, (ii) Testing Lab evidently required for mechanical processing, (iii) Introduction of new products like Pollen bread, royal jelly polish and even bee-venom having high demand in international market, (iv) Automatic packaging and labeling machines will be used to produce more at lesser time and to maintain uniformity and attraction in the |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|--|--|--|---|--|
| | product packaging | | | | | | | | (v) Production of comb foundation sheet on service basis | |
| | | | | | | | | | (vi) Sales outlet at the CFC place to increase the sales volume of the cluster. | |
| 52. | West Bengal | Roofing Tiles Cluster, Bankura | 2012-13 | 03.10.12 | 03.10.14 | West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal | Modern Kiln, R and D for new product, Training and testing activities. | | | |
| 53. | West Bengal | Lead Acid Battery Silliguri | 2012-13 | 01.02.13 | 1.02.15 | West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal | (i) Waste Battery recycling plant to yield quality oxide, lead alloy and refined lead (ii) Component plate development facility | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|----------------|--|---------|----------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | (iii) Testing lab. for raw material as well as finished battery. |
| 54. | West Bengal | Plastic Processing Cluster, Dabgram, Rajganj, Jalpaiguri | 2012-13 | 16.05.13 | 16.05.15 | West Bengal State Export Promotion Society, Govt. of West Bengal | PLC Controlled Screw milling lathe, Precision Lathe, Honing, Milling, Radial Drill, Hard Chroming, Gas nitrating, Rubberising, Cutting, Welding, Product Testing etc. |
| 55. | Madhya Pradesh | | | | No CFCs approved/implemented so far. | | |

Negative growth in crude oil production

273. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crude oil production registered a negative growth of 4.0 per cent in February, 2013 compared to its 0.3 per cent growth in February, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government is proposing any measures to increase the crude oil production in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The crude oil production in the country registered a negative growth of 4.0 percent in February, 2013 compared to its 0.3 percent growth in February 2012. The details of the crude oil production in the country during the month of February, 2011, February, 2012 and February, 2013 is given below:

| | In Thousand Metric Tonnes | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | February, 2011 | February, 2012 | February, 2013 |
| Oil Production | 2987.06 | 2995 | 2876.03 |
| % Change | | 0.3% | (-) 4.0% |

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

(d) and (e) Several measures have been taken by the Government/Oil PSUs to accelerate the production of crude oil in the country, which includes the following:

- (i) Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through future New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds.
- (ii) Introducing Policy/Guidelines allowing exploration in existing Mining Lease (ML) areas with certain conditions.
- (iii) Implementation of New Technologies such as horizontal well drilling etc.
- (iv) Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/ Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques for increasing recovery factor from existing fields.

New LPG connections in Maharashtra

274. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the area-wise details of the new LPG connections for people and dealership opened in Maharashtra during last year; and

(b) the details of the proposed LPG dealership in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The total number of new LPG connections released and number of distributorships opened by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during the year 2012-13 and the period from Apr-June 2013 in the State of Maharashtra is as under:

| Period | New connections released | Distributorship Commissioned |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2012-13 | 13.56 Lakhs | 77 |
| Apr-June 2013 | 4.14 Lakhs | 19 |

As on 01.07.2013, OMCs have advertised to open 68 Regular and 174 Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitarak (RGGLV) LPG distributorships in the State of Maharashtra out of which Letter of Intent (LoI) have been issued to 18 and 40 respectively.

Countrywide survey for assessing LPG consumption

275. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a countrywide survey to assess average annual consumption of cylinders per connection particularly in the rural and urban areas; area-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the report received so far; and

(c) if not, by when such a survey will be conducted, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh including in the agency areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that they have not conducted any survey to assess average annual consumption of LPG cylinders per connection and there is no proposal to conduct State-wise survey including for the State of Andhra Pradesh to assess the same.

Manipulation of electronic meters by petroleum dealers

276. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and State Governments on the fact that, by manipulating electronic meters by some petroleum dealers, consumers are getting lesser quantity of petroleum products for which they are paying money;

- (b) whether the Ministry has received any representation in this regard;
- (c) if so, the action taken by the Ministry thereon; and
- (d) whether the Ministry has approached or going to approach the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and State Governments to curb these activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Representations/ complaints are forwarded to Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for investigation/ redressal at their end. OMCs while carrying out surprise inspections periodically at ROs check for short measurement and take action as per the Marketing Discipline Guidelines. OMCs have terminated 83 ROs on account of established cases of short delivery with tampering of dispensing units of ROs during last three years and current year up to June 2013.

(d) OMCs have reported that a meeting was held on 06.08.2008 at Marketing Head Quarter of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Mumbai under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India to discuss ways and means to prevent fraudulent practices in the digital dispensing pumps. Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issued recommendations *vide* its letter dated 26.07.2012 for implementation to Controllers of Legal Metrology of all States/Union Territories (UTs) on Dip Switch sealing.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution have further issued instructions dated 18.06.2013 to the Controller of Legal Metrology for strict compliance of the rules and penalty in the Legal Metrology Act to stop fraudulent practices at petrol/diesel dispensers so that consumers get correct quantity.

Adherence to Government safety rules by petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh

†277. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh where Government's paradigm regarding security and consumer services are being followed;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of persons or agencies responsible for maintaining this; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for ensuring security at such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have 5392 Retail Outlets (ROs) in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on 01.07.2013. All the ROs are required to be provided with public conveniences and consumer services such as density kits, filter paper, 5 litre measures etc. Few ROs may lack some provisions of public conveniences facility due to space constraints.

The responsibility of providing consumer services lies with the dealers of the retail outlet under supervision of the Area Field Officer and concerned Divisional/ State Officers of the concerned OMC and action is taken under Market Discipline Guidelines (MDG) on breach of its provisions.

Increase in prices of petroleum products

278. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of increase in price of petrol, diesel, kerosene, CNG and LPG since May, 2013 so far, item-wise;
- (b) the reasons for increase in price of petroleum products, increase-wise and item-wise; and
- (c) the details of fresh steps Government would take to check price rise of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The price of Petrol has been made market determined *w.e.f.* 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions. As per information

furnished by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the revision in retail selling price of Petrol at Delhi since 1.5.2013 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

The details of revision in retail selling price (RSP) of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since 1.5.2013 are given in the Statement -II (*See* below).

As regards the retail price of CNG in any city, it is fixed by the City Gas Distributor (CGD) entity operating in the city. The price of CNG is not decided or approved by the Government. The CGD entity uses a varying mix of domestic gas, Long-term RLNG and spot RLNG. The price of CNG is a function of the weighted average of the price of gas (domestic gas/RLNG/Spot LNG), operating expenses, various Central, State and Local taxes and levies.

(b) and (c) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. There has been no increase in the prices of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG since 25th June, 2011. A cap of 6 cylinders per annum to each consumer was applied on subsidized domestic LPG *w.e.f.* 14th September 2012. This has, however, been raised to 9 cylinders per annum as per decision taken in CCPA meeting on 17th January, 2013. However, in order to reduce the under recovery of the OMCs, the Government has, *inter-alia*, authorized the OMCs to increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders.

As per the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1.8.2013, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 9.29/litre on sale of Diesel (to retail consumers), Rs. 33.54/ litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 412.00 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

The primary objective behind the pricing reforms undertaken by the Government is the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes and for ensuring the country's energy security in the long term.

Statement - I*Revision in Retail Selling Price of Petrol* since 1.5.2013 in Delhi*

| Date | Retail Selling Price (Rs/litre) |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Price as on | |
| 01.05.2013 | 63.09 |
| 01.06.2013 | 63.99 |
| 16.06.2013 | 66.39 |
| 29.06.2013 | 68.58 |
| 15.07.2013 | 70.44 |
| 01.08.2013 | 71.28 |
| Current Price | 71.28 |
| *as per IOCL | |

Statment - II*Revision in Retail Selling Price of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG since 1.5.2013*

| Date | Diesel (to retail consumers)* (Rs./litre) | PDS Kerosene 14.96 | Subsidized Domestic LPG (Rs./14.2 kg. cylinder) |
|--------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Prices as on | | | |
| 01.05.2013 | 48.67 | 14.96 | 410.50 |
| 11.05.2013 | 49.69 | | |
| 01.06.2013 | 50.25 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 01.07.2013 | 50.26 | | |
| 02.07.2013 | 50.84 | | |
| 01.08.2013 | 51.40 | | |
| | 51.40 | 14.96 | 410.50 |

*as per IOCL

Debt burden of IOCL

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an outside burden of Rs. 90,000 crores on Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) on interest basis as on 31st March, 2013;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a huge burden on IOCL;

(c) the structure for clearance of this burden and by when and whether any time schedule has been finalized; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The total borrowings of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) amounted to Rs. 80,894 crores as on 01.03.2013.

(b) to (d) The reasons for such high borrowings of IOC include increasing under-recoveries and delay in getting subsidy combined with the depreciation of Rupee against the US Dollar.

As and when the cash compensation in lieu of under-recoveries is received from Government of India (GOI), the total amount of borrowings is reduced by that amount.

Prioritization of sectors for allocation of D-6 Gas

280. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that based on recommendation from Group of Ministers, priority has been finalized for allocation of D-6 gas for various sectors;

(b) whether small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have been included under the priority list;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested Government to include SME sector in the priority list; and

(d) if so, the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) yes, Sir. City Gas Distribution (CGD) networks for industrial and commercial customers is listed after the core sector in the priority list. The CGD entities supply gas to Small and Medium Enterprises.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat has requested for allocation of domestic gas for City Gas Distribution entities in Gujarat.

(d) Out of the total APM gas allocation of 119.5 MMSCMD in the country, the allocation of Gujarat has been around 24.5 MMSCMD, which is the highest allocation for any State. Similarly, in case of KG-D6 gas, out of the total firm allocation of 63.171 MMSCMD, allocation of the State of Gujarat has been the highest at 23.36 MMSCMD. Under the allocation of domestic gas produced from blocks under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) for commercial utilization, 0.327 MMSCMD of KG-D6 gas has been allocated to various City Gas entities operating in the State of Gujarat for CNG and Domestic PNG use. Further, the EGoM has allocated 2.165 MMSCMD on fall back basis to City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities for supply to industrial and commercial consumers who consume less than 50,000 SCMD. Out of the above allocation of 2.165 MMSCMD, the State of Gujarat has been allocated 0.875 MMSCMD.

New price fixation formula for natural gas

281. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to adopt a new Price Fixation Formula for natural gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the cost of production of one mmbtu of natural gas in India; and
- (d) the change in price in natural gas since 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April, 2014 for a period of 5 years. The details are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(c) The cost of production of natural gas depends on several factors such as size of the reservoir, geological and reservoir parameters, extraction technologies being used and type of oil, availability of infrastructures and services, location of the block/field (onland, offshore, deepwater), transportation facilities for natural gas etc.

During the year 2011-12, the average cost of per mmbtu natural gas production in major fields under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime varied from US\$ 1.71/mmbtu to US\$ 3.75/mmbtu excluding statutory levies. However, if statutory levies are included the production cost varies from US\$ 2.24/mmbtu to US\$ 4.27/mmbtu respectively. This does not include the cost of exploration in relinquished blocks/fields. The cost of production of natural gas by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) (Excl JVs) for 2011-12 is US\$ 3.59/mmbtu. The average estimated cost of production of natural gas for the current financial year for Oil India Limited (OIL) is ~ US\$ 3.2/mmbtu.

- (d) The sale and pricing of natural gas under the PSC regime and Coal Bed

Methane (CBM) Contract regime is governed by the relevant provisions in the PSC as well as the period of gas sales agreement with the buyers. Under the PSC regime, the gas price in the major gas producing fields varied from US\$ 2.8/mmbtu to US\$ 4.6/mmbtu in 2005-06 to US\$ 3.5 /mmbtu to US\$ 6.79/mmbtu in 2011-12.

Statement

The highlights of gas pricing guidelines approved by CCEA are as under:

- Domestic natural gas pricing will be based on the methodology suggested by the Rangarajan Committee.
- These guidelines will be applicable to all natural gas produced domestically, irrespective of the source, whether conventional, shale, CBM etc. These guidelines shall apply from 1st April 2014 with the exemption of cases.
- These guidelines shall not be applicable where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. These guidelines shall also not be applicable where the contract provides a specific formula for natural gas price indexation/fixation.
- The prices will be applicable to all consuming sectors uniformly.
- Applicable for natural gas produced by ONGC/OIL from their nominated fields.
- Gas price would be notified on quarterly basis.
- These policy guidelines shall be applicable for five year period from April 2014.

The gas price computation is to be considered in three parts-

- (a) Calculation of weighted average Netback prices for all Indian Imports.
- (e) Calculation of World weighted average gas prices for Henry HUB, National Balancing Point (NBP) and Japan imported gas Netback Price.
- (f) Average of (a) and (b) mentioned above will give the gas price for Indian producers.

Households with multiple LPG and PNG connections

282. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any independent survey to estimate LPG and PNG coverage in the States;

(b) whether Government is aware that there are households having multiple LPG and PNG connections; and

(c) if so, the number of households having multiple connections against the total number of LPG and PNG connections, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that they have not conducted any survey to estimate LPG and PNG coverage in the States. However, OMCs do have an electronic database of all LPG consumers.

(b) and (c) Yes, As and when, the multiple connections are detected/noticed, the same are blocked and finally terminated after following due process. No supplies are made against blocked connections. The State-wise details of number of multiple connections blocked/terminated is given in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of number of households having multiple connections is as under:

| State/UT | No. of connections blocked | | No. of connections terminated | |
|------------|--|---|--|---|
| | On account of multiple LPG connections | on account of customers having both LPG/PNG connections | on account of multiple LPG connections | on account of customers having both LPG/PNG connections |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Chandigarh | 30147 | 0 | 749 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Delhi | 258350 | 175237 | 36785 | 52889 |
| Haryana | 194968 | 1790 | 5529 | 829 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 163156 | 0 | 2119 | 0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 128553 | 0 | 407 | 0 |
| Punjab | 221723 | 0 | 24853 | 0 |
| Rajasthan | 205558 | 61 | 3101 | 0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 960900 | 28601 | 25288 | 17016 |
| Uttanchal | 515841 | 0 | 1793 | 0 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 18342 | 0 | 41 | 0 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 28474 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Assam | 316258 | 890 | 205 | 42 |
| Bihar | 212027 | 0 | 9532 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 176607 | 0 | 13593 | 0 |
| Manipur | 48298 | 0 | 61 | 0 |
| Meghalaya | 26528 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mizoram | 58549 | 0 | 180 | 0 |
| Nagaland | 36257 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Odisha | 177934 | 0 | 5982 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Sikkim | 105608 | 0 | 12000 | 0 |
| Tripura | 60156 | 1398 | 112 | 113 |
| West Bengal | 428821 | 0 | 24966 | 0 |
| Chattisgarh | 65891 | 0 | 3651 | 0 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 441 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Daman and Diu | 17273 | 0 | 94 | 0 |
| Goa | 29767 | 0 | 1054 | 0 |
| Gujarat | 227318 | 464922 | 49223 | 88701 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 483060 | 437 | 11433 | 55 |
| Maharashtra | 267342 | 546246 | 15166 | 142807 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 525612 | 179 | 31489 | 34 |
| Karnataka | 115776 | 0 | 16559 | 0 |
| Kerala | 225725 | 0 | 34429 | 0 |
| Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Puducherry | 3307 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Tamil Nadu | 188710 | 0 | 90577 | 0 |
| ALL INDIA | 6523277 | 1219761 | 421023 | 302486 |

Excise duty exemption for Rajasthan refinery

†283.DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has decided to provided exemption in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

excise duty to Rajasthan Refinery as per the recommendations of Tripathi Committee;

- (b) if so, the detailed blueprint of the said scheme; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) (a) to (c) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has informed that no exemption in Excise Duty has been provided by Central Government for the proposed Rajasthan Refinery.

Fire at IOC's storage tank at Hazira

284. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a major fire broke out at Indian Oil Corporation's (IOC) storage tank at Hazira near Surat on 6 January, 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;
- (c) the human casualty in the fire and compensation paid thereof;
- (d) the total loss to the exchequer in this fire; and
- (e) the action the Oil Company had taken or will take to book the culprits responsible for this loss and also that such incidents may not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There was a fire incident at around 12.30 hrs on 5th January 2013 at Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)'s Oil Terminal at Hazira. The fire was extinguished on 8th January, 2013 at around 0700 hrs. As per Oil Industry Safety Directorate (ISOD), the primary cause of the incident was seepage in roof pontoons of MS tank which resulted in the formation of flammable hydrocarbon mixture in the pontoons, that got ignited during repair works being done by contractor's workers attempting to repair the leaky pontoon.

(c) IOCL has reported that three contractor hired workmen died in the accident and as per report from police, two are missing. Payment of *ex-gratia* of Rs. 5 lakh each, to next of kin, of the three deceased workmen and the two missing workmen, has been done by IOCL.

(d) As reported by IOCL, loss to the tune of Rs. 98 crore has been estimated due to the fire.

(e) The Inter Disciplinary Enquiry Committee constituted under the aegis of OISD for investigating the incident, has submitted its report. The Committee has given several recommendations to prevent the reoccurrence of such incidents. IOCL has informed that disciplinary action has also been initiated against 14 officers.

Increase in sale price of gas in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during 2004, sale price of gas in the country was fixed at 1.8 dollar per mmbtu or the British thermal unit administrative price mechanism system by ONGC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that price has been increased a number of times since then up to June, 2013; and

(d) if so, the details of amount and time of increase in this price and reasons of each price increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The sale price of Administered Pricing Mechanism gas produced from nominated blocks of National Oil Companies *viz.*, ONGC and OIL was Rs. 2850/MSCM (considering net calorific value of gas as 10,000 Kcal/SCM) during 2004.

(c) and (d) The details of APM gas price revision since 2004 along with reasons are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| Effective date of increase in price | Consumers | Applicable Price (Rs./MSCM or\$/MMBTU) | Reasons for Increase |
|--|---|---|--|
| 01.07.2005 | Power, Fertilizers, specific and users committed under court orders and small scale consumers having allocation up to 50,000 SCMD | Rs. 3200/MSCM* | (i) To move towards a market determined price in a phased manner. (ii) To provide reasonable rate of return on investment made by NOCs. |
| Mid night of 5th/6th June -2006 | City Gas Distribution Projects and small consumers having allocation up to 50,000 SCMD | Rs. 3840/MSCM* | To move towards a market determined price in a phased manner. |
| 01.06.2010 (in case of City Gas Distribution Projects from 08.06.2010) | Power, Fertilizers, specific and users committed under court orders and small scale consumers having allocation up to 50,000 SCMD | \$4.20/MMBTU | (i) To align with market price of gas. (ii) To provide better remuneration to NOCs. |

(MSCM=1000 SCM).

*The price is excluding royalty and at net calorific value of 10,000 Kcal/SCM.

The applicable APM price for APM consumers in North Eastern region is 60% of above prices.

Consumers other than Power, Fertilizers, and specific end users committed

under court orders and small scale consumers having allocation up to 50,000 SCMD (who are not entitled for APM gas but are getting APM gas supplies due to existing supply linkage and operational requirement) get supply of APM gas at market Determined Price (MDP).

Removing of subsidies from petroleum products

286. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has removed or planning to remove subsidies on all petroleum products;
- (b) if so, the details of the subsidy policy of Government, product-wise;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any study to find the effect of such a step on the people and economy;
- (d) if so, the details of the study; 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) Based on the recommendation of the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh to advice on a viable and sustainable system of pricing of petroleum products, the Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and market conditions.

Further, pursuant to the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) in its meeting held on 17th January 2013, the Government has authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders, and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at non-subsidized market determined price, with immediate effect.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the prices of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG. As per the Refinery Gate Price (RGP) effective 1.8.2013, the OMCs are incurring under-recovery of Rs. 9.29/litre on sale of Diesel (to retail consumers), Rs. 33.54/ litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 412.00 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

(c) to (e) The Committee constituted by the Government in the past *i.e.*, Kirit Parikh Committee, 2009 and Kelkar Committee, 2012 had reviewed the impact of subsidy on people and economy.

The Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh observed in their report submitted in February 2010 that Petrol being largely an item of final consumption has a very limited impact on inflation. As regards Diesel, the committee observed that Diesel is used in several sectors, *inter-alia*, in agriculture sector, as fuel in the transport sector, for generation of power, industrial usage, etc. Any increase in diesel prices, therefore, has a cascading effect on inflation.

The Kelkar committee report on 'Road Map for Fiscal Consolidation' (September 2012) has, *inter-alia*, recommended the following:

- (i) Even if Diesel price is not fully deregulated at this stage, the price adjustment should be done in small successive steps and the Government should move to complete deregulation of Diesel as early as possible.
- (ii) To eliminate half of the Diesel per unit subsidy during this year itself by March 31, 2013 and the remaining during next fiscal year.
- (iii) To eliminate the LPG subsidy by 2014-15 by reducing it by 25 percent this year, with the remaining 75% reduction over the next 2 years.
- (iv) Smaller and more frequent price revisions should be taken as necessary and it should be left to the discretion of the OMCs.
- (v) The strategy that the Government should adopt is to keep adjusting the

price on a regular basis in incremental steps towards eventual deregulation of Diesel and an affordable level of subsidy on LPG and Kerosene.

- (vi) Regarding LPG, quick decision should be taken to cap the number of subsidized cylinders.

Setting up of additional LNG terminals

287. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current LNG import capacity of India;
- (b) the current capacity of regassification facilities, Terminal-wise;
- (c) whether Government will agree to set up additional LNG terminals;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government will set up regassification terminals; 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) The current LNG import and regasification capacity, terminal-wise is as under:

| LNG terminal | Import/Regasification capacity (in mmtpa) |
|--------------|---|
| Dahej | 10 |
| Hazira | 3.6 |
| Dabhol | 1.2 |

(c) to (f) Government has no role in setting up of LNG import/regasification terminals. Decision to set up R-LNG terminals is taken by companies based on techno-commercial considerations.

Involvement of officials in oil Adulteration cases

‡288. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of officers/employees of the Petroleum Ministry apprehended in the cases of allegedly selling adulterated products in collusion with dealers;
- (b) the action taken against them so far; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There is no established case of involvement of any officers/employees of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in sale of adulterated products in collusion with its dealers during last three years and in current year up to June 2013.

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

Oil reserves for ensuring energy security

‡289. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has established crucial oil reserves to ensure the energy securities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is sufficient to tackle any emergency situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at three locations viz. Visakhapatnam (storage capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (storage capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (storage capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Integrated Energy Policy (2008) approved by the Government has, *inter-alia* recommended that "a reserve, equivalent to 90 days of oil imports should be maintained for strategic-cum-buffer stock purposes and/or buy options for emergency supplies from neighboring large storages such as those available in Singapore. The buffer stocks should be used to address short-term price volatility...". The country currently has approximately 72 days of crude oil and petroleum products cover on import basis. In order to further increase the Strategic crude oil storage capacity, ISPRL has undertaken a detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of crude oil storages in Phase-II at four locations *viz.* Bikaner, Rajkot, Chandikhol and Padur.

Lobbies against stopping of oil imports

290. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is facing lobbies that do not want India to stop importing oil;
- (b) whether the Ministry is also facing constant threats from lobbies who want to have their way; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action Government is taking to sideline the lobbies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

- (c) Does not arise.

Shareholding of GAIL in China gas

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

- (a) whether the Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) is having share holding in China Gas;

(b) if so, the quantum of GAIL's share in this company and how much amount was spent on this share holding and when;

(c) whether Government has any plan to sale GAIL's holding in China Gas; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) GAIL (India) Ltd. made an investment of Rs. 137 crore by acquiring 210 million shares of China Gas in 2005.

(c) and (d) The board of GAIL (India) Ltd has accorded approval to partially divest its equity stake in China Gas for recoupment of entire initial investment, while retaining the strategic advantage as envisaged at the time of initial investment.

Gas output in D6 Block of KG basin

292. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is of the opinion that Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) is not producing sufficient or desired MMSCMD of gas in a day from its D6 block of KG Basin;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is not offering enough price to justify its investments further; 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) The year-wise actual gas production from D1, D3 and MA fields in the KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block, operated by RIL, *vis-a-vis* the targets approved in the Field Development Plans (FDP) of these fields are as under:

(in MMSCMD)

| Year | AIDP | Actual |
|-----------------------------|-------|--------|
| 2008-09* | 2.52 | 0.405 |
| 2009-10 | 33.83 | 41.39 |
| 2010-11 | 62.10 | 55.89 |
| 2011-12 | 70.38 | 42.65 |
| 2012-13 | 86.73 | 26.07 |
| 2013-14 (till June, 2013 | 86.92 | 15.32 |

Note: *During 2008-09, associated gas production was only from MA field, which was re-injected back to the reservoir.

The decline in gas production from KG-D6 block is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Out of a total 18 gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields, 9 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of a 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field, 2 oil/gas producers have ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

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

- (i) Substantial variance in Reservoir Behavior and character has been observed *vis-a-vis* the prediction, and there seem to be reservoir constants in achieving the gas production rates.

- (ii) Pressure decline is several times higher than originally envisaged.
- (iii) Early water production in some of the wells was not predicted in initial reservoir simulations, though overall field water production is small.

Further, the gas production from D1 and D3 fields was much less than the production rates approved in the Field Development Plan (FDP). The Contractor had set up production facilities (in a cost recoverable manner) for approved production of 80 MMSCMD, but he failed to adhere to the approved Field Development Plan both in terms of gas production rate as well as drilling and putting on stream the required number of wells, even after repeated reminders. The Government, in May, 2012, issued notice for proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. The issue is currently under arbitration.

(c) and (d) No Sir, the price is determined in accordance with provisions of Production Sharing Contract.

Audit of KG-D6 block by CAG

293. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) The reaction of his Ministry to the complaint made by CAG that RIL is stalling audit of KG-D6 Block;
- (b) The details of financial and other records sought by CAG and refused to submit by RIL;
- (c) The reasons behind RIL's refusal to submit the same; and
- (d) The manner in which his Ministry would work as the coordinator between CAG and RIL for early completion of audit of KG-D6 Block?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Ministry has taken seriously the issue raised by Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in audit of KG-D6 block. Initially there were certain issues being raised by the Operator *i.e.* RIL relating to scope and coverage of audit to be conducted by the CAG. Due to

this, there was a delay in taking up the audit. However, these issues have since been resolved with continuous engagement of Government with audit as well as the Operator. Consequently, RIL has agreed to provide access to all records and cooperate unconditionally with regard to performance audit of the block KG-DWN-98/3. Audit by the CAG is currently under progress.

(b) Office of CAG has informed to the MOPNG that out of 96 audit requisition issued by them, reply in respect of 28 are either not received or is partially received.

(c) RIL has replied that the pending information was being collected and would be provided when it is ready.

(d) Audit of KG-D6 block is a Time Bound Process therefore, Ministry has directed on July 22nd, 2013 to RIL to provide record as early as possible as agreed by RIL to provide the same earlier.

Increase in price of domestic gas

294. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to double the price of domestic gas to 8.4 dollar a unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof and under what formula this price was fixed;

(c) whether it is a fact that this steep price increase will have its impact on the prices of power, CNG and fertilizer; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014 for a period of 5 years. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The highlights of gas pricing guidelines approved by CCEA are as under :

- Domestic natural gas pricing will be based on the methodology suggested by the Rangarajan Committee.
- These guidelines will be applicable to all natural gas produced domestically, irrespective of the source, whether conventional, shale, CBM etc. These guidelines shall apply from 1st April 2014 with the exemption of cases.
- These guidelines shall not be applicable where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. These guidelines shall also not be applicable where the contract provides a specific formula for natural gas price indexation/fixation.
- The prices will be applicable to all consuming sectors uniformly.
- Applicable for natural gas produced by ONGC/OIL from their nominated fields.
- Gas price would be notified on quarterly basis.
- These policy guidelines shall be applicable for five year period from April 2014.

The gas price computation is to be considered in three parts:

- (a) Calculation of weighted average Netback prices for all Indian Imports.
- (b) Calculation of World weighted average gas prices for Henry HUB, National Balancing Point (NBP) and Japan imported gas Netback Price.

Average of (a) and (b) mentioned above will give the gas price for Indian producers.

Statement-II***Impact of steep price increase on fertilizer CNG and Power*****Impact on Fertilizer price**

With the price of gas increasing by US\$ 1.00/MMBTU, the additional cost of production of urea will increase by US\$. 24.893/MT. So, the additional liability of subsidy on the Government account towards domestic urea would be Rs. 24.893/MT approx. So long as the MRP of urea is not increased by the Government, there will be no impact on the farmers.

Impact on CNG Price

City Gas Distribution entities determine the retail selling price of CNG on the basis of weighted average cost of natural gas from different sources, operating expenses and applicable taxes and duties. Different entities use different proportion of domestic gas and RLNG. Hence, it is difficult to quantify the extent of increase in price of CNG due to hike in price of domestic gas.

However, if it is presumed that the CGD entity is operating entirely on domestic gas, the impact of \$ 1/mmbtu increase in price of domestic gas would result in a price hike of Rs. 2.93/kg. of CNG.

Impact on Power Price

The increase in gas prices by one US\$ per MMBTU will increase the electricity cost by Rs. 0.45 per unit depending upon dollar exchange rate as estimated by Ministry of Power. The impact of increase of gas price and likely measures to minimize the burden on power sector is being carried out by Ministry of Power.

Increase in price of natural gas

295. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has increased price of natural gas;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for increase in the prices of natural gas; and
- (d) the impact of this increase on the prices of CNG power tariff and fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014 for a period of 5 years. The details are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement Appended to the answer to U.S.Q. No. 294 (Pt. (a) and (b))]

(c) Price revision of KG-DWN-98/3 is due in April, 2014. Gas price approval for GSPC block KG-DWN-2001/3 is pending with Government Further, Gas price approval under NELP needs to be done objectively and uniformly.

(d) Details are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement Appended to the answer to U.S.Q. No. 294 (Pt (c) and (d))]

Increase in power generation in Rajasthan

†296. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the break-up of the quantum of increase in power generation in Rajasthan between 2010-13;
- (b) the quantum of funds provided by the Central Government during the last financial year 2012-13 and the current financial year for making the State self-sufficient in power production, head-wise; and
- (c) whether the State Government has utilized the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) Power generation in Rajasthan has increased by 20.18% in the year 2012-13 w.r.t. 2010-11. The details of Sector-wise, Category-wise and station-wise breakup of the quantum of increase in power generation by power plants located in Rajasthan from 2010-11 to 2012-13 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Funds have not been provided by Central Government during 2012-13 and the current financial year for power production. The power production cost is recovered through generation tariff.

Statement

Category-wise, Sector-wise and Station-wise Power generation by Power Plants located in Rajasthan from 2010-11 to 2012-13

| Category | sector | Name of the station | Actual Generation in MU | | % Increase of 2012-13 wrt 2010-11 |
|----------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | 2012-13 | 2010-11 | |
| Hydro | State | Jawahar Sagar HPS | 275.12 | 146.48 | 87.82 |
| | | mahi bajaj HPS | 204.19 | 69.26 | 194.82 |
| | | R P sagar HPS | 366.03 | 174.40 | 109.88 |
| | State Total | | 845.34 | 390.14 | 116.68 |
| | Central | Anta CCPP | 2176.45 | 2487.90 | -12.52 |
| Thermal | | Barsingsar Lignite | 1280.0 | 265.23 | 382.79 |
| | Central Total | | 3456.95 | 2753.13 | 25.56 |
| | State | Chhabra TPP | 2924.49 | 1247.70 | 134.39 |
| | | Dholpur CCPP | 1162.69 | 1994.87 | -41.72 |
| | | Giral TPS | 471.87 | 596.86 | -20.94 |
| | | Kota TPS | 9739.64 | 9891.55 | -1.54 |
| | | Ramgarh CCPP | 497.89 | 301.13 | 65.34 |
| | | Suratgarh TPS | 10570.32 | 9409.81 | 12.33 |
| | State Total | | 25366.90 | 23441.92 | 8.21 |
| | PVT. | Jalipa Kapurdi TPP | 3849.76 | 961.15 | 300.54 |
| Nuclear | Central | Rajasthan A.P.S. | 8846.88 | 7704.54 | 14.83 |
| TOTAL | (Rajasthan) | | 42365.83 | 35250.88 | 20.18 |

Note: Generation is from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) only from stations up to 25 MW.

Gas supply from RIL's D-6 Block

297. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central, Private and State under commissioning captive power plants dependent on gas supply from RIL's D-6 Block;

(b) the total quantity of gas allocation made to them and average off-take of RIL D-6 gas in million standard cubic metre per day (mmscmd) during the first and second quarters of 2013;

(c) the installed capacity now out of commission in public and private sectors due to stoppage/reduction of gas supply from RIL's D-6 Block; and

(d) the steps initiated to re-commission the said capacities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: (a) and (b) In case of captive power plants, Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its meeting in October, 2009 had earmarked 10 Million Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD) of gas to be allocated for captive power plants. However, in view of the reduced production from RIL's KG D-6 basin gas could not be allocated to the captive power plants. In addition, Private and State sector under construction gas based plants awaiting allocation of RIL KG D-6 gas are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) In view of the stoppage/reduction of gas supply from RIL's KG D-6 Block existing capacity of 4439 MW (as per Statement-II) entirely dependent on KG D-6 gas are stranded /out of commission (*See below*). In addition a capacity of 1334.5 MW has been commissioned but is awaiting gas allocation. (Details as given in Statement -III (*See below*).

(d) Government is making efforts for additional availability of gas to power plants and taking steps to increase domestic production of gas in the country and facilitating import of RLNG.

Statement -I

Gas based projects under advanced stage of construction and awaiting gas allocation

| Sl. No. | Name of Power Station/Agency | Capacity (MW) | Located in State |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| State sector | | | |
| 1. | Bawana CCGT | 500 | Delhi |
| 2. | Pipavav JV CCGT U2 | 351 | Gujarat |
| 3. | Dhuvaran Ext (GSECL) | 375 | Gujarat |
| | Sub Total (S.S.) | 1226 | |
| Private Sector | | | |
| 1. | Vemagiri exp by M/s GMR Rajamundry Energy Ltd. (GREL) | 768 | A.P. |
| 2. | Lanco Kondapalli Exp (St-III) | 770 | A.P. |
| 3. | Kashipur CCGT (Sravanti Energy P Ltd) I and II | 450 | Uttarakhand |
| 4. | Samalkot Expansion | 2400 | A.P. |
| 5. | CCGT by M/s Panduranga Energy Systems Pvt. Ltd (PSPL)-Ph-I | 116 | A.P. |
| 6. | CCGT by M/s Beta Infratech Private Ltd | 225 | Uttarakhand |
| 7. | CCGT by M/s Gama Infratech Pvt. Ltd | 225 | Uttarakhand |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|-------------|-------------|
| 8. | Gas Engine at Pashamylaram by Astha Power | 35 | A.P. |
| 9. | Dahej SEZ (Torrent) 3 Modules | 1200 | Gujarat |
| 10. | CCGT by M/s Pioneer Gas Power Ltd | 400 | Maharashtra |
| | Sub Total (Private Sector) | 6589 | |
| | Total(SS+PS) Projects under Construction | 7815 | |

Statement - II*List of gas based projects dependent only on RIL's KG D-6 gas*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Sector | State | Capacity (MW) | Gas Allocated | Gas Off-take | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | MMSCMD 1 Qr Jan-Mar | II Qr Apr-June |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | RGPPPL - Dhabhol (CS) | Central | Maha | 1967 | 7.6 | 0.44 | 0 |
| 2. | Dhuvran (GSECL) Exp | State | Gujarat | 112 | 0.42 | 0.17 | 0 |
| 3. | Utran (GSECL) Exp | State | Gujarat | 374 | 1.4 | 0.64 | 0 |
| 4. | Torrent Vatva (AEC) | Pvt | Gujarat | 100 | 0.37 | 0.02 | 0 |
| 5. | Essar Power | Pvt | Gujarat | 300* | 1.17 | 0.07 | 0 |
| 6. | Tanirbavi (GMR Raj Energy Ltd) | Pvt | AP | 220 | 0.88 | 0.047 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|----------------------------|-----|-------|------|--------|-------|---|
| 7. | Lanco Kondapalli Pvt (Exp) | | AP | 366 | 1.46 | 0.01 | 0 |
| 8. | NDPL (Rithala) | Pvt | Delhi | 102 | 0.4 | 0.023 | 0 |
| 9. | Pragati Power II | Pvt | Delhi | 750 | 0.93 | 0.046 | 0 |
| 10. | Sriba Industries | Pvt | AP | 30 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | RVK Energy | Pvt | AP | 28 | 0.112 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Silk Road Sugar | Pvt | AP | 35 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | LVS Power | Pvt | AP | 55 | 0.22 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | | | 4439 | 15.182 | 1.466 | 0 |

* Capacity of Essar power is 515 MW but only 300 MW is being supplied to grid and hence gas has been allocated only for 300 MW.

Statement - III

List of gas based projects commissioned but awaiting gas allocation

| Sl. No. | Name of Power Station/Agency | Capacity (MW) | Located in State |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| State Sector | | | |
| 1. | Bawana CCGT | 250 | Delhi |
| 2. | GSEG Hazira CCGT | 351 | Gujarat |
| 3. | Pipavav JV CCGT U1 | 351 | Gujarat |
| | Sub Total (S.S.) | 952 | |
| Private Sector | | | |
| 4. | Sugen Phase-I Unit-4 M/s Torrent | 382.5 | Gujarat |
| | Sub Total (Pvt Sector) | 382.5 | |
| TOTAL (S.S.+P.S.) | | 1334.5 | |

Investment in power by private sector

298. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of private sector investment in power sector;
- (b) whether it is a fact that as per the information of Central Electricity Authority there has been a gradual reduction of private sector participation in power sector from 2009-10;
- (c) if so, the details thereof since 2009-10 to this year; and
- (d) what efforts, his Ministry is making to attract more and more private investment in power sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Details of private sector investment from 2009-10 to 2012-13, based on information available with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), are as below:

| (in Rs. crore) | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Year | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 (P) | 2012-13 (P) |
| TOTAL | 48132.04 | 81853.88 | 98283.23 | 54953.02 |

(P): Provisional

In view of above, investment in thermal projects has consistently risen. Data for 2012-13 are provisional and do not essentially predict a declining trend in investment. Share of private sector in new capacity addition has increased from 9.1% in the 10th Plan to 41.9% in the 11th Plan.

(d) As per extant policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% is permitted in power sector, under the automatic route for generation, transmission and distribution. Recently, the Government has liberalized the FDI policy for Power Trading Exchanges. Foreign Investment in power exchanges registered under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010 allowed up to 49% through automatic route.

Moreover, the Union Budget enumerates Government's efforts to promote private investment. Some of these include:

- India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd provides long-term financial assistance to infrastructure projects through take-out finance, re-finance of bank loans and credit enhancement.
- Investment in tax-free long-term infrastructure bonds was permitted since 2010-11 and continues in a limited fashion in 2013-14.
- The ceiling of foreign institutional investment in corporate infrastructure bonds of over 5-year maturity has been enhanced to US \$ 25 billion in 2011-12.
- ECBs can be raised for investment by imports of capital goods, new projects, modernization and expansion of existing production units.
- The sunset date to claim 10-year tax holiday for power projects has been extended to March 31, 2014.
- Infrastructure Debt Funds have been launched to raise resources.
- A Cabinet Committee on Investment monitors investment proposals and projects under implementation.
- 15% investment allowance is allowed to be deducted by companies investing over Rs. 100 cr. in plant and machinery during 2013-15.

Government of India has also taken a number of legislative, policy and administrative measures to enhance private participation in the power sector. Some of these measures in the last few years have been:

- (i) Enactment of new Electricity Act, 2003.
- (ii) De-licensing of thermal generation. Further captive generation is freely permitted.
- (iii) Formation of Central and State Regulatory Commissions.

- (iv) Development of National Grid.
- (v) Open Access in Transmission and Distribution.
- (vi) Power trading being recognized as a distinct activity.
- (vii) Mega Power Policy for promoting large size projects (withdrawn since 19.07.2012).
- (viii) Issue of guidelines for competitive bidding for procurement of Power by distribution licensees under the Electricity Act.
- (ix) Notification of Tariff Policy.
- (x) Notification of National Electricity Policy.
- (xi) Notification of the Hydro Policy, 2008.
- (xii) Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPP) initiative.

Shifting of NTPC project from Odisha

299. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is shifting some of its projects and investments to some other States from Odisha for non-availability of land and noncooperation of the State Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Gajmara (2x800MW) Project was part of Bulk Tendering-II for 800 MW units. Since there was delay in land acquisition, the order for Main Plant has been diverted to Gadarwara (2x800 MW) in Madhya Pradesh, with due approval of Member (Planning Commission) who has been authorized by Government of India for substitution of any proposed project under Bulk Tendering-II. The Gajmara (2x800MW) project continues to be part of future plan and further process for ordering will be taken up after land is acquired.

Decline in Hydro power generation

300. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that share of hydro power, which is the most economically preferred source of green energy and environment friendly, in the energy sector has declined from 44 per cent in the year 1970 to 19 per cent at present;

(b) if so, the reason for the decline; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to increase the production of Hydro-electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The share of hydro power in the energy sector has declined from 43.50% in 1969-70 to 17.55% as on 30th June, 2013. The main reasons for this downward trend is slower pace of growth of hydro projects *i.e.* development cycle of hydro is 8-12 years *vis-a-vis* 4-5 years for thermal. Due to rapid increase in energy requirements of the country, the thermal power development has greatly outpaced the hydro development. Besides, the hydro development is beset with many bottlenecks/challenges during the course of its development. To name a few, they are environment and forest issues, natural calamities, law and order problem, geological surprises, etc.

(c) A robust monitoring mechanism has been put in place for hydro projects implementation. This includes a Task Force on Hydro Project Development headed by the Minister of Power an Advisory Group under the Minister of Power, independent monitoring of progress by a Power Project Monitoring Panel and regular monitoring by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). Steps are also taken for expediting project construction as well as for obtaining necessary statutory clearances from various Central Ministries/States for increasing the production of hydro-electricity.

Hydel power generation projects in the North-East

301. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre is moving at cautious pace over tapping the hydel

power generation potential of the North-East, because of the perceived environmental fall-out;

(b) the major hydel power generation projects in the North-East which are identified as run-of-the-river category posing no major environmental problems; and

(c) whether the Centre has assessed the power generation potential of the North-East including Meghalaya where there is abundant scope for setting up mini-hydel plants serving localised requirements on the lines of similar units opening in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There has been some opposition to the construction of dams due to the perceived problems relating to submergence, rehabilitation and resettlement issues and likely impact in the down-stream areas. Accordingly, the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is insisting upon basin-wise cumulative Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Studies.

(b) Any infrastructure development including run-of-the river (R-O-R) hydro electric project would have some environmental impact. Although, RoR projects in general do not pose any major environmental problem, the MoEF stipulates comprehensive mitigative measures for environmental safety while according environment clearance to a project.

(c) A total number of 1279 sites have been identified in the North-East including Meghalaya for setting up mini hydel plants aggregating/estimated potential of 2598.63 MW as per the details given below:

| Sl. No. | State | Potential | |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | Number of sites | Capacity (MW) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 677 | 1341.38 |
| 2. | Assam | 119 | 238.69 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-----------|------|---------|
| 3. | Manipur | 114 | 109.13 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 97 | 230.05 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 72 | 168.9 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 99 | 196.98 |
| 7. | Tripura | 13 | 46.86 |
| 8. | Sikkim | 88 | 266.64 |
| TOTAL | | 1279 | 2598.63 |

Enhancement of corridor capacity of power grids

302. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Power has received and proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for enhancement of Corridor Capacity between Northern-Eastern-Western-Northeast Grid and Southern Region Grid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Presently, there are there HVDC links totaling to 4000 MW capacity between Southern Grid and the Northern-Eastern-Western (NEW) grid, as detailed below:

- 2000 MW, +500 kV, Talcher (Odisha)-Kolar (Karnataka) HVDC bipole, connecting Eastern and Southern Regions.
- 1000 MW HVDC back-to-back at Gazuwaka (Andhra Pradesh), connecting Eastern and Southern Regions.
- 1000 MW HVDC back-to-back at Chandrapur (Maharashtra), connecting Western and Southern Regions.

Further, the following additional inter regional links between NEW Grid and SR Grid have been planned for execution:

- (i) Raichur-Sholapur 765kV two single circuit lines.
- (ii) Kolhapur (new) - 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.

Joint steering committee constituted by NHPC

303. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Steering Committee that constituted by National Hydel Power Corporation (NHPC) has submitted its report/suggestion on feasible and practical remedial measures in the downstream areas along with issues related to flood, erosion and sediment control with reference to the Expert Group's recommendations on downstream impact of Lower Subansiri HEP;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is confident enough on implementing such measure will help to mitigate the agitations as well as protests against the construction of Lower Subansiri HEP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when recommendations will be executed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) submitted its report in August, 2012 with certain recommendations on feasible/practicable remedial measures in Downstream Area. Some of the important mitigation measures suggested by the Joint Steering Committee, *inter-alia* are as under:

1. Increasing the downstream discharge from 6 cumecs (initially planned)

to 250 cumecs during lean season by running one turbine continuously 24 hrs. a day.

2. Protection measures in downstream areas upto 30 km.
3. Development activities be taken up for improvement in education, health, infrastructure etc.
4. Establishing flood forecasting and flood warning systems for flood mitigation in downstream areas and supervision of reservoir operation during flood season.

The mitigation measures recommended by the Joint Steering Committee shall be implemented concurrently with the Project construction works and would help in addressing concerns expressed by the agitating groups.

Assessment of power requirement in the country

304. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment to find out the quantum of surplus in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to transfer surplus power to power deficit States through the Inter State Transmission System;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government and power generation companies have evolved any mechanism under which the said system will be operational; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per the assessment of demand and supply of power for the year 2013-14 done by Central Electricity

Authority (CEA), the country would have over all shortage with energy and peak shortage to the tune of 6.7% and 2.3% respectively. However, some States are anticipated to have surplus power during 2013-14. The State-wise details of demand, availability and surplus/shortage are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(c) and (d) There is an overall shortage of power in most of the States in the country. The shortage of power varies from State to State on month to month and day to day basis depending upon the demand and availability of power. Surplus power accrues in some of the States on seasonal basis or for a few days in a month or for certain hours in a day/year, depending upon the requirement and availability of power during that period. The States generally dispose off the surplus power through power exchanges, trading licensees and bilateral agreement for utilization by the deficit States. For transfer of this power Inter State Transmission System is used.

(e) and (f) The Electricity Act, 2003 has introduced provisions for open access in transmission and distribution system and development of power market. In compliance of these provisions, open access and power market mechanism have been established. Setting up of power exchanges for development of power market and notification of regulations/procedures by CERC for operationalization of open access have facilitated transfer of surplus power to power deficit States/Regions.

Statement*Anticipated annual power supply position in each State/UT for 2013-14*

| State/Region | Energy | | | | Peak | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | Requirement (MU) | Availability (MU) | Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) (MU) | (%) | Demand (MW) | Availability (MW) | Surplus(+)/Deficit (-) (MW) | (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 1750 | 1769 | 19 | 1.1 | 370 | 301 | -69 | -18.7 |
| Delhi | 26910 | 39464 | 12554 | 46.7 | 6100 | 6043 | -57 | -0.9 |
| Haryana | 44700 | 51536 | 6936 | 15.3 | 7900 | 8365 | 465 | 5.9 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 9425 | 9682 | 257 | 2.7 | 1540 | 2132 | 592 | 38.4 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 16240 | 16657 | 417 | 2.6 | 2575 | 2358 | -217 | -8.4 |
| Punjab | 50850 | 40819 | -10031 | -19.7 | 12200 | 9075 | -3125 | -25.6 |
| Rajasthan | 59770 | 50747 | -9023 | -15.1 | 9300 | 8135 | -1165 | -12.5 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 97785 | 80203 | -17582 | -18.0 | 14400 | 11606 | -2794 | -19.4 |
| Uttarakhand | 12455 | 10542 | -1913 | -15.4 | 1900 | 1774 | -126 | -6.6 |
| Northern Region | 319885 | 301418 | -18467 | -5.8 | 47500 | 468979 | -621 | -1.3 |
| Chhattisgarh | 21410 | 21484 | 74 | 0.4 | 3120 | 3236 | 116 | 3.7 |
| Gujarat | 76808 | 81510 | 4702 | 6.1 | 11850 | 11832 | -18 | -0.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 59431 | 63112 | 3681 | 6.2 | 9494 | 11432 | 1939 | 20.4 |
| Maharashtra | 118455 | 106880 | -11575 | -9.8 | 18250 | 19738 | 1488 | 8.2 |
| Daman and Diu | 2115 | 2220 | 105 | 5.0 | 262 | 246 | -16 | -5.9 |
| D.N. Haveli | 5315 | 5116 | -199 | -3.7 | 625 | 610 | -15 | -2.5 |
| Goa | 3219 | 3075 | -144 | 4.5 | 460 | 437 | -23 | -4.9 |
| Western Region | 286752 | 283396 | -3356 | -1.2 | 43456 | 46389 | 2934 | 6.8 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 109293 | 99398 | -9895 | -9.1 | 15955 | 13985 | -1970 | -12.4 |
| Karnataka | 75947 | 58345 | -17602 | -23.2 | 11925 | 8663 | -3262 | -27.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Kerala | 22384 | 16824 | -5560 | -24.8 | 3731 | 2813 | -918 | -24.6 |
| Tamil Nadu | 99765 | 73323 | -26442 | -26.5 | 14970 | 9871 | -5009 | -34.1 |
| Puducherry | 2451 | 2693 | 242 | 9.9 | 363 | 356 | -7 | -1.8 |
| Southern Region | 309840 | 250583 | -59257 | -19.1 | 44670 | 33001 | -11669 | -26.1 |
| Bihar | 15268 | 12361 | -2906 | -19.0 | 2750 | 1954 | -796 | -29.0 |
| DVC | 19605 | 24740 | 5135 | 26.2 | 2800 | 4354 | 1554 | 55.5 |
| Jharkhand | 8609 | 8022 | -587 | -6.8 | 1285 | 1381 | 96 | 7.5 |
| Odisha | 27130 | 26911 | -219 | -0.8 | 3800 | 4238 | 438 | 11.5 |
| West Bengal | 48489 | 58965 | 10476 | 21.6 | 8045 | 8338 | 293 | 3.7 |
| Sikkim | 531 | 881 | 350 | 65.8 | 125 | 163 | 38 | 30.0 |
| Eastern Region | 119632 | 131880 | 12248 | 10.2 | 18257 | 19700 | 1443 | 7.9 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 655 | 539 | -116 | -17.7 | 135 | 128 | -7 | -5.2 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Assam | 7031 | 5647 | -1384 | -19.7 | 1368 | 1046 | -322 | -23.5 |
| Manipur | 596 | 659 | 63 | 10.6 | 146 | 140 | -6 | -4.1 |
| Meghalaya | 1905 | 2063 | 158 | 8.3 | 369 | 359 | -10 | -2.7 |
| Mizoram | 430 | 505 | 75 | 17.5 | 82 | 92 | 10 | 12.2 |
| Nagaland | 591 | 558 | -33 | -5.6 | 125 | 114 | -11 | -8.8 |
| Tripura | 1216 | 1052 | -164 | -13.5 | 355 | 301 | -54 | -15.2 |
| North-Eastern Region | 12424 | 11024 | -1400 | -11.3 | 2251 | 2025 | -226 | -10.0 |
| ALL INDIA | 1048533 | 978301 | -70232 | -6.7 | 144225 | 140964 | -3261 | -2.3 |

Hydropower projects on Bhagirathi-Alaknanda rivers in Uttarakhand

305. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 42 hydropower projects were in operation and 203 were under various stages of construction and sanction, along the Bhagirathi-Alaknanda rivers and in the Garhwal region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had conducted any environmental-impact assessment of infrastructure projects on these highly ecologically sensitive areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether some of these projects did not comply to reforestation guidelines and environmental regulations; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and actions taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Presently, twelve hydro-electric project (having station capacity above 25 MW) aggregating to 3010.75 MW are under operation and six hydro-electric projects (25 MW and above) aggregating to 2196 MW are under construction on the rivers Bhagirathi, Alknanda and in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand. The details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In addition, Details Project Reports (DPRs) of nine projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 2929 MW are under various stages of clearance. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (g) The environmental concerns and other aspects, involved in construction of hydro-electric power projects are being looked after by the Central Government in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) at the time of environmental clearance. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies for the projects are required to be carried out by the project proponents as per the

guidelines of the MoEF. The study area not only includes the catchment area, the submergence area and the project area to be acquired for various projects appurtenances, area within ten km. from main project components *i.e.* dam, power house etc. but also includes assessment of downstream impact on water, land and human environment. While according environment clearance, the MoEF stipulates comprehensive mitigative measures/conditions to safeguard against any likely environment impact. Thereafter, the MoEF regularly monitors compliance of these stipulated conditions by the developer and in case of default, action is taken as per the extant Acts and Rules.

Statement - I

I. Hydro Power Projects under operation (having station capacity above 25 MW)

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme/ Developers | Installed Capacity (MW) | Name of the River |
|---------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Maneri Bhali-I (UJVNL) | 90.00 | Bhagirathi |
| 2. | Maneri Bhali-II (UJVNL) | 304.00 | Bhagirathi |
| 3. | Tehri-I (THDC) | 1000.00 | Bhagirathi |
| 4. | Koteshwar (THDC) | 400.00 | Bhagirathi |
| 5. | Chilla (UJVNL) | 144.00 | Ganga |
| 6. | Vishnu Prayag (JPVL) | 400.00 | Alaknanda |
| 7. | Dhakrani (UJVNL) | 33.75 | Yamuna |
| 8. | Dhalipur (UJVNL) | 51.00 | Yamuna |
| 9. | Kulhal (UJVNL) | 30.00 | Yamuna |
| 10. | Chibro (UJVNL) | 240.00 | Tons |
| 11. | Khodri (UJVNL) | 120.00 | Tons |
| 12. | Ramganga (UJVNL) | 198.00 | Ramganga |
| TOTAL | | 3010.75 | |

II. Hydro Power Projects under construction (having station capacity above 25 MW)

| Sl. No. | Name of Scheme | Sector | Installed Capacity (MW) | Cap. under execution (MW) | Comm. Schedule |
|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Tehri PSS (THDC) | Central | 4x250 | 1000.00 | 2017-18 |
| 2. | Tapovan Vshnugad (NTPC) | Central | 4x130 | 520.00 | 2015-16 |
| 3. | Lata Tapovan (NTPC) | Central | 3x57 | 171.00 | 2017-18 |
| 4. | Shrinagar | Private | 4x82.5 | 330.00 | 2014-15 |
| 5. | Phata Byung | Private | 2x38 | 76.00 | 2014-15 |
| 6. | Singoli Bhatwari | Private | 3x33 | 99.00 | 2015-16 |
| TOTAL | | | | 2196.00 | |

Statement -II

Hydro Power Projects under various stages of clearance (having station capacity above 25 MW)

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Sector | River | Developer | Nos of Units | IC (MW) | Status |
|---------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|--------------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

I. Concurred and yet to be taken up for construction:

Bhagirathi river

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------|------------|-------|-------|-----|-----------------------|
| 1. | Kotlibhel | Central | Bhagirathi | NHPC | 3x65 | 195 | Concurred on 03.10.06 |
| 2. | Pala Maneri | State | Bhagirathi | UJVML | 4x120 | 480 | Concurred on 23.02.07 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--|--------|---------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Alaknanda river | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Vishnugad Pipalkoti | Central | Alaknanda | THDC | 4x111 | 444 | Concurred on 21.09.06 |
| 4. | Kotlibhel Stage-IB | Central | Alaknanda | NHPC | 4x80 | 320 | Concurred on 31.10.06 |
| 5. | Alaknanda | Private | Alaknanda | GMR EL | 3x100 | 300 | Concurred on 08.8.08 |
| 6. | Devsari | Central | Pindar (Tributary of Alaknanda) | SJVNL | 3x84 | 252 | Concurred on 07.8.12 |
| Ganga river | | | | | | | |
| 7. | Kotlibhel St-II | Central | Ganga (after confluence of Both rivers) | NHPC | 8x66.25 | 530 | Concurred on 30.11.06 |
| Total | | | | | | 2521 | |
| II. Under Examination: | | | | | | | |
| Bhagirathi river - NIL | | | | | | | |
| Alaknanda river | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Bowala Nand Prayag | State | Alaknanda | UJVNL | 4x75 | 300 | |
| 9. | Jelam Tamak | Central | Dhauliganga (Tributary of Alaknanda) | THDC | 3x36 | 108 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | 408 | |
| GRAND TOTAL 2929 | | | | | | | |

RGVEP in Odisha and West Bengal

306. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that targets set under Rajiv Gandhi Village Electrification Programme (RGVEP) could not be achieved in a number of States including Odisha, West Bengal and Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and strategy to complete the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 648 projects covering electrification of 1,12,795 un/electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,88,740 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2.77 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned in the country. Cumulatively, as on 30.06.2013, the electrification works in 1,07,415 UE villages and 2,98,211 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2.09 crore BPL households have been released under RGGVY. The State-wise achievement of village electrification including Odisha, West Bengal and Jharkhand, as on 30.06.2013 is given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(b) The rural electrification work under RGGVY is satisfactory in the country. However, some States including, Odisha and West Bengal could not achieve the targets on account of the following reasons:

- Some of the villages in Odisha and Jharkhand, originally covered under RGGVY, have been dropped by the State Governments on being found electrified or inaccessible, thereby reducing the coverage of un-electrified villages.
- Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects in few districts in Jharkhand and Odisha.
- Delay in execution of work in district Latehar, Palamu and Garwha of Jharkhand due to CBI investigation.

- Delay in land acquisition in some States particularly in Bihar for 33/11 KV sub-stations by States.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in Jharkhand particularly in Chatra, Simdega and Giridih districts.
- Difficult terrain in some States like Odisha, Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern Region (NER) States.
- Law and order problem including Maoist Violence in many States including Jharkhand and Odisha.

Besides, regular inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee review meetings, District Committees review meetings and regular meetings under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective States, the following steps have been taken for effective implementation and completion of RGGVY in the country including Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal under RGGVY:

- (i) Minister of Power has written a letter to all Hon'ble Members of Parliament to review the progress of the projects in their Parliamentary Constituencies. They have also been requested to monitor the projects at their level and also discuss the same in the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings in presence of public representatives as well as district officials so that the issues affecting the progress are resolved expeditiously.
- (ii) Minister of Rural Development expanded the scope of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for "Review of RGGVY" as a regular agenda items in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings.
- (iii) REC has deputed special officers in few States including Jharkhand and Odisha to closely monitor the progress of RGGVY in the field.
- (iv) High powered team led by Cabinet Secretary visited Ranchi on 08.02.2013 and discussed various development issues of Jharkhand including RGGVY.

Statement*State-wise achievement of village electrification under RGGVY as on 30.06.2013*

| Sl. No. | States | Cumulative Achievement as on 30.06.2013 (includes achievements prior to 2010-11 also) |
|---------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh * | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1795 |
| 3. | Assam | 8047 |
| 4. | Bihar | 22807 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1107 |
| 6. | Gujarat* | 0 |
| 7. | Haryana | 0 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 83 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 183 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 18105 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 62 |
| 12. | Kerala* | 0 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 601 |
| 14. | Maharashtra * | 0 |
| 15. | Manipur | 616 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 1678 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 94 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 88 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 19. | Odisha | 14391 |
| 20. | Punjab* | 0 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 4144 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 25 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu* | 0 |
| 24. | Tripura | 143 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 27750 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 1511 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 4185 |
| TOTAL | | 107415 |

*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Providing power to all

307. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has failed to achieve its resolve for providing power to all by the year 2012;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has set a new target in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the new target set and steps taken to achieve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The National Electricity

Policy 2005, *inter alia* stipulated that 'Availability of Power-Demand to be met fully by 2012'. The Planning Commission had originally fixed the capacity addition target of 78,700 MW for the Eleventh Plan (2007-2012). However, during the Mid-term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Plan by the Planning Commission, the capacity addition target for the Eleventh Plan was revised to 62,374 MW. As against it, the power generation capacity addition achieved in the Eleventh Plan was 54,964 MW (88% of MTA target). In view of the lesser capacity addition during the Eleventh Plan, the target of meeting the demand fully by the year 2012 could not be achieved.

The major reasons for the shortfall in the achievement of Eleventh Plan capacity addition target include delay in the placement of orders for main plant equipment, slow progress of civil works, contractual disputes between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors/sub-contractors, poor geology, flash flood, delay in land acquisition, environmental concern, law and order problems/local issues and difficult climate conditions.

(c) and (d) Keeping in view the growing demand for power and providing power to all, 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 during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period. With the implementation of the targeted capacity by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan, the demand for power would be met fully.

Several measures have been initiated by the Government to achieve the new capacity addition target. These include:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of ongoing generation projects at the highest level by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Power (Independent Charge), Planning Commission, Cabinet Secretariat, Secretary (Power) and Chairperson of Central Electricity Authority.
- (ii) Periodic joint review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry) and Secretary (Power).
- (iii) Formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants.

- (iv) Introduction of web-based monitoring system.
- (v) Sensitization of stake-holders to enlarge the vendor base to meet Balance of Plants requirements.

Rural electrification

308. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether rural electrification involved providing electricity to villages in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of villages covered in each State/Union Territories during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)-Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) is the nodal agency for this programme.

(b) Under RGGVY, 648 projects covering electrification 1,12,795 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,88,740 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2.77 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned in the country. Cumulatively, as on 30.06.2013, the electrification works in 1,07,415 UE villages, 2,98,211 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2.09 crore BPL households have been released under RGGVY. The State wise achievement of village electrification during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise achievement of village electrification under RGGVY during the last three years.

| Sl. No. | States | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | Cumulative Achievement as on 30.06.2013 (includes achievements prior to 2010-11 also) |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| | | Achievement | Achievement | Achievement | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 464 | 634 | 387 | 1795 |
| 3. | Assam | 4086 | 1810 | 190 | 8047 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1937 | 1048 | 701 | 22807 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 77 | 682 | 214 | 1107 |
| 6. | Gujarat* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Haryana* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 26 | 52 | 5 | 83 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 45 | 35 | 28 | 183 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 3901 | 724 | 181 | 18105 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 1 | 2 | 1 | 62 |
| 12. | Kerala* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 187 | 228 | 92 | 601 |
| 14. | Maharashtra* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|---|-------|------|------|--------|
| 15. Manipur | | 143 | 345 | 0 | 616 |
| 16. Meghalaya | | 13 | 1022 | 482 | 1678 |
| 17. Mizoram | | 36 | 53 | 5 | 94 |
| 18. Nagaland | | 43 | 22 | 9 | 88 |
| 19. Odisha | | 5890 | 1039 | 119 | 14391 |
| 20. Punjab* | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| 21. Rajasthan | | 1258 | 182 | 138 | 4144 |
| 22. Sikkim | | 20 | 5 | 0 | 25 |
| 23. Tamil Nadu | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| 24. Tripura | | 65 | 49 | 16 | 143 |
| 25. Uttar Pradesh | | 23 | 0 | 3 | 27750 |
| 26. Uttarakhand | | 28 | 2 | 0 | 1511 |
| 27. West Bengal | | 63 | 0 | 16 | 4185 |
| Total | | 18306 | 7934 | 2587 | 107415 |

*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Assessment of demand and supply of power in the states

309. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of POWER be please to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted ay assessment of demand and supply of power in various States including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time schedule by which supply of power will match the demands of the States and the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government thereon;

(d) the total funds required in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to address the issue of developing sustainable energy policy for future and ensuring the energy security across the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India conducted by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have made year-wise forecast for Electrical Energy Requirement and Peak Electric Load at Power Station Bus Bars (utilities only) of the 12th Plan (i.e. 2012-13 to 2016-17) for all States/UTs including Kerala.

The State-wise forecast of electrical energy requirement and peak electrical load by the end of 12th Plan (*i.e.* 2012-13 to 2016-17) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*)

(c) As per Planning Commission, the capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan on an All India basis. With this capacity addition, the projected demand for the power on an All India basis is like to be fully met by the terminal year of the 12th Plan (2016-17). The Government has advised various States to expedite the process of Power Procurement in accordance with their demand supply scenario.

(d) As per 12th Five Year Plan documents prepared by the Planning Commission an amount of Rs. 15,01,666 crore (at current price level) has been projected as the required fund for Electricity Generation from conventional sources.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to address the issue of developing sustainable energy policy for future and ensuring the energy security across the country, *inter-alia*, include stepping up the domestic production of coal, oil and gas and other energy sources and providing a stable and attractive policy regime to ensure substantial foreign investment in oil and natural gas blocks. It also includes

providing robust policy framework for facilitating addition of new capacities in renewable energy for sustained economic growth.

As per the energy chapter of 12th Plan document, Planning Commission has advised action points to improve the power supply in the country which, *inter-alia*, includes addition of 88,537 MW generating capacity excluding capacity addition of 30,000 MW in the Renewable Energy Sources. The State-wise capacity addition programme for the 12th Plan is given in the Statement-II

Statement - I

All India and State wise/UT wise forecast Energy Requirement and Peak Electric Load at Power Station Bus Bars by the end of 12th Plan (Utilities Only)

| State/UTs | Energy Requirement by the end of 12th Plan in MU | Peak Electric Load by the end of 12th Plan in MW |
|------------------------|---|---|
| | 2016-17 | 2016-17 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Delhi | 37529 | 6398 |
| Haryana | 56681 | 10273 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 10901 | 1900 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 16298 | 2687 |
| Punjab | 69410 | 12342 |
| Rajasthan | 77907 | 13886 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 138854 | 23081 |
| Uttarakhand | 12751 | 2189 |
| Chandigarh | 2165 | 426 |
| Northern Region | 422498 | 60934 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Goa | 4853 | 815 |
| Gujarat | 108704 | 19091 |
| Chhattisgarh | 24222 | 4687 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 77953 | 13904 |
| Maharashtra | 169353 | 28645 |
| Dadara and Nagar Haveli | 6286 | 944 |
| Daman and Diu | 2817 | 441 |
| Western Region | 394188 | 62015 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 129767 | 22445 |
| Karnataka | 78637 | 13010 |
| Kerala | 26584 | 4669 |
| Tamil Nadu | 119251 | 20816 |
| Puducherry | 3586 | 630 |
| Southern Region | 357826 | 57221 |
| Bihar | 29447 | 5018 |
| Jharkhand | 27691 | 4616 |
| Odisha | 35772 | 5672 |
| West Bengal | 70352 | 11793 |
| Sikkim | 528 | 144 |
| Eastern Region | 163790 | 24303 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Assam | 8947 | 1817 |
| Manipur | 1241 | 346 |
| Meghalaya | 2243 | 445 |
| Nagaland | 834 | 185 |
| Tripura | 1401 | 340 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 552 | 135 |
| Mizoram | 936 | 285 |
| North E. Region | 16154 | 2966 |
| Andaman and Nicobar | 366 | 67 |
| Lakshadweep | 52 | 11 |
| All India | 1354874 | 199540 |

Statement - II

State-wise capacity is addition programme for 12th Plan

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Capacity (MW) |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Delhi | 750 |
| 2. | Haryana | 1160 |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | 3583 |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1109 |
| 5. | Punjab | 3920 |
| 6. | Rajasthan | 2930 |

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Capacity (MW) |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|
| 7. | Uttar Pradesh | 4730 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 1025 |
| 9. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 10. | Chhattisgarh | 12840 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 4252 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 10300 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 7380 |
| 14. | Goa | 0 |
| 15. | Daman and Diu | 0 |
| 16. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 |
| 17. | Andhra Pradesh | 8770 |
| 18. | Karnataka | 0 |
| 19. | Kerala | 100 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 7270 |
| 21. | Puducherry | 0 |
| 22. | Bihar | 4690 |
| 23. | Jharkhand | 2080 |
| 24. | Odisha | 3960 |
| 25. | Sikkim | 2066 |
| 26. | West Bengal | 2092 |
| 27. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1710 |
| 28. | Assam | 850 |

| Sl. No. | State/UTs | Capacity (MW) |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 29. | Manipur | 0 |
| 30. | Mizoram | 60 |
| 31. | Meghalaya | 82 |
| 32. | Nagaland | 0 |
| 33. | Tripura | 828 |
| 34. | Andman and Nicobar Islands | 0 |
| 35. | Lakshdweep | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 88537 |

Demand and supply gap in power sector

310. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether power sector of the country has been caught in multiple crisis;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the power problem lies not in installation flaws or generation capacity but the real problem lies in the estimation of demand and the actual availability;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Power sector is facing numerous challenges, which, *inter alia*, include shortage of fuel such as coal and gas, poor financial health of Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), transmission and distribution losses, etc.

(c) and (d) As per the 17th and 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) conducted by Central Electricity Authority, the All India Peak Electricity Load (APEL) and the actual demand at Power Station Bus Bars during the last four years are as follows:

| Year | Annual Peak Electric Load at Power Station Bus Bar (in MW) | | Deviation (%) |
|-----------------|---|--------|---------------|
| | As per EPS | Actual | |
| As per 17th EPS | | | |
| 2009-10 | 131413 | 119166 | 9.3 |
| 2010-11 | 141678 | 122287 | 13.7 |
| 2011-12 | 152746 | 130006 | 14.9 |
| As per 18th EPS | | | |
| 2012-13 | 143967 | 135453 | 5.9 |

From the above, it is seen that the Peak Electricity Demand as per 17th and 18th EPS were slightly higher than the actual peak electricity demand in the country. Therefore, the estimation of electricity demand is not a reason for power sector crisis in the country.

(e) Several steps have been initiated by the Government to meet the challenges in the power sector, which, *inter alia*, include persuading Ministry of Coal and 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 to 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 encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipelines projects; 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, etc.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the
Rural Electrification Corporation Limited**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library *See* No. L.T.9314/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

**II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of the Central Council of Indian
Medicine, New Delhi and related papers**

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY: Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH), under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:—
- (1) No. 11-76/2011-UG Regulations, dated the 24th May, 2013, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) No. 28-14/2012-Ay (UG Regulations), dated the 22nd May, 2013, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (3) No. 28-22/2012-Ay (PGD), dated the 22nd May, 2013, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Post-graduate Diploma Course) Amendment Regulations, 2013.

- (4) No. 28-14/2011-Ay (UG Regu), dated the 26th April, 2012, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9282/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9281A/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the
Airport Authority of India**

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2013-14.
- (ii) Statement by Government accepting the above Memorandum of Understanding.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9263/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

**Motion Re. Nomination of two Members of Rajya Sabha to the joint
Parliamentary Committee on allocation and pricing
of telecom licence spectrum**

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 Monday, the 5th August, 2013, adopted the following motion:-

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Parliamentary Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum (JPC) in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri Tiruchi Siva from Rajya Sabha and resignation of Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, MP from the JPC and communication to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the JPC.

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House.”

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI (Uttarkhand): Sir, I present the Hundred and Forty-fifth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Petitions on the

petition praying for protection of interest of bonafide Indian nationals residing in Sikkim prior to its merger with India in 1975.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominatted): Sir, I present the Seventy-first Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Functioning of Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports* (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (i) Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Report on Review of the Implementation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises DeveLoPment Act., 2006 pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (ii) Two Hundred and Forty-sixth Report on Revival of Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry);

* The Reports were presented on the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 23rd July, 2013

- (iii) Two Hundred and Forty-seventh Report on Implementation of Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certification (ISEC) Scheme pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (iv) Two Hundred and Forty-eighth Report on Capacity Addition and Expansion of Manufacturing Facilities of the Madras Fertilizers Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (v) Two Hundred and Forty-ninth Report on Revival and Restructuring of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (vi) Two Hundred and Fiftieth Report on Impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi-Brand Retail, on MSME Sector pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and
- (vii) Two Hundred and Fifty-first Report on Implementation of Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhatisgarh): 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:—

- (i) Thirty-sixth Report on 'International Cooperation in New and Renewable Energy Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and

#The Reports were presented to the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 25th May, 2013 and to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 10th July, 2013 respectively.

- (ii) Thirty-seventh Report on 'DeveloPment of National Grid' pertaining to the Ministry of Power.

...(Interruptions)..

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 5th of August, 2013, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business as follows:-

| BUSINESS | TIME ALLOTTED |
|--|--------------------|
| 1 Consideration and passing of the Companies Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha. | Four hours |
| 2 Consideration and passing of the following Bills:- | |
| (a) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2013 - <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i> | Two hours |
| (b) The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Second) Bill, 2013 - <i>to replace an Ordinance.</i> | Two hours |
| (c) The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012. | One hour |
| 3. Consideration and passing of the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha. | Three hours |
| 4. Motion for modification of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or | One hour |

Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published vide Notification dated the 30th October, 2012 and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 13th December, 2012 admitted in the name of Shri M.P. Achuthan, M.P., and Shri Sitaram Yechury, M.P.

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond daily for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, in the morning, it was told to us that the Government had agreed that the Defence Minister would be making a statement about Pakistani soldiers killing our jawans. ...(Interruptions)... At what time would the Minister be making that statement? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish this first. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish this first. ...(Interruptions)...

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO EACH OF THE SIX NEW ALL INDIA INSTITUTES OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS) SET UP AT BHOPAL, BHUBANESWAR,
JODHPUR, PATNA, RAIPUR AND RISHIKESH**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I move the following Motion:

“That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the AIIMS Act, 1956 read with Section 6 of the AIIMS (Amendment) Act, 2012, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to each of the six new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) set up at Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur,

Patna, Raipur and Rishikesh, to be members of these six new institutions, subject to provisions of the Act.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be forced to suspend you.

...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, allow me to introduce a Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, let the Minister just introduce a Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* He just wants to introduce a Bill. I would hear you after that. *...(Interruptions)...* It is just an introduction. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the issue is about the Defence Minister making a statement *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is seeking permission to just introduce a Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* If you have no objection, I would allow him. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Minister, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Rajasthan Legislative Council Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to provide for the creation of the Legislative Council for the State of Rajasthan and for matters supplemental, incidental and consequential thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

**RE : DEMAND FOR STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER ON INTRUSION OF
PAKISTANIS AND KILLING OF FIVE SOLDIERS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पाकिस्तान ने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, please try to understand the sensitivity and seriousness of the situation. The entire country is agitated. What is the Government...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The hon. Defence Minister would be making a statement at 3.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार की तरफ से कौन जवाब दे रहे हैं और कब जवाब दे रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: The statement would be made by the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we are very much interested in knowing as to who is responding from the Government and at what time. It is a very serious matter that has to be debated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Rajeev Shukla, what is your reaction? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the hon. Defence Minister will make a statement at 3.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... रक्षा मंत्री साढ़े तीन बजे स्टेटमेंट देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is for them. They have to...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not questioning the Chair. But, when the entire House is agitated from all sides, the Minister should come and make a statement immediately so that we can go to the other issues. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were a Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Through the Chair, I am asking the Ruling Party as to why they are delaying such a sensitive and serious matter. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Minister come now and make a statement so that we can go to other issues after seeking clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can the Chair ask the Government to make it early? ...(Interruptions)... It is for the Government to decide.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, that's what I am asking the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that it would be made at 3.30 p.m. because the Government has to get the facts and get prepared. They need time. You were also a Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The incident happened in the morning. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think 3.30 p.m. is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My point is that in such a situation, in a matter related to national security, when Pakistan is doing it again and again and China is intruding again and again, if you do not take it on priority and you discuss other issues, what message are you sending to the entire country? Please, try to understand. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, you were a Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Let me deal with this. ...(Interruptions)... Venkaiaji, you know that

the Government cannot just come up with a cooked up statement. They have to get the facts and come. So, they need time. I think, 3.30 p.m. is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: On such a sensitive and serious matter, is it not possible for the Defence Minister or the Prime Minister to collect the facts and come to the House and make a statement?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can they make a statement from the newspaper? ...(*Interruptions*)... They have to get the facts.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Enough facts are...(*Interruptions*)... The incident happened early in the morning. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are not ready to discuss any other issue. First of all, we need the Minister to come to the House and make a statement and give clarifications to our questions. Then only, we can go to any other...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not a reasonable demand. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair cannot ask...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Government should have made a suo motu statement on the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, we are demanding it and even then they are not making the statement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government has said that they will make a statement at 3.30 p.m. Wait up to 3.30 p.m. What is the harm? ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a very serious matter. Urgent attention is needed, but 3.30 p.m. is not far off. It is today itself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Now, matters to be raised with permission of the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Avinash Rai Khanna...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... सरकार इस पर जवाब देना नहीं चाहती है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह एक गम्भीर मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्रधानमंत्री को या रक्षा मंत्री को अभी बुलाया जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सरकार इसे गम्भीरता से नहीं ले रही है। ...(*व्यवधान*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero hour...(Interruptions)...Shri Avinash Rai Khanna...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: इतने गम्भीर विषय को सरकार गम्भीरता से नहीं ले रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप आसन्दी से निर्देश दे सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request Andhra Members...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Can you listen to me? ...(Interruptions)... Can you listen to me? ...(Interruptions)... Please, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमा पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: रूपाला जी, आप एक मिनट के लिए बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरे दोस्त हैं। आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**..... See, I agree that these two hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh....(Interruptions).... Mr. Seelam....(Interruptions)...No, Mr. Seelam...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions).. Mr. Seelam. ...(Interruptions).. Mr. Seelam, please. No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions).. Treasury Benches, behave please. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. I am on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... You are not seeing me.

The agitated hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh, I would like to request you on the ground that yesterday...(Interruptions)... Please, please. ..(Interruptions).. Yesterday, in the Leaders' meeting, an assurance was given by you that after the statement is made by the hon. Home Minister or any other Minister of the Government regarding Telangana issue, you will not disturb the House. ..(Interruptions).. Let me say.

Secondly, on that assurance, in spite of the fact that the Home Minister was not well, the Government brought the previous Home Minister, who is now the Finance Minister, and the statement was made. And, in today's List of Business, a discussion is slated in the form of clarification. ..(Interruptions).. Let me say. ..(Interruptions).. Don't force me to take action against you. See, I have all sympathy. Listen. Mr. Ramesh, I am telling you one thing. I can use my discretionary power and allow you to speak first when this question is taken up for

discussion, that is, immediately after the discussion on the devastation in the State of Uttarakhand is over. I will allow you to ask questions first. You can seek whatever clarifications and the Government will give the same.

I request to your good senses. You are educated people, you are responsible citizens. *..(Interruptions)..* Please. Don't force me to take action. *..(Interruptions)..* Don't force me to take action. *..(Interruptions)..* Don't force me to take action. *..(Interruptions)..* That is why I said, I will give you time. You will be the first speaker. *..(Interruptions)..* Zero Hour. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. *..(Interruptions)..* Zero Hour. *..(Interruptions)..* Please go back. *..(Interruptions)..* I will suspend you; that is the only way. *..(Interruptions)..* I will be forced to do so. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you cannot ignore two important issues. The first issue is national security and the other... *..(Interruptions)....* It is to divert the attention. How can this happen? *..(Interruptions)..* This is not acceptable to us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty five minutes past twelve of the clock.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति जी, आज इस सदन में सदस्यों को जो भावना है और हमारी सीमा पर जो घटना हुई है, जिस पर मंत्री जी यहां आकर बयान देंगे, अगर आप उपयुक्त समझें तो इसके ऊपर चर्चा आरंभ कर सकते हैं और बाद में मंत्री जी आकर, वे जब भी तैयार हों, आज इसका जवाब दे दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay *..(Interruptions)..* Please *..(Interruptions)..* I will come to that. *..(Interruptions)..* The hon. LOP has given a suggestion that the issue of intrusion of Pakistanis and killing of five soldiers being a very important subject may be taken up immediately. If the House agrees, we can take it up. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): They cannot decide everything.
..(Interruptions)..

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, चर्चा तो स्टेटमेंट पर होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister will come and give the reply.
Therefore, the discussion on Uttarakhand will be taken up after that.
..(Interruptions)..

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Which Minister will give the reply, Sir?
..(Interruptions)..

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, यह तो बिल्कुल गलत प्रक्रिया होगी। मंत्री जी यहां जो बताएंगे, उस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। चर्चा के बाद मंत्री जी क्या बोलेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी का स्टेटमेंट आए और तब उस स्टेटमेंट पर चर्चा हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: देखिए, ऐसा है कि हमने तो यह प्रस्ताव दिया था कि साढ़े तीन बजे मंत्री का बयान होगा, उसके बाद चर्चा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन नेता विपक्ष ने अपनी बात रखी है, तो हम लोग तैयार हैं, हमें इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman
..(Interruptions).. Sir, the point is that the Government should first give us the facts of what has happened. Otherwise, we will start discussing on the basis of media reports, but not on the facts that the Government will give us. So, it is appropriate that the Government give us that Statement and then we discuss the issue.
..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuriji, I understand what you have said, but the Government has already committed that the hon. Minister will come and make a Statement at 3.30 p.m. But now, a suggestion has come from the hon. LOP that the subject being so important, let us start discussion on that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am not undermining the importance of the subject. I entirely share the LOP's concern that it is a very important subject that merits a discussion. But that discussion has to be on the basis of some information that the Government provides on what happened. Now, if you want, we can have a discussion, but then be prepared to have two discussions. There will be one discussion now on the basis of media reports and then there will be another discussion on what the Government says. So, we will have both the discussions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, the Minister's statement will be in the form of a reply and he will give the facts also. *..(Interruptions)..* He will give the facts also. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, कल उत्तराखण्ड की त्रासदी जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा शुरू करायी गयी थी, लेकिन वह चर्चा अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, your Minister has already agreed. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अगर इस पर मेन अपोज़ीशन पार्टी के स्पीकर ने बोल दिया, तो क्या उसके बाद इस विषय पर बाकी लोगों को बोलने की जरूरत नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaturvedi, your own Minister has stood up and agreed to the proposal of LOP. So, you can't *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I am asking only one thing. What will happen to that unconcluded debate?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That discussion will be continued after this. There is no problem in that. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will we have enough time for that? *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is up to the House. *..(Interruptions)..* I have no problem. It is for the House to decide. Here is a suggestion of the hon. LOP. *..(Interruptions)..* The Government also agreed. *..(Interruptions)..* Can the Minister come a little early? *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, first we should have the statement and then discussion. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): The Government should make the statement first. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तराखण्ड की त्रासदी महत्वपूर्ण है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let us have the statement first. Otherwise, we will be discussing it in the air. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI D. RAJA: Let us first have the statement, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister's reply will take place only at 3.30 p.m. or can it take place earlier?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: At 3.30 p.m., he will come to this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How do you answer Mr. Yechury's point that you have one discussion now and one after Minister's statement?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, there are both options. One, the Minister makes a statement at 3.30 p.m. and after that, clarifications can be sought. Then, the LoP suggested that let us start the discussion. We are okay with both. If the LoP agrees to what Shri Sitaram Yechury is saying, then 3.30 p.m. is fine. We have no problem with that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP made a suggestion and the Treasury Benches also agreed. Then, let us have a discussion. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We should have a statement followed by a discussion and then reply. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, we should have a statement, then discussion and then reply by the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, कल बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक हुई, उस बैठक में निर्णय ले लिया गया *...(व्यवधान)...* एल.ओ.पी. ने *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: आप ही खुद बोलते रहेंगे, किसी और को मौका नहीं देंगे? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उपसभापति जी *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: चतुर्वेदी जी *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, may I make a suggestion? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me decide. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have no objection to the suggestion of the LoP, but then, you should be clear as the Chair that after the statement that is made

by the Minister, there may be repetition. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be because that is when the facts will be told to us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, if you want to start, you can start but be prepared for having two discussions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, you continue with discussion on Uttarakhand and then at 3.30 p.m., you can have this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow me one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeev Shukla, a pertinent question is raised by Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: आप हमारी बात सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट सुन लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. आपको टाइम दिया जाएगा, मैं आपको टाइम दूंगा। सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... A pertinent question is raised here that if you have discussion now, every Member will speak and after that, when the statement comes, there will be clarifications on that statement also. Will you allow that? What is the position? In that case, should we proceed with the discussion now or after the Minister's statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: पहले हमारी बात सुन लीजिए, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, both cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Shukla, are you agreeable to both? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Either we can have a discussion and then the Minister can respond to that or the Minister can make a statement at 3.30 p.m. and after that, everybody can seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. ...*(Interruptions)*... पासवान जी, बोलिए, बोलिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आज साढ़े तीन बजे तक तो कुछ होने वाला है नहीं उत्तराखंड की घटना में जहां हजारों लोग मर गए, उनके हजारों बच्चे बिलख रहे हैं और इतनी बड़ी घटना पर बोलने वाले सदस्यों में मेरा नाम पहला था, आपने तथा सब लोगों ने हमसे आग्रह किया था कि श्री कोश्यारी जी उत्तराखंड के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं इसलिए पहले उनको बोलने दीजिए तथा बाद में बोल लीजिएगा। तो उनको बोलने दिया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब हमारा मामला आया तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका राइट प्रोटेक्ट किया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: साढ़े तीन बजे तक मिनिस्टर जवाब देंगे, उसके बाद क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछ सकते हैं, तो साढ़े तीन बजे तक इसको चलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay. Now, listen. Now, please allow me. Please allow me. Okay now. *..(Interruptions)..* Listen. See, please, no, no, please. Since there is no consensus.. *..(Interruptions)..* No, please. Let me give the decision.... अरे जरा सुनो । *...(व्यवधान)...* Let me give the decision. Please cooperate . *..(Interruptions)..* Let me give the decision. Since there is no consensus to take up the discussion on “Pakistani troops killing Indian soldiers”, even though that subject is important, in view of the fact that at 3.30 p.m. the statement by the Minister is coming, we will proceed with the scheduled programme, that is, after Zero Hour, we will take up the Short Duration discussion on Uttarakhand. Now, Zero Hour, Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, on “Damage caused by cloudburst and earthquake in Jammu and Kashmir”

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, it will go on record. *..(Interruptions)..* This is not going on record. That will go on record. What they shout is not going on record. Mr. Khanna, you speak; that will go on record.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मैं बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को सदन में उठा रहा हूं *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, पहले उन्हें चुप कराइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking or not? *..(Interruptions)..* Then, I will call the next person. *..(Interruptions)..* What can I do? *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, पहले हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khanna, are you speaking? You can speak what you want to speak. *..(Interruptions)..* Then, I will call the next person. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Please bring the House to order. How could he speak in this atmosphere?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? You were also the Deputy Chairperson; please tell me.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): अगर हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं होगा, तो कौन सुनेगा?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: हाउस सुनेगा कैसे? ...(व्यवधान)... हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will call Mr. Biswajit Daimary.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Worsening condition of Assam due to ongoing agitation for separate Bodoland

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): उपसभापति जी, मैं आज के जीरो ऑवर में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय को उठाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आज असम बहुत ही बुरे हाल में है जिस कारण असम का जन-जीवन बहुत मुश्किल में है। आज वहां हर समय बोडोलैंड, करबी- आंगलॉग, एनसी हिल्स एरिया में नई-नई घटनाएं हो रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वहां बहुत से संगठनों ने इसकी मांग की है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसको लेकर आज वहां सारा बंद है, रेलवे बंद है, हाइवे बंद है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके साथ ही वहां कुछ ऐसा भी हुआ है, ...(व्यवधान)... गवर्नमेंट की प्रोपर्टी को जलाया गया है, एमएलएज, एमपीज के घरों में हमला किया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसका कारण एक ही है ...(व्यवधान)... वहां की यह जो हालत हो रही है, उसका कारण यही है कि वहां के लोग बहुत सालों से सेपरेट बोडोलैंड की डिमांड के लिए अपना संघर्ष कर रहे थे, वहां कारबी-आंगलॉग ऑटोनोमस और एनसी हिल्स ऑटोनोमस काउन्सिल की भी डिमांड करते हुए आंदोलन करते आ रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)... वहां जबर्दस्त आंदोलन होने के बाद भारत सरकार ने ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past twelve
of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up Short Duration Discussion.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**Large scale devastation caused by cloud bursts, flash floods and landslides recently in Uttarakhand**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी पर आपने सदन में डिबेट शुरू कराई। जैसे कि मैं कल कह रहा था कि इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं कि उत्तराखंड में जो कुछ भी हुआ, वह प्राकृतिक प्रकोप था, लेकिन उस प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के लिए कहीं न कहीं हम और सरकार भी उसके लिए जिम्मेवार है, क्योंकि जिस तरीके से हमने पहाड़ों का दोहन किया है, पहाड़ों को तोड़ने का काम किया है, प्रकृति के साथ छेड़छाड़ की, पनबिजली परियोजना, हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट्स ...**(व्यवधान)**... नदी की धारा को मोड़ने का काम हमने किया। नदी के किनारे मकान बनाकर, दुकानें बनाकर, होटल बनाकर ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने प्रकृति के साथ छेड़छाड़ की, उसका नतीजा है कि इतनी बड़ी आपदा घटी, उसके लिए कहीं न कहीं हम ही जिम्मेवार थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी बात है कि मौसम विभाग ने भविष्यवाणी की थी कि जब भारी बारिश हो तो उन लोगों को पहाड़ी इलाकों में न जाने दिया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। तीन दिनों तक सारा का सारा काम ठप्प रहा, कोई राहत कार्य नहीं किया गया जबकि सरकार के पास डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट है, आपदा प्रबंधन प्रणाली है। जब 2004 में सुनामी आया था, तब सुनामी के बाद 2005 में राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन समिति का गठन हुआ था। प्रधान मंत्री उसके अध्यक्ष बने। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नौ सीनियर रिटायर्ड ऑफिसर उसके सदस्य बनाए गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन समिति थी, उसने जिम्मेदारी ली कि सभी राज्यों में तीन साल के अंदर आपदा प्रबंधन समिति का गठन कर लिया जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... और आपदा प्रबंधन समिति का काम होगा कि वह संभावित क्षेत्रों का पता लगाए कि कहां आपदा आने वाली है और उसके लिए क्या प्रिवेंटिव मेज़र्स लेने चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर उसमें यह भी प्रावधान था ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि बिना वक्त गंवाए, राहत कार्य को वहां पहुंचाया जाए, लेकिन सभापति जी, पिछले तीन साल में कितने राज्यों में आपदा प्रबंधन समिति का गठन किया गया, यह हमें पता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। ऐसे कैसे हाउस चलेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सी.ए.जी. ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि सिर्फ छः राज्यों में आपदा प्रबंधन समिति का गठन किया गया। उत्तराखंड में 2007 में आपदा प्रबंधन केंद्र बना, लेकिन अभी तक वहां काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में बाढ़ से मरने वाले पूरी दुनिया में बाढ़ से मरने वालों का 20 प्रतिशत हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। ये इतने महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन इनकी बात को कोई नहीं सुन रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, bring the House to order. It is a point of disorder. What purpose is it serving? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, what purpose is it serving? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: एक सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तराखंड के पहाड़ों के 233 गांव मौत के कगार पर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, निर्णय लिया गया था कि संवेदनशील एरियाज़ की उदघोषणा की जाएगी। उत्तराखंड में गंगोत्री से लेकर उत्तरकाशी तक ...**(व्यवधान)**... First is Parliament, then Andhra Pradesh. ..**(Interruptions)**.. What is this? Kindly ask them to sit down. ..**(Interruptions)**.. Why don't you sit? You don't want to save Parliament; you only want to save Andhra Pradesh! ..**(Interruptions)**.. What is this? दो ही आदमी पूरे सदन को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, माननीय सदस्य बहुत महत्वपूर्ण ईशू पर बोल रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: यह क्या मज़ाक है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई भी दो मेंबर पार्लियामेंट को जहां चाहे, ले जा रहे हैं। इनको कहिए कि अगर निकलना है तो निकल जाएं और बैठना है तो बैठे। ...**(व्यवधान)**..... Save Andhra Pradesh, not Parliament? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इतने महत्वपूर्ण ईशू पर रामविलास जी बोल रहे हैं और हम लोग सुन नहीं पा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, यह कहा गया था कि संवेदनशील एरिया बनाया जाएगा और गंगोत्री से लेकर उत्तरकाशी, जो 150 किलोमीटर तक है, संवेदनशील एरिया घोषित होगा, लेकिन आज तक उसको संवेदनशील एरिया घोषित नहीं किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 22 जून को गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आपदा राहत कार्य में जो कोऑर्डिनेशन है, उसकी कमी रही है और राहत सामग्री समय पर नहीं पहुंची। 16-17 तारीख को घटना घटी और घटना के घटने के बाद तीन दिन तक कोई राहत सामग्री वहां नहीं पहुंचाई गयी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां हेलीकॉप्टर को जाने में तीन दिन लगे। जो राहत सामग्री वहां पहुंची, उसकी क्वॉलिटी अच्छी नहीं थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आज इस अवसर पर जो हमारे सेना के जवान हैं, उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं, मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं। मैं सदन से मांग करता हूं कि पूरा सदन सरकार से यह मांग करे कि एयरफोर्स के जो बीस जवान राहत कार्य करते हुए मारे गए, उनको परमवीर चक्र दिया जाए और उनके परिवार के लोगों को एक-एक करोड़ रुपए की राहत दी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जब कोई खिलाड़ी जीतकर आता है तो हम उसको एक करोड़ रुपए देते हैं। फिर जब हमारी सेना के जवान मरे हैं तो हम उनके परिवार को यह धनराशि क्यों नहीं दे सकते? इसलिए भारत सरकार को एक-एक करोड़ रुपए उनके परिवार वालों को देने चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो सेना के जवान मरे हैं, उनको परमवीर चक्र देकर सम्मानित करना चाहिए। क्योंकि उन्होंने लोगों की जान बचाने के लिए अपनी शहादत देने का काम किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके लिए स्मारक बनना चाहिए। मैं आज यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां हर राज्य के लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं, हर राज्य के लोग लापता हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार को श्वेत पत्र जारी करना चाहिए कि कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है और कहां से कितने लोग लापता हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिहार के अश्विनी कुमार चौबे, जो वहां के मंत्री थे, उत्तराखंड से काफी दिनों तक लापता रहे। कोई उनकी खोज-खबर लेने वाला नहीं था। बिहार से सिर्फ दो अफसरों को भेज दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरे राज्य की सरकार ने कहा कि हम हेलीकॉप्टर भेजते हैं, हम बस लेकर जाते हैं, लेकिन बिहार की सरकार इतनी संवेदनहीन सरकार रही कि सिर्फ दो अफसरों को वहां भेज दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चौबे जी बिहार के

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

भूतपूर्व मंत्री थे। उनकी कोई सुध लेने वाली नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी वहाँ हर हालत बहुत खराब है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीबों के पास खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। जो पर्यटक लोग थे, उनके ऊपर सरकार और पूरा देश ध्यान दे रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने तमाम लोगों से राहत के लिए अपील की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारत सरकार ने वहाँ राहत कार्य के लिए राशि भी दी है, लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि जो गरीब लोग खाने के बगैर वहाँ पर मर रहे हैं, सरकार को उनकी चिंता करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहाड़ी इलाके में छोटे-छोटे बच्चे अनाथ हो गए हैं। उनमें कुछ लड़कियाँ भी हैं। खतरा इस बात का है कि कहीं उनको अवैध व्यापार में न घसीटा जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहाँ खनन का माफिया है, पहाड़ों का दोहन करने का काम चल रहा है, उसको रोकने का काम किया जाए।

अभी वहाँ केवल तीन परसेंट लायक जमीन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोगों के सामने भुखमरी की स्थिति है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जो हमारे सेना के जवान हैं, उन्होंने वहाँ पर काफी अच्छा काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन उनको और ट्रेनिंग की आवश्यकता है। अमेरिका में कमांडो को खास तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोगों को प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय कैसे बचाया जाए, इसके लिए वहाँ एक तरह की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। हम भारत सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि भारत इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं फिर मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी मरे हुए लोग हैं उनके संबंध में सरकार एक श्वेत पत्र जारी करे। जो हमारे सेना के जवान मरे हैं, उनको परमवीर चक्र दिया जाए, उनको एक करोड़ रुपया मुआवजा दिया जाए। वहाँ पर जो लोग मारे गए हैं, उनके लिए स्मारक बनाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो पहाड़ के लोग हैं, उनको सरकार की ओर से मदद दी जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं मीडिया के लोगों को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, चाहे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के लोग हों, चाहे प्रिंट मीडिया के लोग हों, इन लोगों ने अपनी जान को जोखिम में डालकर वहाँ पर जाने का काम किया और वहाँ की एक-एक रिपोर्ट लेकर देश के लोगों को बतलाने का काम किया, लोगों के परिजनों को बतलाने का काम किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको मैं धन्यवाद चाहता हूँ और सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस तरह की घटना न घटे, इसके लिए इंतजाम किए जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो आपदा प्रबंधन समिति है, उसको और मजबूत किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार, दोनों को आपस में मिलकर इस तरह की पॉलिसी तैयार करनी चाहिए जिससे कि भविष्य में इस तरह की घटना न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे यहाँ मौसम विभाग है। मौसम विभाग कहता है कि बारिश कहता है कि बारिश दो दिन के बाद आयेगी, लेकिन एक ही दिन में बारिश पहुँच जाती है। हालांकि मौसम विभाग ने इसमें अच्छा काम किया, उन्होंने राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया था। लेकिन हमें इस बात का दुख है कि राज्य सरकार ने मौसम विभाग द्वारा खराब मौसम रहने की जानकारी देने के बावजूद भी इस बारे में लोगों को जानकारी नहीं दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि लोगों को वहाँ जाने से रोका गया होता, तो शायद इस तरह की घटना नहीं होती। हम चाहेंगे कि सैटेलाइट जैसे संयंत्र हैं, जो उपकरण हैं, जो टेक्नालाजी है, उसका उपयोग होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहीं बाढ़ का इलाका है, कहीं सुखाड़ का इलाका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो भी आपदाग्रस्त इलाके हैं, उनका पता लगाकर तत्काल कार्यवाही कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि आपकी जवाबदेही है कि आप हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन डिस्कशन करे, सदन में वक्तव्य हो, सदन इस पर बहस करे और इसको इतने हल्के ढंग से न लिया

जाए। मैं इस पर दुख व्यक्त करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चेयर से अनुरोध करूंगा, यह चेयर की जवाबदेही है कि चेयर इस संबंध में निर्णय ले कि हाउस को किस तरीके से ऑर्डर में लाना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं एक बार फिर से जो लोग उत्तराखंड में मरे हैं, उनके परिवार के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपने भाषण को खत्म करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. You have only ten minutes.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir... In June, 2013 ...**(Interruptions)**... a multi-day cloudburst centered on the north-Indian State of Uttarakhand caused devastating floods and landslides in the country's worst natural disaster since the 2004 tsunami. ...**(Interruptions)**... As of 16th July, 2013, according to figures provided by the Uttarakhand Government, more than 5,700 people were dead, including 934 local residents. ...**(Interruptions)**... Destruction of bridges and roads left about 1,00,000 pilgrims and tourists trapped in the vellys ...**(Interruptions)**... leading to three of the four Hindu Chhota Char Dham pilgrimage sites. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Indian Air Force, the Army and the paramilitary troops evacuated more than 1,10,000 people from the flood ravaged area. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. Let me listen to them. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, thousands of houses were destroyed and thousands of houses were partially damaged in Uttarakhand. More than 4,200 villages were affected. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह गंभीर विषय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ऐसे में ये क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह इतना गंभीर विषय है। आप सदन को ऑर्डर में लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, ऐसे बोलने का मतलब क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting these two Members to go back to their seats; otherwise, I will be forced to take action. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will be forced to name you. Don't compel me to name you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ये क्या बोल रहे हैं, हमें कुछ सुनाई नहीं दे रहा है।
...(व्यवधान)... इनको ऐसे बीच में नहीं बोलना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको जो कार्यवाही करनी है, करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, this caused the melting of Chorabari Glacier at the height of 3800 metres, and eruption of the Mandakini River which led to heavy floods near Gobindghat, Kedar Dome, Rudraprayag district.
...(Interruptions)... Sir, this is the rare calamity; it is a natural calamity. The upper Himalayan territories of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are full of forests and snow-covered mountains and thus remain relatively inaccessible. They are home to several major and historic Hindu and Sikh pilgrimage sites besides several tourist spots and trekking trails. There was heavy rainfall for four consecutive days as well as melting snow aggravated the floods.

Sir, entire villages and settlements such as Gaurikund and the market town of Ram Bada, a transition point to Kedarnath, have been obliterated, while the market town of Sonprayag suffered heavy damage and loss of lives....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be forced to name you. Mr. Ramesh, I will be forced to name you. ...(Interruptions)... For the whole Session, you will be suspended.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Pilgrimage centres in the region, including Gangotri, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath, the hallowed Hindu Chardham pilgrimage centers, are visited by thousands of devotees, especially after the month of May. Over 70,000 people were stuck in various regions because of damaged or blocked roads. People in other important locations like the Valley of flowers, Roopkund and the Sikh pilgrimage centre Hemkund were stranded for more than three days. National Highway 58, an important artery connecting the region was also washed away near Jyotirmath and in many other places. Because summers have more number of tourists, the number of people impacted is substantial. For more than three days, stranded pilgrims and tourists were without rations or survived on little food. The roads were seriously damaged at more than 450 places, resulting in huge traffic jams, and the floods caused many cars and other vehicles to be washed away. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be forced to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: On June 18, more than 12,000 pilgrims were stranded at Badrinath, the popular pilgrimage centre located on the banks of the Alaknanda river. Rescuers at the Hindu pilgrimage town of Haridwar on the river Ganga recovered many dead bodies.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that most of this destruction of Kedarnath was caused by a sudden rapid melting of ice and snow on the Kedarnath Mountain, 6 km. from the temple, which flooded the Charbari lake upstream and then Kedarnath. Temple was flooded with water resulting in several deaths due to drowning and panic-driven stampede. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, many people lost their lives. This is a very important issue. I appeal to all T D P Members that they should not create disturbance when a serious debate is going on. It is a natural calamity and thousands of people have already died. We must seriously discuss this and recommend to the Government to see to it that in future such deaths don't happen. We should also recommend the Government to support the kins of those who have lost their lives. Also, it should support those people who lost their lives in rescuing also, the Army people who have worked hard risking their lives. Let us not take this issue as a political issue while participating in the debate. While participating in the debate, some people said that the Chief Minister didn't go there and do his duty and that the Centre and State were not serious in their duties. Sir, it is not correct. The Chief Minister, I know personally, has worked hard for the rescue of people who were stranded in areas where nobody could go. Immediately he has taken action.

So far as the Central Government is concerned, the Prime Minister has immediately visited; the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi too visited; the Home Minister has visited and, the Congress Vice-President, Shri Rahul Gandhi also has visited the places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many other people have visited the places. ...*(Interruptions)*... I thank each and every person who have funded and those who have helped in rescuing the people over there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

Sir, I do support the proposal given by the hon. Member, Ram Vilas Paswanji, that the Air Force victims' families should get sufficient compensation... *...(Interruptions)...* as they have laid their lives in protecting thousands of pilgrims in Uttarakhand. It was just like a war. I think, in no war, India has lost as many people, *i.e.* 5,700 people, as we have lost in this tragedy. It is a serious issue, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I also request the Government that an expert committee should be constituted to examine it because in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, बादल फटता है *...(व्यवधान)...* यह बादल क्यों फटता है *...(व्यवधान)...* उसके लिए क्या किया जा सकता है *...(व्यवधान)...* मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में रिक्मेंडेशन्स देने के लिए सरकार एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाए *...(व्यवधान)...* And with its recommendations, preventive measures can be taken so that in future such incidents do not recur in Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and all these hilly areas. *...(Interruptions)...*

Secondly, I would like to suggest that those who have lost their houses in Uttarakhand, Government should consider giving them... *...(Interruptions)...* I know the geographical situation of Uttarakhand. Sir, many people in Uttarakhand have lost their cultivable land. They have no land. *...(Interruptions)...* I think the Government should also consider giving them land to construct houses. *...(Interruptions)...* Many people have lost their cultivable land also. So, the Government should consider giving them land for cultivation purposes. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I think, all the hon. Members have given their one month's salary and some funds from their MPLAD funds. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that I will be forced to take action. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: So, these MPLAD funds which have been given by us must be utilized properly. *...(Interruptions)...* The money given out of the MPLAD funds should be utilized for construction of schools, common

buildings,... *...(Interruptions)...* If these funds are earmarked for such activities, then, it will be useful for the people of Uttarakhand. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Behave like cultured people. *...(Interruptions)...* It is indiscipline. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I once again appreciate the work done by the Army people and other agencies and express our heartfelt condolence for the defence persons and Airforce personal who have lost their life. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: So, with the cooperation of the State Government and all other agencies, we will find out a way to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future and to also give proper relief and help to the affected persons. Thank you, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty-three minutes
past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-three minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, मुझे आपसे एक बात कहनी है। Sir, the House was not in order. It is for the Government to ensure that the House functions in an orderly manner. It is the responsibility of the Government. उत्तराखंड का एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जिस पर यहां हमारी पार्टी के लोगों को बोलना है, आदरणीया मायावती जी को बोलना है, बाकी लोगों को बोलना है, रामविलास पासवान जी बोल चुके हैं, जिस पर हम उत्तर सुनना चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान के विषय पर हमें 3.30 बजे सवाल करना है। The Government must ensure that House functions.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: It is the duty of the Government to ensure it. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH):

Sir, I entirely agree with him that the House must function. I would appeal to you, Sir. Yesterday the House was disturbed and the Chairman called a meeting. There was some discussion and an agreement was reached. At 4.30, the BAC met and we set an agenda for business for today and for the rest of the week. Now, again we find today that the House is not functioning. Sir, I appeal to you to invoke Rule 255 to ensure that the House runs. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The ruling party set the country on fire. We are not here to bail them out. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are not here to bail them out. Hundred per cent not. ...(*Interruptions*)... If Rule 255 has to be applied, it has to be applied to their own Members from Telangana.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमने वहां भी कहा था, हम यहां भी कह रहे हैं। हमने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि यह आपका विषय है। आपने मिसहैंडल किया है ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपकी पार्टी में लड़ाई चल रही है ।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: First invoke rule 255 against Congress Members who are defying this ...(*Interruptions*)... First do that. First bring your House in order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Today morning, your Members were.... ...(*Interruptions*)... Where were you? ...(*Interruptions*)... Where were you? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Maitreyan, ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Instead of doing it now, why didn't you invoke rule 255 at that time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan,...(*Interruptions*)... All of you please take your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Maitreyan, please ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Don't worry about our house. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, you are seeing what has been happening since yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You also see what is happening outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can the Chair do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to run the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to run the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under rule 255, it is the authority of the Chairman to take a decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): What was the hurry to do this now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: All the States are demanding it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is unending. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should first be investigated. They owe an explanation to the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not restricted only to Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): If they are only two Members, it does not mean that you will suspend them. ...*(Interruptions)*... We totally oppose it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not in favour of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not getting justice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If fifteen Members stand here, you do not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You want to do it because they are only two Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do it in Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do it in Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... First do it in Lok Sabha against your own Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, what do you want me to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, what do you want me to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to agree with this kind of behaviour? ...*(Interruptions)*... As a Deputy Chairman, what do you want me to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do unless I

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

take an action? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want me to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let them withdraw for a day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 255 confers power upon me to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why can't I take action? ...*(Interruptions)*... The country is watching it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I feel ashamed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Yes. The country is watching that Andhra Pradesh is burning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I cannot... ...*(Interruptions)*... If you say that there should not be an iota of punishment even for this kind of unruly behaviour, how can I run the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair has the responsibility to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Don't call them 'unruly'. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are agitating. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not here to bail you out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, what is important is ultimately it is the Congress Party, the ruling party, that is responsible for this mismanagement, for this mess. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You move a resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*... You move a resolution. What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If the resolution is that we should be held accountable for their removal from the House, we are not. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to make it very clear. There are other proper ways for...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankarji, it is only the Chairman's prerogative and nothing else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I want to make it clear that it is the problem of the Government. The way they have created it, they have made a mess, they are not finding a way out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Yesterday, in front of all the political parties, at 12.30 p.m., it was agreed, a certain process was agreed. We have followed that process. ...(*Interruptions*).. You were not there. ...(*Interruptions*).. After that, at 4.30.. ...(*Interruptions*)..

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, some issues can never be resolved by perpetuating a confrontation. Now, the course which is being suggested by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will further perpetuate the confrontation. There are occasions where some element of statesmanship is required. You have to cool down tempers outside, and you can never do that by perpetuating a confrontation in the House. You will name them. If they don't withdraw, take the next logical step. Are we going to go to that extent in this House? Our past experience has been bad. Therefore, the Government, instead of suggesting a confrontation to resolve this issue, should see reason. Three States were created in the year 2001. Look at the peaceful manner in which it was done. A civil war like situation was not created. Today, you had a virtual civil war like situation in the Ruling Party where one of the Members of the Ruling Party was provoking a sitting Minister to say that Telugus will have to move out of some region and the Minister was getting up and protesting. Please set your own House in order rather than state that by perpetuating a confrontation in this House, we are going to solve the problem.

....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please advise me what I have to do. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you should talk to that party, because there is a serious situation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We don't need to be preached what we should do. The Government will do what... ...(*Interruptions*).. Please don't preach us. ...(*Interruptions*).. Sir, the point is this. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The reason is, whereas I would support the Government when they come out with a proposal on Telangana, but I am not going to treat those who disagree with me in a manner where I perpetuate a confrontation. You need a consensus of people. Instead of building a consensus, you are perpetuating a confrontation-like situation, which will hurt the very cause itself. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Yesterday, the Chairman had a meeting in which a course of action was agreed to. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We should follow that. ...*(Interruptions)*..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But when there is order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You solve the problem first. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI KAMAL NATH: At 4.30 p.m., in the BAC, a course of action was..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, I only request the hon. Members to tell me, am I not to take cognisance of this kind of an unruly behaviour. Am I not to take cognisance, tell me? ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: There have been ...*(Interruptions)*.. occasions when ...*(Interruptions)*.. 17-Member Party had gone into the Well, for days on end, but nothing had been done against them. Just because their number is two, you must not look at them differently.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is not the point. ...*(Interruptions)*.. But can two Members take the House to ransom? ...*(Interruptions)*..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is not a question of two or twenty. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes
past two of the clock.

3.00 P.M.

The House reassembled at fifty-nine minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**On large-scale devastation caused by cloudbursts, flash floods and
landslides recently in Uttarakhand – (contd.)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, we can proceed with the Short Duration Discussion. Shri Naresh Agrawal; not present. Km. Mayawati.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, वैसे यह बात विदित है और पूरा हाउस भी इस बात से अवगत है कि उत्तराखंड पहले उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramesh, please allow the hon. lady Member to speak. That is my request to you.

सुश्री मायावती: सर, जब उत्तराखंड अलग स्टेट नहीं बना था और उत्तर प्रदेश का ही हिस्सा था, तब मुझे उत्तराखंड के लोगों की सेवा करने का मौका मिला। उत्तराखंड क्योंकि ज्यादातर पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है, इसलिए वहां का जो मैदानी क्षेत्र है, उससे अलग वहां के लोगों की समस्याएं हैं। जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री थी और उत्तराखंड उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा था, जब वह उससे अलहिदा नहीं हुआ था, तब मैंने उत्तराखंड के लोगों की स्थानीय समस्याओं की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देकर अपनी हुकूमत के दौरान वहां पर काफी नये ब्लॉक्स बनवाये, तहसीलें बनवायीं और जिले बनवाये। उससे वहां के लोगों को काफी राहत मिली, क्योंकि उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया गया। लेकिन, उत्तराखंड के लोगों की लम्बे अर्से से यह डिमांड थी कि उनका अलग स्टेट बनना चाहिए। हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में उनकी बात को माना और उत्तराखंड अलग से स्टेट बनना चाहिए, यह प्रस्ताव पारित करके हमने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजा। इसमें खुशी की बात यह रही कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उत्तराखंड के लोगों की इस बात को माना और उनका अलग से स्टेट बना दिया।

उत्तराखंड अलग राज्य बनने के बाद से ही लगातार अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की कोशिश करता रहा है, लेकिन कुदरत की नाराजगी ने उसे बार-बार पीछे धकेला है और इस बार तो कुदरत ने उत्तराखंड को एक दशक पीछे धकेल दिया है। अर्थात् अभी हाल ही में उत्तराखंड स्टेट में बादल फटने, आकस्मिक बाढ़ व भूस्खलन हाने की घटना के कारण खासकर वहां के प्रसिद्ध तीर्थस्थल, बद्री-केदारनाथ व अन्य क्षेत्रों में इस बार वहां बड़ी संख्या में स्थानीय लोगों के साथ-साथ देश भर से आए ज्यादातर तीर्थयात्रियों को भी अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ी है। इस हादसे के शिकार काफी लोग अभी तक लापता हैं। हालांकि इस संबंध में संख्या को लेकर मतभेद है और सरकारी व गैर-सरकारी तौर पर अलग-अलग आंकड़े बताये जा रहे हैं। केन्द्र की सरकार की गंभीरता से इसका संज्ञान जरूर लेना चाहिए।

इतना ही नहीं बल्कि कुदरती त्रासदी के कारण वहां के ज्यादातर स्थानीय लोगों के

[सुश्री मायावती]

अपने घर-बार व रोजी-रोटी के सभी छोटे-मोटे साधन आदि भी उजड़ गए हैं। इन सभी को लेकर हमारी पार्टी काफी ज्यादा दुःखी व चिंतित है। इस प्राकृतिक विनाश की घड़ी में हमारी पार्टी और मैं खुद भी कुदरत से यही प्रार्थना करती हूं कि इस कुदरती त्रासदी के कारण जिन लोगों को अपना जान-माल आदि सब कुछ गंवाना पड़ा है और उस दौरान उनके बचाव में लगे लोगों में से भी जिन लोगों को अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ी है, कुदरत उन सभी लोगों के परिवारों को इस दुःख व गम को सहन करने व इससे उबरने की शक्ति प्रदान करे। इसके साथ ही, हमारी पार्टी उत्तराखंड राज्य व केन्द्र की सरकार के साथ-साथ देश के उन लोगों की भी दिल से सराहना करती है जिन्होंने इस कुदरती मुश्किल की घड़ी में वहां प्रभावित हुए लोगों की विभिन्न रूप में मदद की हैं। इस मामले में हमारी पार्टी ने भी पार्टी स्तर पर और साथ ही, पार्टी के काफी लोगों ने भी व्यक्तिगत तौर पर वहां प्रभावित हुए लोगों की सीधे तौर से विभिन्न रूपों में मदद की है।

इसके साथ-साथ इस हादसे में मुश्किल स्थानों में फंसे हुए लोगों को सुरक्षित बाहर निकालने तथा उन्हें उचित जगह पर लाने व छोड़ने आदि में हमारी सेना व अन्य विभिन्न संगठनों तथा हेलिकॉप्टर्स व अन्य छोटे-मोटे साधनों आदि का भी इस मामले में विशेष सराहनीय योगदान रहा है।

इसके अलावा हमारी पार्टी का केन्द्र की सरकार से यह भी कहना है उत्तराखंड के जो भी स्थानीय लोग इस कुदरती त्रासदी में हर स्तर पर काफी हद तक तबाह व बर्बाद हो गए हैं, अब उनके पास न सिर ढकने के लिए अपने कोई घर घाट है और न ही अब उनके पास कोई रोजी-रोटी के साधन बचे हैं, इस प्रकार उत्तराखंड में बहुत बुरा हाल है। तो उन्हें अब नए सिरे में बसाने व उनकी रोजी-रोटी के लिए भी स्थाई प्रबंध आदि करने की पूरी-पूरी व्यवस्था करने के लिए इन दोनों सरकारों को, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को और वहां की जो राज्य सरकार है, दोनों को मिलकर समय से जरूरी, ठोस और बुनियादी कदम उठाने चाहिए। इसके साथ ही यदि सम्भव हो तो इस आपदा को केन्द्र की सरकार को राष्ट्रीय आपदा भी घोषित करना चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ वहां जो भी ऐतिहासिक तीर्थ स्थल तबाह हो गए हैं, उन्हें फिर से ठीक हालत में स्थापित करने के लिए भी केन्द्र की सरकार को खुद आगे आकर इस मामले में सही पहल करनी चाहिए, ठोस पहल करनी चाहिए, अर्थात् इस कार्य में भी केन्द्र की सरकार को अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका जरूर निभानी चाहिए, क्योंकि वहां के धार्मिक स्थलों का अपना विशेष महत्व है, जिन्हें अपने देश के लोगों की श्रद्धा व आस्था तथा अपनी संस्कृति से दूर नहीं रखा जा सकता है, अर्थात् इन सभी मामलों में केन्द्र व उत्तराखंड राज्य की सरकार को वहां अपनी सभी जिम्मेदारियों को समय से वह ठीक ढंग से निभाना चाहिए। इस कार्य में सभी पार्टियों को भी, मेरा यह कहना है कि जैसे ही वहां कुदरती त्रासदी हुई तो सेंट्रल और स्टेट की गवर्नमेंट तो वहां पर फंसे लोगों की मदद करने में लगी हुई थी और जो स्वयं सेवी संगठन है, वे भी लगे तथा वहां के स्थानीय लोग भी लगे हुए थे। लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि उस दौरान जब वहां के लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा मदद की जरूरत थी तो कुछ पार्टियां इसकी आड़ में राजनीतिक रोटी सेंकने में लगी हुई थी। हमारी पार्टी इसकी कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करती है, क्योंकि ऐसा उस समय नहीं होना चाहिए था। लेकिन इसके साथ ही केन्द्र की सरकार से हमारी पार्टी का यह भी कहना है कि केन्द्र की सरकार को उत्तराखंड में हुई इस कुदरती त्रासदी से सबक सीखकर इसे कुछ हद तक रोकने के लिए देश में जो भी पर्वतीय बाहुल्य वाले राज्य हैं, जैसे उत्तराखंड है, हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि है और इसके अलावा ऐसे बहुत से और भी राज्य हैं जहां पर ज्यादातर हिल एरिया है, पर्वतीय क्षेत्र हैं, वहां उन राज्यों की ओर केन्द्र की सरकार को काफी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उन राज्यों के लिए अब केन्द्र की

सरकार को केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कुछ ठोस नियम व सख्त नीति जरूर बनानी चाहिए। खास तौर से ऐसे राज्यों में पहाड़ों के दोहन आदि को रोकने के लिए ग्रीन बोनस तथा अति संवेदनशील पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को इको सेंसिटिव जोन घोषित करने के लिए भी जरूर कदम उठाने चाहिए। (समय की घंटी) बस दो-तीन मिनट।

इन सब मामलों में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के राज्यों की सरकारों को भी बिना हिचक सहयोग देना चाहिए। जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस मामले में कोई सख्त उठाती है और उठाने की जरूरत भी है तो इसमें राज्य सरकारों को भी सहयोग देना चाहिए, वरना जो हिली राज्य हैं, या जिन राज्यों में हिली एरिया ज्यादा है, यदि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पर्वतीय बाहुल्य राज्यों के लिए सख्त कदम नहीं उठाए, सख्त पॉलिसी नहीं बनाई और वहां की राज्य सरकारों ने, जल्दी ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को कोआपरेट नहीं किया, तो आगे चलकर इसके बहुत खराब परिणाम उन राज्यों की जनता के सामने आ सकते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि इससे वहां के लोगों को तो नुकसान होगा ही, इससे पूरे देश को भी काफी आघात पहुंचेगा। इन्हीं जरूरी बातों के साथ मैं केन्द्र की सरकार से पुनः यही अपील करती हूँ कि केन्द्र की सरकार को उत्तराखंड त्रासदी से प्रभावित परिवार के लोगों को फिर से बसाने के लिए, उनकी रोजी-रोटी के स्थायी प्रबंध आदि के लिए उत्तराखंड राज्य की सरकार को पूरी-पूरी हर संभव मदद करनी चाहिए।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि इस मामले में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी बनायी है जिस में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अपने वरिष्ठ मंत्रियों को रखा है। वहां प्रभावित लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के मामले में, वहां उनकी क्या स्थिति है, उनकी किस प्रकार की और कितनी मदद की वहां जरूरत है, जितना पैसा यहां से गया, वह पूरा राहत कार्य में लग रहा है या नहीं- इन सब बातों के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी बनायी है और उसमें माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्वयं दिलचस्पी ली है। उनकी देखरेख में यह कमेटी बनी है और वरिष्ठ मंत्रियों को उस कमेटी में रखा गया है, यह एक अच्छा कदम है और हम इस की सराहना करते हैं, लेकिन उत्तराखंड स्टेट ने भी वहां के लोगों की मदद के लिए, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सेंट्रल से जो भी आर्थिक मदद दी जा रही है, उसकी मॉनीटरिंग के लिए जो कमेटी बनायी है, उस सम्बंध में मेरा कहना है कि उस कमेटी में उत्तराखंड में जो सक्रिय राजनीतिक दल हैं, उन सभी पार्टियों में से उनके एक-एक वरिष्ठ मेम्बर को लिया जाए। मैं समझती हूँ कि ऐसा करने से वहां के लोगों को राहत का पूरा-पूरा लाभ मिलेगा। इस मामले में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की ओर से कल यह बात रखी गयी थी कि उत्तराखंड स्टेट की ओर से राहत की मॉनीटरिंग को लेकर जो कमेटी बनायी गयी है, उसमें केवल गवर्नमेंट के ही लोग हैं, लेकिन विपक्ष की पार्टियों में से किसी को नहीं रखा गया है। मेरा यही कहना है कि वहां पर जो सक्रिय राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं, उनके एक-एक वरिष्ठ मेम्बर को उस कमेटी में जरूर रखना चाहिए वरना वहां से जो सरकारी आंकड़े सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को मिलेंगे, वे केवल सरकारी आंकड़े बनकर रह जाएंगे और उससे जमीनी हकीकत की सही रिपोर्ट न तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मिल पाएगी और जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सही रिपोर्ट नहीं मिलेगी तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी वह नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिए हर दल का एक-एक मेम्बर उस कमेटी में रहना चाहिए, तभी वहां के लोगों को राहत मिल सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यही कहना है कि उत्तराखंड में आई इस कुदरती आपदा के समय वह उत्तराखंड स्टेट की पूरी मदद करे और वहां के लोगों को बसाने व उनकी रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था के लिए पूरी सहायता करे। इन्हीं लफ्जों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When there is no disturbance, I cannot do that.
...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: * We are trusting the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, without disturbance, I cannot adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not bound by that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, if the House is in order, my duty is to conduct the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It was agreed that the House will be adjourned till 3.30 p.m. Now, we are also forced to come into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, how can I do that? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 3.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A.K. Antony. ..*(Interruptions)*..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, there was a problem in the last half an hour. We want some things to be discussed on that before we take up this issue. We were called for a meeting inside to sort out the thing. The agreement reached inside was that the Chair will come here, adjourn the House till 3.30 p.m., and, at 3.30 p.m. the Pakistan issue will be taken up, the Minister will read the Statement and there will be clarifications. We were trying to go beyond that and sort out as to how things could be solved in the next few days. In the meantime, we were taken for a ride, and, if it is not unparliamentary, it is a pure case of * as far as we are concerned. ..*(Interruptions)*.. It is a * and *. We feel terribly offended and unless this is sorted out, I don't think anything else can be done on this. ..*(Interruptions)*..

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, * is unparliamentary. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If * is unparliamentary, it is *. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There was an understanding between whom? *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me have my say. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I can understand people doing *. Here, the Chair is doing the *.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me have my say. Let me have my say. *..(Interruptions)..* आप बैठिए, बैठिए। Since I am at the receiving end, I have a right to give an explanation. So, I hope, you will allow. First of all, the word * is expunged.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is a *. It should go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *..(Interruptions)..* Now, I will explain the position. Since you have raised it, it is my duty to explain.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, * का मतलब है *। *...(व्यवधान)..* Do you agree with this? *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You may call it by any name, the meaning is the same.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me explain. *..(Interruptions)..* No, no. Let me say. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, * अनपार्लियामेंटरी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. Allow me to make my submission. *..(Interruptions)..* I will look into the records and expunge. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: किसके बीच में अंडरस्टैंडिंग है? *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, '*' is not unparliamentary. It has to go on record. The Chair did a * as far as we the Members are concerned. *..(Interruptions)..* It was done in the presence of Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the hon. Leader of Opposition. *..(Interruptions)..*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *..(Interruptions)..* Please. Mr. Maitreyan, there is no *. बैटिए । If you don't want me to respond.. *..(Interruptions)..* You have made your point, you made allegations. Now, you please sit down.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not an allegation, Sir. It is a factual position.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to say. *..(Interruptions)..* Please sit down.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not a hearsay allegation. It is the first party actual position. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। I will go through the records and remove it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What will you remove, Sir? *..(Interruptions)..*

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

DR. V. MAITREYAN: * is not unparliamentary. I want it to go on record. *..(Interruptions)..* I say it again. *..(Interruptions)..* There is no *.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. There is no *. *..(Interruptions)..* There is no *.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I want it to go on record. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the *, which he is talking, ये किसके बीच में हुआ? *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Chair had a * as far as we the Members are concerned. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: * is also unparliamentary. *..(Interruptions)..* That is removed. Now, will you allow me? *..(Interruptions)..* आप बैठिए। आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* *..(Interruptions)..* Will you allow me to say?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Chair had a * in the presence of Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. *..(Interruptions)..*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Will you allow me to say something now?
..(Interruptions)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But you tell us what is on record? ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ..(Interruptions).. The Chair will decide that. ..(Interruptions).. Now, you sit down. ..(Interruptions).. Let me have my say. Mr. Maitreyan, let me have my say. You have made your point. ..(Interruptions).. आप बैठिए, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Sir, my Hindi is better than yours and his.

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी बैठिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ..(Interruptions).. Now, you sit down. ..(Interruptions).. Maitreyanji, please sit down. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maitreyanji, despite this difference, you are my friend. ..(Interruptions).. आप बैठिए । Let me say. ..(Interruptions)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is why both of us ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will explain. ..(Interruptions).. I will explain. ..(Interruptions).. No, you are my friend, good friend. ..(Interruptions).. I will explain. ..(Interruptions).. आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, * का हिंदी में मतलब है *। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि चेयर ने कौन सा * किया है?

श्री उपसभापति: मैं देखूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... मैं देखूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I have told ..(Interruptions).. Please go on record for that. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. ..(Interruptions).. मैं देखूंगा, आप बैठिए। मैं देखूंगा, प्लीज़ मैत्रेयन जी ...(व्यवधान)... Maitreyanji, please. ..(Interruptions).. Mr. Chowdary, I request you ..(Interruptions).. Let me say something. ..(Interruptions).. Allow me also. I am also a Member of this House. ..(Interruptions).. Please ..(Interruptions).. Mr. Chowdary, please allow me. ..(Interruptions).. I crave

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

indulgence of this House since I am at the receiving end. It will happen sometimes, I know. I take it in a sportsman's spirit, but the fact is this. It is a sincere effort of the Chair, especially for me, to run the House. *..(Interruptions)..* Don't interrupt. I allowed you to say what you had to say. Now, you will have to allow me. Give me the right of a Member of this House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I will start after you finish.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a sincere effort of the Chair to run the House. So, that is always in my decision. Now, when the House was not running, it pained me. I am honestly telling you it really pains me. I always feel that I fail in my duty. "Am I failing in my duty", I think. Maybe, sometimes I am also failing. Am I also responsible for this? Now, what happened inside today, with the permission of the hon. LoP, I am saying. With his permission, because the hon. LoP was there. I adjourned and went there and then a decision was taken there. It was discussed that there was continuous disruption by these two gentlemen. They have their own justifiable reason. I know that. I have no complaint with them. *..(Interruptions)..* Please *..(Interruptions)..* So, it was not proper to continue the House when they were shouting. Therefore, it was decided to again adjourn the House. I adjourned, adjourned and adjourned again and again. So, we decided to adjourn the House. I was also a party to the discussion to adjourn the House up to 3.30 p.m. I was also a party to that decision. In the Chamber of the Chairman, I was also there when it was decided to adjourn the House up to 3.30 p.m. Then, I came here with the decision to adjourn the House. But when I entered, the House was calm. There was no problem. Then my conscience *..(Interruptions)..* What can I do? *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, now allow me to speak. *..(Interruptions)..* Allow me to express my opinion. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप ठीक कह रहे हैं, अगर हाउस Calm है, तो हाउस कैसे नहीं चलेगा? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go to your seat and say. *..(Interruptions)..* I will allow you. *..(Interruptions)..* Go to your seat and say. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: There have been any number of occasions when we could not arrive at a decision in a short span of time. *..(Interruptions)..* You were supposed to do that. *..(Interruptions)..* Allow me to speak. *..(Interruptions)..* Everybody wants this House to run. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not complete. *..(Interruptions)..* I did not complete. *..(Interruptions)..* Even if that is a fact, if there is any miscommunication or misunderstanding, I have no difficulty in regretting. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, नहीं, यह गलत होगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Why regretting, Sir? *..(Interruptions)..* There is no breach of trust. *..(Interruptions)..* He was not the party. *..(Interruptions)..* We were not the party. *..(Interruptions)..*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We were * . *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said that I have no difficulty. *..(Interruptions)..* That's enough. *..(Interruptions)..* That's enough. *..(Interruptions)..* Now, let us have *..(Interruptions)..* Allow the Defence Minister to make the statement. *..(Interruptions)..* Maitreyanji, you had your say. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, नहीं, यह गलत होगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: There is no question of regretting. *..(Interruptions)..*

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं किया है *...(व्यवधान)...* I only said, "I have no objection". *..(Interruptions)..* नहीं किया है *...(व्यवधान)...* नहीं किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* नहीं किया है। I will allow you. You go to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* After Mr. Maitreyan, I will call you. If you go to your seat, I will call you after Mr. Maitreyan. *...(Interruptions)..* नहीं किया है। I said that I have no objection. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह चेयर की गरिमा को *...(व्यवधान)...* आप रिग्रेट नहीं करेंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...* मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप नियमावली उठा लें। *...(व्यवधान)...* रूल्स में सारी पॉवर्स चेयर को दी हुई हैं। चेयर कभी भी किसी नियम को बदल सकता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति: मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप देख लीजिए। हर नियम में लास्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि सारे अधिकार चेयर को हैं। मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहला, सभापति महोदय के कमरे में जो हो, क्या उसको यहां क्वोट किया जा सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)... यह नियम है कि सभापति के कमरे में जो कुछ होगा, उसको सदन में नहीं कहा जाएगा, अपने आपमें विश्वास में रखा जाएगा। दूसरा, क्या चेयर पर कोई सदस्य आरोप लगा सकता है और वह आरोप क्या इसका पार्ट हो सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All allegations are expunged. ...(Interruptions)...
All allegations against the Chair are expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप सारे बिज़िनेस रूल्स निकाल लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Then, how did you say that you regretted? ...(Interruptions)... यह गलत है। इसको प्रोसीडिंग्स में से निकालिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह प्रोसीडिंग्स का हिस्सा नहीं हो सकते। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't say that. ...(Interruptions)... I only said that I have no objection. I didn't say that I regret...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप पूरी किताब निकाल लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said that I have no objection. I didn't say that I regret...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह भी * है कि अंदर की कार्यवाही को बाहर बताएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only said that I have no objection. I didn't regret...(Interruptions)... I said that I have no objection. ...(Interruptions)... I said that I was also a party to that. ...(Interruptions)... But, I cannot implement it when there is no disruption. ...(Interruptions)... When there is no disruption, I cannot implement it. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Maitreya, you said everything. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. A.K. Antony. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYA: I want to say something. ...(Interruptions)... I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)... I want to set the record straight. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I explained everything. What do you want?
...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, you explained your part. Now, I have to explain.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told the facts. ...(Interruptions)... I said that I was also a party to that. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. LoP was also a party. ...(Interruptions)... I said that I could not implement it because the House was in order. ...(Interruptions)... What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... If the House is in order, nobody can compel me to adjourn. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Only on that, I am making an addendum.
...(Interruptions)... Sir, everybody in this House, particularly the Leaders, want the House to run. That is number one. When there is disruption, we hold meeting inside. ...(Interruptions)... So many things are discussed. ...(Interruptions)... If consensus is arrived there, it continues. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are they party? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No. But, that is up to you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): हम लोग मीटिंग का पार्ट नहीं थे। * का सवाल नहीं उठता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All are not party to that consensus. You must know that. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is what I am saying again. ...(Interruptions)... If you want, I will disrupt the House. ...(Interruptions)... What I am saying is that we are trying to arrive at a consensus. ...(Interruptions)... If consensus is arrived, the House runs. If we take time to arrive at a consensus, there are a number of occasions when this House has been adjourned without any reason. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You come here and adjourn the House even if there is peace in the House at that time just to arrive at a consensus. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Now, you are saying that because the House was peaceful and there was no unrest, you continued the House. It is factually incorrect. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was my understanding subject to disruption. ...*(Interruptions)*... I may be wrong, but that was my understanding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Then, why should you regret? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not regret. I said that I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can remove that also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.. *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreyan, you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: If everything is expunged, then nothing will happen now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All allegations are expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allegations against the Chair cannot remain in the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, they are expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: But, * has to be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that there was a miscommunication and you said that you regret it. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you regret it, I welcome it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I sincerely thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also pained to hear that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, I said, I was also a party to that decision, I agreed.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: When you were a party to that decision, when you * it. ..*(Interruptions)*..

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह चेयर की डिग्निटी का सवाल है और चेयर रिग्रेट नहीं कर सकती। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was there. Why couldn't he call them? He should have called them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, you had your say. Now you please sit down. Let me call the Defence Minister, Shri A.K. Antony.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I want to put the record straight. If there had been no consensus inside, there were a number of occasions wherein the House had been adjourned. Either the Chairman comes here or the Vice-Chairman comes here and adjourns the House for 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it binding on the Chair? Please understand that it is binding because I agreed.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: After you have agreed, when it is not being followed here(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agreed on the presumption that there could be a disruption. ..(Interruptions)...No, no. If there is no disruption, I will not adjourn. ..(Interruptions).. No, no without disruption, I can't adjourn.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: In the past, it had been done a number of times. ..(Interruptions)... It had been done a number of times.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A.K. Antony. ..(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned to meet at 4.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-seven minutes
past three of the clock.

The House re-assembled at four of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Ambush by the Pakistan Army on LOC, on August 6, 2013**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the statement by the Minister.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, because of the importance of the subject, we are allowing the discussion. But we will continue our protest by sitting in the Well of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister will make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, a patrol of Indian Army, comprising one Non-Commissioned Officer and five other ranks, was ambushed on our side of Line of Control in the Punch Sector of Jammu and Kashmir early morning on August 6, 2013. In the ensuing firefight, five Indian soldiers were martyred and one soldier was injured. The ambush was carried out by approximately 20 heavily armed terrorists along with persons dressed in Pakistani Army uniforms.

The number of infiltration attempts has doubled this year in comparison to the corresponding period (1st January to 5th August) of 2012. There have also been 57 ceasefire violations this year which is 80 per cent more than the violations last year during the same corresponding period. The Indian Army, successfully, eliminated 19 hardcore terrorists in the recent months of July and August along the Line of Control and in the hinterland of Jammu and Kashmir. The effective counter infiltration grid on the Line of Control has ensured that 17 infiltration bids were foiled this year.

We, strongly, condemn this unprovoked incident. The Government of India has lodged strong protest with the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels. I assure the House that our Army is fully ready to take all necessary steps to uphold the sanctity of LoC. The Government of India conveys its condolences to the families of the martyrs who made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the Opposition.
..(Interruptions)..

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA (Uttar Pradesh): This is not the first instance. *...(Interruptions)..*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह कोई बयान नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* सरकार ने क्या एक्शन लिया? *...(व्यवधान)...* सरकार का क्या फ्यूचर प्लान है, यह कहीं नहीं आया है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can seek clarifications. *...(Interruptions)..* I will allow you to seek clarifications. *...(Interruptions)..*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कांग्रेस और लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन दोनों मिलकर तय कर लेते हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)..* I will give you an opportunity. *...(Interruptions)..*

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): दोनों मिलकर तय करते हैं, यह आरोप गलत है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): आप कौन होते हैं, हमारे बीच में तय करने वाले? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: यह गलत आरोप है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्रीमती माया सिंह: ऐसा कहने वाले ये कौन हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी: हम कांग्रेस के साथ मिलेंगे, आप ऐसा नहीं बोल सकते। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप यह एलिगेशन नहीं लगा सकते। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब इस इश्यू को हमने रोज किया था *...(व्यवधान)...* शुरुआत हमने की थी *...(व्यवधान)...* तब इसको शुरु भी समाजवादी पार्टी करेगी *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला (गुजरात): नरेश भाई, जरा हाउस का रिकॉर्ड खोलिए *...(व्यवधान)...* हमने क्वोट किया है *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, जब मॉर्निंग में इस इश्यू को सबसे पहले समाजवादी

पार्टी ने उठाया, हमारे बाद भाई रवि शंकर जी ने उठाया, अन्य लोगों ने उठाया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, ऑनरेबल एल.ओ.पी. बोलना चाहते थे, उनको प्रॉयरिटी देनी है, प्रिफरेंस देनी है ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: उपसभापति जी, मुझे कहना है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: ये कह रहे हैं कि मिलकर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने कितनी बार यहां फ्लोर पर सपोर्ट किया है ...(व्यवधान)... आप यह दुनिया को बताइए ...(व्यवधान)... आप दुनिया को यह बताइए कि आप कितनी बार सपोर्ट करते हैं...(व्यवधान)... और सपोर्ट करने की वजह क्या है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: रूपाला जी, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बहुत चीजें हैं, बता देंगे ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि एल.ओ.पी. बोल रहे हैं, इस मारे हम चुप रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि एल.ओ.पी. हैं, उनको प्रिविलेज है, इस वजह से मैं बैठ जाता हूं, ताकि एल.ओ.पी. बोल लें ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it has been a deep sense of sadness and anger that we rise here to express the sentiments of the entire country. Now this is one issue on which the whole country must speak in one language. Therefore, irrespective of who starts, I only hope that this debate and this clarification from the hon. Minister doesn't result in any kind of divided opinion as far as this House is concerned. Sir, today morning's incident where five of our soldiers have been killed and one has been seriously injured is, indeed, condemnable. We join the hon. Defence Minister in conveying our deep condolences to the members of their families. We salute the memory of those who have laid down their lives for the country. I only hope that this is a typographical error because it was done in a hurry. In paragraph 2, the hon. Minister has said that the instances of infiltration have doubled this year while comparing it with the last year. My submission to you is, these incidents are not taking place in this region in isolation. Earlier this year, you had soldiers being beheaded. You then had the incident of Sarabjit. Two days ago, you had a bomb blast outside the Indian Consulate in Jalalabad. You have had a series of incidents

of cross border terrorism and you have rightly mentioned that these incidents have disturbingly increased. Not only this; you are also now finding that incidents of incursion on the Line of Actual Control, as far as China border is concerned, are on the increase. The assertiveness of the Chinese, as far as Indian border issues are concerned, has suddenly increased in the last few months. There have been incidents, where they have been entering our Line of Actual Control on our side, pitching their camps, preventing our soldiers from occupying those areas, and patrolling in those areas and all this is happening when there is an important course of history ahead in 2014 where you will have the withdrawal of the Nato forces as far as Afghanistan is concerned, and therefore, what happens to the uncertainty in this region and the preparedness of this region to fight both terrorism as also intentions of our neighbour, is a matter of great concern as far as the whole country is concerned. Sir, the Statement mentions that the ambush has been carried out by 20 heavily armed terrorists along with persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms. Now, I think that is what I was pointing out at the beginning, that I only hope that this is not some kind of a drafting or a typographical error because the conventional defence that Pakistan puts is, these are not State actors of Pakistan.

It is not the Pakistani Army. They are non-State actors as far as Pakistan is concerned. Our experience has been that the line of distinction between 'State actors' and the 'non-State actors' in Pakistan, when it comes to attacks on India, both terrorist and armed forces attacks, has been obliterated. And, when you use an ambiguous phrase like 'persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms', it obviously, at the very first instance, provides an escape route to Pakistan, because our own experience with Pakistan in the last two decades has been the State in denial. It has been in denial of the fact that their territory has been used for cross-border terrorism. They have been in denial over the fact that their troops entered Kargil in 1999. They have been in denial over the 26/11. They have been in denial as far as beheading of the Indian soldiers is concerned. They have been in denial about supporting various modules — may even be domestic modules in India — by supplying army, training and giving other forms of assistance. And, by saying that this was a terrorist attack and terrorists 'dressed in Pakistani Army uniforms', you are almost providing, in this sentence, an opportunity to Pakistan to create a

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

possible defence that these were not State actors as far as Pakistan was concerned and, therefore, it could have been some other non-State actors.

Sir, if you remember, Pakistan is not entitled to any such benefit of doubt. Several years ago our hon. Prime Minister was magnanimous enough — I think, erroneously so — while coming back from the Commonwealth Inter-State Meet or Non-Aligned Meet, at Harare, he mentioned that Pakistan is also a victim of terrorism. Later, I think, at Sharmal Sheikh, we tried to revisit India's Foreign Policy. And that revisiting of India's Foreign Policy was that instead of linking any possible dialogue and peace process, along with the fact that Pakistani territory is not used for attacks against India, we almost summersault and took a stand that irrespective of the fact whether terrorism stops or it does not stop the dialogue will go on. Sir, the matter of concern is this, and that is why I mentioned it in the morning that it is, obviously, a security concern. It is, obviously, a concern of border management. It is a concern of India's sovereignty, particularly when attacks are coming not only from Pakistani side of the border, but you have an increased assertion coming from the Chinese side of the LAC. This is also a very serious foreign policy issue today. Is it a deliberate attempt that the civilian Government will speak one language and, on the ground, you will have other agencies of Pakistan and their acts indicating a different line of approach? It is almost akin to a situation which they tried to present to the world when events in 1999 took place. Is this difference genuine? Or, is it a part of a conscious strategy that civilian Government will place one face before the rest of the world, will present one logic before the rest of the world and as far as the armed forces, the ISI and other agencies are concerned, their strategy will be completely different? I raise this because these kinds of strategies, as far as Pakistan is concerned, are not unknown. I have given the whole detail of how it is a State living in denial. And, therefore, a possible denial against your protest will now be forthcoming. We, therefore, must not live in some fictional situation and must be conscious of the ground on which we are living. And, we are living in a situation where they have some intentions. Some people felt very enthusiastic when a new Prime Minister was elected and we hoped that he would be able to walk-the-talk that he undertook during the election campaign that he wanted a genuine peace with India.

But, is the Pakistani civilian Government in full control of Pakistan, or, is the strategy in these issues decided by somebody other than the civilian Government there? Who is in control of Pakistan – this is an unanswered question. And, therefore, the Government of India should never lower its guard as far as border management is concerned, as far as the issue of attacks from Pakistan is concerned. I understand that next month, again, the Government is planning a dialogue on this issue. We must be conscious of the fact that the principal issue is the sovereignty of India; it is the interest of India's security. It is freedom from terrorism that we require. Therefore, to those who say that the dialogue with Pakistan must be uninterrupted and uninteruptible, I just want to suggest, it is the interest of India's sovereignty, it is our interest against terrorism, which must be uninteruptible. The dialogue process must depend on what Pakistan's attitude is. And, if our soldiers are being beheaded, if our soldiers are being killed, if attacks in India are consciously being planned and carried out, we can't make a spectacle of ourselves before the rest of the world that we are the willing recipients of such attacks. Therefore, we will have to modulate our foreign policy to give a clear message to Pakistan that these kinds of attacks on India will not be tolerated. Pakistan has lost conventional wars against India. They have lost the war of cross-border terrorism, which they have repeatedly tried against India. India must not remain laid-back and take these attacks lying down. I think, time has come for us to give a befitting reply. I leave it to the wise sense of judgement of the Government as to what they think would be the appropriate response to such a situation. And we expect, through this discussion in the House, that the Government would elaborate on this and also tell the House what its foreign policy strategy on this issue is going to be.

श्री राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अभी जो बयान दिया है, वह बहुत ही निरशाजनक है। हमारी सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तान और चीन, दोनों की तरफ से आए दिन घटनाएं हो रही हैं, जो देश के लोगों का, हमारी सेना का और अर्धसैनिक बलों का मनोबल तोड़ रही हैं। हम इस स्थिति में नहीं हैं या यूँ कहें कि हमारा नेतृत्व इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि वह इन सरकारों से, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान की सरकार हो या चीन की सरकार हो, ठीक तरह से, स्ट्रांगली अपनी बात कह सके। लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन ने शुरू में ही यह बात कही है, पाकिस्तान से जो बात की जाएगी, आपने अपने बयान में पहले ही उसको बचने के लिए रास्ता दे दिया है। आपने कौन से माध्यम से यह पता कर लिया कि

[श्री राम गोपाल यादव]

पाकिस्तान की सेना ने हमारे सैनिकों को मारा या टेररिस्ट्स ही थे? पाकिस्तान तो शुरू से ही यह कहता आ रहा है कि हम कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, दूसरे लोग ही कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप भी अपने बयान के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान को बचने का रास्ता दे रहे हैं। अब हम उनसे कुछ कह ही नहीं सकते।

एक बार नहीं, पाकिस्तान ने 3 जुलाई को हमारे लोगों को मारा, 12 जुलाई को मारा, 17 जुलाई को मारा, 3 अगस्त को मारा और अब यह घटना हुई। चीन की सेना ने भी लगातार हमारी सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण किया है, पहले 15 कर, लैम्प लगा कर बैठ गए और उन्होंने हमारे सैनिकों को गश्त करने से रोका। क्या आपने सख्ती से चीन से कोई बात करने की कोशिश की?

दुनिया वाले यह देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ चाहे जो कर दीजिए, हमारा नेतृत्व उनसे आंख उठाकर बात करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। जब इस स्थिति में देश को ला दिया है, तो कैसे बचेंगे? इसीलिए, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक साल में हमारे कितने सैनिक मारे गए, पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर हमारे कितने नागरिक मारे गए और और अर्द्धसैनिक बलों के कितने लोग मारे गए तथा बचाव में हमारे लोगों ने जो कार्रवाई की, उसमें दूसरी तरफ के कितने लोग मारे गए? आप रिकॉर्ड उठा कर देख लीजिए, उससे अंदाजा लग जाएगा कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं। हम पाकिस्तान से 10 गुना बड़े हैं और वह हमारे 10 गुना ज्यादा लोगों को मार रहा है, आज यह स्थिति है। इतनी गम्भीर स्थिति है और हम लोग लगातार कहते रहे हैं कि इससे भी बड़ा खतरा चीन से है। चीन आज हमारे अरुणाचल प्रदेश को अपना कह रहा है। अब वह हिमाचल प्रदेश को, उत्तराखंड के कुछ हिस्से को और कल देश के पूर्वोत्तर के जो अन्य हिस्से हैं, उन पर अपना कब्जा करने की बात करने लगेगा। आप कहीं मना ही नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और कहीं सख्ती से बात नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। हमारे नेताओं को या हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का कहीं कोई ऐसा बयान नहीं आ रहा है। हमारे जनरल का तो एक बयान आया था, लेकिन हमें लगता है कि उस बयान को भी यह कहकर दबा दिया गया कि आप इस तरह की बात मत कीजिए। क्या हमारी सेना कमजोर है? पूरा देश आपके साथ है। पूरे देश की जनता और हमारी आर्मी का मनोबल बिल्कुल नहीं गिरा है, सिर्फ हमारे नेतृत्व का मनोबल गिरा हुआ है। हमारे देश की जनता नहीं चाहती है कि हम इस तरह की स्थिति से गुजरें। जब पूरा देश आपके साथ है, सारे राजनीतिक दल इस मामले में आपके साथ हैं, तो फिर आपको डर किस बात का है कि आप अपनी बात को सही तरीके से कह भी नहीं सकते? आपको किस बात का भय है?

मैं यहां और ज्यादा टाइम नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि अन्य सदस्यों को भी अपनी बात कहनी है। इस मामले में मैंने कई बार अमेरिका के पहले राष्ट्रपति जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन को क्वोट किया है। उन्होंने कहा था कि **To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace.** अगर शांति बनाए रखना चाहते हो तो युद्ध के लिए आपको तैयार रहना होगा और अगर यह नहीं कर सकते तो देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Raut now Hon. Members, Please limit yourself to asking clarifications only.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, आज एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है। इस देश के स्वाभिमान को बहुत ही बड़ी चोट लगी है और सरकार से देश की जनता का विश्वास टूट चुका है। जैसा कि आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि “**The abmush was carried out by approximately 20 armed Terrorists along with persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms.**” सर, पाकिस्तान की आर्मी और टेररिस्ट्स में कोई फर्क नहीं है। वहां के टेररिस्ट्स ही आर्मी हैं और आर्मी ही टेररिस्ट्स है। तो आप यह कैसे बोल रहे हैं कि वे टेररिस्ट्स थे और आर्मी की यूनिफार्म में आए थे?

सर, यहां सरकार में भी कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें यहां से नहीं बल्कि पाकिस्तान से चुनाव लड़ना चाहिए और पाकिस्तान की नेशनल असेम्बली में होना चाहिए। इसीलिए तो हम पाकिस्तान को करारा जवाब नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हमारी मुम्बई की भाषा में यह है कि पाकिस्तान की चर्बी बहुत बढ़ गई है और यह चर्बी उतारनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन चर्बी उतारने के लिए सरकार भी मजबूत होनी चाहिए और आर्मी को ताकत देनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। हिन्दुस्तान की आर्मी जब तक पाकिस्तान में दाखिल नहीं होती है और अपने पांच जवानों के बदले में पाकिस्तान के 50 सैनिकों के सर काटकर नहीं ले आती है या उनको मौत के घाट नहीं उतारती है, तब तक पाकिस्तान सबक नहीं सीखेगा।

सर, पाकिस्तान के साथ बार-बार रिश्ते सामान्य बनाने की बात होती है, लेकिन वहां पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान को खत्म करने की बात कर रहा है। वह सपना देखता है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को खत्म करे और हम उससे रिश्ते सामान्य रखने की बात करेंगे? क्रिकेट के महानायक सचिन तेंदुलकर कल यहां बैठे थे, लेकिन आज यहां नहीं हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता था कि क्या आज भी पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी टीम क्रिकेट खेलना चाहेगी?

आज रेखा जी यहां नहीं हैं, मैं रेखा जी से पूछना चाहता था कि जिस तरह से आज भी पाकिस्तान के कलाकारों, टीवी एक्टर्स, संगीतकारों के लिए हमारे बॉलीवुड वाले रेड कारपोट डालते हैं, क्या आज भी वे चाहती हैं कि उनको यहां आने दिया जाए? जब हम विरोध करते हैं, तो हमें दुश्मन माना जाता है।

[श्री संजय राउत]

पाकिस्तान ने बार-बार अपराध किया है, युद्धापराध किया है। पाकिस्तान के ये कसाई हमारी संसद तक घुस आए, मुम्बई में घुसे, हमला किया। ये निर्दोष लोगों का खून बहाते हैं और आप रिश्ते रखने की बात करते हैं। अगर आज किसी और देश का एक जवान भी मारा गया होता, तो आज उस देश के साथ युद्ध हुआ होता, लेकिन आज हमारे पांच जवान शहीद हुए, उससे पहले दो जवानों का सिर काट कर ले गए, लेकिन आज तक हम चुप बैठे हैं।

मैं मानता हूँ और देश भी यह मानता है कि * लेकिन आप * क्योंकि फौज लड़ना चाहती है। आपने यह कहा है कि पाकिस्तान के टेररिस्ट मिलिटरी की यूनिफार्म में आए थे, जब वे आपकी सरकार की धोती में बम फोड़ कर जाएंगे, फिर भी आप चुप बैठेंगे?

सर, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अब बदला लेने का समय आया है, इसलिए अब आप बदला लीजिए, खून का जवाब खून से दीजिए और गोली का जवाब गोली से दीजिए। वे हमारे पांच मारेंगे, तो हम उनके पचास मारेंगे, यही हमारी पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... यही हमारी डिफेंस पॉलिसी है और यही हमारी विदेश नीति है। जब वे हमारे दो जवानों का सिर काट कर पाकिस्तान में ले गए थे, तो हमारे जनरल साहब ने कहा था कि वक्त आने पर जवाब देंगे, लेकिन वह वक्त कब आएगा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, Please conclude. Seek clarifications only.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, आज अगर हमने पाकिस्तान को करारा जवाब नहीं दिया, तो आने वाले दिनों में पाकिस्तान की सेना यहां तक घुस आएगी और हम कहेंगे कि यह सेना नहीं है, बल्कि यह टेररिस्ट है। हम सरकार से यह मांग करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को करारा जवाब दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya. Mr. Baishya, please seek clarifications only. Take two-three minutes; not more than three minutes.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, how are you calling the names?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is according to the time of the names received. What can I do? They have given me the list as per the time they received. ...(Interruptions)... If somebody wants to speak early, make a request; I can allow that on my discretion.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: But it should be as per the party position in the House.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But suo motu I cannot change it. That is the point. I know, Shri Yechury wants to speak, but I have to go as per the list. Yes, Mr. Baishya.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, today, early in the morning, five Indian soldiers were killed by Pakistani soldiers. I salute those soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the interest of the country. To protect our country, to protect our sovereignty, they sacrificed their lives, and I salute them.

Sir, I totally agree with Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav and Shri Sanjay Raut. Actually, in his Statement, the hon. Defence Minister said that some people dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms killed Indian soldiers. Sir, this is not true. It is totally Pakistani-sponsored team and Pakistan-Government sponsored team and the Pakistani soldiers killed our soldiers in our area today early in the morning.

Sir, this is not happening only today. In the month of January, in the month of February, in the month of June, in the month of July, on several occasions, Pakistani soldiers crossed our borders and fired at our soldiers too. But all the time we are condemning it, and all the time we issue a statement; strongly protest and we strongly reiterate our views through the diplomatic channels. This is the maximum which we do. But what happened today is the extreme. Sir, five Indian soldiers were killed by just 20 Pakistani jawans!

The Indian Defence is very strong, Sir. Only twenty Pakistani soldiers killed our five soldiers. Sir, the message in the country is going like that, only twenty soldiers of Pakistan can finish, can kill five Indian soldiers and they can defeat our soldiers, our Defence, our Army. Our Army is not weak. Our Army is very strong, our Defence is very strong, but attitude of this Government is very poor because all the time we have seen that the Government has given only one reaction that through diplomatic channels we will react to the leaders of Pakistan. This is not enough. This is not enough to give this type of reply to a country like Pakistan. It is high time for the Government of India, for the Defence Ministry to think over the matter seriously and take it very seriously. The Government should prepare itself to take extreme steps because that is the only punishment, Sir. If you are not going to

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

take extreme steps against Pakistan, after a few days the Pakistani soldiers will again cross our border and kill our soldiers. After that again we will assemble in Parliament House and condemn them, give the lecture but no solution comes out of it. So, I request the Government that in the interest of the sovereignty of the country, in the interest of strength of our Defence, the Government of India should react not only through diplomatic channels, but it should allow...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Just a minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... India should allow the Indian soldiers also to enter the places of Pakistani soldiers. Otherwise, this problem will find no solution, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I have one more issue, Sir. The hon. External Affairs Minister is present here. I come from the North Eastern Region. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs to the sufferings of the people of Arunachal. The problem being faced by the people of Arunachal is that if any person from Arunachal wants to visit China, they will not give him visa. On many occasions, I have seen many leading Indians..*(Time bell)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Just a minute, Sir. This is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you have taken five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I have seen many Indian players were not issued visa by China because China claims Arunachal belongs to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a China issue. ...*(Interruptions)*.. This is a Pakistan issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: They give only staple visa. This is an insult to the nation. Along with the Defence Minister, I would like to request the External Affairs Minister to take up the issue very seriously. Arunachal is a part of India. Not only that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please. *(Time bell rings)* That is okay. *(Time bell)* Now, Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: This problem may also be sorted out along with the matter which is to be taken up with Pakistan. Thank you, Sir.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): On behalf of my party, the All India Anna DMK, I offer my heartfelt condolences to the families of the five brave soldiers who were killed in Poonch area. In fact, our borders are not safe. There have been repeated attempts of intrusion into our territory by China. The Pakistani soldiers are day in and day out killing our soldiers, beheading our soldiers. Down South, Lanka with impunity attacks our fishermen. It attacks them, captures them and takes them to Lanka. But, unfortunately, our Government has been eloquently silent on this issue, Sir. Our foreign policy has become such that our so-called friendly neighbours, all of them, in fact, are hostile, they are our enemies. Lanka kills our fishermen. हमारा हाथ श्रीलंका के साथ Pakistan beheads our soldiers, Pakistan kills our soldiers, हमारा हाथ पाकिस्तान के साथ How long can this continue? I think it is high time to see the net result of the nine-and-a-half years' rule of UPA which is a total failure of the foreign policy of our country. Mr. Minister, your days are numbered. Please take corrective actions and the whole foreign policy approach has to be revisited and you have to have a fresh approach, identify your friends, identify your enemies. Friends, always shake hands, but, enemies, attack them ruthlessly. Please do take some positive steps. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Maitreyan, for sticking to the time limit. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury. Others should also follow Dr. Maitreyan, be precise and brief. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have allowed him on his request. You can also make a request, I will allow you too.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, please don't set a new precedent in the House by asking us to follow Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... He leads a very dangerous political arena. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I am asking only in respect of brevity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only regarding brevity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, Yechuryji had requested me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have the discretion. You can also make a request, I will allow you too. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I rise with a sense of anger and anguish, both, anger and anguish. I am anguished on the fact that we continue to keep losing our brave soldiers' lives. This is something on which I join everybody here and the whole country in paying my respectful condolences and homage to them for the sacrifices that they continue to make. But somehow there seems to be...*(Interruptions)*... The reason why I am saying this is I don't know how the hon. Defence Minister has made a statement saying that these were twenty heavily armed terrorist persons, dressed in Pakistani Army uniform. Now, where does this information come from? Have you made your own investigations and established that this was not the Army and they were actually the terrorists, or, the terrorists dressed as Pakistani Army. I mean, I could not understand such a categorical statement on the part of the Indian Government, virtually saying that these are not State actors and since they are non-State actors, our dealing with them will have to be of a different category. Now, this, both in terms of your diplomacy and in terms of your military vigilance, is a very serious mistake that is being committed, to come to such pre-judged conclusions. And, if there is any basis for coming to such a conclusion, we all will be very happy if the hon. Minister shares it with us, if it is shareable. If it is not shareable, at least, assure us that you have done your job and have then come to this conclusion. But a mere statement like this does not instill any confidence that we are treating this entire issue with the gravity that it deserves. So, the first thing is that I don't think we should get into this issue of trying to justify ourselves saying that it is not an issue between the Indian Army and the Pakistani Army, but this is an issue connected with the terrorists, dressed as Pakistani armed soldiers, who have done this job. I think, that is a very wrong conclusion to come to unless you have a very solid proof behind it after proper investigation. This is number one that I would like him to clarify.

Number two, the situation is worsening in the sense that infiltration has doubled, as compared to last year, during this period. That is what the

hon. Minister has said in his statement. He has not given the numbers. Therefore, when you say at the end of that paragraph that effective counter-infiltration on the Line of Actual Control has ensured that 17 infiltration bids were foiled, it is not clear these seventeen are out of how many? What has been the ratio? Have we been able to foil the majority of such attempts of infiltration or not? That's not clear. To instill confidence in the country, it would be better if those facts are given that out of so many attempts, these many had been foiled. It would instill a greater confidence in the country that we are actually in control of what is happening there. But somehow that confidence is not coming.

Then, I come to ceasefire violations. You have said that there has been 80 per cent increase over the last year. There has been 80 per cent increase in the ceasefire violations, double in your infiltration attempts! What is this happening? Are we becoming incapable of actually defending ourselves? Or, after all these attacks, doubling or increasing, are you helpless? If this has been happening, before this incident occurred, what has been the approach that the Government has taken with the Government of Pakistan? Hon. External Affairs Minister is here, we would like to know it because now there is an assertion by the hon. Defence Minister saying that you would make a strong protest with the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels. Prior to this incident, infiltration attempts are doubled; prior to this incident, ceasefire violations have increased by 80 per cent, what have you done through the diplomatic channels? What has been the response of the Pakistan Government? What has been your success? Unless these facts are known, there is no confidence, Sir, that is coming up today. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, it is an issue of country's confidence, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. This is a serious issue on which, yes, if I am not making a point of substance, I will accept your request.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you always make a point of substance, but there is time constraint.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The second point of substance that I am making is that if there is doubling of infiltration attempts, if there is an 80 per cent increase in the ceasefire violations, then what is it that we have done so far to take up these matters with Pakistan? And, these things are continuing with impunity. That is the second question which I want to ask you, Sir.

The third clarification that I want to ask you is that all of this is also directly related to what is happening in neighbouring Afghanistan. The entire Af-Pak policy that is being followed and in anticipation of 2014 when the US has announced that they are going to withdraw their troops, what is the assessment that you have of the impact that that will have on us? That is something very, very important for you to inform us and the country, so that we know the efforts that are being made by the Government to defend ourselves. You had all these reports about intelligence...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One moment, Sir. These are important issues. Please don't be in a hurry. It relates to country's security. Okay. You can silence me, but the point is this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I cannot silence you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you have enough evidence today coming of the question of intelligence surveillance. You have all these issues, of what sort of material is being garnered all over the place. You have the entire issue of Mr. Snowden and what he has shown us. Now, what is happening to our own intelligence? That is the point, Sir. We are very happy, very reassured to hear from you that our Army is fully ready to meet any situation. We are very happy, but when it is ready, before that, where are the inputs from your Intelligence, from your counter-terrorist operations? Yes, the Army will be there, we are proud of it, and that is the biggest sense of security that the Army is prepared to face any eventuality. But the point is, before that, what are we doing, so that the Army is not called on to do that? Can we prevent it or not? What is happening to your anti-terrorist outfits and your intelligence agencies? That is something you have to

answer. So, the first point is, what are the State and non-State actors and why are you justifying? Please explain.

Secondly, infiltration has doubled and ceasefire violations have increased by 80 per cent. What have you done so far with the Government of Pakistan on this?

Thirdly, in anticipation of 2014, what are the measures that you are taking in order to protect ourselves and our country? (*Time-bell rings*)

Fourthly, what is happening to the intelligence and counter-terrorist outfits which should have given us prior information before making our Army act and sacrifice? (*Time-bell rings*) These are the four issues that need to be clarified.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, before Mr. Raja says something, I would like to say one word. Pakistan is violent and you are asking India to be silent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I never ask.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is your bell, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I join the entire House to salute our Army personnel who lost their lives and also to convey our condolences to their families. Sir, the hon. Minister has made the Statement. I, in fact, join other Members also to ask these three pertinent questions. The Government should be very clear when it makes a Statement. The Statement says, "... 20 heavily-armed terrorists alongwith persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms." It is a very ambiguous Statement. I do not know what is the basis for this Statement. The Government will have to explain that.

[Shri D. Raja]

Secondly, it is the same argument that there have been 57 ceasefire violations. What was the Government doing, what was our Army doing when Pakistan violated ceasefire 57 times?

Thirdly, the Government has lodged protest with the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels. What is this protest? What is this diplomatic channel? Did you call only the High Commissioner of Pakistan and expressed the protest? What exactly is this? The Prime Minister of this country could have talked to the Head of the State in Pakistan, whoever may be the Head of the State, who is controlling Pakistan, it is their concern. But whoever is there in power, our Prime Minister could have talked to the Head of the State in Pakistan.

Things like violations of ceasefire and cross-border terrorist attacks are happening for all these years. So, this diplomatic channel doesn't answer anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I think, you have finished the consultation and now the Chair can allow me to continue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue. I did not object.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I think the Government will have to be more specific and more categorical in making this statement.

Sir, having said that, I must make a few observations for consideration of the Government as well as others in this House. We have very strained and stressful relations with our neighbours. We continue to have them as curse of history. But India should act as a matured nation; India should act as a strong nation. Here, I think, the Foreign Policy needs to be reworked and recast. When I say this, I do not indulge that we should reduce our Army preparedness. Army preparedness will always be there. Army should be prepared. Army is the only guarantee to secure our borders. But, at political level, at Government level, the Government should take serious measures, serious steps to interact with these neighbouring countries. In fact, with Pakistan, we have got the dialogue process, composite dialogue process. What is going to happen to that composite dialogue process? Sir, we had wars with

China, we had wars with Pakistan. Now India and Pakistan are engaging themselves in a meaningful dialogue. I want to know whether the Government would strengthen this dialogue process or give up this dialogue process. The Government will have to explain it. In the same way, the Defence Minister and the External Affairs Minister visited China. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Put the questions and conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Chinese Premier paid visit to India and when the Chinese Premier came, he said, he needs handshake of India for more cooperation and better friendship. Now, there are intrusions and incursions on the borders by the Chinese Army. What is India is doing to that, at what level the Indo-China talks are at present, the Government should explain that. Even in the case of Sri Lanka, as my colleague, Dr. Maitreyan, has pointed out, every day, there is attack on Indian fishermen. (*Time-bell rings*) It is Sri Lankan Navy ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is Pakistan issue.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is inter-linked.

SHRI D. RAJA: There is a relationship.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is time constraint.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there is a relationship because you cannot discuss these issues in isolation, confining to one country. That is where, I think, India's Foreign Policy and Defence Policy must be reworked now and India should act as a matured nation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude, Rajaji.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. I am concluding. We had a war with Pakistan and we agreed for a composite dialogue process. We should be prepared for any eventuality. That is one thing. I agree. But, at the same time, what is going to happen to the dialogue process that we have with Pakistan? Are we going to give-up that dialogue process? What will happen to this country? Are we such a

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weak nation to act in a panicky manner? That is where I suggest that India should act as a matured nation, as a strong nation and the Government should take it up at the Government level.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this diplomatic channel is meaningless in the given situation. (*Time-bell*) You are unable to call the High Commissioner of Sri Lanka to lodge protest against the attacks on Indian fishermen, and you are calling High Commissioner of Pakistan and lodging protest. (*Time-bell rings*) You must take up the issue at the Government-to-Government level. Did the Prime Minister talk to the Head of the State there? Let the Defence Minister talk to the Defence Minister there. Why can't you take some serious steps in order to reduce the escalation of tension on our borders?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Raja. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. Please be brief; take just two-three minutes.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): All right, Sir.

Sir, the words 'persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms' used in the Minister's Statement ring so familiar to me because every time the Sri Lankan Army attacks our Tamil fishermen, they have been using such words, saying that it was only the civilians, the fishermen from Sri Lanka, who were doing it. But we know very well that it is the Sri Lankan Navy which is attacking the fishermen. So, every time, if we are going to find excuses for other nations that are attacking Indian civilians and jawans, we are trying to cover up for them. I think, it is not going to help us in any way. It is not going to help us secure our country or its people. So, we need to take a strong stand. Even before knowing who these people were, if you support them and say that they were not part of that, this attitude cannot go on. You have to first stand by your people, your Army people, your *jawans*, and support and protect them. You cannot give reasons and excuses for other countries attacking us.

Sir, in the Statement, the hon. Minister has said that these attacks and violations have increased to 80 per cent. What has India been doing? Why have we been watching this silently and watching it increase? We say that we are holding peace talks with every nation around us, with China, with Sri Lanka and with Pakistan. We are looking at the very distant future so that we may have peace everywhere and have friendly relations with every country around us, but, I think, in this process, we are ignoring the present. We are ignoring the security of this country and the present situation. We are only thinking about what we are going to do in the future. We are only interested in holding peace talks. But, unfortunately, nothing seems to be done today to protect our people.

Sir, the hon. Minister has also mentioned that the Army is fully ready to take necessary steps to uphold the sanctity of the LoC. I would like to know what he really means by 'necessary steps'. Is it just dialogues which are going to be continued? Would some action be taken, or, are we going to speak in a different tone that would be stronger, to convey what India feels and what everybody feels, that we can't go on taking this from every country, from China, from Pakistan and from Sri Lanka? This has been continuing and we have been very passive. The whole country is disturbed; everybody here is disturbed. We are standing behind you. We want to support you to take some strong action against these attacks and to stop them.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of my Party, the All India Trinamool Congress, I pay homage to the five Indian Army personnel belonging to the Bihar Regiment who were martyred in the early hours of 6th August, 2013.

Sir, we do not expect the hon. Defence Minister to come out and discuss defence strategy on the floor of the House, but we definitely expect that the statement that has been made by the hon. Defence Minister is a meaningful one. I am afraid, there is a sharp difference between the heading of the Statement made by the hon. Defence Minister and the contents contained in the first paragraph. As per the heading, this was an incident of ambush by Pak Army, whereas the last two lines of the first paragraph say, "The ambush was carried out by, approximately, 20

[Shri Sukhendu Shaekhar Ray]

heavily armed terrorists along with persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniforms.” So, it is not clear in this statement whether it was the handiwork of the Pakistani Army or whether the persons dressed in Pakistani Army uniform belonged to the regular Pakistan Army or not. This has not been clarified. So, I seek a clarification from the hon. Defence Minister on this point. That is my first point.

Secondly, all the time we have seen that non-State actors are put on job either to attack our borders or to attack within the territory of India in different forms. Even in 1965, when the Indo-Pak war broke out, before the outbreak of the war, there was infiltration and continuous violation of Line of Control. Shastriji, as the Prime Minister at that point of time, in a broadcast to the nation on 12th August, 1965, said, “When freedom is threatened and territory and integrity is in danger, there is only one duty, the duty to meet the challenge with all our might.” Is the Government or the hon. Defence Minister in a position to assure this House that India will put all its might to counter the infiltration and the ghastly show of muscle power all the time that they are indulging in. This is my second clarification that I would like to have from the hon. Defence Minister. Thirdly, even in 1971 Indo-Pak war, Babu Jagjivan Ram on 3rd December, 1971, as Defence Minister directed the Indian Army to silence the guns of the aggressor at roots within their own territory, from where the attack is coming, that area should be identified and all those guns should be silenced. Will the Defence Ministry or the Government of India take a similar step? Again and again, these things are happening. Finally, in January 2013, many hon. Members, including our hon. Leader of the Opposition, stated about the incident when the heads of our two soldiers were chopped out and their bodies were taken away within enemy’s territory. At that time, the Chief of our Army Staff said that the time had come to give a befitting reply to the enemy. Is the Government ready to give a befitting reply to the aggressor, to the infiltrators and the non-state actors? Thank you.

5.00 P.M.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बड़े दुख की बात है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से हमें अपने देश की सीमाएं बराबर सुरक्षित नज़र नहीं आ रही हैं, जिसकी वजह से कभी पाकिस्तान, तो कभी चीन के सैनिकों के ज़रिए हमारे देश की सीमाओं के अंदर घुसकर हमारी हद पर कब्जा करना तथा हमारे सैनिकों पर हमला आदि करना प्रमुख रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारी सीमाएं बराबर सुरक्षित न होने की वजह से पिछले कुछ वर्षों से आतंकवादी गतिविधियां भी देश में काफी ज्यादा बढ़ रही हैं, जिनकी वजह से समय-समय पर काफी जान-माल का नुकसान हो रहा है। अभी हाल ही में जम्मू-कश्मीर के पुंछ सेक्टर में पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों ने भारतीय सीमा में घुसकर भारतीय चौकियों पर तैनात सैनिकों पर हमला किया है। सर, मैं इस घटना की डिटेल् में नहीं जाना चाहती। इस घटना के संबंध में मैं ज्यादा विस्तार से इसलिए नहीं कहना चाहती क्योंकि माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में सब कुछ बता दिया है कि क्या-क्या हुआ।

रिसेंटली जो घटना घटी है, इसमें हमारे पांच भारतीय सैनिक शहीद हो गए हैं और एक सैनिक घायल हो गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस घटना का जिक्र तो कर दिया है, लेकिन अच्छा यह होता कि जब आपने हाउस में स्टेटमेंट दी, तब उस घटना का जिक्र तो कर दिया है, लेकिन अच्छा यह होता कि जब आपने हाउस में स्टेटमेंट दी, तब उस घटना का जिक्र करने के साथ-साथ आपने अपने मंत्रालय की ओर से या माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने स्पेशल स्टेप्स उठाकर, इस घटना को गंभीरता से लेते हुए, पाकिस्तान के साथ आपकी क्या वार्ता हुए और उन्होंने क्या रेस्पांस दिया है, यदि इससे भी हाउस को अवगत करा देते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता हो सकता है कि आप अभी इस स्टेज तक न पहुंचे हों। लेकिन हमारी पार्टी का माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से यही कहना है कि आपको इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए, क्योंकि इस किस्म की यह कोई पहली घटना नहीं है। इससे पहले भी इस किस्म की कई घटनाएं घट चुकी हैं, जिनमें हमारी काफी सैनिक शहीद हो चुके हैं, हमारा बहुत नुकसान हो चुका है इसलिए माननीय माननीय मंत्री जी को इन सब घटनाओं को गंभीरता से लेते हुए स्पेशल स्टेप्स उठाने की सख्त जरूरत है। इसके साथ ही, हमारे जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, उन पर हमें नजर रखने की जरूरत है कि वे हमारे कंट्री के बारे में क्या सोचकर चल रहे हैं? इसके साथ ही, जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, खास तौर से चीन और पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो दखलअंदाजी हो रही है या जो भारतीय सैनिकों के ऊपर हमला हो रहा है, इन सब घटनाओं को गंभीरता से लेते हुए, खासतौर से चीन और पाकिस्तान के संबंध में जो हमारी फॉरेन पॉलिसी है, जो हमारी विदेश नीति है, उसको भी हमें रिव्यू करने की जरूरत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमें इसको दोबारा से रिव्यू करने की जरूरत है। ऐसा न हो जाए कि हम नरम रवैया अपनाते रहें और इतनी देर न हो जाए कि हमारे हाथ से सब कुछ निकल जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

सुश्री मायावती: इससे हमारे कंट्री को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। एक बार-बार इस किस्म की घटनाएं घटती हैं, पार्लियामेंट का सेशन चलता है, विभिन्न पार्टियों के लोग आवाज उठाते हैं, सरकार की ओर से स्टेटमेंट आता है, लेकिन कुछ समय के बाद मामला दब जाता है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती: इस किस्म की वारदातों को, घुसपैठ की जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, हमारे सैनिक मारे जा रहे हैं, उनके सिर काट वर वे ले जा रहे हैं, इस तरह की बहुत दर्दनाक घटनाएं घट रही हैं। इसके लिए हमें थोड़ा-सा टफ स्टैंड लेना होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वर्तमान में जो हालात चल रहे हैं, इनको ध्यान में रखते हुए सख्त कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

सुश्री मायावती: मैं सरकार से यही अपील करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद कुमारी मायावती जी। श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी। कल जो पुंछ सेक्टर में भारतीय फौज के पांच जवान मारे गये, वे बिहार रेजिमेंट के जवान थे। उनकी हत्या पर देश के अंदर गुस्सा है, क्षोभ है, इसके साथ हम और हमारी पार्टी अपने गुस्से और क्षोभ को जोड़ते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, सारी बातें आ गई हैं। मुझे यह लगता है कि हमारे देश की हालत जो है वह * जैसी हो गई है। इसके पहले दो जवानों के सिर काटे गये, उस समय हमारे नेताओं का बयान आया कि दो के बदले 20 सिर काटो। आज पांच जवान मारे गये, आज यह बात हुई कि 50 सिर काटे जायें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, मैं शिवानन्द तिवारी जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे बहुत अनुभवी हैं, * शब्द उचित नहीं है। इसलिए वे इस शब्द को वापस ले लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): सर, यह ऐंटी-वीमेन है। यह महिला विरोधी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: मैं उसको वापस लेता हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: ठीक है।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: मैं वापस लेता हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि कितनी बेचारगी वाली स्थिति हमारी हो गई है। हमने आपको बताया कि दो जवानों के सिर काटे गये, तो देश ने गुस्से का इज़हार किया और आज भी हम गुस्से का इज़हार कर रहे हैं।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

लेकिन हमारे गुस्से को कोई गंभीरता से नहीं लेता है। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को कुछ स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा। अभी आप चीन गए थे और जिस समय आप चीन पहुंच रहे थे, उससे पहले चीन के एक सीनियर फौजी अफसर का बयान आया। यहां की चौकी पर कई दिनों से चीन के फौजी कब्जा करके बैठे थे और देश के अंदर चिंता थी तथा मीडिया उस बात को उठा रहा था। उस बात को लेकर चीन के उस फौजी अफसर ने हमारे ऊपर व्यंग्य किया और अपमानजनक भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया। वहां के कुछ बड़े लोगों ने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बाद में सफाई दी। आज हमारी यह स्थिति हो गई है कि हमें कोई भी गंभीरता से लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। श्रीलंका के बारे में भी लोगों ने है। आप लंका की बात छोड़ दीजिए, बल्कि जो हमारा पड़ोसी देश मालदीव है, जहां पर कुछ लाख की ही आबादी है, वहां पर भी हमारी क्या स्थिति है? जो वहां के पुराने राष्ट्रपति थे, वे भारत के समर्थक माने जाते थे, उनको हटाकर बाहर कर दिया गया। उन्होंने कुछ दिनों तक भारत के दूतावास में शरण ली। मालदीव ने यह परवाह भी नहीं की कि हम जो यह कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, इसका भारत पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? हम लोगों की ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी ऐसी स्थिति क्यों हुई है, इस पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। हमें लगता है कि हम लोगों ने अपने आपको अपनी नजरों में गिरा लिया है। हमें याद है कि अमेरिका के एक राष्ट्रपति यहां आए थे, तब पार्लियामेंट के एक मेम्बर का बयान छपा था कि मैंने जब उनसे हाथ मिलाया तो मैंने तीन महीने तक अपने उस हाथ को साबुन से इसलिए नहीं धोया कि कहीं उनका स्पर्श मिट न जाए। हमारे देश के लोगों की यह हालत है। हमारे देश के लोगों को अमेरिका इस ढंग से बेइज्जत करता है कि जब हमारे एम.पी. और मिनिस्टर वहां जाते हैं, तो कपड़े उतरवाकर उनकी तलाशी ली जाती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि लोग अमेरिका क्यों जाते हैं? लोग अमेरिका के वीजा के लिए भी परेशान रहते हैं कि हमें अमेरिका अपने देश में जाने के लिए वीजा दे दे और हम अमेरिका चले जाएं तथा हमें गंगा स्नान जैसा पुण्य प्राप्त हो जाए। हमारे देश की तथा हमारे देश के नागरिकों की यह हालत है, तो फिर हमारी इज्जत कौन करेगा, कौन हमें प्रतिष्ठा देगा और कौन हमें गंभीरता से लेगा?

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब और विदेश मंत्री साहब के बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ? अभी एक स्नोडन का मामला आया था, अमेरिका के बगल में जो लेटिन अमेरिकी देश थे, वेनेजुएला और अर्जेन्टीना जैसे देश उसको शरण देने के लिए तैयार हो गए। हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी का जो बयान आया है कि अमेरिका बहुत अच्छा, पाक व पवित्र काम कर रहा है और जिस ढंग से उन्होंने बयान दिया है, वह इतना अपमान-जनक था कि जिसका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। आप अमेरिका के सामने घुटने टेक दीजिए और उम्मीद करिए कि

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:]

आपकी इज्जत श्रीलंका करे, पाकिस्तान करे और चीन करे, तो यह होने वाला नहीं है। आप दुनिया की मजबूत ताकत के सामने नाक रगड़िए, आपकी कोई इज्जत नहीं करेगा। आप अपनी नजरों में अपनी इज्जत को बढ़ाइए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: तिवारी जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हम चाहे कितना भी हल्ला करते रहें, पचास नहीं पांच सौ लोगों की गर्दन उतारने की बात करते जाएं, सब कहेंगे कि यह "नपुंसक गुस्सा" है।

श्री उपसभापति: समाप्त कीजिए। प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: हिन्दुस्तान और हिन्दुस्तानी संसद का। इसलिए हम पहले अपने आप को बदलने की कोशिश करें, लोग हमें गंभीरता से लेंगे, हमारी बातों को गंभीरता से लेंगे, इसी के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आज की घटना के आलोक में पूरा देश संसद की ओर देख रहा है। 'नपुंसक गुस्सा' शब्द संसद के लिए समझा जाएगा, मेरे ख्याल में, ...व्यवधान...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर मैंने अपने गुस्से को नपुंसक कहा है। संसद को नहीं कहा है। ...व्यवधान...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मैं यह आपके ऊपर छोड़ता हूँ। वे वरिष्ठ मेम्बर हैं, उन पर छोड़ता हूँ। आज के अवसर पर ये शब्द मेरे सुविचारित मत में उचित नहीं हैं, यह मैं उनसे आग्रह करता हूँ।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammua and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. Defence Minister has rightly and strongly condemned the unfortunate incident that took place at the border in which five of our soldiers were martyred. It is a strongly condemnable event, an unfortunate event, and the whole House has shared the concern of the hon. Defence Minister. And, our sincerest condolences go to the bereaved families. But I would say on this occasion that we must take notice of the fact that when Nawaz Sharif came on the scene as the Prime Minister of Pakistan, he wanted to open a new chapter of cordiality with India. The hon. Prime Minister of India welcomed that gesture and I, as an Indian citizen, had hoped that a dialogue process would open and the cordial relations with Pakistan will get strengthened. But, what has happened during the last more than three months is, on so many occasions, and we were right on this, Pakistani Army opened fire many a time and

many innocent citizens, who had the uniform, got killed. Nawaz Sharif may be having so many difficulties. I have a broader question in my mind. Yesterday, I read an article that got published in The Indian Express and Dawn simultaneously – The victim in Pakistan and the terrorist in Pakistan. It was a strange article. That is a difficult situation for Nawaz Sharif. But we can't live with Pakistan in that situation. I do not know, in my mind there is a situation and a question is whether Nawaz Sharif is really in control of the Army of Pakistan. That is his difficulty. But today my plea with the hon. Defence Minister would be that India must lodge one more strong protest with Pakistan and the message to Pakistan has to be clear that these kinds of unfortunate incidents are totally unacceptable to India. That message has to go clearly to Pakistan. This is my plea and I hope the hon. Defence Minister will kindly respond to my plea for a very strong message to Pakistan. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have some seven or eight more names. I do not know how I can manage time. If those hon. Members stick to the time of two minutes, then I can call everybody.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट है।

श्री उपसभापति: इम्पोर्टेंट सब्जेक्ट है, इसीलिए I am giving time to everybody. But stick to two minutes please. It is my request. Now, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपना जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें कई तरह के कंट्राडिक्शन्स हैं। मुख्य रूप से हम जिस बात की ओर इशारा करना चाहते हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जिस तरह से बताया है कि पिछले एक साल में, "एक साल" का शब्द नहीं, बल्कि छह महीनों में लाइन ऑफ कंट्रोल का उल्लंघन 57 बार से ज्यादा हो चुका है। अगर पाकिस्तान की फौज़ ने या पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादियों ने छह महीनों में लाइन ऑफ कंट्रोल का उल्लंघन किया है, तो उस दिशा में आपका रिसपांस क्या था? अगर छह महीनों में 57 बार या 60 बार उल्लंघन किया है और 80 परसेंट आप स्वयं कह रहे हैं, तो 80 परसेंट, मतलब छह महीनों के अंदर हुआ है, यदि आप इसको पूरे एक साल का लेंगे तो पता नहीं कितने परसेंट होगा?

दूसरी सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट चीज़ यह है कि आपने कहा कि हमारी सेना तैयार है। हमारी सेना बिल्कुल तैयार है। हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि हमारी सेना पाकिस्तान के नापाक इरादों को ध्वस्त करने के लिए तैयार है, हमारी सेना पाकिस्तान के घुसपैठियों को मार भगाने के लिए

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

भी तैयार है, लेकिन आप तैयार नहीं हैं। आपकी क्या नीति है? आपने इन तमाम घटनाओं के बाद किस तरह का रिस्पांस दिया? आपने किस तरह से मजबूती से, मजबूत राष्ट्रवादी राजनैतिक इच्छाशक्ति का प्रदर्शन किया, उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक (गोवा): आप सुझाव दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ आप सुनिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मैं वही सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। जुल्फिकार अली भुट्टो ने कहा था कि भारत को हजार घाव देकर ब्लीड टू टेथ। यानी कि पाकिस्तान की जो मूल नीति है, मूल नीयत है, वह जुल्फिकार अली भुट्टो की यह सोच है, जिस पर वह आज भी चल रही है। लेकिन हम क्या करते हैं? हम दोस्ती का फूल लेकर घूम रहे हैं और वे आतंकवाद की बंदूक लेकर घूम रहे हैं। आज उनकी तरफ से किस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है और हमारी तरफ से क्या रिस्पांस है? हमारे जवानों के सर काट दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन हमारा रिस्पांस ठंडा है। हमारे जवान दिए जाते हैं और हम किस तरह का रिस्पांस देते हैं, एकदम कमजोर, घुटना टेकू। **(समय की घंटी)** हम वह भाषा तो नहीं बोलते हैं कि पांच मारे हैं, तो पचास मारो, लेकिन उनके अन्दर यह एहसास होना चाहिए...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Naqviji.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: मैं एक अन्तिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि

सुरक्षा पर जब आ जाए तो टकराना जरूरी है,
जो जिन्दा हो, तो जिन्दा भी नजर आना जरूरी है।

जब देश पर आ जाए, तो टकराओ और उसको खत्म करो। देश से बड़ा कुछ नहीं है और जो देश को चुनौती दे, उसकी आंखें निकाल लो, उसको छोड़ो मत। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। डा. प्रभा ठाकुर। आप सिर्फ दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): थैंक्यू, सर। मैं दो मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म करूंगी।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बहुत तजबीजें आईं और आज सभी को इस दर्दनाक घटना का बहुत अफसोस है। मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी के प्रयासों, उनका जो जिम्मेदार तरीका

हैं और उन्होंने आज जो वक्तव्य दिया है, स पर मैं इसलिए विश्वास करना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि उनकी इस तरह की इमेज है कि वे तथ्यों को छिपाते नहीं हैं, वरना वे यह न कहते कि वारदातें दोगुनी हो गई।

सर, मैं सिर्फ दो बातें कहना चाहूंगी कि युद्ध की बात करना तो बहुत आसान है, लेकिन क्या हमने यह सोचा कि आज अगर युद्ध होगा, तो वह तीर, तलवार या किसी बन्दूक की गोली या तमंचों से नहीं होगा। अगर हम पाकिस्तान से युद्ध करेंगे और चीन भी उसके साथ आ गया, जैसी चीन की हरकतें चल रही हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): आप क्या बात कर रही हैं?

श्री प्रभा ठाकुर: हां, मैं बात कर रही हूँ, सुनिए मैं तथ्यों पर बात कर रही हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए।, सच्ची बात सुनने में ...(व्यवधान)... अब आपको तकलीफ क्यों हो रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप पाकिस्तान के बारे में पूछिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: आप कारगिल गए थे ...(व्यवधान)... आज एटम बम का खतरा है, हमारे कितने जवान और नागरिक मारे जा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे कितने निर्दोष जवान और नागरिक मारे जा सकते हैं, क्या किसी ने यह सोचा? 'खून का बदला खून' कहना आसान है। हमारी सरकार सोई हुई नहीं है। एटमी युद्ध के परिणाम क्या कभी सोचे? ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी सरकार सोई हुई नहीं है और हमारे जवान भी किसी से कमजोर नहीं हैं, हमारी तैयारी भी पूरी है। मैं यह जरूर कहूंगी कि सरकार सेना अधिकारी, सुरक्षा एजेंसी और उनके बड़े अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करें। उनकी जो तरक्की या अवनति है, उसमें यह सुनिश्चित करें कि सीमाओं की सुरक्षा पूरी हो। कारगिल का अंजाम हम सब जानते हैं। कारगिल का युद्ध हुआ था, फिर क्या किया? हमारे इतने जवानों ने शहादत दी और उसके बाद ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद आपने जीता हुआ इलाका छोड़ दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्टर पुंज, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: भारत की संसद पर हमला हुआ, क्या किया? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, ये दो मिनट नहीं बोलने देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you provoke? ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, मेरे दो मिनट पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। सर किसी ने कहा कहा, 'आपका हाथ पाकिस्तान' के साथ ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is only for seeking clarifications and not for provocation.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: उनका संकेत कांग्रेस की तरफ था कि 'आपका हाथ पाकिस्तान के साथ'। अगर हमारी पार्टी का हाथ आतंकवाद या पाकिस्तान के साथ होता ...*(समय की घंटी)*... तो महात्मा गांधी शहीद न हुए होते, इंदिरा गांधी शहीद न हुई होतीं, पंजाब के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री सरदार बेअंत सिंह शहीद न हुए होते, राजीव गांधी शहीद नहीं हुए होते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रभा ठाकुर जी, आपका समय पूरा हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गहलोत जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: अभी भी आतंकवाद है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज भी कांग्रेस के नेता छत्तीसगढ़ में शहीद हुए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और हमारी झांसी की रानी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को कौन भूल सकता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हो चुका है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is for seeking clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्रभा ठाकुर जी, अब आप बैठ जाइए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, एक बात बताइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prabha Thakur, you have to ask clarifications. What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, एक महिला का बोलना बर्दाश्त नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने कारगिल में इतने जवान क्यों मरवाए? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। अब आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: सर, यह युद्ध युग नहीं है, यह बुद्ध युग है। हमें शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से कोशिश करनी चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे जवानों के बलिदान को रोकना चाहिए, सीमाओं की सुरक्षा करनी चाहिए और अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही तय करनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Bhunder. No more names please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't do that. There is a rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have given the name here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given the name. ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको नाम देना चाहिए था I called Mr. Bhunder. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Just one minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody has the right to insult the martyrs of the Kargil war. ...*(Interruptions)*... किसी को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि जो कारगिल के अन्दर शहीद हुए, वह उनका यहां पर अपमान करे। आज यहां पर बैठ कर कारगिल के शहीदों का अपमान किया गया, हम इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कारगिल के अन्दर लोग क्यों मारे गए? यहां बैठ कर कारगिल के शहीदों का अपमान किया जा रहा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... कारगिल में हमारे जवानों ने पाकिस्तान की सेना का मार गिराया था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Punj, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I can't say. Let me finish it. Mr. Bhunder, only two minutes.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, यह हमारे लिए सबसे ज्यादा दुःख की बात है। आज देश के पांच नौजवानों का सिर नहीं काटा गया, यह एक किस्म से हमारे देश पर हमला किया गया है। एक दफा नहीं, बार-बार यह हो रहा है।

पंजाब एक बॉर्डर स्टेट हैं। जब कभी भी लड़ाई होती है, सबसे ज्यादा हम पंजाब वालों को ही नुकसान होता है और सबसे ज्यादा शहीद भी हमारे लोग ही होते हैं। हम अमन चाहते हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते कि हर बार हम लड़ाई करें, लेकिन हमारे अमन का मतलब यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि जब भी किसी का दिल किया हमारे ऊपर हमला कर दे। हमारे साथ एक बार ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। एक सिपाही का सिर काटना, देश का सिर काटने के बराबर है और बार-बार उनपर हमला करना, देश पर हमला करने के बराबर है। आज हम क्या कर रहे हैं? आज इस हाउस को हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, सारी दुनिया देख रही है और आप उस मुल्क को यह जवाब दे रहे हैं कि हम यहां हाउस में बैठ कर लड़ रहे हैं। हमें सीरियस होना चाहिए और कोई एक्शन लेना चाहिए। हम एक ज़बान हैं, देश हम सभी का है और सभी लोग इसके लिए मरने को तैयार हैं, हमें यह सोचना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं, बातचीत हो, वह हमारा पड़ोसी देश है, नवाज़ शरीफ कहता है कि वह अमन चाहता है, लेकिन उसकी फौज तो जंग चाहती है। हमारी फौज के

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

लिए भी यह ऑर्डर होना चाहिए कि जो सूटेबल ऐक्शन हो, आप वही लें। हमारी फौज के पास यह ऑर्डर जरूर होना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात, हमें फौज का हौसला बढ़ाना चाहिए। पिछले बजट में सुरक्षा के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया था, रिवाइज्ड बजट में 10,000 करोड़ कम कर दिए गए। इस तरह तो आपने फौज को डीमोरलाइज्ड कर दिया। अब आपने यह कह दिया कि वे 4% पेट्रोल कम खर्च करें। इस तरह कहां से फौज लड़ेगी और कैसे एक्सरसाइज करेगी? हमें हर इश्यू पर सीरियस होना चाहिए। वर्ल्ड में हमारा यह मैसेज जाना चाहिए कि हम एक ताकतवर देश हैं और कोई हमारी तरफ आंख उठा कर भी नहीं देख सकता है।

हम अपने फॉरेन मिनिस्टर को यह बताना चाहते हैं, पहले जब ऑनरेबल वाजपेयार साहब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे ...(व्यवधान)... जब वाजपेयी साहब प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे, तब भी नवाज़ शरीफ के साथ बात हो रही थी। इधर हम अमन की बात कर रहे थे और उधर वे हमारे कारगिल पर फौज भेज रहे थे और सीमा पर लड़ाई पर फौज भेज रहे थे और सीमा पर लड़ाई हो रही थी। वही दौरा आज फिर रिपीट हो रहा है। इधर हम बात कर रहे हैं और उधर वे हमारे फौजियों के सिर काट रहे हैं।

हम बात करें, हम आपको बात करने से नहीं रोकते, बात करनी चाहिए, लेकिन बात कहां हो रही है? चाइना से हो रही है, श्री लंका से हो रही है, पाकिस्तान से हो रही है या बांग्लादेश से हो रही है? सभी देश ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: भुंडर जी, प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड कीजिए, तीन मिनट हो गए ...(व्यवधान)...
Okay, Bhunderji please. Okay. Okay. Okay now, please.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ—

दुनिया मनदी है जोरां नू।

कोई मनदा नहीं कमजोरां नू॥

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Parida, take only two minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I salute the memory of the brave soldiers who have laid down their lives on our borders. I heard the speeches of my colleagues here. One thing I am realising from the Statement

made by the hon. Defence Minister—a sense of softness and incapability to deal with the cross border terrorism, Pakistan's policy and activity.

It has been said that twenty terrorists, dressed in Pakistani soldiers' uniforms, entered into our territory and killed our soldiers. It is confusing when you say that they were dressed in Pakistani soldiers' uniforms. So, this should be made clear that whether they are soldiers or not. The second thing is that we have been saying for some years that ceasefire violations have been increasing, and this year, it has increased 80 per cent more than the last year. This shows our incapability to deal with terrorists. Here, one thing is very clear that our Intelligence Service is very weak and is unable to provide us the inputs to deal with terrorists and to know their movements, etc. Sir, one thing is that sovereignty and sanctity of our border is very dear to us and our soldiers are quite capable of defending this country. And, about war, I want to say that India should not waste any time if war is thrust upon our country. Quite valiantly, we have taught lessons to our attackers. Now, again, our Army is strong; our unity in the country is quite strong, and we must tell, in very clear words to Pakistan, that this type of activities from its territory will not be tolerated and that should be the voice of our country.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, first of all, I offer my condolences to the five martyrs who have given their lives for this country. Both Pakistan and China have been violating the Line of Control very often. And the matter is that we are not assertive. What is the image of India in the world? We are a soft State. We are a banana State. And that is the reason why people always say that India is weak. India, of course, has to assert its rights. Our sovereignty and territorial integrity are in danger, and we have to safeguard them at any cost. Unfortunately, our position has become just like Hamlet. Hamlet was always in two minds. And India also is in two minds – to be or not to be, to act or not to act. That is our problem. I would like to put this query to the hon. Defence Minister is to when he is going to change this particular image, when we are going to be assertive. That is the question before all of us. And, let us resolve, at this moment, in this august House that we are going to change this particular image. Thank you very much.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। सबसे पहले मैं उन तमाम शहीदों के प्रति श्रद्धा-सुमन अर्पित करता हूँ, जिन्होंने अपनी जिन्दगी की कुर्बानी देकर हम सब लोगों की रक्षा करने का काम किया है। महोदय, वे बिहार रेजीमेंट के जवान थे, मैं उन बहादुर जवानों को सैल्यूट करता हूँ और उनके परिवार के प्रति अपनी संवेदना व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, पाकिस्तान और चीन द्वारा किसी न किसी रूप में लगातार हमारे ऊपर हमला हो रहा है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर यह चिंता का विषय है। आज पूरा सदन स्तब्ध है, दर्द में है, पीड़ा में है। इसको लेकर आज पूरा देश पीड़ा में है। आखिर यह हो क्या रहा है? यह बात और है कि आज़ादी के बाद से ही हमारी विदेश नीति यह रही है कि हम किसी भी समस्या का शांतिप्रिय ढंग से समाधान करेंगे और हम ऐसा करते भी रहे हैं, लेकिन सहने की भी एक सीमा होती है। आज उस सीमा को लांघा जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान के माध्यम से सीमा को लांघा जा रहा है, चीन के माध्यम से सीमा को लांघा जा रहा है। हम कब तक इसको बर्दाश्त करेंगे?

माननीय मंत्री जी, 100 करोड़ से अधिक की हमारी आबादी है और जब कभी भी देश पर संकट आया है, तो सारे देश ने एक सूत्र में बंध करके आपको ताकत देने का काम किया है, चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार रही हो। आज भी पूरा देश एक है, मगर आज जिस तरह से हमारे जवानों के ऊपर हमला हो रहा है, वह बर्दाश्त करने के लायक नहीं है। आखिर हम इसको कब तक बर्दाश्त करते रहेंगे? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि हमारी शांतिप्रिय नीति के कारण लोग हमें कमजोर समझने लगे हों? अगर हम एक तरफ यह संदेश दे रहे हैं कि आप कुछ भी कर लो, लेकिन हम चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे, तो इसके साथ ही दूसरी तरफ यह भी संदेश देने की जरूरत है कि तुम्हारी इस तरह की चीज को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे और हम इसका मुंहतोड़ जवाब देंगे, ऐसी हमारी क्षमता है, कूबत है। हम उन बहादुर जवानों पर गर्व करते हैं, जो आज किसी भी परिस्थिति के लिए तैयार हैं, जैसा कि आपने कहा भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर इसका प्रतिकार होना चाहिए, इसका विरोध होना चाहिए और इस बात का संदेश देना चाहिए कि किसी भी कीमत पर हम अटैक को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे और हम अपने और जवानों को शहीद नहीं होने देंगे, उनके सर को काटने नहीं देंगे, चाहे इसके लिए हमें जो कुछ भी करना पड़े, हम वह करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, हम मजबूत देश हैं, हमारे पास पूरी शक्ति है, क्षमता है। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि युद्ध के माध्यम से ही कोई समाधान निकले, मगर हमारे पड़ोसी देश बर्दाश्त की सीमा को लांघने का काम कर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, हमें कभी भी इस तरह का संदेश नहीं देना चाहिए कि हम अपनी नीतियों के कारण चुप बैठे हुए हैं। हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने अभी

कहा कि अगर हमारी विदेश नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता हो तो वह करना चाहिए, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ, लेकिन पड़ोसी देशों के माध्यम से जो इस तरह की घटनाओं को अंजाम दिया जा रहा है, जो दुश्मन जैसा बर्ताव किया जा रहा है, अब हमें उनका मुंहतोड़ जवाब देना पड़ेगा। हमें पूरी क्षमता और ताकत के साथ उन्हें मुंहतोड़ जवाब देना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: उपसभापति जी, हमारे जो सैनिक मारे गए हैं, मैं उनके प्रति सम्मान और श्रद्धा व्यक्त करता हूँ। जैसा कि मैंने सवेरे कहा था कि चाहे युद्ध का मैदान हो, चाहे बॉर्डर का इलाका हो, चाहे उत्तराखंड की त्रासदी का माला हो, हमारी सेना ने जिस तरीके से देश की रक्षा और प्रजा की रक्षा की है, उसके लिए जितनी भी उनकी तारीफ की जाए, वह बहुत कम है। जब विदेश नीति का प्रश्न आता है, तो वह किसी एक सरकार की पॉलिसी नहीं होती है, बल्कि वह पूरे देश की पॉलिसी होती है और उसके अनुसार हम काम करते हैं। जब-जब पड़ोसी देश पाकिस्तान से युद्ध हुआ है, तब-तब भारत ने उस युद्ध में जीत हासिल की है। आगे भी जब युद्ध होगा, तो उसमें भारत हमेशा जीतेगा, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। मैं अपने साथी सरदार बलबीर जी से सहमत हूँ। हमारे साथी ने कहा कि जहां हमारी लड़ाई है, जहां बॉर्डर है, एक कहावत है कि अगर खटमल काटेगा, तो हमें डीडीटी देना चाहिए, खटमल को मारने के लिए हमें जंगल में शेर को नहीं खोजना चाहिए। बॉर्डर पर जो हमारे जवान हैं, उनको आप पूरी पॉवर दीजिए कि जैसे वह करता है, वैसे ही आप उसके साथ करो। क्या उसके लिए हम यहां पर युद्ध के लिए बात करेंगे? पाकिस्तान का राष्ट्रपति कहता है कि सेना में कमी होनी चाहिए। दोनों गरीब मुल्क हैं। जो हथियार लॉबी है, वह पूरे मुल्क में काम करती है। अगर युद्ध होगा, तो हथियार लॉबी को फायदा होगा। दोनों न्यूक्लीयर देश हैं। इस संबंध में हमारा कहना यह है कि बॉर्डर पर जो हमारे सैनिक हैं, उनको टीट फॉर टैट के लिए फुल पॉवर दीजिए और जिस तरीके से हमें भी डिप्लोमैटिक प्रोसेस की बात करनी चाहिए। हमारे पांच जवान क्यों मारे गए?

हमारा आईबी क्या कर रहा था? हमारा इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट वहां बैठ कर क्या कर रहा था? हमारी इंटेलिजेंस सब जगह मजबूत होनी चाहिए। हमें उसको मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए हम लोगों को दो पॉलिसीज़ अपनानी चाहिए— एक बॉर्डर की पॉलिसी और एक शार्ट टाइम पॉलिसी। हम बड़े भाई हैं, लेकिन हमें दुःख इस बात का है कि आज भारत के साथ कोई देश नहीं है, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान हो, चाहे वह बंगलादेश हो, जिसको हमने लड़ कर पाकिस्तान से अलग किया था, चाहे वह नेपाल हो, चाहे वह चाइना हो या चाहे वह श्रीलंका हो। हमारी इस तरह की कन्फ्रंटेशन की पॉलिसी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हम यहां इस बड़ी संसद में बैठ कर केवल युद्ध-युद्ध करते रहें। आपको जिस फ्रंट पर लड़ना है,

[श्री रामविलास पासवान:]

उस फ्रंट पर सेना को मजबूत कीजिए। (समय की घंटी) सर, एक आंख में हमेशा करुणा होनी चाहिए और दूसरी आंख में ज्वाला होनी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, अब मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, I am concluding. सर, जिस तरह से मेंहदी का पत्ता बहुत ही हरा होता है, और उसको दबा देने से उसमें से लाल रंग निकलता है, उसी तरह से हमको एक्शन में कठोर होना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारी जो डिप्लोमैटिक वाणी है, सरकार ने जो डिप्लोमैटिक प्रोसेस अपनाया है, उस डिप्लोमैटिक प्रोसेस की बात हमेशा करनी चाहिए, यह हमारा आपसे आग्रह है।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, सारे सदन की जो भावना है, उससे मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। हमारे पांच जवान शहीद हो गए हैं, उनको मैं श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ और उनके परिवार की जो अपरिमित हानि हुई है, उनके इस दुःख में मैं भी सहभागी होता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, पाकिस्तान एक ऐसा देश है, जिसके ऊपर भरोसा रखना बड़ा मुश्किल है। जब से उस देश का निर्माण हुआ, उस दिन से उसने हमेशा हमारे देश से दुश्मनी रखी है। इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर ही उनके साथ हमें जो डिप्लोमैटिक डॉयलॉग्स करने हैं, वे करने होंगे। आज उनकी हालत ऐसी हो गयी है कि हमें यह पता ही नहीं चलता कि हम किससे बात करें। क्या हम उनकी मिलिट्री से बात करें, उनके प्राइम मिनिस्टर से बात करें, उनकी ब्यूरोक्रेसी के साथ बात करें, उनकी आईएसआई के साथ बात करें या क्या हम उनके साथ बात करें जो टेररिस्ट्स को जन्म देते हैं? यह ठीक है कि सैफुद्दीन साहब ने अभी यहां कहा कि हमें ऐसा लगता है कि नवाज शरीफ के आने के बाद कुछ बदलाव होंगे, लेकिन नवाज शरीफ का भी मिशन क्या है, उसको देखना भी बहुत जरूरी है। वाजपेयी साहब पाकिस्तान गये थे। वे वहां एक अच्छा संदेश लेकर गये थे। उनको लगता था कि ये पड़ोस के देश हैं, इनके साथ अच्छे रिलेशंस होने चाहिए, लेकिन उन्होंने जिस ढंग से कारगिल पर हमला किया, उसे भी हम लोगों को अपने ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।

मुझे एक बात यह भी कहनी है कि उनका जो के-मिशन है, वह क्या है, उसके मालूमात लेना भी बहुत जरूरी है और उनसे किस ढंग से बात करनी है, इस बारे में भी अपने देश को तय हरना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही, इसमें चीन और पाकिस्तान की कांस्पिरेसी न आए, यह देखना भी बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि चीन की फौज हमेशा हमारी हद में आकर हमारे

लशकर को अटकाव करती है, जो कि बिल्कुल ही गलत बात है, जब कि हम उनके साथ अच्छे ढंग से पेश आत हैं। इसलिए हमें कहां किस ढंग से पेश आना चाहिए, यह भी हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल से इस पर हम युद्ध करें या न करें, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन इसके सिवाय हम क्या कर सकते हैं, इस पर विचार होना चाहिए। वह हो रहा है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है, इसलिए वह होना बहुत जरूरी है।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): सर, मुझे एक बात कहनी है ...(व्यवधान)... .. Sir, I have only one sentence to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have finished all the names that I have. Today I was so liberal.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: सर, जब डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री और होम अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री एक साथ बैठ कर इंटरनल स्ट्रैटेजी बनाएंगी, ...(व्यवधान)... तभी इसका हल निकलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Shivanand Tiwari asked where our External Affairs Minister is. Actually, now, his father's memorial meeting is there. So, he has gone by taking permission from me. He informed me and only then he has gone. If any questions are to be replied, he will do it later.

SHRI A. K. ANTONY: Sir, I was keenly listening to the observations made by hon. Members from that side and this side, starting with the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The Government understands the sense and the sentiment of the House. I assure you that we would respect the sentiment of the House. The sentiment of this House means the sentiment of the entire nation. In a democracy, whichever government it may be, it has to respect the sentiment of the nation. So, so far as that part is concerned, I can assure you.

I am also thankful to all the hon. Members for categorically expressing their solidarity with our patriotic Armed Forces. I will also convey your condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

Sir, I feel that my statement on the tragic incident invokes a proper response from the Government, a responsible Government, at the present juncture.

[Shri A.K. Antony]

The incident took place early in the morning. At this stage, we don't want to jump to any conclusions. My statement is on the basis of confirmed reports that I got till the time I made the statement. India is a responsible country and that is why our Government has made such a Statement. So, so far, I can only say that there were 20 heavily-armed terrorists, along with persons dressed in Pakistan Army uniform. That is the confirmation I have got so far, and that is why I have made this statement. On the one hand, I am happy. The whole nation knew what was happening in this House and that House for the last two days. But look at things now. There is pindrop silence in the House, and everybody is unanimous, speaking in one voice. That is the beauty of Indian democracy. We may differ on issues, sometimes crossing the *lakshman rekha*, but when it is the issue of national security, when it is the question of the nation, this House is one; we rise as one nation. India will rise together as one. That is more than anything. That is the strongest answer to our enemy, according to me. On both our borders there are problems, but we have been strengthening our capability, continuously. Our Armed Forces are on vigil 24x7. At times, they sacrifice their precious lives to protect the nation's sovereignty and security, to protect every inch of our soil. The morale of our Armed Forces is very high. Even today, I spoke to the Army Chief. They are confident of handling the situation appropriately. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, please, don't do this.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: This is not the time to score political points. After this is over, there will be other occasions. Those occasions will come.

Sir, many hon. Members asked about the response of the Government to Pakistan on this incident. The External Affairs Minister is not here. He told me when a proper occasion arose, he would elaborately explain the response. But, at the same time, I can tell the House, in short, that our response to Pakistan depends on the signals coming from Pakistan.

The way they address our concerns, including Mumbai as also the continuing infiltration along the borders and other things, the Government of India's

measures and response would always be on the basis of signals and actions from the Pakistan side. Beyond this, I don't want to say anything.

Further, I am thankful to the House for making many suggestions. At this stage, I don't want to go into the details of the incidence. But, I can assure you that even at the extent of sacrificing the personnel, our armed forces would do everything possible to protect our national security and protect the sanctity of LoC. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Short Duration Discussion on large-scale devastation caused by cloud bursts, flash floods and landslides recently in Uttarakhand to continue. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION— *contd.*

Large scale devastation caused by cloud bursts, flash floods and landslides recently in Uttarakhand

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) in the Chair

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, with the heart breaking news of Uttarakhand disaster, we have received the information of more than a thousand dead, injuries to many, complete destruction of villages and hutments—pulling down of every structure and bridges, homes, temples' reachways—stranded people struggling with lack of relief operation with no water, medical arrangement, weak administration, and we are discussing the situation here in Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Yes, Sir, there was no forecast about such disaster, but there was information—expectation of heavy rains—according to the India Meteorological Department. Yet, no meaningful initiatives were found. While such a disaster is called 'natural', as science has not equipped us to master such occurrences, a large element contributing to such a disaster is manmade. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The cloud burst occurs when warm and humid air is pushed up the mountains forming thunder clouds. The net result is the cloud burst. Further, due to

[Shri Prashanta Chatterjee]

indiscriminate deforestation, the lack of vegetation cover results in these waters causing flash floods. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, six such cloud bursts have taken place in Uttarakhand since 1998. Not only the destruction of forests, unscientific damming of rivers, indiscriminate mining of sand and stone have created such a situation to occur in Uttarakhand. Unlike its neighbouring States, it has not even defined minimum environmental flows for its rivers. It has planned hydro-power projects and built a few dozen already without a proper scientific study of the impact on the river flows. The NDMA, which was formed during UPA-I, is yet to start with its mandate or making any suggestions. Another example of manmade tragedy is, both the religious shrines have witnessed fourfold increase of visitors in the last decade.

Between 2003 and 2012, Kedarnath's number grew from 1.7 lakhs to over 5.75 lakhs and in Badrinath, it went up from 1.34 lakhs to nearly 6 lakhs, five time increase in registration of vehicles, 70 per cent of which are ferrying pilgrims.

Sir, the Parliamentary Standing Committee drew the attention of the Government as well as the Planning Commission, but no such regulatory mechanism has been prepared for these places. I understand that once the Geological Survey of India suggested to arrange a new township/settlement, witnessing the increase in load of human settlements, and suggested a place even. ...(*Interruptions*)... Such regulations are necessary in all the pilgrimage centres in the country. Sir, the Indo-Tibetan Border Force has done immense jobs in the crisis areas. ...(*Interruptions*)... Things would have been better to boost the relief operation, particularly the evacuation, if a helipad was established, as suggested by the Standing Committee. We have noticed how with bad roads, with unstable hill sides, whose collapse has contributed significantly and now a major hindrance to the relief operation. ...(*Interruptions*)... We must take a lesson from that. Restoration of a reliable, safe and good quality road network and other communication infrastructures and redevelopment of thousands of villages and many towns. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, lastly, I would like to mention that many environmentalists and development commentators have raised important issues about dams and other

hydro-electric projects, roads, urban settlements, construction on riverbed, pilgrims' traffic, and other patterns of development, which are seen to have had highly damaging consequences as seen in the Uttarakhand disaster. ...(*Interruptions*)... It would be a grave danger if the Government ignored the very valuable suggestions of such experts and knowledgeable quarters. With these few words, Sir, I conclude my observations on this very important issue. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Srinjoy Bose. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, he will speak tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay, tomorrow. Shri Naresh Agrawal, not here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Dr. V. Maitreyan, would you speak tomorrow? ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, Shrimati Kanimozhi; not here. Now, Shri Baishnab Parida. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the unprecedented... ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आज साढ़े छह बजे रोजा खोलने का समय है। सदन की कार्यवाही छह बजे तक चलने की बात थी। यहां बहुत से मुस्लिम संसद-सदस्य हैं, जो रोजा खोलने जाएंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, मुझे लगता है कि जो उत्तराखंड से जुड़ा हुआ मसला है, इसे आप कल ले सकें, तो बेहतर होगा, क्योंकि छह बजे तक सदन की कार्यवाही चलने की बात थी। यह हमारी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, should I continue or I would speak tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Yes, you continue.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, this is one of the greatest tragedies in human history. Thousands of people lost their lives. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hundreds of village/town roads were washed away. It is not just a natural tragedy or calamity

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

alone. We cannot blame the nature alone for this also. *...(Interruptions)...* The mindless destruction of nature in the name of development, *i.e.*, destruction of forests, construction of dams on rivers for power, building tourist infrastructures on the river banks choked the flows of water of the rivers.

The State authorities of Uttarakhand did not look into this and allowed the illegal work for years together. *...(Interruptions)...* The Government of Uttarakhand and the Government of India failed to meet a calamity of such an unprecedented magnitude. *...(Interruptions)...* It exposed our unpreparedness, poor condition of disaster management and our readiness to face the tragedy. *...(Interruptions)...* Infrastructure of Uttarakhand mostly depends on tourism. Now the infrastructure of tourism in Uttarakhand is completely destroyed. *...(Interruptions)...* People of this State are helpless. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: So, immediate relief and construction work should be carried out without any delay. *...(Interruptions)...* Moreover, thousands of people have lost employment. *...(Interruptions)...* This aspect has to be looked into. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: A warning system for extensive rains should be built up. *...(Interruptions)...* Many States in Northern India are facing the cloudbursts. *...(Interruptions)...* It is creating huge devastation not only to the habitation but to nature also. So, there should be a effective warning system for the entire nation. *...(Interruptions)...* Any other part of India can also have such type of calamity at any time. *...(Interruptions)...* So, the National Disaster Management Authority should be ready and more prepared to face the situation. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.
...(Interruptions)..

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I express my sympathy for the people of Uttarakhand. I wish the Central Government and the State Government take immediate steps to solve the problems which the State is facing. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to begin by associating myself with the very valuable points made by Koshyariji today, who, I think, has brought about a very rich experience on the multiple failures of this Uttarakhand tragedy. ...(Interruptions)...It is a tragedy of failure on the part of the Central Government and a huge trade on the part of the State Government. ...(Interruptions)... These multiple failures of various types have been chronically, in great detail given by the Comptroller and Auditor General in the report which they have submitted three months before this particular tragedy took place. In view of this particular disorder, I seek your permission, ...(Interruptions)... I have made a number of points. ...(Interruptions)... I was about to make a number of points on account of the failure of both the Central Government and the State Government and point them out in great detail. I seek your permission to lay the speech which I intended to make before you and request you to kindly take this on record and to transmit this so that the hon. Minister when he responds to this issue is also able to take cognizance of the points made here. Do I have your permission to do that, Sir?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the greatest tragedy of the country. In Uttarakhand thousands of people have lost their lives. Thousands of villages and towns have totally destroyed. ...(Interruptions)... The infrastructure has totally destroyed. ...(Interruptions)... From this incident of Uttarakhand, it is quite clear that the disaster management authority has totally failed on the part of both, the State Government as well as the Central Government Disaster Management Agencies ...(Interruptions)... Due to the failure of disaster management, people have lost everything in the State of Uttarakhand. ...(Interruptions)... We have full sympathy with the people of Uttarakhand and I would like to request the Central Government to help the Government of Uttarakhand in all respects. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday,

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

the former Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, Koshiyariji, raised some important issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Having been the former Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, he has a vast experience. ...*(Interruptions)*... I totally endorse his opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I hope, the Government will seriously consider his views. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to point out one important thing here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government should involve people in taking measures in such cases. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the Government would not involve people, these types of incidents may occur again. ...*(Interruptions)*... In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... I come from the North-Eastern Region. ...*(Interruptions)*... The construction of Subansiri Hydel Power is going on in Arunachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Construction of many big dams is going on in this Region. ...*(Interruptions)*... The North-Eastern Region is under earthquake prone zone. ...*(Interruptions)*... The expert committee had very categorically said that such big dams should not be constructed in the earthquake prone zones. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Baishya, please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: But, Sir, the Government is going on with the construction. ...*(Interruptions)*... If such a big dam collapses, thousands of people of Assam would be drowned away like that of Uttarakhand. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to warn the Government...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Baishya, please conclude.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Yes, Sir. Please give me one minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to warn the Government that if proper heed is not paid to it, thousands of people may lose their lives. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many villages and towns would be drowned away in the event of collapse of such a big dam. ...*(Interruptions)*... I hope, after the tragedy of Uttarakhand, the Government

would seriously look into this issue and would stop the construction of such a big dam. ...(Interruptions)... I hope, in the interest of the people of our Region, the Government would seriously look into this issue. Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... It has been agreed to...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: What is this going on? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, please adjourn the House ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): We had agreed in the BAC Meeting that we have to finish this discussion today itself...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, first get the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be seated. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): इस तरह से हाउस चलाने का क्या मतलब है? ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it is the duty of the Government to put the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, would you like to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I would like to speak, but get the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Kanimozhi, would you like to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I don't want to speak in this commotion.
...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kanimozhi, would you like to speak?
...(Interruptions).. You can speak. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I can't hear. ...(Interruptions)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We can't speak in this commotion, Sir.
...(Interruptions).. We all want to speak. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Birendra Prasad. ...(Interruptions)..

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we all want to speak. ...(Interruptions).. We all want to speak, but we want to speak when the House is in order.
...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.
...(Interruptions)..

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस सदी की भयानक त्रासदी के दिन 16 जून और 17 जून, 2013 थे। ...(व्यवधान)... केदानाथ एरिया में लगातार भारी बारिश होती रही। ...(व्यवधान)... केदारनाथ मंदिर की हाइट 10500 फीट है। उसके ऊपर गांधी सरोवर है और उससे ऊपर 13000 फीट में ग्लेशियर के फटने से सारा पानी सरोवर में जमा हुआ और वही ताण्डव का कारण बना। ...(व्यवधान)... मंदिर से नीचे 6 किलोमीटर इस पानी ने अपना रौद्र रूप दिखलाया, जिस कारण रामबाड़ा, गौरीकुण्ड व सोनप्रयाग बुरी तरह से नष्ट हो गए। ...(व्यवधान)... उत्तराखंड में 1603 गांव प्रभावित हुए हैं और उनमें से 292 गांव बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुए हैं, जिन्हें दूसरी जगह बसाने के लिए सरकार कटिबद्ध है। ...(व्यवधान)... 15 जून और 16 जून को मौसम विभाग द्वारा भारी वर्षा की चेतावनी के बाद उत्तराखंड शासन द्वारा समस्त जिलाधिकारियों को व पुलिस प्रशासन को सूचित कर दिया गया था। ...(व्यवधान)... पुलिस प्रशासन द्वारा केदानाथ, रामबाड़ा व गौरीकुण्ड सहित जहां-जहां तीर्थयात्री थे, उन्हें लाउडस्पीकर से चेतावनी दे दी गई थी और आने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों को ऋषिकेश में ही रोक दिया गया था। 18 जून से सेना, आईटीबीपी, एनडीआरएफ तथा वायु सेना ने बचाव कार्य किया था। बचाव कार्य करने में मदद के लिए सेना सहित सभी को सूचित कर

दिया था, लेकिन मौसम व परिस्थितियां काफी खराब थीं, जिससे तुरन्त राहत व बचाव कार्य प्रारम्भ करने में देरी हुई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बचाव कार्य करते समय तीन हेलिकॉप्टर भी नष्ट हो गये और कई राहतकर्मियों की जानें चली गईं। बद से बदतर परिस्थितियों में भी सेना ने 39000, वायु सेना ने 21000 तीर्थयात्रियों व स्थानीय लोगों को बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से निकाल कर सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वायुसेना ने विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी 730 मैट्रिक टन खाद्य सामग्री बाढ़ प्रभावित दुर्गम स्थानों पर पहुंचाई, जब कि एनडीआरएफ ने 9000 यात्रियों व सैकड़ों लाशों को निकाला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आईटीबीपी ने 32000 लोगों को निकाला। प्राईवेट हेलिकॉप्टरों ने 13000 तीर्थयात्रियों व स्थानीय लोगों को बचाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बचाव व राहत कार्यों में लगी सभी एजेंसियों ने लगभग डेढ़ लाख लोगों को सुरक्षित निकालकर उनके घरों तक पहुंचाया और अभी तक किसी प्रकार की शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 27 जुलाई तक कुल 5359 लोगों का कोई पता नहीं है, जिनमें 4421 तीर्थयात्री, 938 स्थानीय लोग तथा 91 नेपाली नागरिक हैं। 237 मृतकों का दाह संस्कार किया गया है। आई.टी.बी.पी., एन.डी.आर.एफ. व स्थानीय पुलिस अभी भी मृतकों के शवों को खोज रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राहत शिविरों के माध्यम से लगभग 1,52,000 तीर्थ-यात्रियों व स्थानीय लोगों की देख-रेख की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अंतरिम राहत के रूप में सरकार द्वारा कॉमर्शियल प्रॉपर्टीज के नुकसान की भरपाई दो लाख रुपए व इससे भी अधिक की मदद की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मरने वालों के आश्रितों को दो लाख रुपए देने की घोषणा की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपदाग्रस्त परिवारों को तीन माह तक मुफ्त राशन दिया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... घर विहीन लोगों को दो हजार रुपए प्रतिमाह किराये के रूप में दिये जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य सरकार ने वाटर-टैक्स, बिजली, कृषि सहित सभी ऋण माफ कर दिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mahendra Singh Mahraji, please conclude.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: सरकार ने गांवों के बीच अनाज व अन्य जरूरत के सामानों के स्टोर खोले हैं, ताकि बाढ़ग्रस्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनाज व अन्य उपभोग की वस्तुओं का अभाव न हो सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मृतकों के परिवार के लोगों को उनकी शारीरिक योग्यतानुसार आई.टी.बी.पी., पुलिस व रेवेन्यू पुलिस में नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दिये जाने की बात कही गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... विधवाओं की मासिक पेंशन को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: जिन लोगों के मकान बह गए हैं या क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए हैं, उन्हें

आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार ऐसे 400 परिवारों को जो खतरे के मुहाने पर हैं, पहाड़ या मैदानी क्षेत्रों में (जहां भी भूमि उपलब्ध होगी) विस्थापित करने जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: राज्य सरकार पुजारियों से सलाह करने के बाद 11 सितम्बर से केदारनाथ धाम में पूजा-अर्चना प्रारम्भ करने जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रत्येक परिवार को सहायता के लिए प्रथम यूनिट माना जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: उजड़े गांवों को पुनः स्थापित करने के लिए 8,000 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लाइव स्टॉक के लिए 100 करोड़ की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कॉमर्शियल प्रॉपर्टीज़ के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किराए पर लिए गए प्राइवेट हेलिकॉप्टरों के भुगतान के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैंकों से लिए गए सभी ऋणों पर ब्याज माफ किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा: सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को ऋण देने में प्राथमिकता दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं ही नहीं अपितु पूरे उत्तराखंड के लोग केन्द्र सरकार के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हैं, विशेष तौर पर यूपीए चेयरपर्सन, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, प्रधान मंत्री श्री मनमोहन सिंह जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह कहते हुए कभी गुरेज नहीं करूंगा कि गुजरात के सी.एम. ने केवल गुजराती लोगों को बचाने की कोशिश की, देश के सभी लोगों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Baishya, are you speaking? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I have already spoken. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri D. Raja. Are you speaking? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am telling you what I said yesterday. I reiterate that this discussion has become a * . You said that this is unparliamentary language. ...(Interruptions)... But what do we see in this House? ...(Interruptions)... It is a * . Why should we discuss Uttarakhand? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Government is shooting from your shoulders. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, are you speaking or not? Tell me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): You protect my right. You set the House in order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't want me to take action, but you want me to protect you! ...(Interruptions)... How can I? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: How can I speak now? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I will speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: But you should protect my right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I cannot see your face. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear if you speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I cannot see your face. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can hear what you speak. ...(Interruptions)... You speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: I had told you yesterday that this discussion has become a *(Interruptions)... Why should we discuss Uttarakhand if this is the...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Even now we are not able to...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. It is very unkind. You don't want me to take action but you want me to protect you and keep the House in order. How can I do that? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Raja, do you wish to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would speak after...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you may speak; otherwise, I would call Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you must protect my right. ...(Interruptions)... I want to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I want to speak, but I cannot shout all the time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But you are shouting now. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. ...(Interruptions)... Please, do not block my view. ...(Interruptions)... Show some culture. ...(Interruptions)... At least, show some culture; don't block my view. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. I am on my...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, may I suggest something? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to speak, Mr. Raja? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I want the Chair to protect my right. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you may speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, how can I speak when the House is not in order? ...(Interruptions)... What is this? Is this the patriotism we are showing towards the

people of Uttarakhand? ...(*Interruptions*)... What kind of seriousness are we showing to the people of Uttarakhand? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is very unkind. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why did you decline yesterday? What can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)... It has to be decided in the BAC; what can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)... You may tell the Treasury Benches and also the Opposition...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we all want to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is the purpose of this discussion? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you speak? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is the purpose of this discussion? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the purpose of this discussion?...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is just a ritual. ...(*Interruptions*)... हम उनको श्रद्धांजलि दे रहे हैं। ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is a ritual. That is why I said this is a *. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, such remarks are very unfair. You don't want me to take action against Members who behave in an unruly way and you also want me to give you protection. How can that be? ...(*Interruptions*)... How can you all ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the Ruling Party must see to it that the House functions.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is very unkind; the unkindest cut of all. I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... You don't want me to take action. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am very sorry ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Ask the Ruling Party to see to it that the House functions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, all the speeches are going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... All speeches are going on record and it would be shown on the television too. If you want to speak, you may do so ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We are only performing *shraddh* for the people there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not called your name; I have called Mr. D. Raja. Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I too want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot deny me the right to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I give you justice? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seat, Mr. Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeev Shukla, ask him to go back to his seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not able to provide you peace because you are not allowing me...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would like to speak, but. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not allowing me to exercise my powers, conferred under Rule 255 and now you are saying this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, with your powers, you may direct the Government to take some action on the problem which is burning the country. Use your powers for that ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, use your powers to call the Prime Minister here and explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am allowing you to ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, please use your powers and ask the Prime Minister to come to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please start speaking. *...(Interruptions)...* Then you may sit; let me call him. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja, you may speak tomorrow. Let me call him...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Are you sure, Sir? *...(Interruptions)...* Is that an assurance? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; anyway, the discussion would not be concluded today. *...(Interruptions)...* You may speak tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we all want to speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, we may do it tomorrow, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we all want to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? You have decided *...(Interruptions)...* Please speak, Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav. *...(Interruptions)...*

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA, in the Chair)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder; Dr. Prabha Thakur. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Raja, do you want to speak? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will speak tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If you speak, it will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: What is the purpose of having this discussion? *...(Interruptions)...* Is it a ritual? *...(Interruptions)...* I would like to know this from the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* You must protect my right as a Member of this House. *...(Interruptions)...* When I speak, there must be order in the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It will be heard and it will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Who is hearing? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the purpose of having this discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Deputy Chairman has assured me that I can speak tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has assured me that I can speak tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let Mr. D. Raja speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, as a Member, I must be allowed to speak and I must see the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will have to protect my right. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I speak in such an atmosphere? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If you want to speak, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Is it the concern towards Uttarakhand? ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... There must be order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Raja, you spoke earlier, you can speak now also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving you the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot shout throughout. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot speak like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I understand that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you spoke in the same situation in the earlier discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Deputy Chairman has assured me that I can speak tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will this discussion continue tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*... As a Chair, you clarify it to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot see you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Raja, if you don't want to speak ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: It is not that I don't want; I want to speak. You must protect my right. There should be order in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please, take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please, do justice to the present speaker also. He wants to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Please, allow him to speak.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is exactly what I am telling you. We are seriously concerned with the devastation in Uttarakhand. There must be order. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): We have other business also. ...(Interruptions)...

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions and the Special Mentions will be laid on the Table. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya - not present. Shri C.M. Ramesh, will you lay the Special Mention? ...(Interruptions)... No. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan - not present; Chaudhary Munavver Saleem - not present; Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz - not present; Shri Anil Desai - not present; Shri Ram Kripal Yadav - not present.

Demand for taking steps to secure release of Tamil fishermen from jails of Iran

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a Saudi Arabian company had taken 16 fishermen on contract, to work as the labourers in its fishing boats. They hail from Ramanathapuram, Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari districts of Tamil Nadu. While they were working in the boats, inadvertently, the boat went beyond the Indian territorial waters and entered into the Iranian waters during December last year.

* Laid on the Table

The Iranian authorities arrested all those 16 fishermen on charges of venturing into their waters. All of them were produced before the Iranian court and it sentenced them to six months' jail term and it also imposed a fine of 5,750 dollars on each of them. All of them had served six months in jail; and the jail term ended in June this year. Since they do not have any resources to pay the fine imposed on them, they were not released and still they are in the jail in Iran.

Till date, the Indian Embassy in Iran has not made any effort to either contact them or to provide any legal assistance to them; it also did not put pressure on the Iranian employer to settle the amount.

In this connection, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had sent a mail to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to intervene personally in the matter and to secure the release of those fishermen. On the part of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, our hon. Chief Minister had announced a compensation of Rs. one lakh to the families of those 16 fishermen.

Hence, I request the Government of India and the hon. Prime Minister to kindly intervene and secure the release of those fishermen of Tamil Nadu.

**Demand to take necessary steps for prevention of dengue
and malaria in Odisha**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, Dengue has spread in 18 districts of Odisha. Cuttack, Khordha, Puri, Anugul, Nayagarh, Dhenkenal, Ganjam, Jagapur, Jagatsinghapura, Bhadrak, Keonjhar are affected. Fever may spread to other districts also. Blood samples of 2583 people were tested. Out of which, 572 samples in Cuttack city alone were positive; 369 positive in Anugul; 40 positive in Khordha; 80 positive in Dhenkenal; 18 positive in Gajapati; 18 positive in Jagapur. The entire Cuttack city is also affected. So also, Malaria and Diarrhoea spread to all tribal districts. The State Government has failed to take preventive measures.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to do the needful to protect the people of Odisha from Dengue, Malaria and Diarrhoea. Thank you.

**Demand to take measures to reduce difficulties being faced by pilgrims for
Amarnath Yatra**

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): हर साल अमरनाथ यात्रा हेतु जम्मू-कश्मीर में स्थित पवित्र शिवलिंग के दर्शन के लिए देश के कोने-कोने से एवं विदेशों से लोग इस यात्रा में शामिल होने के लिए आते हैं। इस यात्रा का देश की एकता और अखंडता को बढ़ाने के लिए भी बहुत बड़ा योगदान है। यह यात्रा बहुत से रोजगार के साधन भी पैदा करती है। यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए बहुत से लोग उनके लिए मुफ्त भोजन का प्रबंध लंगर के रूप में करते हैं। यह श्रीनगर के स्थानीय लोगों का रोजगार का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है। जितनी बड़ी यात्रा होगी, उतना ही स्थानीय लोगों को फायदा होगा। स्थानीय लोग होटल, टैक्सी, घोड़े, खच्चर, टेन्ट, दुकानदारी इत्यादि द्वारा इस यात्रा के माध्यम से अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाते हैं, लेकिन इस बार जिस तरह यात्रियों को पंजीकरण, मेडिकल इत्यादि कराने में काफी असुविधा हुई, जैसे ऑनलाइन पंजीकरण बन्द करना और जम्मू-कश्मीर पुलिस का यात्रियों से दुर्व्यवहार, लाठी चार्ज इत्यादि, इसने यात्रियों की संख्या बहुत कम कर दी है। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस यात्रा के महत्व को देखते हुए पुलिस की मनोस्थिति उस ढंग से बनाए जिससे वे यात्रियों की सहायता करने के लिए आगे आएँ और सरकार स्थानीय लोगों व लंगर कमेटियों के साथ बैठकर इस यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने का प्रयास करे। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस यात्रा के महत्व को समझते हुए, इस यात्रा को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की सुविधा दी जाए। इससे सरकार की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी और जम्मू-कश्मीर में राष्ट्रीय एकता का वातावरण भी तैयार होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala - not present. Please, take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Mr. Ramesh, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, go to your seat.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Companies Bill...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, take the sense of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, take the sense of the House.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute...(Interruptions)... I will do that.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there are several requests on this Bill. It is 6.25 p.m. Please, take the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)... This is *Ramadan* month. ...(Interruptions)... At least, respect a religion. Many Members, who had requested to speak on this, have already left. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

Let me decide what to do. I will take the sense of the House also. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please, listen to me. No, please. ..(Interruptions).. What is this? Mr. Ramesh, allow me to speak. I request you to allow me to speak. See, it is like this. ..(Interruptions).. I crave your indulgence. Please listen. There is a decision taken already in the Business Advisory Committee that we will pass the Companies Bill also today. ..(Interruptions).. Let me complete.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No decision, no decision. ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. ..(Interruptions).. But I understand the opinion, which is, more or less, the sense of the House, that we are not prepared to sit beyond, and, also as he said this is the month of Ramadan, therefore, we will just start the Bill, the Minister will introduce the Bill, and, then, we will adjourn the House. Mr. Minister. ..(Interruptions).. Mr. Minister.

GOVERNMENT BILL – Contd.**The Companies Bill 2012 – Discussion not concluded**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

..(Interruptions)..

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is an important Bill and I hope that in Rajya Sabha, just as in Lok Sabha, we will have a robust debate and we will take into account the inputs by the Members. It is a very, very important Bill. This Bill intends to replace a Bill which was introduced hundred years ago. Sir, I understand that the House needs to be adjourned very soon. But I would like to submit to the House two short points. *..(Interruptions)..* This is a Bill, hon. Members, which has traversed through two sessions of the Standing Committee; it has got wide acceptance amongst most of the stakeholders. It was passed almost unanimously in Lok Sabha. It is a progressive, forward looking Bill. It has got into it inputs from almost every section of the society. *..(Interruptions)..* When turned into law, it will replace the Companies Act of 1956. To my mind, it is a monumental piece of legislation. It has got the consent of Lok Sabha. It is now for the Upper House to give its approval. *..(Interruptions)..*

I look forward to a very robust and dynamic debate, and, I can assure, through you, Sir, to all the Members of the House that while we have made the Bill, while the Cabinet has approved the Bill, while it has been passed by Lok Sabha, I am going to listen to all the Members with a very open mind, and, any constructive suggestion that comes our way, I and my Ministry will do all that we can to accommodate all the suggestions of the hon. Members of Parliament.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, further discussion(*Interruptions*).... Let me adjourn the House. One minute. Further consideration on this Bill and further discussion on the devastation in Uttarakhand will be taken up tomorrow. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o' clock.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 7th August, 2013.