

Vol. 229
No. 6



Tuesday
13 August, 2013
22 Sravana, 1935 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
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[P.T.O.]

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PRICE : Rs. 50.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 13th August, 2013/22nd Shravana, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 101. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, allow the Question Hour to proceed. बैठ जाइए; माया जी बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, allow Question 101. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप प्रश्न पूछिए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए।*(Interruptions)*... Please, बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to run. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश) : सर, प्रतिभा आडवाणी की जमीन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

جناب محمد علی خان : سر، پر تبہا اتوانی کی زمین --- (مداخلت)---

श्री सभापति : अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। Allow your colleague to ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Dr. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not his question. It is his colleague's question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, प्रतिभा आडवाणी की ...*(व्यवधान)*... जमीन की भी जांच होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए आप। ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Send them a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Hon. Members, please sit down. One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Every single rule in the Rule Book, every single etiquette, is being violated in this House.

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Outside also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Outside, we are not concerned. Here, we are concerned. We are the legislators. ...*(Interruptions)*... If people are going to show banners. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : वे डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, do not contradict me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : चलाना नहीं चाहते। सरकार सदन को चलाना नहीं चाहती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : चलाना नहीं चाहते। सरकार सदन को चलाना नहीं चाहती। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

If the hon. Members wish this House to become a federation of anarchists, then it is a different matter...*(Interruptions)*... because there is no order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I am sorry to say this, but we are not a federation of anarchists. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way to raise things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am very sorry, but we are not a federation of anarchists. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way to raise things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

Tightening of trading norms for currency derivatives

*101. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently asked the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to tighten the trading norms for currency derivatives in view of steep fall in rupee against US dollar, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether SEBI would issue fresh norms in this regard in view of the above and serious irregularities by public and private sector banks during rupee fall in 2008, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India had requested SEBI to consider measures with a view to restricting possible speculative activities in the exchange traded derivatives, viz., currency futures and options. The suggested measures included restrictions on positions and increase in margin requirements. Consequently, based on mutual consultation between SEBI and RBI, on July 8, 2013, SEBI issued guidelines as under:

- (i) Margins: Initial and extreme loss margins were increased by 100% of the then rates for USD-INR contracts in Currency Derivatives.
- (ii) Client level position limits: The gross open position of a client across all contracts should not exceed 6% of the total open interest or 10 million USD, whichever is lower.
- (iii) Non-bank Trading Member position limits: The gross open position of a Trading Member, who is not a bank, across all contracts should not exceed 15% of the total open interest or 50 million USD whichever is lower.

Controlling of drug resistant TB

*102. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase of drug resistant TB cases in the country; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government is trying to control and reverse this ominous trend?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Number of Drug Resistant TB (DRTB) cases detected in last 3 years under the

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is as follows:

Year	MDR-TB Cases confirmed
2010	3288
2011	4279
2012	17390
2013 till June	11789

Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB (PMDT) was started in some States in 2007. All States of the country have now been covered. Better diagnostic services have been made available across the country due to which more DRTB cases are detected.

Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), the best way to prevent emergence of DRTB is to implement quality Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) services.

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

RNTCP has rolled out the PMDT Services across the country to diagnose and treat patients who develop drug resistant TB. Diagnostic services & treatment with quality drugs are provided free of cost under the programme.

A Case Based Web Based System has also been developed to keep track of treatment of TB patients. TB Patients diagnosed and treated in the private sector are being notified to the RNTCP for better management. In addition, commercial serological tests have already been banned because of unpredictable results in diagnosing active tuberculosis.

A number of private organizations, NGOs, professional bodies like IMA and pharmacist associations have been involved for advocacy of use of standard, rational anti TB regimes, as per RNTCP guidelines.

Appointment of SKO wholesalers in UP

† *103. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP) has submitted any proposal to the Central Government for enhancing the number of wholesalers of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) for ensuring better distribution;

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

(c) the time by when additional wholesalers are likely to be appointed in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (DR. M. VEERAPPA MOILY):

(a) The Central Government has not received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for enhancing the number of wholesalers of Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Action plan for checking chit fund frauds

*104. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has devised certain action plan or policy measures to control chit funds and such other frauds in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the end-result of such as Sarada chit fund of Kolkata, in refunding the life-savings that had been deposited by various individuals with the company; and

(c) whether the State or the Central Government has sanctioned certain amounts to compensate the members of this chit fund, and if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A Central Chit Fund Act, 1982 is in existence since August, 1982. This Act provides for a legal framework including safeguards for regulation of chit funds in India. The Act has been extended to all States and Union Territories except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Government has also promulgated the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 to, *inter-alia*, amend the 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. 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 authorise the carrying out of search and seizure operations, as part of efforts to crack down on ponzi schemes.

(b) and (c) In the aftermath of fraud committed by Saradha Realty India Limited (SRIL), SEBI has passed a detailed order on 23.04.2013 asking the SRIL and its Managing Director to wind-up its existing investment collective scheme and refund the money within a period of three month and submit a winding-up and repayment report to SEBI in accordance with the CIS Regulations. Further, SRIL and its Managing Director have been debarred from accessing the capital market till all its Collective Investment Schemes are wound-up and all the money mobilised through them are refunded to the investors.

The State Government of West Bengal has also set-up the Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice Shri Shymal Kumar Sen, Retired Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the matter of different companies linked to the Saradha Group of Companies and other similar companies who have reportedly mobilised funds from the common people of the State. The Terms of Reference of the Commission, *inter-alia*, include assessment of the assets and liabilities of the said Group of Companies and such other Group of Companies involved in similar activities and to recommend the means of providing the persons who have allegedly lost their savings with compensation derived from the assets of the said Group of Companies.

Action by CERC on Renewable Purchase Obligations

*105. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of further action taken by the Central Electric Regulatory Commission (CERC) on issue of Renewable Purchase Obligations (RPO) for excess energy produced by environment friendly energy resources, as on date;

(b) whether the Ministry is going to request CERC to resolve this matter at the earliest; and

(c) by when Government is going to make necessary amendments in regulations to resolve this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Electricity Act, 2003 provides for promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto and Section 86(1)(e) of the Electricity Act, 2003, mandates State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs)/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions (JERCs) to specify Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) target for the obligated entities in their respective State.

Further, Tariff Policy notified by the Central Government under the Electricity Act, 2003 on 06.01.2006, *inter-alia*, provides that the Appropriate Commission shall fix minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account availability of such resources in the region and its impact on retail tariffs. The Act and Policy do not apply any restriction on procurement of power by an obligated entity in excess of the minimum Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) fixed by the Appropriate Commission.

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) mechanism for promotion of non-conventional energy sources has been evolved jointly by the Electricity Regulatory Commission at the Centre and in the States. To give effect to this framework, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued Regulations on "Terms and Conditions for Recognition and Issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation Regulations, 2010". Most of the SERCs have also evolved regulations recognizing REC as a valid instrument for fulfillment of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO).

The CERC considers and decides issues under its jurisdiction as per the provisions prescribed in the Electricity Act from time to time, which includes amending/issuing Regulations in this regard.

Import of power equipment

*106. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the import content of power equipment being used to install power projects in the country;

(b) whether a large number of power equipment are being imported from China;

(c) if so, the details of imports during the last three years; and

(d) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) is not in a position to provide such equipment, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The import content of power equipments used for the installation of power projects in the country varies from project to project, and depends on:

- (i) the type of project (such as thermal, gas, hydro and nuclear);
- (ii) type of technology (such as supercritical or subcritical for thermal power projects);
- (iii) size of the unit;
- (iv) the sourcing option resorted to by the equipment suppliers, executing agency or the developer; and
- (v) the cost competitiveness, etc.

In the projects based on imported equipment, mostly boilers, turbine generators and their auxiliaries are being imported.

(b) and (c) Some power plants have been commissioned based on imported equipments from China. Details of thermal and hydro power projects for which Boilers and Turbo-generators were imported from China and commissioned during the last three years *i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current year 2013-14 are as below:

Year	Capacity (MW)
2010-11	5410
2011-12	8669
2012-13	6625
2013-14 (upto July, 2013)	2130
TOTAL:	22834

(d) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has informed that they are capable of meeting the requirements of main plant equipment for setting up of power projects in the country.

Changes in health policy

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged the Ministry to effect certain changes in the existing health policy from the Twelfth Five Year Plan onwards;

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

(c) whether any alternative policy has also been suggested by the Planning Commission in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries where the said alternative policy is in force; and

(e) whether any foreign aid is likely to be required for implementation of the said policy in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Planning Commission, during the consultation meetings prior to formulating the Twelfth Five Year Plan strategy on health, had sought a revision of the National Health Policy 2002, to be drafted based on the Approach paper for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, to articulate the commitment of the Government to Universal Health Care and outline a broad strategy and roles of all stake holders for its fulfillment.

However, there is no specific mention of revision of the National Health Policy 2002 in Twelfth Five Year Plan document, approved by National Development Council (NDC).

National Health Policy 2002, aims to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country. The approach is to increase access to the decentralized public health system by establishing new infrastructure in deficient areas, upgrading the infrastructure in the existing institutions and ensuring a more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country. It provides the foundation for achieving the objective of Universal Health Coverage (UHC). The Twelfth Plan strategy is a step in that direction and seeks to strengthen initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan to expand the reach of health care and work towards the long term objective of establishing a system of UHC in the country. The Twelfth Plan envisages rolling out UHC pilots in States to assess the suitability of a particular approach from amongst various models. The evidence thrown up by these UHC pilots can form a meaningful input in updation of the NHP 2002. The Government is committed to implement the Twelfth Plan strategies within the contours of available resources.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Twelfth Five Year plan document on health sector does not detail any alternate policy. However, various approaches followed by different countries like Canada, New Zealand, Germany, England, Thailand, Sri Lanka and Mexico for achieving the objective of UHC has been summarized in the plan document.

(e) Does not arise.

Import of coal for power plants

† *108. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has fixed target to import 8.2 crore tonnes of coal for 36 power plants;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 60 per cent out of total imported coal will be used in such power plants which have been constructed to use the indigenous coal;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the foreign exchange likely to be spent on the import of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the year 2013-14, the total coal estimated to be imported is 82 Million Tonne (MT) for 36 power plants comprising 50 MT for 27 power plants designed on domestic coal and 32 MT for 9 power plants designed on imported coal.

(c) As against the total domestic coal requirement of 516 MT for the year 2013-14, availability of domestic coal assured from CIL, SCCL and Captive Mines was only 441 MT, leaving a shortfall of 75 MT. In order to meet this shortfall of 75 MT domestic coal, Power Utilities have been advised to import 50 MT of imported coal as per the equivalent Gross Calorific Value (GCV) of the imported coal.

(d) Price of imported coal depends upon various factors such as *inter-alia*, heat value, moisture content, ash content, source of origin, ocean freight, etc. As per Central Electricity Authority estimates, assuming an average landed price of 80 United States Dollars (USD) per tonne for 6300 Kcal/kg GCV imported coal, total foreign exchange involvement is expected to be around 6,560 Million USD.

All women bank branches in Maharashtra

*109. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks have set up all women bank branches in Maharashtra, and if so, the details thereof, Bank-wise;

(b) the response of the clients towards these branches; and

(c) whether more such branches are likely to be opened in the State in near future, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per information received from Public Sector Banks (PSBs), 22 all women bank branches have been set up in the State of Maharashtra. Details are given below:

Bank-wise No. of Women Branches in the State of Maharashtra

Sl.No.	Bank Name	No. of Branches
1.	Bank of Baroda	1
2.	Bank of India	8
3.	Canara Bank	1
4.	Corporation Bank	1
5.	Dena Bank	1
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	1
7.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2
8.	Punjab National Bank	1
9.	State Bank of India	1
10.	Syndicate Bank	1
11.	UCO Bank	1
12.	Union Bank of India	3
TOTAL :		22

(b) and (c) It is a relatively recent initiative. These all-women employee branches cater to clients other than women also. It is too early to assess the impact or decide about opening more such branches.

Repayment of foreign loans

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

(a) whether Government has acquired foreign loans worth several lakhs of crores;

(b) if so, the present status of loans acquired by Government from foreign agencies;

(c) whether the U.S. Federal Reserve has recently changed its policy on easy liquidity, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent Government proposes to repay the loan amount keeping in view the shortfall in foreign reserves?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The amount of external loans (net) acquired in the previous three years is as follows:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Foreign Loans (₹ crore)	23556	12448	2214
As % of GFD	6.3	2.4	0.4

As on March 31, 2013 it is estimated that accumulated stock of external debt is ₹ 3,32,004 crore at prevailing exchange rate. Presently Union Government takes external assistance from multilateral/bilateral sources for project specific financing. As on March 31, 2013, following is the breakup of outstanding foreign loans:

				(₹ crore)
Multilateral		Bilateral		Total
IDA	141119	Japan	73121	
IBRD	48239	Germany	13826	
ADB	44301	Russian Federation	6396	
IFAD	1789	France	1514	
Others	223	Others	1476	
TOTAL	235671	TOTAL	96333	332004

As on date there is no change in the easy liquidity policy of the US Federal Reserve. However, on May 22, 2013, the US. Fed indicated tapering off of its quantitative easing programme later in the year, assuming economic conditions meet its predictions. Government services the loans as per the interest and repayment schedule and will continue to do so.

Security and surveillance at domestic and international airports

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

(a) whether adequate security and surveillance are provided at major domestic and international airports in the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has provided funds for the installation and commissioning of electronic security gadgets, CCTV cameras, scanners to facilitate adequate security and surveillance systems at various domestic and international airports in the country; and

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocated for such electronic security and surveillance systems at various domestic and international airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Surveillance and Security are being provided through deployment of required manpower, Technical Gadgets like CCTV, Perimeter Intrusion Detection System (PIDS) installed over the perimeter wall, patrolling tracks, road rambles, boom barriers, bollards, tyre killers, Under Vehicle Scanning System (UVSS), Licence Plate Reader (LPR). The security arrangements are reviewed and audited by security regulator, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) from time to time.

(c) Funds for deployment of security personnel as well as for installation and commissioning of security gadgets at the airports such as CCTV, Scanners etc. are met out of Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) charged from the passengers, Airport Project Cost and by the Airport Operators as the case may be. The security equipment are mandated by the BCAS. The expenditure incurred on Government security agency *i.e.* CISF/CRPF/State Police as well as on capital expenditure is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*The expenditure increased on Government security agency i.e. CISF/CRPF/
State Police and on capital expenditure*

Airport Operator	Period	Expenditure (Figure in Cr.)	
		Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4
Airport Authority of India	2006 to 2012	2117.74	369.72

1	2	3	4
Bangalore International Airport Ltd. (Airport was handed over in 2008)	2008 to 2012	187.40	83.80
Delhi International Airport Ltd.	2006 to 2012	897.35	358.77
Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (Airport was handed over in 2007)	2007 to 2012	174.71	89.84
Mumbai International Airport Ltd.	2006 to 2012	713.56	187.23
Cochin International Airport Ltd.	2006 to 2012	94.60	12.27
TOTAL:		4185.36	1101.63

Over charging on life saving drugs

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

- (a) the criteria to declare a medicine as life saving drug;
- (b) the names of medicines falling under life saving drugs;
- (c) the details of complaints received in connection with over charging by sellers on life saving drugs, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The term "Life saving drugs" is not recognized under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder. However, the Government has published a National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM), 2011 containing 348 medicines. The primary purpose of NLEM is to promote rational use of medicines considering the three important aspects, *i.e.* cost, safety and efficacy. NLEM is one of the key instruments in balanced healthcare delivery systems of a country which includes accessible, affordable quality medicines at all the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare.

Application for bank licence by M/s AV Birla Nuvo's group

*113. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s AV Birla Nuvo's group has applied for a bank licence even though one of the Directors of AV Birla Nuvo is also on the Board of RBI, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether presence of Director of AV Birla Nuvo on the RBI Board amounts to "conflict of interest"; and

(c) if so, whether RBI would take legal opinion on the issue and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued the guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector on February 22, 2013. The last date for receipt of application was July 1, 2013. 26 applications have been received by RBI for new bank licences including one from M/s Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd. Shri Kumar Mangalam Birla, is the Chairman of M/s Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd. All the applications for new bank licences are under process by RBI.

(b) and (c) Shri Kumar Mangalam Birla, who was a Director on the Board of RBI, has since resigned from the Board of Directors and his resignation has been accepted by the Government of India with effect from July 11, 2013. Hence, the question does not arise.

Permission to foreign doctors for practice in India

†*114. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors from various countries are seeking permission to practice and treat patients in India, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of foreign doctors practicing in different States of our country as on 31 March, 2013; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of such doctors are from China who have sought permission from Medical Council of India for practicing in India, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 allow

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

temporary permission to foreign doctors for the purposes of teaching, research or charitable work for a specified period limited to the institution to which they are attached. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Ordinance 2013 has modified these provisions and the restriction for granting temporary permission only for the purpose teaching, research and charitable work has been removed.

(b) Foreign doctors are granted temporary permission by the Medical Council of India (MCI) on the basis of their applications received through the inviting institution. MCI has informed that 518 foreign doctors were granted temporary permission during the period 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2013.

(c) No, Sir.

Prevention of infant and maternal deaths through JSSK

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

(a) whether a large number of women and infants die in the country due to lack of timely access to public health facilities, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) in the country;

(c) if so, the details along with the salient features thereof;

(d) the extent to which the said programme has been able to control the cases of deaths of mothers and newborns in the country; and

(e) the details of the assistance sanctioned and released under the said programme to various States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the official estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI-SRS) Sample Registration System (SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has shown a decline from 254 in the period 2004-06 to 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 58 per 1000 live births in the year 2004 to 44 per 1000 live births in the year 2011 which translates into a decline from approximately 67,000 maternal deaths per year to approximately 56,000 per year and infant deaths from 15.08 lakhs per year to 11.6 lakhs per year.

Data on the number of maternal and infant deaths due to lack of timely access to public health facilities is not available from this report.

(b) and (c) Government of India has launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) on 1st June, 2011 under the overall umbrella of NRHM which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section.

The entitlements include free drugs and consumables, free diet up to 3 days for normal delivery and up to 7 days for C-section, free diagnostics and free blood wherever required. This initiative also provides for free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home.

Similar entitlements have been put in place for sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

(d) The aim of the scheme is to reduce out of pocket expenses in terms of drugs, diet, diagnostics, referral facilities, etc. so that mothers, newborns and infants in the entire population including those from the poor and marginalized sections of the society can access services at Government health facilities. Data on the extent to which the scheme has been able to control the number of deaths of mothers and newborns is not available through official sources.

(e) Under JSSK, Rs. 146.97 crores was sanctioned in 2011-12 and Rs. 1284.42 crores in 2012-13. The sanctioned funds under JSSK scheme are a part of the total funds released under the NRHM Flexipool. Scheme wise separate release of funds is not made under NRHM Flexipool. The State wise approval of funds for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

SPIP Approval under JSSK for F.Y. 2011-12 to 2012-13

		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sl.No.	State	2011-12 SPIP Approval	2012-13 SPIP Approval
1	2	3	4
A. High Focus States			
1.	Bihar	0.00	836.28

1	2	3	4
2.	Chhattisgarh	597.50	3737.35
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	2254.72
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1263.00	2084.37
5.	Jharkhand	2947.50	6489.20
6.	Madhya Pradesh	5156.00	3855.77
7.	Odisha	0.00	6425.67
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	14749.84
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	21040.00
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	1328.00
SUB TOTAL :		9964.00	62801.20
B. NE States			
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	122.13
12.	Assam	1514.33	5741.09
13.	Manipur	0.00	445.19
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	627.68
15.	Mizoram	118.58	337.38
16.	Nagaland	0.00	363.05
17.	Sikkim	0.00	129.00
18.	Tripura	0.00	574.96
SUB TOTAL :		1632.91	8340.48
C. Non-High Focus States			
19.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	5784.62

1	2	3	4
20.	Goa	0.00	170.60
21.	Gujarat	1468.00	2855.80
22.	Haryana	0.00	2455.10
23.	Karnataka	1266.00	3780.00
24.	Kerala	323.95	2343.67
25.	Maharashtra	0.00	7927.52
26.	Punjab	0.00	2628.18
27.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	14957.45
28.	West Bengal	0.00	12020.50
SUB TOTAL :		3057.95	54923.44
D. Small States/UTs			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	90.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	105.40
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26.40	42.77
32.	Daman and Diu	16.00	11.60
33.	Delhi	0.00	1765.75
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.80
35.	Puducherry	0.00	361.12
SUB TOTAL :		42.40	2377.44
GRAND TOTAL :		14697.26	128442.56

Rise in dengue cases

*116. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a rise in dengue cases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the number of deaths due to dengue in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) the details of efforts being made to contain the spread of dengue and provide treatment to the patients; and
- (e) the funds released to the States including Odisha by Government for this purpose in the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Dengue is an outbreak prone disease transmitted through mosquito bites. The number of reported cases and deaths due to dengue during the last three years is given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) The Government of India has taken the following steps for prevention and control of Dengue in the country:

★ 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.

★ The dengue situation in the country is monitored and reviewed with States/UTs.

★ Advisories are issued from time to time. Following advisories have been issued in 2013:

Issued by	Addressed to all States	Date
1	2	3
Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare	Chief Ministers	31st March

1	2	3
Secretary, Health and Family Welfare, Government of India	Chief Secretaries	11th March
Director General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Director Health Services	12th March
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Principal Secretary, Health	11th March
Director, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDGP)	Director Health Services	28th February
Jt. Director, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDGP)	State Programme Officers	16th May

- ★ Field visits are carried out by technical experts from NVBDGP to assess the preparedness at the field level and to provide technical guidance to the States.
- ★ Training is imparted to clinicians on case management as per GOI guidelines and to other health care functionaries on programme activities.
- ★ For augmenting diagnostic facilities, number 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.
- ★ ELISA based IgM test kits are provided to SSHs 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.
- ★ Introduced ELISA based NS1 test for early detection of cases from 1st day of disease as distinct to IgM test which can detect the Dengue case after five days of disease.

- ★ Funds are provided to the States for prevention and control of vector borne diseases including Dengue and Chikungunya to implement the public health activities.

(e) The funds released to the States for control of vector-borne diseases including dengue under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) during last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

*The number of reported cases and deaths of dengue during
the last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2010		2011		2012	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	776	3	1209	6	2299	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	346	0
3.	Assam	237	2	0	0	1058	5
4.	Bihar	510	0	21	0	872	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	0	313	11	45	0
6.	Goa	242	0	26	0	39	0
7.	Gujarat	2568	1	1693	9	3067	6
8.	Haryana	866	20	267	3	768	2
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	73	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	3	0	17	1
11.	Jharkhand	27	0	36	0	42	0
12.	Karnataka	2285	7	405	5	3924	21
13.	Kerala	2597	17	1304	10	4172	15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	175	1	50	0	239	6
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	27	2
16.	Maharashtra	1489	5	1138	25	2931	59
17.	Manipur	7	0	220	0	6	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	6	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	3	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	29	5	1816	33	2255	6
21.	Punjab	4012	15	3921	33	770	9
22.	Rajasthan	1823	9	1072	4	1295	10
23.	Sikkim	0	0	2	0	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2051	8	2501	9	12826	66
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	9	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	960	8	155	5	342	4
27.	Uttarakhand	178	0	454	5	110	2
28.	West Bengal	805	1	510	0	6456	11
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	25	0	6	0	24	0
30.	Chandigarh	221	0	73	0	351	2
31.	Delhi	6259	8	1131	8	2093	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46	0	68	0	156	1
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	96	0
34.	Puducherry	96	0	463	3	3506	5
TOTAL :		28292	110	18860	169	50222	242

Statement-II

*The funds released to the States for prevention and control of VB diseases including dengue under
NVDBCP during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	632.40	526.84	1159.24	1206.04	2251.38	3457.42	383.50	351.90	735.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	614.00	266.69	880.69	706.53	820.29	1526.82	357.48	477.95	835.43
3.	Assam	1264.60	3645.43	4910.03	1059.87	2714.52	3774.39	68.31	1633.45	1701.76
4.	Bihar	324.61	3888.77	4213.38	797.63	4093.64	4891.27	1423.17	4507.89	5931.06
5.	Chhattisgarh	875.00	1242.94	2117.94	756.38	4203.71	4960.09	481.41	2110.62	2592.03
6.	Goa	60.05	1.03	61.08	77.90	0.00	77.90	100.00	0.00	100.00
7.	Gujarat	267.00	0.00	267.00	434.25	67.09	501.34	782.11	30.43	812.54
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.50	0.00	138.50	276.90	0.00	276.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.74	0.00	7.74	16.52	0.00	16.52	60.21	0.00	60.21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.54	0.00	15.54	31.00	0.00	31.00	43.88	0.00	43.88
11.	Jharkhand	1558.50	2027.63	3586.13	2021.03	2993.73	5014.76	151.74	1252.53	1404.27
12.	Karnataka	286.10	157.78	443.88	484.63	154.71	639.34	633.99	177.40	811.39
13.	Kerala	305.75	0.00	305.75	361.18	0.00	361.18	500.11	0.00	500.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	851.65	972.99	1824.64	1771.32	2148.53	3919.85	0.00	927.93	927.93
15.	Maharashtra	457.50	30.04	487.54	422.77	14.21	436.98	1047.90	7.61	1055.51
16.	Manipur	340.00	262.04	602.04	338.31	72.45	410.76	148.15	80.20	228.35
17.	Meghalaya	278.50	810.54	1089.04	371.13	268.99	640.12	263.13	507.08	770.21
18.	Mizoram	369.20	404.91	774.11	362.97	339.34	702.31	422.83	314.79	737.62
19.	Nagaland	490.70	797.21	1287.91	578.48	419.25	997.73	486.43	443.72	930.15
20.	Odisha	1150.50	3173.55	4324.05	1559.21	6335.61	7894.82	625.80	1415.25	2041.05
21.	Punjab	75.00	23.07	98.07	86.54	40.84	127.38	237.88	51.38	289.26
22.	Rajasthan	231.50	1078.76	1310.26	355.86	986.66	1342.52	208.41	1128.72	1337.13

23. Sikkim	10.91	126.80	137.71	12.00	10.60	2260	31.12	2.18	33.30
24. Tamil Nadu	372.50	0.00	372.50	341.41	0.00	341.41	150.00	0.00	150.00
25. Tripura	318.80	1111.74	1430.54	253.61	148.21	401.82	0.00	905.64	905.64
26. Uttar Pradesh	665.54	2065.41	2730.95	0.00	2431.94	2431.94	0.00	1019.89	1019.89
27. Uttarakhand	15.63	61.90	77.53	65.00	20.00	85.00	78.23	84.28	162.51
28. West Bengal	917.50	2046.51	2964.01	1005.16	1451.97	2457.13	371.87	844.48	1216.35
29. Delhi	0.00	40.88	40.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.65	0.00	4.65
30. Puducherry	34.12	2.71	36.83	29.31	0.00	29.31	78.36	0.00	78.36
31. A&N Islands	324.40	25.18	349.58	459.63	0.00	459.63	463.02	62.76	525.78
32. Chandigarh	21.90	1.23	23.13	32.40	2.47	34.87	64.28	0.49	64.77
33. D&N Haveli	69.60	0.00	69.60	61.09	0.00	61.09	108.69	0.00	108.69
34. Daman and Diu	31.70	0.00	31.70	51.94	0.00	51.94	38.91	0.00	38.91
35. Lakshadweep	19.80	0.00	19.80	11.40	0.00	11.40	29.55	0.00	29.55
TOTAL :	13258.24	24792.58	38050.82	16261.00	31990.14	48251.14	10122.02	18338.57	28460.59

Disparity in healthcare delivery system

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

(a) whether provision of healthcare services in India is skewed towards urban centres and the private sector;

(b) whether urban residents constituting 28 per cent of India's population have access to 66 per cent of the country's available hospitals beds, while the remaining 72 per cent residing in rural areas have access to just one third of the beds;

(c) whether it is a fact that the distribution of healthcare workers, including doctors, nurses, and pharmacists, is highly concentrated in urban areas and the private sector; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to narrow this wide gap between urban and rural population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The public services in India are perceived to be inadequate. This has led to the emergence of a large private sector in the health, which is mostly located in urban areas.

(b) As per CBHI, Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India, the total number of Government hospital beds in India are 13,76,013, of which 3,62,996 are in rural areas constituting 26.38 per cent as on 1st March 2013. Data in respect of private hospital beds in rural areas is not centrally maintained.

(c) As per HRH Technical Report 2008 (by Krishna D. Rao et al), the density of doctors per 10000 population in urban areas was 9.12 as compared to 2.42 in rural areas. The density of nurses per 10000 population in urban areas was 14.2 as compared to 4.27 in rural areas.

(d) The Government launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005, with a view to improving availability and accessibility to quality health care for the people, especially residing in rural areas, with focus on the underserved population and marginalized groups. The main focus areas of NRHM included improvement in health infrastructure, providing adequate human resources to man health facilities and to provide quality health care services. To address critical gaps in human resource

availability in the public health delivery system, expansion of medical schools, nursing colleges, paramedical institutions would receive priority in the Twelfth Plan. The strategic interventions for augmenting human resource during the plan include establishment of new Government Medical Colleges in underserved areas, scheme to augment doctors and specialists and also provide specialized health care services by strengthening government medical colleges and central government health institutions etc. As regards nursing education, priority areas include establishment of 132 ANM and 137 GNM schools in unserved and underserved areas, strengthening and upgradation of Nursing Institutions. As regards Paramedical Education, the key areas include setting up of National Institute of Paramedical Sciences Delhi and 8 Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences, strengthening the cadre of paramedics, setting up of college of paramedical education in Government Medical Colleges and setting up of State Institution of Paramedical Sciences in States.

Appointment of brokers by insurance companies

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

- (a) the process for appointing brokers by nationalized insurance companies including General Insurance Corporation (GIC);
- (b) the amount of commission being paid to these brokers in various categories and the criteria adopted in determining the commission; and
- (c) the manner in which work is being distributed amongst empanelled brokers by the insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Insurance Brokers are persons who, for a remuneration, arrange insurance contracts with insurance companies and/or reinsurance companies on behalf of their clients. They are licensed by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) under the IRDA (Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2002. Insurance brokers are appointed by the client and not by the insurance companies. In case of reinsurance contracts, the insurance companies, being the client, choose from the list of licensed reinsurance brokers and/or composite brokers based on their experience and expertise and appoint them as their broker.

- (b) As per provisions of section 42E of the Insurance Act, 1938, IRDA may

specify different percentage of remuneration to be paid to insurance brokers by way of commission, fee or as remuneration for different classes of life and non-life businesses. The maximum limits in respect of (a) Fire, IAR and Engineering Insurances (General) (b) Fire, IAR and Engineering Insurances (Large Risks) (c) Motor Insurance business, (d) Marine Hull Insurance, (e) Marine Cargo and other business as presently applicable are 12.5%, 6.25%, 10%, 12.5% and 17.5% respectively. Though IRDA has set the maximum limits, insurers may sometimes limit the brokerage further, in tune with the profitability of their business. With regard to life insurance business, these maximum limits are 30% of the premium in the first year for policies with premium paying term of ten years and above and 5% in the subsequent years for all premium paying terms. Limits are similarly prescribed for other life insurance products. In the case of reinsurance business, the brokerage payable is based on prevalent market practices and related to factors like quality of business sourced, market conditions, underwriting history, market convention and such other relevant factors.

(c) The brokers do business as per the mandate of the clients. In cases of reinsurance, brokers are selected on the basis of factors like professional capability/competence, area of specialization, terms and conditions offered, ability to handle large accounts, accuracy and transparency of data presented for decision making.

Steps for boosting GDP growth rate

*119. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether GDP growth rate in the first year of Twelfth Plan will remain below 5 per cent;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to boost the GDP growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) As per the provisional estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measured at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices, in the first year of the Twelfth Plan (2012-13) is estimated to be 5.0 per cent. 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 subsidised LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines, etc. 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, etc.

Development of new medicines by CCRUM

*120. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of diseases in respect of which the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has developed medicines to effectively combat the diseases;

(b) the details of branches of CCRUM along with their activities;

(c) whether it is a fact that its branch at Okhla, New Delhi is not providing satisfactory services to the needy persons and that there is large scale mismanagement and misappropriation; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that its branch at Okhla provides diligent, efficient and best services to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM) has achieved significant success in developing effective medicines for the treatment of following diseases:

1. Vitiligo (*Baras*)

2. Eczema (*Nar Farsi*)
3. Psoriasis (*Da' al-Sadaf*)
4. Sinusitis (*Ittiḥab-i-Tajawif-i Anf*)
5. Rheumatoid arthritis (*Waja' al-Majasil*)
6. Bronchial asthma (*Diq al-Nafas*)

Further, the Council has also developed effective Unani treatment for the following common ailments :

1. Fever (*Humma*)
2. Cold and Catarrh (*Nazla wa Zukam*)
3. Joint pain (*Waja' al-Mafasil*)
4. Epistaxis (*Nazfuddam*)
5. Helminthiasis (*Dedan-e-Ama*)
6. Constipation (*Qabz*)

The Council has obtained Patents on eight (08) Unani Drugs and applied for patents for other thirty three (33) Unani Drugs.

(b) The details of Institutes/Units/Centres of CCRUM along with the activities undertaken by them are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), New Delhi located at Okhla caters to the medical needs of the patients seeking Unani treatment for their ailments with focus on research. On an average, it attends to 200 new patients on daily basis. Geriatric OPD is also being conducted in the Institute. The Centre is also catering to medical needs of the population in urban slums and rural pockets through mobile OPD in Delhi and NCR area. During the year 2012-13, a total number of 70,191 patients were treated in RRIUM, New Delhi. Large scale mismanagement and misappropriation regarding RRIUM, New Delhi has not come to the notice of Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Statement

Centre-wise activities of CCRUM

Centre	Activities
1	2
Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine (CRIUM), Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinical Research Programme• Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs• Validation of fast acting drugs• Research on Fundamentals/Basic Principles of Unani Medicine• General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme• Mobile Clinical Research Programme• School Health Programme• Drug Standardization Programme• Survey and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Programme
Central Research Institute of Unani Medicine (CRIUM), Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinical Research Programme• Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs• Validation of fast acting drugs• General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme• Mobile Clinical Research Programme• School Health Programme

1	2
Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Chennai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literary Research Programme • Clinical Research Programme • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • Validation of fast acting drugs • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme • Mobile Clinical Research Programme • School Health Programme • Drug Standardization Programme • Survey and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Programme
Regional-Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Bhadrak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Research Programme • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • Validation of fast acting drugs • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme • Mobile Clinical Research Programme • School Health Programme • Survey and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Programme
Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Patna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Research Programme

1	2
Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Aligarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • Validation of fast acting drugs • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme • Mobile Clinical Research Programme • School Health Programme
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Research Programme • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • Pharmacological Research Programme • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme • Mobile Clinical Research Programme • School Health Programme • Drug Standardization Programme • Survey and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Programme
Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Mumbai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Research Programme • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • Validation of fast acting drugs • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme

1	2
Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Srinagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile Clinical Research Programme • School Health Programme • Clinical Research Programme • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • Validation of regimenal therapies • Pharmacological Research Programme • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme • Mobile Clinical Research Programme • School Health Programme • Drug Standardization Programme • Survey and Cultivation of Medicinal Plants Programme
Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme
Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicine (RRIUM), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Research Programme • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme • Mobile Clinical Research Programme

1	2
Regional Research Centre of Unani Medicine (RRCUM), Allahabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unani Clinics in allopathic Hospital • Clinical Research Programme • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme • Mobile Clinical Research Programme • School Health Programme
Regional Research Centre of Unani Medicine (RRCUM), Silchar with extension Centre at Karimganj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs • Validation of fast acting drugs • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme
Clinical Research Unit (CRU), Bangaluru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Research Programme • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme
Clinical Research Unit (CRU), Meerut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme
Clinical Research Unit (CRU), Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Research Programme • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme
Clinical Research Unit (CRU), Burhanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Research Programme • Validation of efficacy of pharmacopoeial drugs

1	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme • Mobile Clinical Research Programme
Clinical Research Unit (CRU), Edathala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme
Clinical Research Unit (CRU) Kurnool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Out-patient Department (GOPD) Programme Validation of fast acting drugs
Drug Standardisation Research Unit (DSRU), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Standardization Research Programme
Drug Standardisation Research Institute (DSRI), Ghaziabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Standardization Research Programme
Literary Research Institute of Unani Medicine (LRIUM), New Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literary Research Programme
Chemical Research Unit (CRU) (Grant-in-aid), Aligarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical Investigations of Unani Medicinal Plants

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Decrease in air passenger traffic

776. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger air traffic has decreased during the year 2012-13 over the preceding year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, particularly the impact of high cost of travel due to multiple taxes on aviation fuel and passenger/airports;

(c) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any plan to encourage people to undertake air travel;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the achievements made as a result thereof?

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 can mainly be attributed 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; and

(iv) Suspension of flights by Kingfisher Airlines.

(c) to (e) With a view to bring down the operating costs of the airlines, Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken up the matter relating to ATF prices and VAT on ATF with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and the State Governments respectively. Efforts of Ministry of Civil Aviation have resulted in reduction of VAT on ATF by some State Governments such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. Further, with a view to make basic fare more affordable and to provide consumer an option of paying for the services which he wishes to avail, scheduled airlines have been allowed to unbundle services like preferential seating etc., to be availed by passengers 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). Further, changes made in FDI policy in Civil Aviation Sector are also expected to intensify competition which could result in reduction of airfares. The overall impact of these steps cannot be assessed at this stage, however the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has noticed that domestic passenger traffic has shown some positive growth this year.

Non-payment of aviation staff

777. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilots, employees and workers working in Air India, Alliance Air and Air India Express have not received the salary for six months

and in Kingfisher also pilots and other staff crews have not got the salary for a long time; and

(b) whether Government proposes to give the direction to all companies to update salary for pilot, crew and other staff of aviation industries since stress on them can create human error and may affect overall security and safety of aviation industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) All employees of Air India, Alliance Air, Air India Express have received salaries up to June, 2013. With regard to non-payment of salary to staff of Kingfisher Airlines, it is Stated that they have not been paid salary *w.e.f.* June, 2012.

(b) No, Sir. However, in case the holder of the airline permit fails to establish a safe, efficient and reliable service because of human stress or other factors, DGCA can cancel the permit or suspend it after following due process.

Grounding of newly acquired airplanes of Air India

778. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly acquired airplanes of Air India have been grounded indefinitely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated loss to Air India from grounding of these airplanes;

(d) whether Government has any plan to recover these losses; 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) No, Sir. Air India had temporarily grounded all of its 6 B787 aircraft since 17.01.2013 following a directive of DGCA that was based on Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), USA, Emergency Airworthiness Directive (EAD) dated 16.01.2013 which required all B787 operators to temporarily ground the aircraft, subsequent to fire incident caused by malfunctioning of Lithium-Ion battery powering the APU (Auxiliary Power Unit) of the aircraft.

Subsequently, after accomplishment of the required modification mandated by DGCA and FAA on the fleet of Air India's six aircraft during the period 8 May - 30 May, 2013, DGCA have granted permission for the return to service of the B787 aircraft.

(c) to (e) Due to temporary grounding of the 787 fleet Air India had to incur additional direct/indirect expenditure which, *inter-alia* includes an extra expenditure of Rs.0.60 crores per day approximately due to the substitution of other aircraft on the B787 route and an extra cost on account of aircraft financing, cost of maintenance of pilots etc. amounting to Rs.1.43 crores per day approximately. Air India has appointed a subcommittee to negotiate the issue of compensation with Boeing for the losses suffered on account of grounding of B787 aircraft.

Privatization of airports in the country

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to privatize a number of airports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the experience after privatization of Delhi and Mumbai airports; and
- (d) the fate of employees of these airports proposed to be privatized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of Task Force on Financing Plan for Airports for Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government of India has decided to undertake operation, management and development of 20 select airports at Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Guwahati, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Trichy, Varanasi, Indore, Amritsar, Udaipur, Gaya, Raipur, Bhopal, Agartala, Imphal, Mangalore and Vadodara in phased manner through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

(c) After awarding the Delhi & Mumbai airports to Joint Venture companies namely, M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) and M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) respectively, it has been observed that the introduction of PPP model at these airports has led to a significant improvement in the infrastructure

and rise in the collection of revenues, especially non-aeronautical revenues. Consequently, the revenue of Airports Authority of India has also increased significantly.

(d) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to evolve and recommend appropriate modal for achieving the desired objective of operation, management and development of the selected airports with private participation, including the welfare of employees.

Low-cost airports in Bihar

780. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed to set up three new low-cost airports in Bihar including Muzaffarpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these airports are likely to be made operational;

(d) whether lack of air connectivity in Bihar hampers the tourism development in the State; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve air connectivity and infrastructure in Bihar?

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

(d) and (e) In pursuit of enhancing air connectivity in the country, Government of India has formulated a Policy on Greenfield Airports, 2008 which provides for the setting up of Greenfield airports across the country by Airports Authority of India/State Governments/Individual Promoters. Presently, there are two operational airports in Bihar, namely, Patna airport and Gaya airport, belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI). Besides, AAI had proposed to the State Government of Bihar for development of airport at Bihta and handing over of Bihta airport to AAI from India Air Force (IAF) in exchange for handing over of Gaya airport belonging to AAI to IAF. The State Government has not responded on the proposal of AAI.

Aircraft training institutes in the country

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

(a) the details of aircraft training institutes sanctioned during the last three years in the country, State-wise and area-wise;

(b) whether some of the aircraft training institutes are charging whopping fees as donation from the enrolled students;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such institutes; and

(e) the details of guidelines/rules/norms for the students of these aircraft training institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of the flying schools and the Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Training Institutes sanctioned during last three years is given in Statement (See below).

(b) DGCA has no role regarding fee charged by any Flying Training Organization or any Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Training Institute.

(c) DGCA has not received any such complaint.

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

(e) DGCA grants approval to the Flying Training Organisations as per CAR Section 7, Series D, Part I. AME Training Institutes are required to follow the guidelines stipulated in Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 2, Series 'E', Part VIII.

Statement

Flying Schools Sanctioned during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Clubs/ Schools/Institutes	State	Date of approval
1	2	3	4
1.	Blue Ray Aviation, Osmanabad	Maharashtra	24.12.2010

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
2.	M/s Asia Pacific Flying Training Academy Ltd., Shamsabad, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	11.06.2013

Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Institutes sanctioned during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Training Institute	State	Date of approval
1.	Visveswaraya Institute of Engineering and Technology, Mattakara, Karimpani, Kottayam, Kerala	Kerala	04.07.2012
2.	Vinayaka Missions Aviation Academy, Chinna Seeragapadi, NH-47, Salem-636308, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	17.01.2013

Construction of new airports

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

(a) whether Government has proposed to formulate any comprehensive scheme/programme for construction of new airports and for enhancing air services and facilities in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Government has received any representation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto, location-wise; and

(e) the time frame within which the said projects are likely to be started/operationalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, Government of India has

formulated the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, outlining the guidelines for setting up of greenfield airports across the country. So far, Government of India has accorded in-principle approval for setting up of 15 greenfield airports in the country and site clearance for setting up 5 greenfield airports, including greenfield airport at Ongole in Andhra Pradesh, has been granted. Necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoter. The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator. No representation has been received so far from any of the State Governments.

Jet-Etihad deal

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

- (a) the details of concerns flagged by his Ministry on Jet-Etihad deal;
- (b) the reasons for the plan of Jet airways to shift some of its departments to Emirates;
- (c) whether it tantamounts to shifting of business;
- (d) whether it is allowed as per the rules; and
- (e) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The major initial concerns flagged by Ministry of Civil Aviation on the proposal submitted to Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) by Jet Airways (India) Ltd. and Etihad Airways PJSC include composition of the Board of Directors of Jet Airways post deal, security clearance of the foreign nationals to be associated with the company as a result of foreign direct investment, re-location of some functions of Jet Airways like of network and revenue to Abu Dhabi, etc.

(b) to (e) No reasons were offered by the applicant airline companies for relocation of some of the functions of Jet Airways to the Emirates. The concerns of the Ministry of Civil Aviation including relocation of functions to Abu Dhabi were conveyed to FIPB. Subsequently, the applicant airline companies have submitted revised

agreements to FIPB. This condition is not there in the revised Commercial Cooperation Agreement submitted by them to FIPB.

Setting up of airport as per Bodo Accord

784. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the commitment to set up airport in Bodoland in Assam as per the Bodo Accord 2003 done by Government of India, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tiger has been honoured;
- (b) if not, reasons therefor;
- (c) the reasons for not operating regular flights to Lilabari airport, Lakhimpur;
- (d) whether there is any plan to close this airport; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) have conveyed its acceptance to Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) in June, 2010 for development of the non-operational Rupsi Airport belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) to cater to Kokrajhar town, subject to the condition of provision of two lane road connectivity from Rupsi Airport to Kokrajhar.

Further, decision to hand over the Rupsi airport in Assam to Ministry of Defence has been taken for development and joint use by Indian Air Force and AAI.

(c) 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 up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

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

Lowering of high airfares

785. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the high airfares;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the reasons for varying airfares on different airlines;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to lower the airfares to make them affordable for middle class; 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) to (c) Air fares are not fixed by the Government as these are determined by market forces of demand and supply. Airfares depend on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices, Airport Charges, Passenger Services fee, Prevalent Foreign Exchange Rate, Service Tax, etc. Fluctuations in any of these components affect the airfares. Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the airfares offered by the airlines in lower buckets are generally affordable. The airfare increases with the increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast. Random monitoring of airfare revealed that the airfares are remaining within the fare band made available by the scheduled airline on their respective websites.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Civil Aviation has been taking up the matter relating to ATF prices and tax related issues with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Finance respectively with a view to make air travel more and more affordable. Also, efforts of Ministry of Civil Aviation have resulted in reduction of VAT on ATF by some State Governments such as Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. Further, 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 Preferential seating etc., to be availed by passengers 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). Changes made in FDI policy in Civil Aviation Sector are also expected to intensify competition which could result in reduction of airfares.

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

Scheduled domestic airlines have been asked to display established tariff route-

wise and fare category-wise on monthly basis and also to notify noticeable changes to DGCA within 24 hrs. of effecting such a change.

DGCA also monitors tariff on specific sectors on regular basis.

Opening of new international sectors for flights

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

(a) whether Government proposes to open new international sectors under the bilateral Air Services Agreements to Air India as well as to the other Indian scheduled carriers;

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

(c) whether this move will assist Air India and other carriers to enhance the fiscal capacity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action proposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) 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 judgement 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 (Air India)
- Delhi-Moscow (Air India)
- Delhi-Sydney/Melbourne (Air India)
- Mumbai-Nairobi (Air India)
- Mumbai-Al Najaf (Air India)
- Lucknow-Al Najaf (SpiceJet)
- Varanasi-Al Najaf (SpiceJet)
- Delhi-Ho Chi Minh City (SpiceJet)
- Delhi-Macau (SpiceJet)

- Mumbai-Jakarta (Jet Airways)
- Mumbai-Zurich (Jet Airways)
- Delhi-Tashkent (Jet Airways)
- Mumbai-Ho Chi Minh City (Jet Airways)

This is a commercial decision of the concerned airlines based on their capacity, financial strength and demand on the sector.

Hike in airfares from Gulf countries

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

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to regulate the hike in airfares from Gulf countries during season period;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of airfares during the peak time charged by Air India Express from different Gulf countries to Kochi, Kozhikode and Trivandrum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air fares are not regulated by the Government. It has been provided in Sub-rule (1) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 that every air transport undertaking engaged in scheduled air services shall establish tariff having regard to all relevant factors, 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. Accordingly, airlines are free to fix reasonable charges/fee.

(c) In keeping with the low cost carrier model, the Air India Express follows a dynamic pricing system. There are several fare levels with a few seats allocated to each level. When the number of seats booked reaches the limit allocated for a particular fare level, the fare moves to the next level. Thus, the fare for a particular flight at a particular time depends on various factors like booking position on that flight, time to departure date etc. In the peak season, as more people book well in advance, flight gets filled up faster and hence fares move up quicker.

This is a standard practice across the world amongst airlines in general and low cost airlines in particular.

Levy of fuel surcharge on cargo

788. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that domestic carriers have formed a price cartel and exploiting the levy of fuel surcharge on cargo by not applying a rational policy mechanism for the same;

(b) the details of increase in fuel surcharge on cargo per kilogram by various domestic carriers *vis-a-vis* hike in prices of Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure a transparent mechanism for cargo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No such information is available in the Ministry, as such information is not maintained by the Government.

(b) The Ministry does not fix the air cargo fares and they are determined by the market forces of demand and supply.

(c) Steps taken by the Government to promote aviation industry in general and Air Cargo in particular include:

- (i) Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken up the issue of hike in ATF prices with Oil Marketing Companies through the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- (ii) Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken up the issue of reduction of VAT on ATF with various State Governments.
- (iii) Government has set up Air Cargo Logistics Promotion Board as an Inter-Ministerial Group to *inter-alia* review, on a continuous basis the general and sectoral policy regimes governing Air Cargo Logistic operations with a view to remove bottlenecks to efficiency.

Modern equipments for proper visibility at airports

789. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that visibility is a crucial factor of safe landing for pilots of aircrafts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that airports like Thiruvanthapuram, Kochi, Korakode, Mangalore and Coimbatore do not have modern equipments to measure visibility;

(c) if so, whether Government is considering to equip these airports with modern equipments for proper visibility; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Ministry of Earth Sciences is the agency for the provision of meteorological services/equipment at these airports. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) as the Airport Operator and Air Navigation Service Provider is coordinating with IMD for provision of necessary modern meteorological equipment by 2015 at above airports.

Pilots trainees in flying schools

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

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

(b) the number of pilots trained in private flying schools during the same period; and

(c) the details of SPL/PPL/CPL issued by both the Government and private flying schools during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION
(SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The total number of pilots trained in the Government flying schools during the last three years is 741.

(b) The total number of pilots trained in private flying schools during the last three years is 1337.

(c) The details of SPL/PPL/CPL issued by the above mentioned Government and Private Schools during last three years is given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (See below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

The details of SPL issued by Government and Private Schools during the last three years

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Training Organization	Ownership	Total No. of SPL issued		
				2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Hyderabad	State Government	37	29	27
	2.	Flytech Aviation Academy, Secunderabad	Private	5	7	9
	3.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Private	22	31	34
Bihar	4.	Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar, Patna	State Government	4	0	0
Gujarat	5.	The Gujarat Flying Club, Vadodara	Private	20	17	9
	6.	Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd., Ahmedabad	Private	22	45	39
	7.	Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Surat	Private	15	10	5

Haryana	8.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Karnal	State Government	30	31	39
	9.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Hissar	State Government	3	7	0
	10.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Pinjore	State Government	13	1	14
Jharkhand	11.	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Jamshedpur	Private	10	11	22
Karnataka	12.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy, Bangalore	Central Government (PSU)	42	13	9
	13.	Government Flying Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore	State Government	0	0	0
Kerala	14.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Tech., Thiruvananthapuram	Private	0	9	5
Madhya Pradesh	15.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Bhopal	Private	13	18	33
	16.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore	Private	35	37	58
	17.	M/s Chimes Aviation, Sagar, (MP)	Private	31	44	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	18.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	Private	6	11	5
	19.	Nagpur Plying Club, Nagpur	State Government	14	6	8
Maharashtra	20.	The Bombay Flying Club, Mumbai	Private	59	56	72
Odisha	21.	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd., Gondia	Joint Venture (AAI&CAE)	43	79	61
	22.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Baramati	Private	27	27	33
	23.	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Shirpur	Private	6	6	16
	24.	Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Osmanabad	Private	0	0	0
	25.	Government Aviation Training Instt., Bhubaneshwar	State Government	54	23	16
Punjab	26.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar	State Government	14	10	15
	27.	Patiala Aviation Club, Patiala	State Government	11	14	16

Rajasthan	28.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club, Tonk, Rajasthan	Private	200	91	140
Tamil Nadu	29.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Chennai	State Government	40	8	0
	30.	Orient Flight School, Chennai	Private	3	7	13
	31.	Southern Pilot Training Academy, Tamil nadu	Private	9	1	8
	32.	International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	Private	0	0	7
Uttar Pradesh	33.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, UP	Central Government	83	71	106
	34.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh	Private	18	20	13
	35.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Kanpur	Private	4	10	15
	36.	Pioneer Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh	Private	6	2	0
	37.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur	Private	8	11	5
Uttarakhand	38.	M/s Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Uttarakhand	Private	29	16	15

Statement-II

The details of PPL issued by Government and Private Schools during the last three years

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Training Organization	Ownership	Total No. of PPL issued		
				2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Hyderabad	State Government	1	24	6
	2.	Flytech Aviation Academy, Secunderabad	Private	1	0	0
	3.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	Private	1	0	1
Bihar	4.	Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar, Patna	State Government	2	1	0
Gujarat	5.	The Gujarat Flying Club, Vadodara	Private	1	2	0
	6.	Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd., Ahmedabad	Private	5	1	0
	7.	Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Surat	Private	0	0	0

Haryana	8.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Karnal	State Government	1	1	0
	9.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Hissar	State Government	3	1	0
	10.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Pinjore	State Government	0	0	1
Jharkhand	11.	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Jamshedpur	Private	2	1	4
Karnataka	12.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy, Bangalore	Central Government (PSU)	1	0	0
	13.	Government Flying Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore	State Government	0	0	0
Kerala	14.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Tech., Thiruvananthapuram	Private	1	3	9
Madhya Pradesh	15.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Bhopal	Private	8	3	3
	16.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore	Private	13	3	6
	17.	M/s Chimes Aviation, Sagar, (MP)	Private	13	15	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	18.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	Private	0	0	0
	19.	Nagpur Flying Club, Nagpur	State Government	1	0	1
Maharashtra	20.	The Bombay Flying Club, Mumbai	Private	4	4	3
Odisha	21.	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd., Gondia	Joint Venture (AAI&CAE)	15	14	22
	22.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Baramati	Private	1	0	3
	23.	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Shirpur	Private	0	0	0
	24.	Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Osmanabad	Private	0	0	0
	25.	Government Aviation Training Instt., Bhubaneshwar	State Government	1	1	2
Punjab	26.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar	State Government	4	4	5
	27.	Patiala Aviation Club, Patiala	State Government	2	2	3

Rajasthan	28.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club, Tonk, Rajasthan	Private	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	29.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Chennai	State Government	4	1	0
	30.	Orient Flight School, Chennai	Private	0	0	0
	31.	Southern Pilot Training Academy, Tamil nadu	Private	0	0	0
	32.	International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	Private	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	33.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, UP	Central Government	59	66	75
	34.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh	Private	1	0	0
	35.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Kanpur	Private	2	0	2
	36.	Pioneer Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh	Private	0	0	0
	37.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur	Private	0	2	2
Uttarakhand	38.	M/s Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Uttarakhand	Private	0	0	0

Statement-III

*The details of CPL issued by Government and Private Schools
during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Training Organization	Total No. of CPL issued		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Hyderabad	8	14	4
2.	Flytech Aviation Academy, Secunderabad	11	14	5
3.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	11	14	33
4.	Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar, Patna	5	1	0
5.	The Gujarat Flying Club, Vadodara	4	1	0
6.	Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd., Ahmedabad	11	10	5
7.	Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Surat	0	0	0
8.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Karnal	5	11	6
9.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Hissar	3	1	0
10.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Pinjore	0	0	6
11.	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Jamshedpur	5	2	6
12.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy, Bangalore	2	6	5
13.	Government Flying Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore	0	0	0
14.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Tech., Thiruvananthapuram	0	0	5

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Bhopal	15	8	4
16.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore	19	17	9
17.	M/s Chimes Aviation, Sagar, (MP)	18	13	19
18.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	0	0	0
19.	Nagpur Plying Club, Nagpur	2	2	2
20.	The Bombay Flying Club, Mumbai	3	6	7
21.	National Flying Training Institute, Pvt. Ltd., Gondia	15	14	22
22.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Baramati	30	21	25
23.	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Shirpur	1	0	4
24.	Blue Ray Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Osmanabad	0	0	0
25.	Government Aviation Training Instt., Bhubaneshwar	1	2	1
26.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar	7	4	5
27.	Patiala Aviation Club, Patiala	1	3	2
28.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club, Tonk, Rajasthan	2	2	0
29.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Chennai	7	4	4
30.	Orient Flight School. Chennai	7	5	12
31.	Southern Pilot Training Academy, Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
32.	International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, UP	59	66	75
34.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh	3	7	8
35.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Kanpur	2	0	2
36.	Pioneer Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., Aligarh	1	0	0
37.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur	1	5	4
38.	M/s Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Uttarakhand	17	12	9

Privatization of Kolkata and Chennai airports

791. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Inter-Ministerial Group has taken a decision to privatize Kolkata and Chennai airports;

(b) the reasons for taking a decision to privatize both the above airports in the light of bad experience in the case of Hyderabad and Delhi airports;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has upgraded both Kolkata and Chennai airports with huge investments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons behind privatizing after such huge investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Task Force on Financing Plan for airports for Twelfth Five Year Plan and based on the discussions of the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG), constituted for implementation of recommendations of Task Force on Financing Plan, Government of India has decided to give away Operation, Management and Development of select airports, including Kolkata and Chennai airports, under Public Private Partnership Model.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India has undertaken redevelopment

and expansion of metro airports at Kolkata and Chennai at a cost of Rs. 2,325 crore and Rs. 2,015 crore respectively.

(e) Task Force on Financing Plan for airports recommended that the Operation and Maintenance of Chennai and Kolkata Airports might be awarded to the private sector through a PPP Concession to (i) ensure that their management and upkeep is at a level that is commensurate with the high quality of these terminals (ii) fully harness the potential for revenue especially non-aeronautical revenues to check the passenger and aeronautical charges and (iii) generate significant revenues for AAI from these metro airports in order to invest in development of new airports. Accordingly, Government of India has decided to bring these airports in PPP mode.

Change in Standard Operating Procedure system at airports

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

(a) whether Government proposes to change the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) at all the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether doing away with Cabin Baggage tags is also one of such changes; and

(d) if so, the need for such a procedural change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No final decision has yet been taken to change the Standard Operating Procedure governing utilization of Passenger Service Fee (Security Component) for providing security at the airports.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Doing away with Cabin Baggage Tag shall not be a part of change in SOP.

(d) Does not arise.

Functioning of private aviation institution in the country

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

(a) the number of private aviation institutions functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any effective control mechanism exists to control their admission procedure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There are 25 private flying training organizations and 55 private AME training institutes functioning in the country. Number of institutes State-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The guidelines regarding qualifications for admission of AME students in the AME training institutes are stipulated in Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR), Section 2, Series E, Part VIII. However, there is no provision in the CAR for direct control of their admission procedure. Similarly, there is no provision in the CAR to regulate the admission process in respect of Flying Training Organizations.

Statement

No. of the DGCA approved private AME Institutes and private Flying Training Institutes, State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of AME Institutes	No. of Flying Training Institutes
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3
2.	Bihar	1	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	1	0
4.	Delhi	6	0
5.	Gujarat	2	3
6.	Haryana	2	0

1	2	3	4
7.	Jharkhand	1	1
8.	Karnataka	3	0
9.	Kerala	6	1
10.	Maharashtra	10	4
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4
12.	Odisha	1	0
13.	Rajasthan	3	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	5	3
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4	4
16.	Uttarakhand	1	1
17.	West Bengal	3	0
TOTAL :		55	25

**Building of new domestic and international terminals at
various airports**

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

(a) whether Government is in process of building new domestic and international terminals at various airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided adequate funds for the installation and commissioning of CCTV cameras, fire alarms, smoke detectors and fire hydrant systems, scanners, bio-metric electronic security gadgets to provide adequate security and surveillance systems in place at various domestic and international terminals at various airports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the funds allocated for such electronic security and surveillance systems at various ongoing projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Construction of new terminal buildings of Airports has been completed at Kolkata, Chennai, Ranchi, Raipur, Puducherry, Bhubaneshwar and Jaisalmer (Civil Enclave). These terminals are equipped with modern State-of-the-art passenger facilities. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has also taken up construction of new terminal buildings at the airports in Goa, Thirupati, Tezu, Vadodara, Chandigarh, Pakyong, Kadappa and Khajuraho.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Adequate funds have been earmarked for provision of CCTV cameras, fire alarms, etc. at the terminal buildings at various airports. AAI has earmarked an amount of Rs. 174.74 crore out of its current year's budget for Security and Surveillance at various airports.

Upgradation of air-strips in Odisha

795. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken decision to develop some of the air-strips in Odisha to airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost of each of the projects; and

(c) the target for the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has planned for development of Jharsuguda airport for A-321 Aircraft operations, for which the additional land has to be provided by State Government of Odisha. Government of Odisha has not provided the additional land requested by AAI.

Amendment in aircraft rules

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

(a) whether the Ministry is considering amending aircraft rules to remove User Development Fee (UDF) from revenue share which is now part of the revenue that has to be shared by the airport operator with the Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is aware that such a move would deprive the AAI of its rightful revenue share and lead to windfall gains to the private operators of Delhi and Mumbai airports?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Security checking of disabled persons at airports

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

(a) whether there have been instances when passengers with artificial legs have been asked to remove the same by security personnel for the purpose of checking at airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures Government proposes to stop recurrence of such incidents in future;

(d) whether Government has set up a committee to revise the Civil Aviation Requirements for persons with disabilities; and

(e) if so, by when the committee will submit its report?

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

(b) Passengers with artificial legs are asked for checking depending upon the preliminary security assessment by the CISF screeners. The per-embarkation security check of these passengers is conducted as per the procedure laid down by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) in this regard. However, CISF personnel are sensitized to extend due courtesy while conducting pre-embarkation security check without compromising security aspect. At Delhi Airport alone, 40 to 50 passengers with artificial limbs are screened on an average per month. Recently at Mumbai Airport on 05.07.2013, a passenger travelling by flight No.9W 333 with artificial limb initially

refused for screening of the artificial limb whereafter she was apprised of the procedure for gaining entry to the sterile area. Finally, she agreed for screening but requested for the check to be conducted in privacy which was done and she was allowed to board.

(c) to (e) A Committee was constituted on 22nd March, 2012 to look into various issues relating to improving the air travel by persons with disabilities and reduced mobility. The said Committee has since submitted its report and Directorate General of Civil Aviation has since put up the amended Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) for comments of the public/stakeholders. Meanwhile, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security is interacting with International Organizations to know the best international practices in this regard.

Theft of consignment at airports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a consignment of diamonds being transported to Belgium from Mumbai airport was stolen;

(b) whether the culprits have been nabbed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase vigilance and security at airports?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) On 17.5.2013, a case has been registered at Sahar Police Station, Mumbai *vide* C.R.No. 130/2013 under section 379 of Indian Penal Code. During investigation of the case, some suspected workers made an application for anticipatory bail before the Session Court, Mumbai which was rejected. These workers have approached the hon'ble High Court which has to take an appropriate decision in the matter.

(d) Surveillance and security are being provided at airports through deployment of required manpower, technical gadgets like CCTV etc. Bureau of Civil Aviation Security has asked the Airport Operator to install CCTV at all operational airports in

India and has issued the detailed procedure to prevent pilfrage from check-in baggage at airports. The theft cases at airports are reported to local police for investigation and registration of cases. The security arrangements are also being reviewed by Bureau of Civil Aviation Security from time to time.

Replacement of software in IMSS

799. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has replaced its existing Integrated Market Surveillance System (IMSS) software with a new software system;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the cost of this new software system; and

(c) how has this new software improved SEBI's performance of insider trading surveillance with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The existing Integrated Market Surveillance System (IMSS) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has not been replaced by any new software system.

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

Investment grade rating of the country

800. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fitch rating agency has assigned India a BBB (-) rating, the lowest investment grade rating;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government is contemplating to shore up the investment grade rating of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. On June 12, 2013, Fitch Ratings released their rating report on India affirming its Long-Term Foreign and Local-Currency Issuer Default Ratings (IDR) at BBB (-).

However, Fitch Ratings has revised upwards its outlook on India's Long-Term IDRs to stable from negative, assigned in June, 2012, reflecting the measures taken by Government to contain the budget deficit, including the commitments made in the 2013-14 budget and progress in addressing some of the structural impediments to investment and economic growth.

(b) Fitch attributes the BBB (-) rating on India to, *inter-alia*, factors such as weaker public finances, higher inflation, lower average per capita income, higher unemployment rate, compared to 'BBB' (next investment grade rating) peer rating group medians.

(c) 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 subsidised LPG cylinders; new gas pricing guidelines, etc. Various measures to contain the current account deficit have also been undertaken.

New banking guidelines

†801. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued by Government allowing private sector to open new banks;

(b) the number of applications received by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) so far in this regard and the number of licences to be given to open banks; and

(c) the details of ratio of these banks in urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued "Guidelines

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for Licences of New Banks in the Private Sector" on 22.02.2013. Key features of the guidelines include eligible promoters; 'fit and proper' criteria; corporate structure of the Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC); minimum voting equity capital requirements for bank and shareholding by NOFHC; regulatory framework; foreign shareholding in the bank; corporate governance of NOFHC; prudential norms for the NOFHC; exposure norms; business plan for the bank; other conditions for the bank and additional conditions for NBFCs promoting/converting into a bank. The detailed guidelines are available on the RBI website at www.rbi.org.in.

(b) The last date for submitting the applications was 01.07.2013. In all, RBI has received 26 applications for Licences of New Banks in the Private Sector. There is no pre-determined number of people who will be given licence and may not be possible to issue licence to all the applicants meeting the eligibility criteria.

(c) In terms of RBI guidelines, a bank shall open at least 25 per cent of its branches in unbanked rural centres (population up to 9999 as per the latest census) and shall comply with the priority sector lending targets and sub-targets as applicable to the existing domestic banks.

Performance of RIDF

802. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF);

(b) the details of loans and other assistance given under the above scheme since its implementation to various States in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether warehousing infrastructure is also undertaken under RIDF; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) created in NABARD mobilizes funds from commercial banks and channelizes them to State Governments so as to enable them to invest in the critical infrastructure development that is urgently needed for the well-being of the society. This Fund is available for a wide range of activities ranging from Anganwadi Centres to Mini Hydel projects. It bridges the

resource gap of the States to complete the sunk and written off investments so as to realise their full benefits. It also physically connects the remote villages to the main stream through its concept of last mile connectivity by investing in village roads.

(b) The details of State-wise cumulative amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed as on 30th June, 2013 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of State-wise cumulative amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed for warehousing as on 30th June, 2013 are given in Statement-II (*See below*). An amount of Rs. 105.70 crore was sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation (APSWC) for 26 godowns in 13 districts during 2012-13 against which no disbursement was made till 30th June, 2013.

Statement-I

*State-wise cumulative amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed
as on 30th June, 2013*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	From 1995-96 to 2013-14 (as on 30 June, 2013)	
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	15650.54	11466.85
Arunachal Pradesh	759.94	670.94
Assam	2603.44	1727.96
Bihar	7136.29	4085.98
Chhattisgarh	3282.64	1741.19
Goa	644.25	491.50
Gujarat	12365.98	9924.63
Haryana	3808.47	2633.99

1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	3994.51	2801.89
Jammu and Kashmir	4275.75	3401.26
Jharkhand	4897.80	3124.15
Karnataka	7795.99	5766.30
Kerala	5373.55	3160.97
Madhya Pradesh	12042.20	7717.01
Maharashtra	10014.47	7072.44
Manipur	329.36	148.60
Meghalaya	607.87	450.87
Mizoram	437.25	300.55
Nagaland	708.79	386.56
Odisha	8621.08	5123.92
Puducherry	380.48	158.67
Punjab	5788.34	4065.19
Rajasthan	11466.83	7476.66
Sikkim	476.34	299.17
Tamil Nadu	11208.36	8790.68
Tripura	1169.48	615.70
Uttar Pradesh	14349.26	10580.86
Uttarakhand	3318.14	2251.47
West Bengal	9926.30	6172.40
RIDF TOTAL:	163433.70	112608.36

Source:- NABARD

Statement-II

*State-wise cumulative amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed
for warehousing as on 30th June, 2013*

(Rs. in crore)		
State	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	105.70	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
Assam	49.46	0.00
Bihar	396.49	116.85
Chhattisgarh	140.40	50.14
Goa	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	42.46	8.49
Haryana	84.83	34.58
Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	119.19	59.53
Kerala	113.34	25.34
Madhya Pradesh	408.25	90.09
Maharashtra	459.93	121.87
Manipur	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	0.00

1	2	3
Nagaland	0.00	0.00
Odisha	43.49	0.00
Puducherry	1.53	0.00
Punjab	41.80	0.00
Rajasthan	246.24	52.30
Sikkim	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	525.27	260.08
Tripura	14.85	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	147.62	0.00
Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	694.40	148.84
WAREHOUSING TOTAL :	3635.25	968.11

SOURCE : NABARD

Circulation of fake currency

803. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any estimate of the total fake currency in circulation in the country;

(b) the main countries from where the fake currency is originating;

(c) whether Government is aware that there have been newspaper reports of China becoming a major centre for such activity; and

(d) if so, whether Government has taken up the matter with the Chinese Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that as per inputs received

from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) of face value of ₹ 27.82 crore, ₹ 29.40 crore, ₹ 32.63 crore and ₹ 16.29 crore has been reported as seized and recovered in the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 30th June, 2013) respectively.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that FICN is injected into India through a variety of routes *viz.* land, air and sea. These routes include the Indo-Pak border, neighboring countries such as Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka as well as West Asia (UAE) and South East Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, etc.).

(c) and (d) In terms of information made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs and intelligence agencies, the China route has been used for FICN smuggling. Instances have also come to notice where FICN 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.

Monetary limit on global debit/credit cards

804. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/RBI has asked the banks to impose a certain monetary limit on global credit/debit cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to establish an effective monitoring system to tackle credit/debit card frauds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by Government to tackle such frauds in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no direction to impose monetary limit on issuance of credit/debit cards has been issued.

However, banks have been advised, by RBI in February 2013, that all existing

Magstripe international cards issued by them should have threshold limit for international usage.

(c) and (d) Banks have been advised by RBI in February, 2013 and June, 2013 to move towards real time fraud monitoring system and to facilitate implementation of additional factor of authentication for cards issued in India and used internationally.

RBI while advising banks on "Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Electronic Payment Transactions" to introduce various security measures has *inter-alia* advised that all new debit and credit cards have to be issued only for domestic usage unless international use is specifically sought by the customer. Such cards enabling international usage will have to be essentially Europay, Master Card and Visa (EMV) Chip and Pin enabled.

Issuing banks have been asked to convert all existing MagStripe cards to EMV Chip card for all customers who have used their cards internationally at least once.

With a view to reduce the instances of misuse of lost/stolen cards, banks may consider issuing cards with photographs of the cardholder or any other advanced methods, that may evolve from time to time.

Detailed instructions on the subject are available at RBI website, www.rbi.org.in

Monthly interest on deposits in banks

805. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that depositors are losing ` 2500 crores every year due to quarterly interest given by all the bank instead of giving monthly interest to the depositors money; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government for safeguard of interest of depositors at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks to pay interest on savings deposits on a daily product basis with

effect from 1st April, 2010. The interest on savings bank accounts should be credited at quarterly or longer intervals.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposals of FDI

806. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved proposals of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the recently held meeting of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the approval has been given to those companies also which are not inflowing any money; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The decision on the FDI proposals listed in the recently held FIPB meeting (29.07.2013) is yet to be approved by the competent authority. Details of approvals regarding the previous FIPB meeting held on 05.07.2013 is available at <http://finmin.nic.in/fipbweb/Fipbwebreports/webpage.asp>

(c) and (d) With regard to the FIPB meeting held on 05.07.2013, the following are the proposals which have no fresh FDI inflow and were approved, with reasons:

Agenda No.	Name of the proposal	Reasons for approval	Requirement as per the FDI policy
1	2	3	4
19.	M/s BNP Paribas	Change in one of the conditions in the previous FIPB approval was requested	Para 3.10.3.2 of Circular 1 of 2013 of Consolidated FDI policy.

1	2	3	4
21.	M/s Indicom Agro and Allied Activities Private Limited, Mumbai	Preferential issue by way of partly paid up shares to another Indian company owned and controlled by a non resident entity—partly paid up shares require FIPB approval	Para 3.10.4.1 and 3.10.4.2 of Circular 1 of 2013 of Consolidated FDI Policy.
22.	M/s Gilbarco Veeder-Root India Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	Group restructuring involving placing 2 Indian subsidiaries of the foreign parent company into a two step structure by way of a share swap—share swap require FPB approval	Para 3.5.6 of Circular 1 of 2013 of Consolidated FDI Policy
27.	M/s Elpro International Ltd.	Deletion of condition imposed by FIPB in an approval issued earlier was requested	Para 2.1.5 of Circular 1 of 2013 of Consolidated FDI policy

Scrutiny of NBFCs

807. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently started scrutinizing Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of NBFCs which were found to be not doing their actual business; and

(d) the details of action taken against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has recently forwarded a list of 34,754 companies which are registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and classified/categorised as "Non-Banking Financial Companies" (NBFCs) in the records of Ministry of Corporate Affairs and these companies may be carrying on Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI) activities without mandatory registration as required under Section 45IA of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934, as only 12,375 companies are registered with the Reserve Bank as NBFCs (as on February, 2013). Many of these companies are, however, not registered with the Reserve Bank as NBFC and RBI is ascertaining whether any of these companies are carrying out the business of an 'NBFC as defined by it.

It has been decided by RBI, that as a one-time measure, the financials of all these 34,754 companies (other than those registered with RBI) will be examined to ascertain their eligibility or otherwise for registration with RBI. The main objective is to determine whether among these companies there are NBFCs that ought to have registered with the RBI for carrying on their NBFI activities.

Impact of capital infusion on NPAs of banks

808. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund infusion in public sector banks during the last year and the current year, so far, bank-wise;

(b) whether Government has infused around ` 30,000 crores into public sector banks during last three years;

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

(d) whether infusion of money into public sector banks have not improved their condition and Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) level has risen; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The bank-wise details of capital infusion in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in Statement (See below). For the year 2013-14, budgetary allocation of ₹ 14,000 crore has been made towards recapitalization of PSBs.

(d) and (e) The capital infusion in the PSBs is done with the twin objective of adequately meeting the credit requirement of the productive sectors of economy as well as to maintain regulatory capital adequacy ratios in PSBs. The performance of PSBs on various key parameters during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as under:-

Parameters	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Net profit (₹ in crore)	41492	44713	45878
Net Interest Income (%)	3.02	2.95	2.75
Profit per employee (₹ in lakh)	5.97	6.44	6.35
Return on Assets (%)	0.96	0.88	0.79

Statement

Infusion of Capital in Public Sector Banks by Government of India

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl.No.	Bank Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	670.00	-	-
2.	Andhra Bank	1173.00	-	-
3.	Bank of Baroda	2461.00	-	850.00
4.	Bank of India	1010.00	-	809.00
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	940.00	470.00	406.00
6.	Canara Bank	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Central Bank of India	2253.20	676.00	2406.00
8.	Corporation Bank	309.00	-	204.00
9.	Dena Bank	539.00	-	-
10.	Indian Bank	-	-	-
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	1054.00	1441.00	1000.00
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1740.00	-	-
13.	Punjab & Sind Bank	-	-	140.00
14.	Punjab National Bank	184.00	655.00	1248.00
15.	Syndicate Bank	633.00	-	-
16.	UCO Bank	1613.00	48.00	681.00
17.	Union Bank of India	793.00	-	1114.00
18.	United Bank of India	558.00	-	100.00
19.	Vijaya Bank	1068.00	-	-
20.	IDBI Bank limited	3119.04	810.00	555.00
21.	State Bank of India	-	7900.00	3004.00
TOTAL:		20117.24	12000.00	12517.00

Violation of FEMA by real estate companies

809. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of real estate companies found guilty of money laundering and

violation of FEMA during last three years and the current year so far, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the details of real estate companies penalized for violation of money laundering norms and FEMA during last three years, company-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether Emaar MGF has allegedly been found guilty of FEMA violations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether ED has slapped show cause notice of ` 8600 crores against Emaar MGF for alleged FEMA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) No real estate company has been found guilty of money laundering and/or contravention of FEMA during the last three years.

(c) to (f) A Show Cause Notice for the contravention of relevant provisions of FEMA, 1999 has been issued to M/s Emaar MGF Land Ltd., New Delhi on 04.06.2013. The Amount involved in the alleged contravention is ` 8600.80 crores.

Disinvestment in Scooters India Limited

810. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to disinvest its share in Scooters India Limited and other PSUs under the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position of each which has been disinvested so far along with the action plan prepared for future purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Government has no plan to sell its share in Scooters India Ltd. However, Government has approved proposals to disinvest 10 per cent paid-up equity capital of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. out of Government of India shareholding and 100 per cent shareholding of Government in Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.

The listed Government Companies are required to have at least 10 per cent public shareholding. To meet this requirement Government has transferred 3.30 per cent shares of Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd., 0.68 per cent of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd., 8.88 per cent of HMT Ltd. and 5.38 per cent of Scooters India Ltd. to the newly created Special National Investment Fund during Financial Year 2013-14.

Urban Co-operative Banks

811. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) operating in the country, State-wise, grade-wise with their branches, share capital, owned funds, deposits, advances and working capital, as on 31 December, 2012;

(b) the number of new UCB's licenses issued by RBI during last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of weak UCB's State-wise and grade-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to open new UCBs in areas having less bank;

(e) the latest norms to open up an UCB throughout the country including Women UCB;

(f) whether any Co-operative Credit Societies have been converted into primary co-operative banks; and

(g) if so, the criteria and procedure laid down thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) State-wise number of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs), with their branches, deposits and advances as on 31st March, 2012 is given in Statement-I (See below). The rating-wise distribution of UCBs as on 31st March, 2012 is given in Statement-II (See below). The publishing of grade-wise distribution of UCB has been discounted with effect from 31st March, 2011 (given in Statement-II). The information on total share capital, owned funds and working capital (total assets) of UCBs as on 31st March, 2012 is as follows:-

Sl.No.	Items	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Total share Capital	7305
2.	Total Owned Funds	34279
3.	Total Assets (working Capital)	303245

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued licenses to 71 UCBs during the last five years as given in Statement-III (*See below*). State-wise list of UCBs having negative networth as on 30th June, 2013 is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

It was announced in the Annual Policy Statement of the year 2004-05 that no fresh proposal of new UCBs will be considered till a comprehensive policy including an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for the UCBs is put in place and the policy for improving the financial health of the urban cooperative banking sector is formulated. There has been no change in the policy in respect of grant of fresh licenses for setting up of new UCBs since then.

The entry point norms laid down for grant of licenses to new UCBs issued by RBI *vide* Circular dated 30th August, 2000 is given in Statement-V (*See below*). However, there is no change in the policy decision taken in 2004 regarding grant of fresh licenses for setting up of new UCBs.

As reported by RBI, two cooperative credit societies have been converted into primary cooperative banks namely Durgapur Steel Peoples' Cooperative Bank Ltd., Durgapur on 26th March, 1997 and United Commercial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Kanpur on 26 September, 1997.

Statement-I

State-wise distribution of Urban-Co-op Banks as on 31.3.2012

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Region	No. of Urban Co-op banks	No. of branches	Deposits	Advances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	Northern Region	15	74	1767	1023

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Haryana		7	16	465	268
	Himachal Pradesh		5	9	402	223
	Jammu and Kashmir		4	19	343	162
	Punjab		4	19	828	412
	Rajasthan		39	205	4149	2513
NORTHERN REGION TOTAL			74	342	7953	4601
2.	Assam	North Eastern Region	8	23	485	224
	Manipur		3	10	290	106
	Meghalaya		3	5	141	67
	Mizoram		1	1	27	12
	Sikkim		1	4	16	11
	Tripura		1	2	19	12
NORTH EASTERN REGION TOTAL			17	45	976	431
3.	Bihar	Eastern Region	3	5	69	37
	Jharkhand		2	2	17	9
	Odisha		12	45	1073	610
	West Bengal		46	103	3285	1794
EASTERN REGION TOTAL			63	155	4445	2449
4.	Chhattisgarh	Central Region	12	23	414	140
	Madhya Pradesh		52	90	1391	733
	Uttar Pradesh		70	258	4344	2161

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Uttarakhand		5	69	2286	1291
	CENTRAL REGION TOTAL		139	440	8435	4325
5	Goa	Western Region	6	73	1857	1225
	Gujarat		237	865	24578	15451
	Maharashtra		523	4489	154985	104108
	WESTERN REGION TOTAL		766	5427	181420	120784
6	Andhra Pradesh	Southern Region	103	283	6389	4673
	Karnataka		266	851	16285	11478
	Kerala		60	370	7011	4773
	Puducherry		1	6	126	104
	Tamil Nadu		129	316	5446	4386
	SOUTHERN REGION TOTAL		559	1826	35257	25414
	ALL INDIA		1618	8235	238486	158005

Source: Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2011-12 of RBI.

Note: (i) Data is provisional. (ii) No. of branches is including head office cum branches.

Statement-II

Grade-wise distribution of Urban Co-op Banks as on March 31, 2011

Grade	No. of banks
I	845
II	502
III	172
IV	126
TOTAL	1645

*Rating-wise Distribution of UCBs as on March 31, 2012**

Ratings	No. of banks
D	115
C-	59
C	145
C+	318
B-	141
B	353
B+	296
A-	140
A	46
A+	5
TOTAL	1618

*Data is provisional.

Source:- Reserve Bank of India

Statement-III

*List of Urban Co-operative Banks with licenses issued
after 01.01.2008*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	License issue Date	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Mahabhairab Co-Operative Urban Bank Ltd.,	30/12/2009	Assam
2.	Kapadwanj Peoples' Co-op. Bank Ltd.	08/06/2010	Gujarat
3.	Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Babra	11/12/2009	Gujarat

1	2	3	4
4.	The Social Coop Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad	13/11/2009	Gujarat
5.	Borsad Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	12/11/2009	Gujarat
6.	Ghoghamba Vibhag Nagarik Sahakari Bank Limited	12/11/2009	Gujarat
7.	Shree Savarkundla Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	12/11/2009	Gujarat
8.	Shree Virpur Urban Sahakari Bank Ltd.	12/11/2009	Gujarat
9.	Rajula Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	22/10/2009	Gujarat
10.	Vadnagar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Limited.	12/10/2009	Gujarat
11.	The Jambusar People's Coop Bank Ltd.	31/08/2009	Gujarat
12.	Shree Bharat Coop Bank Ltd., Baroda.	18/05/2009	Gujarat
13.	Waghodia Urban Coop Bank Ltd.	23/09/2008	Gujarat
14.	Shimla Urban Co op Bank Ltd.	01/09/2009	Himachal Pradesh
15.	Chamba Urban Coop. Bank Ltd.	10/07/2009	Himachal Pradesh
16.	Shree Murugharajendra Co-operative Bank Limited, Devangere	18/06/2010	Karnataka
17.	Sri Gavisiddeshwar Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Koppal	05/05/2010	Karnataka
18.	Arsikere Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Arsikere	20/11/2009	Karnataka
19.	Ron Taluka Primary Teachers' Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd., Ron	20/11/2009	Karnataka
20.	Sree Harihareshwara Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Harihar	19/11/2009	Karnataka

1	2	3	4
21.	Bedkihal Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bedkihal	18/11/2009	Karnataka
22.	Bellary Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bellary	17/11/2009	Karnataka
23.	Ashoknagar Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore	13/02/2009	Karnataka
24.	Alleppey Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.	25/11/2009	Kerala
25.	The Badagara Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.	25/11/2009	Kerala
26.	Nemmara Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.	23/11/2009	Kerala
27.	Karamana Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.	05/10/2009	Kerala
28.	Irinjalakuda Town Co-Operative Bank Ltd.,	18/06/2009	Kerala
29.	Khargone Nagrik Sahakari Bank Maryadit.	06/03/2010	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Sanawad Nagrik Sahakari Bank Maryadit.	06/03/2009	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Nasik Zilla Sar & Par Karmachari Sah Bk Niyamit, Nashik	19/01/2010	Maharashtra
32.	Shikshak Sahakari Bank Ltd.	04/03/2008	Maharashtra
33.	Sanmitra Sahakari Bank Ltd.	23/06/2010	Maharashtra
34.	Vita Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.	08/07/2010	Maharashtra
35.	Moirang Primary Coop Bank Ltd.	30/12/2009	Manipur
36.	Jowai Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.	30/12/2009	Meghalaya
37.	Shillong Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	30/12/2009	Meghalaya
38.	The Vaish Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd.	12/11/2009	New Delhi

1	2	3	4
39.	Cooperative Urban Bank Ltd., Parlakhemundi.	01/02/2010	Odisha
40.	Balasore Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	07/12/2009	Odisha
41.	Baripada Urban Co-op Bank Limited.	21/10/2009	Odisha
42.	Puri Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd.	21/10/2009	Odisha
43.	Nakodar Hindu Coop. Bank Ltd.	10/07/2009	Punjab
44.	Rajasthan Urban Co-Operative Bank Ltd., Jaipur	23/03/2010	Rajasthan
45.	Adarsh Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sirohi	09/09/2009	Rajasthan
46.	Sathyamangalam Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	15/10/2009	Tamil Nadu
47.	Varaganeri Co-op Bank Ltd.	15/10/2009	Tamil Nadu
48.	Peoples Co-op Bank Ltd., Nagarcoil	26/03/2009	Tamil Nadu
49.	Arcot Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.	16/02/2009	Tamil Nadu
50.	Kulitalai Co-op Urban Bank Limited.	16/02/2009	Tamil Nadu
51.	Melur Co-op Urban Bank Ltd.	16/02/2009	Tamil Nadu
52.	Pudukottai Co-op.Town Bank Ltd.	16/02/2009	Tamil Nadu
53.	Lucknow University Adm. Staff Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd.	15/07/2010	Uttar Pradesh
54.	Mechanical Department Primary Co- operative Bank Ltd.	12/05/2010	Uttar Pradesh
55.	U.P. Civil Secretriary Primary Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lucknow	12/05/2010	Uttar Pradesh
56.	Ordinance Equip. Factory Prarambhik Sahkari Bk Lt Kanpur	26/04/2010	Uttar Pradesh
57.	(510) Army Base Work-Shop Credit Co-op Primary Bank Ltd., Meerut	21/01/2010	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4
58.	Bramhawart Commercial Co-operative Bank Ltd.	28/07/2008	Uttar Pradesh
59.	The North Eastern and East Central Railway Employee Multi-State Primary Co-operative Bank	20/11/2008	Uttar Pradesh
60.	Noida Commercial Co-operative Bank Ltd.	18/07/2008	Uttar Pradesh
61.	Ranaghat People's Bank Ltd.	23/02/2011	West Bengal
62.	Eastern & North East Frontier Railway Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10/02/2010	West Bengal
63.	The Bishnupur Town Co-operative Bank Limited.	10/02/2010	West Bengal
64.	The Nabadwip Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd.	10/02/2010	West Bengal
65.	AVB Employees' Co-operative Credit Society & Bank Ltd.	19/01/2010	West Bengal
66.	Budge-Budge Nangi Co-operative Bank Ltd.	14/01/2010	West Bengal
67.	The Jaynagar Mozilpur Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.	17/12/2009	West Bengal
68.	The Union Co-operative Bank Ltd.	20/11/2009	West Bengal
69.	Dhakuria Co-operative Bank Ltd.	13/11/2009	West Bengal
70.	National Insurance Emp. Co-operative Cr. & Banking Soc. Ltd.	14/01/2009	West Bengal
71.	The Bankura Town Co-operative Bank Limited	29/02/2008	West Bengal

SOURCE- Reserve Bank of India.

Statement-IV

*List of Urban Co-operative Banks having Negative Net worth
as on June, 2013*

Sl.No.	Bank Name	RO Name	State Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Municipal Co-operative Bank	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
2.	Sardarganj Mercantile CBL, Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
3.	Udhana Citizen Co-op Bank Ltd.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
4.	Amanath Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
5.	Karnataka Rajya Kaigari Vanija Sahakara Bank Niyamitha, Bangalore	Bangalore	Karnataka
6.	Mudhol Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mudhol	Bangalore	Karnataka
7.	Raichur City Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Raichur	Bangalore	Karnataka
8.	Nagarik Sahakari Bank Indore	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Sri Satya Sai NSBM Bhopal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Baripada Urban Co-op Bank Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
11.	UCBL Bhubanshwar	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
12.	The Valish Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd.	Delhi	Delhi
13.	Srikakulam Co-op Bank Ltd.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
14.	The Srikakulam Co-operative Bank Ltd., Srikakulam, AP	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Bally Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Kolkata	West Bengal

1	2	3	4
16.	Baranagar Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Kolkata	West Bengal
17.	Kasundia Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Kolkata	West Bengal
18.	The Panihati Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Kolkata	West Bengal
19.	The Suri Friends' Union Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Kolkata	West Bengal
20.	IMCB, Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Mahamedha Urban Co-op Bank Ltd. Gaziabad	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
22.	Mercantile UCBL, Meerut	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
23.	National UCBL, Bahraich	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
24.	National UCBL, Pratapgarh	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Pioneer UCBL, Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
26.	The Mirzapur UCBL, UP	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
27.	United Commercial CBL, Kanpur	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
28.	United India Co-op Bank Ltd., Nagina, Bijnor	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
29.	United Mercantile CBL, Kanpur	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Ajinkyatara SBL, Satara	Mumbai	Maharashtra
31.	Bajirao Appa SBL, Ankalkhop, Dist. Sangli	Mumbai	Maharashtra
32.	Chandgad UCBL, Chandgad, Dist. Kolhapur	Mumbai	Maharashtra
33.	Chaundeshwari CBL, Kolhapur	Mumbai	Maharashtra
34.	CKP Co-op Bank Ltd. Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra
35.	Jamkhed Merchants CBL, Ahmednagar	Mumbai	Maharashtra
36.	Janalaxmi Co-op. Bank Ltd., Nasik	Mumbai	Maharashtra
37.	Kokan Prant CBL, Mumbai	Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
38.	Laxmi Vishnu SBL, Ichalkaranji, Dist. Kolhapur	Mumbai	Maharashtra
39.	Merchants CBL, Dhule	Mumbai	Maharashtra
40.	Nasik Zila Mahila Vikas SBL, Nasik	Mumbai	Maharashtra
41.	Rupee Co-op Bank Ltd. Pune	Mumbai	Maharashtra
42.	Shree Siddhi Vinayak NSBL, Rasayani, Dist. Raigad	Mumbai	Maharashtra
43.	Shri Ganesh SBL, Nasik	Mumbai	Maharashtra
44.	Shri Shivaji SBL, Gadhingalaj, Dist. Kolhapur	Mumbai	Maharashtra
45.	Ajantha UCBL, Aurangabad	Nagpur	Maharashtra
46.	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Nagrik Sahakari Bank Limited, Aurangabad	Nagpur	Maharashtra
47.	Mahatma Phule Urban Co.op. Limited, Patoda, Beed	Nagpur	Maharashtra
48.	Samarth Urban Co.op. Bank Limited, Usmanabad	Nagpur	Maharashtra
49.	Shree Swami Samarth UCBL, Naldurg, Osmanabad	Nagpur	Maharashtra
50.	The Janata Commercial Co.op. Bank Limited, Khamgaon, Buldhana	Nagpur	Maharashtra
51.	Vishwakarma Nagrik Sahakari Bank Limited, Aurangabad	Nagpur	Maharashtra
52.	Vittal Nagari Sahakari Bank Limited, Latur	Nagpur	Maharashtra
53.	Mapusa Co-opBank Ltd	Panji	Goa
54.	The Adoor CUBL	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
55.	The Tanoor CUBL	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala

Source:- Reserve Bank of India.

Statement-V

Entry Point Norms

**In the tables below A, B, C and D denote centres with
the following population:**

Category of centre	Population
A	Over 10 lakh
B	5 lakh and above but less than 10 lakh
C	1 lakh and above but less than 5 lakh
D	Less than 1 lakh

I. Entry Point Norms for General Category

Particulars	A	B	C	D
Assessed Net Worth (Rs. in lakh)	400	200	100	25
Membership	3000	2000	1500	500

**II. Entry Point Capital Norms for Unit Banks/Banks organised by Mahilas/SCs/STs
and those organised in less developed States**

Particulars	A	B	C	D
Assessed Net Worth (Rs. in lakh) (50% of EPN)	200	100	50	12.50
Membership	3000	2000	1500	500

**III. Entry Point Norms for Banks organised in least developed States/North-Eastern
States/Tribal Regions**

Particulars	A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5
Assessed Net Worth (Rs. in lakh) (33.33% of EPN)	133.33	66.67	33.33	8.33

1	2	3	4	5
Membership (66.67% of normal membership)	2000	1334	1000	334

Source:- Reserve Bank of India.

**NPAs in respect of education loan, agricultural loan and
loans to MSME**

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

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the nationalised banks are mounting in respect of education, agriculture and MSME loan sectors;

(b) if so, the details of the NPAs in these sectors of each nationalised banks; and

(c) the steps Ministry is taking to wipe out NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) as on March, 2013 in respect of all Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks and to prevent slippages, RBI has issued detailed instructions to banks to address the issues of NPA management. Besides, the Government has advised 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

Gross NPAs - Education, Agriculture and MSME loans

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Bank Name	Education Mar, 13	Agriculture Mar, 13	MSME Mar, 13
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	44	1147	621
Andhra Bank	102	410	118
Bank of Baroda	110	1285	1262
Bank of India	80	661	1062
Bank of Maharashtra	20	442	407
Canara Bank	177	885	1533
Central Bank of India	98	1058	1320
Corporation Bank	57	315	300
Dena Bank	38	298	499
IDBI Bank Limited	8	546	1000
Indian Bank	269	440	429
Indian Overseas Bank	211	709	1486
Oriental Bank of Commerce	77	782	889
Punjab & Sind Bank	5	109	437
Punjab National Bank	189	2606	2958
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	22	841	294
State Bank of Hyderabad	42	303	490
State Bank of India	921	9769	8807

1	2	3	4
State Bank of Mysore	42	584	240
State Bank of Patiala	2	731	653
State Bank of Travancore	174	171	91
Syndicate Bank	89	826	197
UCO Bank	34	881	966
Union Bank of India	63	1460	1267
United Bank of India	17	406	886
Vijaya Bank	27	-	211
TOTAL PSBs	2919	28025	28421

Source: Latest updated OSMOS/RBI database.

Postponement of implementation of GAAR

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to postpone the implementation of General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the estimated loss to Government from this postponement; and
- (d) how Government plan to recover the losses due to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government had constituted an Expert committee to look into the concerns of various stakeholders and to suggest guidelines on the framework of GAAR. Having considered the recommendations of the Expert Committee, it has been decided by the Government that GAAR provisions shall be applicable from the assessment year beginning on the 1st day of April, 2016.

(c) GAAR is an anti-avoidance measure and is not meant to be an additional revenue generating measure. Hence no estimate of the losses has been made.

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

Liability of transactions based on Aadhaar card

814. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has declared that the Aadhaar cards can be used by banks as valid KYC proof and if so whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has not done a single transaction using the Aadhaar based identification platform;

(b) whether the SBI contends that since the KYC is being done on the basis of Aadhaar, the liability arising from transactions rests with the UIDAI; and

(c) whether UIDAI has been asked to buy insurance cover to under-write liabilities arising out of Aadhaar card based transactions through banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government of India *vide* Notification dated 16.12.2010 has recognised the letter issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) containing details of name, address and Aadhaar Number as an "officially valid document" to satisfy the "Know Your Customer" (KYC) norm. In terms of Government Notification the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) *vide* its circular dated 27.01.2011 advised the banks that Aadhaar Letter Card can be used a "Officially Valid Document" for opening small accounts. Further, *vide* RBI circular dated 10.12.2012, banks were advised to accept Aadhaar letter issued by UIDAI as a proof of identity and address, for opening accounts, if the address provided by the account holder is the same as that on Aadhaar letter.

In pursuance of the above instructions of RBI, the State Bank of India (SBI) had also issued a circular to its branches for ensuring compliance thereof and Aadhaar letter is accepted as a KYC document for opening of account. However, SBI and some other banks have not signed the agreement with UIDAI for using Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS) in view of their objection to certain clauses in the agreement. As a result, SBI is not using the Aadhaar based identification platforms for transaction, although, there are no issues relating to transaction in the accounts where Aadhaar has been accepted as KYC document for opening of accounts.

While, UIDAI has not been asked to buy insurance cover, a view in the matter will be taken subject to technical and commercial feasibility and performance of the authentication services.

Maintenance of FTA and FEE data by RBI

815. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is maintaining data on monthly estimates of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) on the basis of data received from major ports and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism;

(b) if so, the details of FTAs and FEEs from tourism during the period January-May, 2013; and

(c) whether RBI is supplying this data to the Ministry of Tourism and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Ministry of Tourism compiles monthly estimates of the Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) on the basis of FTAs data at major ports and the Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism on the basis of data available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(b) The number of FTAs and FEEs during January - May, 2013 were 28.63 lakhs (provisional) and Rs. 43,412 crore (advance estimate), respectively.

(c) For the purpose of compiling the monthly estimates of FEEs. Ministry of Tourism takes the data of credit from India's Balance of Payment as per the publication titled "Reserve Bank of India Bulletin" of RBI, which is available with a lag of one year usually.

Pension to employees of Gramin Banks on RRBs

816. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has in principle decided to give pension to all officers and employees of Gramin Banks; and

(b) the present position of granting pension to the officers and employees in Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on the model existing in Nationalized Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The employees of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are getting pension under provisions of Employees Provident Fund (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1952.

The Government has in principle decided to allow RRBs to adopt pension at par with Nationalised Banks under a prescribed frame work.

Depreciation of rupee

817. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the rupee has depreciated by over 35 per cent against the dollar and other major currencies in the last six years;

(b) what steps Government is contemplating to arrest the fall of the rupee given the Current Account Deficit (CAD) figures;

(c) whether Government is planning to give fresh incentives to labour based export industries to improve the CAD; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) During the last six years between 2007-08 to 2012-13, annual average exchange rate of the rupee depreciated by 26.0 per cent against US dollar from ` 40.24 per US dollar in 2007-08 to ` 54.41 per US dollar in 2012-13. Similarly, annual average exchange rate of the rupee depreciated by 6.0 per cent against Pound sterling, 18.7 per cent against Euro and 46.4 per cent against Japanese yen between 2007-08 and 2012-13.

(b) The Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps 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-Infrastructure 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.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a slew of initiatives to boost exports in June 2012, December 2012 and April 2013. In July 2013, Government has increased the rate of interest subvention from 2 per cent to 3 per cent to benefit the exporters of small and medium enterprises and also for the most of the labour intensive sectors.

ICIJ report on Indian entities operating from tax havens

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

(a) whether the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ) had exposed 612 Indian Entities, registered through Portcallis Trustnet of Singapore and Commonwealth Trust Ltd. which are operating from tax havens such as British Virgin Islands, Cox Islands and Cayman Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether Government has initiated any action/investigation in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the list of 612 Indian entities includes two MPs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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.

(b) The information available on the website of ICIJ does not reveal particulars of financial transactions of the offshore entities or Indian persons. Also, 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*".

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 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 enquiries.

(e) The list contains two names which are also the names of two Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs).

(f) During the enquiries, one of the MPs has denied having any relationship with the entity named against his name on the website of the ICIJ. The other MP has Stated that without prejudice to his being a 'Non-Resident' from Assessment Year 2005-06 onwards and therefore, not required/obliged to furnish/disclose details relating to his overseas business interests and bank accounts, the company mentioned against his name on the website of ICIJ was struck off from the register of the Registry in the year 2010.

NPA's of public sector Banks

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

(a) the gross amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks as on 30 June, 2013;

(b) whether there is continuous increase in NPAs in addition to the already such piling up;

(c) whether the banks are observing adequate [caution] in the wake of a higher-than-expected rate hike that may have an adverse impact on the asset quality; and

(d) what is the percentage of recovery through litigation, *i.e.* cases filed for the amount and that recovered during the years 2010, 2011 and till 30 June, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per provisional data received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 30th June 2013 was Rs. 1,76,009 crore. The Gross NPAs of PSBs were Rs. 1,12,489 crore in March 2012 and Rs. 1,55,890 crore in March, 2013.

(c) Although the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the bank has shown a rising trend, the position is continuously and closely being monitored by the Bank and

there is no cause for alarm. The stress on the asset quality is a reflection of the stress in the economy of the country.

(d) The details of recovery made by PSBs through suit filed cases, as available with RBI, are as under:

(Amt. in Rs. Crore)			
Period	Suit Filed	Amt. Recovered	%age of Recovery
2009-10	47,576	2,403	5.1
2010-11	52,672	2,342	4.4
2011-12	79,117	1,700	2.1
2012-13	97,701	1,905	2.0

Increasing NPAs of Banks

820. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Nationalized and co-operative banks have gone up considerably;

(b) if so, the trends NPAs of these banks during last three years; and

(c) how Government propose to tackle these problems of increasing NPAs of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the data available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Co-operative Banks during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:

(Amount Rs. in crore)			
Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
PSBs	71,080	1,12,489	1,55,890
Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Co-operative Banks	41,075	42,809	42,711

(c) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks and to prevent slippages, RBI has issued detailed instructions to banks to address the issues of NPA management. Besides, the Government has advised 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.

The level of NPAs of co-operative banks is being monitored by RBI on a regular basis and banks with low level of NPAs are incentivized by permitting them to open on-site ATMs and undertake additional forms of business on their own, without requiring them to approach RBI for approval.

Credit growth

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

- (a) whether there is no improvement in banks credit growth;
- (b) whether the pace of lending to agriculture, corporate, services and N.B.F.C. has also become slow; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of the steps taken by Government to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The data furnished by Reserve Bank of India on advances extended by banks, (excluding Local Area Banks) to various sectors is given in Statement (*See below*). The data shows that total gross advances increased from Rs. 39,91,584 crore as on March, 2011 to Rs. 53,70,250 crore as on March, 2013. However, growth in gross advances decreased from 22.27% as on March, 2011 to 15.10% as on March, 2013. Further, advances for agriculture, NBFCs and Corporate have also increased. However, their growth rate has declined from March, 2011 to March, 2013.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

SCBs: Total Gross Advances, growth on advances, Agriculture credit, NBFC credit and corporate credit at end

(Rs. crores)											
Bank Name	Month Year	Total Gross Advances	% Growth in Gross Advances (YOY)	Agriculture (Sectoral Credit)	% Growth in agri. Adv. (YOY)	SSI/MSE (Sectoral Credit)	Retail- Outstanding Retail Loans	Adv. to NBFC/ NBFIs (Sectoral Credit)	% Growth in NBFC. Adv. (YOY)	Adv. to Corporates	% Growth in corporate Adv. (YOY)
All Banks (Excluding LABs)	March, 2010	32,64,454		4,27,105		3,13,032	6,24,702	1,20,567		18,99,616	
	March, 2011	39,91,584	22.27	5,04,789	18.19	4,48,281	7,30,956	1,67,982	39.33	23,07,558	21.47
	March, 2012	46,65,566	16.89	5,74,667	13.84	4,82,155	8,59,851	2,39,877	42.80	27,48,894	19.13
	March, 2013	53,70,250	15.10	6,46,729	12.54	6,02,707	10,09,388	2,78,257	16.00	31,11,426	13.19

Source: Latest updated OSMOS Database.

Note: Advances to corporates is derived by subtracting agriculture loans, SSI/MSE Loans and retail loans from total gross advances.

CAG observations on Agriculture Debt Waiver Scheme, 2008

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

(a) whether in view of the observations of CAG on the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Relief Scheme, 2008, action have been taken against the Auditors and Statutory Auditors who were responsible for wrong payments under the scheme by banks;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Based on the observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in its report on Performance Audit of Agriculture 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 such cases for recovery of amounts from ineligible beneficiaries, recovery of excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff and auditors in appropriate cases. As on June, 2013, the Public Sector Banks(PSBs)/Cooperative Banks have reported initiation of action in fixing the responsibility of auditors in 499 cases, details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*The details of PSB's/Co-operative Banks that reported
action regarding auditors in 499 cases*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of cases where responsibilities of auditors fixed
1	2	3
1.	Indian Bank	4
2.	Syndicate Bank	1
3.	United Bank of India	138

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	State bank of Patiala	6
5.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	314
6.	State Bank of Hyderabad	4
7.	State Bank of Masor	20
8.	Erode District Central Co-op. Bank (DCCB)	1
9.	Thiruvannmalai DCCB	1
10.	Vellore DCCB	1
11.	Villupuram DCCB	1
12.	Assam Coop. Apex Bank Ltd.	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh State Co-op. Agriculture and Rural Development Bank	2
14.	Thanjavur DCCB	1
15.	Thiruchirapally DCCB	1
TOTAL:		499

Source - NABARD and PSBs.

Notification of new banking licence guidelines

823. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow real estate, brokerage companies and industrial houses for setting up banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for delay in notifying the guidelines for new banking licences; and

(d) the time by which the new banking licences guidelines are likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines dated 22.02.2013 on licensing of new banks in the private sector, entities/groups in the private sector that are owned and controlled by residents and entities in public sector shall be eligible to promote a bank through a wholly owned Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC) and promoters/promoter groups with an existing Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) will be eligible to apply for a bank licence. Promoters/promoter Groups should be 'fit and proper' in order to be eligible to promote banks through a wholly owned NOFHC. RBI would assess the 'fit and proper' status of the applicants with regard to its past record of sound credentials, integrity and track record of running their business for at least 10 years.

(c) and (d) The draft guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector were framed taking into account the experience gained from the functioning of the banks licensed under the guidelines of 1993 and 2001 and the feedback and suggestions received in response to the Discussion Paper released on 11.08.2010. The draft guidelines were placed on the RBI's website on 28.08.2011 for comments. The comments received on the draft guidelines were examined, and the guidelines were finalized taking into account the important amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in December, 2012. Accordingly, RBI issued the final guidelines on 22.02.2013. In all 26 applications in pursuance to the guidelines have been received by RBI.

Impact of external commercial borrowing on rupee value

824. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seized of the persistence threat to Indian economy by steep fall of the rupee;

(b) whether this fall in the value of the rupee is also attributed to the rampant external commercial borrowings by the corporate sector which is not hedged against currency volatility; and

(c) if so, whether Government had issued any advisory to the corporate sector to ensure adequate hedging of their borrowing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government is seized of the matter regarding depreciation of the

rupee and in May, 2013 has taken slew of initiatives to increase capital flows, to boost exports and to lower imports.

The impact of exchange rate depreciation on different sectors of economy depends on a number of factors like elasticity of exports and imports, relative prices of domestic and global product etc. The impact of rupee depreciation could be in terms of higher prices (in rupee terms) of certain critical import items like petroleum, oil and lubricants (POL). If rising import prices on POL items (especially diesel) which are not fully passed on to domestic retail prices, it may have fiscal implications for the Government in form of higher subsidy burden. If higher import prices are fully passed on domestic prices, it will have implications for inflation. Rupee depreciation also increases the burden of debt in rupee terms where borrowing is in foreign currency.

(b) and (c) Unhedged forex exposure of corporates is a source of risk to the corporates as well as to the financing banks and the financial system, especially in times of currency volatility. Under the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, banks should put in place a proper mechanism to rigorously evaluate the risks arising out of unhedged foreign currency exposure of corporates and price them in the credit risk premium, while also considering stipulating a limit on the unhedged positions of corporates on the basis of banks' board-approved policy.

Inquiry in sale of stake by UB's company

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Deepak Fertilizers Ltd. have acquired 24.46 per cent stake in UB's Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers (MCF) in a deal worth ₹ 180 crore;

(b) whether the deal has been concluded when UB Group is involved in huge debt of SBI and other banks;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not enquiring into the deal by Income-tax and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); and

(d) what are the sources of funding of such a huge deal of buying MCF's shares by Deepak Fertilizers violating SEBI guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. On July 3, 2013, SCM Soilfert Limited (hereinafter referred as "SCM"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (hereinafter referred as "Deepak Fertilizers") acquired 2,89,91,150 shares, constituting 24.46% share capital of Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (hereinafter referred as "MCFL").

(b) As per the disclosures made by SCM, the 24.46% share capital of MCFL has been acquired through the stock exchange's trading system. Sale of shares on stock exchange is made through automatic anonymous screen based order matching system. The financial position of the seller or buyer is not a factor that is considered by the trading system of the stock exchange while matching trades.

(c) After examination, SEBI has determined that no SEBI regulations/guidelines have been violated on account of this transaction.

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

High networth individuals in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of high networth individuals in India has risen during the year 2012 as per the recent report of the Capgemini and RBC Wealth Management;

(b) if so, the total increase in comparison to the year 2011; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that this number has risen despite global economic recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The World Wealth Report 2013 by Capgemini and RBC Wealth Management available on their website "www.worldwealthreport.com". based on their own definitions and assumptions has estimated the growth of HNIs for India at 22%. However, the term 'High Net-worth Individual' (HNI) is not defined in the Income-tax Act, 1961. Therefore, database is neither maintained nor available

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for HNI *per se*. Consequently, data regarding the number of HNIs in the year 2011 and 2012 are not maintained.

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

Non recovery of loans under KCC

827. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether Government has received representation from MPs regarding non-recovery of outstanding/defaulted loans under KCC by erstwhile Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank (now Purvanchal Bank) from fraudsters during June and July, 2013;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, representation-wise;
- (c) whether Government would recover defaulted loans from collateral security by its seizure and auction;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether these fraudsters had been sanctioned loans under KCC and other schemes from other banks like Central Bank of India, Chitbaragaon branch; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (g) Yes, Sir, references were received from MPs regarding non-recovery of outstanding/defaulted loans under KCC by Narhi Branch of erstwhile Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank (now Purvanchal Bank) and the Chitbaragaon branch of State Bank of India (SBI). The concerned banks have taken following action in the matter:

- (i) FIR Nos. 224/2013 dated 2.4.2013 and 486/2013 dated 2.8.2013 have been filed by Purvanchal Bank (erstwhile Ballia Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank) and the State Bank of India (SBI) respectively.

- (ii) the SBI appointed an officer to investigate into the matter and pinpoint the lapses, if any, on the part of bank staff and the Purvanchal Bank has issued chargesheet against erring officials on 19.7.2013.
- (iii) RC No. N/2013/6/26 dated 28.6.2013 for recovery was filed with District Magistrate against the borrowers by Purvanchal Bank.
- (iv) A complaint was lodged with Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi on 10th July, 2013 against the statutory auditors who audited the concerned branch of the Purvanchal Bank with reference to the financial position as on 31st March, 2012.

Moreover, the Central Bank of India has informed that no such loan has been sanctioned to these borrowers by their Chitbaragaon Branch.

Unclaimed money with insurance companies

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that both life and non-life Insurance companies are sitting on huge unclaimed money/funds belonging to the investors or policy holders;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any survey in this regard;
- (c) if so, the reports of the survey indicating unclaimed amount of money received as on the end of 2012; and
- (d) the manner in which Government proposes to utilize the money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that as on 31st December, 2012, the unclaimed money of policyholders with Life Insurance Corporation of India was Rs.732.67 crores. For the other life insurance companies and non-life insurance companies, the unclaimed money of policyholders was Rs. 3122.68 crores and Rs. 1010.46 crores respectively, as on 31st March, 2013.

(b) and (c) The Government has not conducted any survey in this regard.

(d) IRDA has further informed that it has advised all insurance companies *vide*

its Circular dated 4th November 2010 that such unclaimed amount will not be appropriated/written back, in any circumstance.

Performance of LIC

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

(a) whether Government has expressed its displeasure over the performance of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India;

(b) if so, whether the performance of the LIC has not been upto the mark;

(c) whether Government is going to bring some significant changes in LIC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when it would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government, in particular Department of Financial Services, as administrative Department, from time to time, reviews the performance of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and is also represented on the LIC Board. Aspects of LIC's performance, revealed by such reviews, that necessitate improvement are suitably conveyed to LIC to ensure remedial action. In particular, in the light of low growth in number of policies and the first year premium during 2012-13, LIC has been directed to take suitable action.

(c) and (d) In a dynamic business environment, LIC, like other business enterprises, makes suitable adjustments in its operational practices from time to time.

Bank branches in rural areas of Odisha

830. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the banking network in rural areas of Odisha is poor;

(b) the details of the bank branches in the State, district-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of applications received from the banks to open their branches in rural areas in the State; and

(d) by when their branches will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of functioning branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State of Odisha is 3,472. The district-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

In order to extend the reach of banking to the rural areas, in terms of extant Branch Authorisation Policy of RBI:

- (i) General permission has been granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, (other than RRBs) to open branches, in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 99,999) which include rural centres and tribal areas, and in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim, and to open mobile branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population up to 49,999) which include rural centres and in rural, semi urban and urban centres of the North Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting
- (ii) 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.

As reported by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) for the State of Odisha, Banks have planned to open 2361 number of Brick and Mortar branches during 2013-2015.

Statement

District-wise number of Functioning Branches of Scheduled Commercial banks

Sl.No.	District	No. of Branches
1	2	3
1.	Angul	119

1	2	3
2.	Bolangir	103
3.	Baleshwar	152
4.	Bargarh	99
5.	Bhadrak	94
6.	Boudh	29
7.	Cuttack	263
8.	Deogarh	27
9.	Dhenkanal	85
10.	Gajapati	46
11.	Ganjam	290
12.	Jagatsinghpur	112
13.	Jajpur	135
14.	Jharsuguda	64
15.	Kalahandi	106
16.	Kandhamal	52
17.	Kendrapara	94
18.	Keonjhar	164
19.	Khurda	408
20.	Koraput	84
21.	Malkangiri	28
22.	Mayurbhanj	194
23.	Nawapara	40
24.	Nawrangpur	48

1	2	3
25.	Nayagarh	73
26.	Puri	143
27.	Rayagada	70
28.	Sambalpur	115
29.	Sonepur	45
30.	Sundargarh	190
TOTAL:		3,472

Source: RBI, Provisional data.

Restructuring of loans in public sector banks

831. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints regarding irregularities in restructuring of loans in public sector banks in the country has come to the notice of Government in recent times;

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

(c) the details of action taken by Government on such complaints during the aforesaid period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that five such complaints/representations have been received. One representation is from Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI), a complaint from a Member of Parliament and three complaints are from other persons.

(c) and (d) A Working Group (WG), constituted by RBI to review the Prudential guidelines on Restructuring of Advances, had examined the issues related to misuse of restructuring mechanism and made various recommendations for rationalizing and

tightening the existing guidelines. Taking into account the recommendations of WG and comments received from various stakeholders, a detailed guideline on restructuring of advances was issued by RBI on May 30, 2013.

Response time of toll free number of banks

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

(a) whether the nationalised banks have ever monitored the average response time in the toll free numbers provided by each bank for the use of customers;

(b) whether it is a fact that the response time in these toll free number is too long and the customers have to face difficulties in connecting these toll free numbers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of efforts made by the banks to make these toll free response effective, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. All the Nationalized Banks, except Allahabad Bank, have established contact/call centers under a robust technology platform with sufficient number of lines. Timings of toll free numbers vary between these banks. Such call centers are being closely monitored and evaluated by banks on various parameters like average response time, average handling time and other relevant aspects.

(b) and (c) The average response time of toll free numbers are generally between 20 seconds to 3 minutes varying from bank to bank. The waiting time broadly has been found to be relatively more during the peak hours and also towards the last and first week of each month and they also vary from bank to bank.

(d) All the Nationalised Banks are endeavouring to make their call centre responses more effective by providing dedicated quality team and increase in man power in call centres, well defined functional parameters, constant training to call centre agents to make them more efficient in handling customer queries, dedicated team for its monitoring at corporate office level, popularizing toll free numbers by various initiatives including displays at branches/ATMs and through publicity material

etc. The State Bank of India is also providing Call Back Option to the customers where wait time has been found to be more than three minutes.

IT exemption limit on treatment of serious diseases

†833. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exemption limit under Income Tax Act for claiming the adjustment of expenses of lakhs of Rupee in the treatment of serious ailments like cancer, cardiac surgery, liver and kidney transplantation is merely Rupees fifteen thousand;

(b) whether Government is aware that most of the salaried persons and even poor come to private hospitals for the treatment of serious diseases where they incur expenses of lakhs of rupees for the same; and

(c) whether in view of the present expenses on the treatment of serious diseases like cancer running into several lakhs of rupees Government would consider giving a favourable deduction/relief under the Income Tax Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) (i) In case of salaried employees, the perquisite value on account of expenditure incurred by the employer in respect of medical treatment of the employee, or premium paid for a insurance policy in this regard, is governed by proviso to section 17(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The said proviso does not treat as perquisites, any expenditure incurred by the employer on medical treatment of employee or treatment of any member of his family in respect of diseases prescribed in Rule 3A(2) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

(ii) The specific ailments (including serious ailments like cancer, cardiac surgery, liver and kidney transplantation) on which expenditure is not considered as perquisites are prescribed in Rule 3A(2) of the Income-tax Rules. 1962.

(iii) For diseases other than the ones prescribed or in respect of treatment in any hospital which is not maintained by the employer, the perquisite value is governed by clause (v) of the proviso to section 17(2), according to which sum paid by the employer upto Rupees fifteen thousand is not considered a perquisite.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iv) For persons other than salaried employees, the Income-tax Act provides a deduction of upto Rupees forty thousand (sixty thousand in case the individual is 65 years or above) on account of medical treatment of specified diseases u/s 80DDB, subject to conditions specified therein.

(v) So far as the poor persons are concerned, since they generally do not fall under the ambit of taxation of income, the exemption provisions are not relevant in such cases.

(c) There is no such proposal at present. Proposals for amendment of the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 are considered during the Annual Budgetary exercise.

Fund for women SHGs

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

(a) whether Government has set up/propose to set up Self Help Group Development Fund for women;

(b) if so, the details and objective thereof; and

(c) the details of such funds sanctioned, released and utilized since their inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has created a fund called "Women SHGs Development Fund".

The objective of the fund is to empower women and promote their Self Help Groups (SHGs). The Women SHGs Development Fund is focussed on promotion and credit linkage of women SHGs in backward regions where the progress of SHG Bank Linkage is slow. The programme is being implemented in 150 identified backward districts including Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts. The fund is being operated by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

(c) The fund was established in the year 2011-12. An amount of Rs.100 crores has so far been released from the fund to NABARD. It has been reported by NABARD

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that as on 30.06.2013, 66862 Women Self Help Groups have been formed. So far, NABARD has released Rs.18.53 crores under the scheme.

Irregularities in loans against KCC

835. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans under KCC can be issued against more than one KCCs to same person simultaneously from the same branch or more than one branches as per the norms either in individual or co-borrower capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the action proposed in this regard as per the law;

(d) whether Government has received representations from MPs regarding sanctioning of loans against multiple KCCs to same persons simultaneously from same branch of erstwhile Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank and SBI in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details of action taken thereon, representation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per normal banking practice, loans under KCC cannot be issued from multiple banks against the same property. However, Due to wrong declaration chances of a farmer getting KCC from multiple banks cannot be ruled out. References were received from MPs regarding sanctioning of loans against multiple KCCs to same persons simultaneously from same branch of erstwhile Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank and SBI in Ballia District of Uttar Pradesh. As reported by Banks, the details of action taken by concerned banks is as follows:

- (i) FIR Nos. 224/2013 dated 2.4.2013 and 486/2013 dated 2.8.2013 have been filed by Purvanchal Bank (erstwhile Ballia Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank) and the State Bank of India (SBI) respectively.
- (ii) the SBI appointed an officer to investigate into the matter and pinpoint the

lapses, if any, on the part of bank staff and the Purvanchal Bank has issued chargesheet against erring officials on 19.7.2013.

- (iii) RC No. N/2013/6/26 dated 28.6.2013 for recovery was filed with District Magistrate against the borrowers.
- (iv) A complaint was lodged with Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi on 10th July, 2013 against the statutory auditors who audited the concerned branch of the Purvanchal Bank with reference to the financial position as on 31st March, 2012.

Money Circulation Scheme Act, 1978

†836. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Money Circulation Scheme Act, 1978 is still in force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present format and year of amendment, if amended, along with the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Act of 1978 is applied on both type of companies *i.e.* who make dealer by selling product and on companies who promise to double or triple the capital of the investor without selling any product; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 (hereinafter called "The Act of 1978") is still in force. This Act is the Central Act and the implementation of the provisions of the Act has been vested with the State Governments. The Act aims to ban the promotion or conduct of prize chits or money circulation schemes and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(c) to (e) The Act of 1978 was amended by the Delegated Legislations Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1985 (No. 4 of 1986) to insert a new sub-section (3) in section 13 of the Act of 1978 which reads as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

"(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State legislature".

The above amendment was carried out to implement the recommendations of the committees on Subordinate Legislation regarding publication and laying of rules and other delegated legislation and certain other matters.

The Act of 1978 applies to "money circulation scheme" and the "prize chits". These are defined in Section 2 of the Act of 1978 as follows:

"(c) "money circulation scheme" means any scheme, by whatever name called, for the making of quick or easy money, or for the receipt of any money or valuable thing as the consideration for a promise to pay money, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the enrolment of members into the scheme, whether or not such money or thing is derived from the entrance money of the members of such scheme or periodical subscriptions;

(e) "prize chit" includes any transaction or arrangement by whatever name called under which a person collects whether as a promoter, foreman, agent or in any other capacity, monies in one lump sum or in instalments by way of contributions or subscriptions or by sale of units, certificates or other instruments or in any other manner or as membership fees or admission fees or service charges to or in respect of any savings, mutual benefit, thrift, or any other scheme or arrangement by whatever name called, and utilises the monies so collected or any part thereof or the income accruing from investment or other use of such monies for all or any of the following purposes, namely:-

(i) giving or awarding periodically or otherwise to a specified number of subscribers as determined by lot, draw or in any other manner, prizes or gifts in cash or in kind, whether or not the recipient of the prize or gift is under a liability to make any further payment in respect of such scheme or arrangement;

(ii) refunding to the subscribers or such of them as have not won any prize or gift, the whole or part of the subscriptions, contributions or other monies collected, with or without any bonus, premium, interest or other advantage by whatever name called, on the termination of the scheme or arrangement, or on or after the expiry of the period stipulated therein, but does not include a conventional chit;"

If the activities of any company are covered under the definition of "money circulation scheme" or "prize chits" as defined above, then those activities could come under the purview of the Act of 1978 and would be banned under the section 3 of the Act of 1978.

Import duty on gold

837. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import duty on gold has been increased during recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of gold smuggling cases during the last three years;

(d) whether the number of cases reported of smuggling has increased as a result of increase in import duty on gold;

(e) if so, whether Government has taken any measures to control the smuggling of gold; and

(f) if so, details thereof along with its impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Rate of basic customs duty is increased on Gold bullion and gold coins (having gold content not below 99.5%) from 4% to 6% *vide* Notfn. No. 1/2013 dated 21.1.2013 and to 8% *vide* Notfn. No.31/2013 dated 5.6.2013. Rate of Additional duty of customs is increased on gold dore bars (having gold content not exceeding 95%) and gold ores and concentrates from 2% to 4% *vide* Notfn. No.1/2013 dated 21.1.2013 and to 6% *vide* Notfn No.31/2013 *vide* dated 5.6.2013.

(c) The details of gold smuggling cases detected by customs formations during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	No. of cases	Qty. in Kgs.	Value of goods seized
1	2	3	4
2010-2011	119	49.217	13.67

1	2	3	4
2011-2012	506	215.142	48.83
2012-2013	879	332.208	103.87

(d) Yes, Sir. With the increase in duty on gold there has been an apprehension that this could lead to an increase in smuggling of gold/gold jewellery owing to an increase in profitability.

(e) and (f) Alerts and Modus Operandi Circulars have been issued to sensitize the field formations to keep increased vigil so as to curb smuggling. As a result of these measures, seizures of gold have increased significantly. During the period from April-July, 2013 the total quantify of 294 kgs valued at Rs. 75 crores have been seized by customs border areas.

Reduction in interest rate by RBI

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

(a) the percentage of reduction made in interest rate by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the last two years;

(b) whether the banks have not reduced the interest rates in its conformity due to which the customers are being forced to pay higher interest rates;

(c) whether due to high interest rates the growth of the industries in the country have been slowing down and the production from industries has been reducing; and

(d) the details of the reduction in the production of the industries during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reduced its policy rate (repo rate) cumulatively by 125 basis points (bps) during April 2012 till date. Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) decide their respective base (lending) rate on the basis of various factors including RBI's repo rate. The modal base rates of SCBs have declined by 50 bps during the period.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Industrial growth has slowed down in the last two years due to various factors including high lending rates. The sectoral growth rates as per Index of Industrial Production and the eight Core Industries during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (April-May/June) are given in Statement.

Statement

The sectoral growth rates as per Index of Industrial Production and the eight Core Industries during 2011-12 to 2013-14 (April-June)

(i) Growth Rates as per Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

(in per cent)

Year	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall UP
2011-12	-2.0	3.0	8.2	2.9
2012-13	-2.4	1.3	4.0	1.1
2013-14 (Apr-May)	-4.5	0.1	5.3	0.1

The figures for 2012-13 are provisional.

Source: Central Statistics Office.

(ii) Growth Rates in Eight Core Industries

(in per cent)

Year	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Petroleum Refinery Products	Fertilizers	Steel	Cement	Electricity	Overall
2011-12	1.3	1.0	-8.9	3.1	0.4	10.3	6.7	8.3	5.1
2012-13	3.6	-0.6	-14.5	12.0	-3.4	2.5	8.9	3.8	3.6
2013-14 (Apr-June)	-1.1	-1.4	-17.6	4.6	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.6

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Steps taken to contain CAD

839. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Current Account Deficit (CAD) has been on rise during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Current Account Deficit (CAD) will remain high for two more years; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to contain it as quickly as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Current account deficit (CAD) during the last three years is given below.

Year	CAD (US\$ billion)	CAD as per cent of GDP
2010-11	48.1	2.8
2011-12	78.2	4.2
2012-13	88.2	4.8

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a slew of initiatives to boost exports and to contain imports to lower trade deficit and thereby CAD. The Government announced various export enhancing measures in June 2012, December 2012 and April 2013. In July 2013, Government has increased the rate of interest subvention from 2 per cent to 3 per cent to benefit the exporters of small and medium enterprises and also for the most of the labour intensive sectors.

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 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 channelized for gold exporters. Inflation Indexed Bonds has been introduced on June 04, 2013 to wean

away investors from the gold to other savings instruments and help in moderating gold demand.

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. In January 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.

Given the steps taken by the Government to enhance exports and to lower imports, it is expected that CAD will moderate in the current fiscal.

Quantum of FDI in country

840. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of FDI which have come to the country during the last three years;
- (b) what was its influence in increasing the growth rate of the economy;
- (c) what was the income from exports during the period; and
- (d) how much the country had to spend for imports and returns as profits of FDI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) the quantum of FDI which has come to the country during the last three years is as follows:

	(Amount in US \$ million)
2012-2013	22,423.58
2011-2012	35,120.80
2010-2011	21,383.05

(b) In general, FDI generates employment, higher productivity, upgradation in technology and augmentation in the capacity to export. Therefore, the overall effect of FDI towards the growth rate of economy is positive.

(c) and (d) The total income from exports, imports and returns as profits of FDI during the period are as follows:

Value in US \$ Billion		
Year	Export	Import
2010-11	251.1	369.8
2011-12	306.0	489.3
2012-13	300.3	491.9

Value in US \$ Billion	
Year	Value of Profits and Dividends paid by companies with FDI
2010-11	4.7
2011-12	4.9
2012-13	3.4

Exemption to foreign banks from priority sector lending

841. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign banks have been exempted from mandatory priority sector lending;

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

(c) whether this exemption to foreign banks would impact the availability of credit to priority sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines 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, and foreign banks with 20 and above branches. For foreign banks with less than 20 branches, a target of 32 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.

PHCs in Jharkhand

842. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of primary health centres (PHCs) functioning in Jharkhand, District-wise;
- (b) whether all the PHCs have adequate infrastructure;
- (c) if not, the percentage of total PHCs which have inadequate infrastructure; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the required infrastructure in these PHCs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Public Health is a State subject. As per the information provided by the State Government, there are 330 Primary Health Centers sanctioned in the State. Out of these 330 Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 120 PHCs are functional. District-wise list is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the information provided by the State Government, 86% of the PHCs have inadequate infrastructure.

(d) Public Health is a State subject. Under NRHM, financial support is provided to the States to strengthen their health systems including strengthening of PHCs based on the requirement posed by the State Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans and as per norms. The Government of Jharkhand has informed that they are regularly monitoring and reviewing the infrastructure status of PHCs and utilization of funds from NRHM and State budget allocated for addressing the infrastructure gaps.

Statement

Total 120 PHCs Functional but not as per IPHS norms

Sl. No.	District	PHCs Sanctioned (in No.)
1	2	3
1.	Bokaro	16
2.	Chatra	8
3.	Deoghar	7
4.	Dumka	34
5.	Jamtara	15
6.	Dhanbad	28
7.	E. Singhbhum	18
8.	Garhwa	11
9.	Giridih	15
10.	Godda	15
11.	Simdega	7
12.	Gumla	13
13.	Hazaribagh	14
14.	Ramgarh	5
15.	Koderma	5
16.	Lohardaga	10
17.	Pakur	9
18.	Palamu	21
19.	Latehar	10
20.	Ranchi	29

1	2	3
21.	Khunti	3
22.	Sahibganj	10
23.	Saraikela	12
24.	W. Singhbhum	15
Jharkhand		330
The present progress status of 330 PHCs		
Ongoing Construction		
NRHM	-	7
State Budget	-	67
Completed	-	47

Study on availability of medicinal herbs

843. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study/research with regard to the availability of medicinal herbs/plants and the possibility of related trade in various States;

(b) if so, the details along with the finding thereof;

(c) the total production of medicinal herbs/plants, revenue generated therefrom and the number of cultivators involved therein during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the number of districts covered under the National Mission on Medicinal Plants and criteria adopted for their selection by the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b) According to a study on medicinal plants species of India undertaken by Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore and supported by the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), there are 6560 plants species used as medicinal plants in the country.

According to another study conducted through the FRLHT, the annual demand of medicinal plants in the country was estimated 3,19,500 Metric Tones (MTs). In all 960 medicinal plants are traded, out of which 178 have annual consumption of more than 100 MTs. The study was published in year 2008 and is available on the website of the NMPB i.e. www.nmpb.nic.in under title "Demand and Supply Study - NMPB & FRLHT (2008)". State wise production of medicinal plants is not centrally collected in the country.

(c) and (d) As mentioned above, according to the study published in 2008, the production of medicinal plants was 3.195 lakhs MTs. The revenue generated due to all medicinal plants is not centrally collected.

State-wise and year-wise number of cultivators approved for financial support under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants" of the NMPB during last three years are given in Statement (See below). Under this scheme every year the State level implementing agencies prepare an Annual Action Plans in accordance with the geographical and climatic conditions and potential of the medicinal plants in the State and submit the same to the National Medicinal Plants Board for approval. Action Plans of State Missions under the scheme have not been finalized so far for the current year.

Cultivators from 459 districts in the different States have been approved for grant of subsidy for cultivation of medicinal plants under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "National Mission on Medicinal Plants". As regards the criteria adopted for selection of districts, it is informed that the State Missions select clusters of cultivators and districts as they deem fit for implementation of programme in the State. The release of grants is considered as per recommendation of the State.

Statement

Information regarding farmers engaged in cultivation of medicinal plants as per cluster details provided to NMPB by Mission Directors

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Farmers 2010-11	No. of Farmers 2011-12	No. of Farmers 2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5547	2998	3274	11819

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	161	765	2428	3354
3.	Assam	1554	1097	0	2651
4.	Bihar	150	1990	0	2140
5.	Chhattisgarh	184	1044	0	1228
6.	Gujarat	98	1340	1051	2489
7.	Haryana	265	570	250	1085
8.	Himachal Pradesh	142	954	256	1352
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	375	167	0	542
10.	Jharkhand	2300	1387	2650	6337
11.	Karnataka	407	2821	0	3228
12.	Kerala	159	939	1617	2715
13.	Maharashtra	728	647	1979	3354
14.	Mizoram	280	485	46	811
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17913	6533	10604	35050
16.	Manipur	70	1269	137	1476
17.	Meghalaya	42	188	60	290
18.	Nagaland	290	1040	596	1926
19.	Odisha	650	3183	4270	8103
20.	Rajasthan	24	356	0	380
21.	Sikkim	1200	1510	460	3170
22.	Tripura	0	0	400	400
23.	Tamil Nadu	2870	8315	8205	19390
24.	Uttar Pradesh	214	14530	11657	26401

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Uttarakhand	457	1134	1010	2601
26.	West Bengal	1348	1077	322	2747
TOTAL:		37428	56339	51272	145039

Glucostrips and glucometers for Diabetes Test Scheme

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

- (a) the details of Glucostrips and Glucometers provided by Government to States during the last three years for the Diabetes Test Scheme for the 30+ people;
- (b) the number of people examined so far by May 31, 2013; and
- (c) the State-wise details of the strips lying unused so far and the expiry date thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) 5.80 crore Glucostrips and 29,000 Glucometers were provided by Government of India to States during the last three years for screening of diabetes among the people of the age of 30+.

(b) 2,14,69,953 people have been examined for diabetes as on May 31, 2013.

(c) The details of remaining glucostrips available with the States as on 08.08.2013 are given in Statement (*See below*). The expiry date varies from August to September, 2013.

Statement

*National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes,
Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke*

State-wise details of glucostrips not yet used As on 08-08-2013

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Glucostrips lying unused
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18,53,186

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2.	Assam	8,35,973
3.	Bihar	8,87,521
4.	Chhattisgarh	8,24,439
5.	Gujarat	6,73,189
6.	Haryana	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1,23,822
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,43,834
9.	Jharkhand	5,01,147
10.	Karnataka	12,67,704
11.	Kerala	7,85,622
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18,38,079
13.	Maharashtra	28,29,976
14.	Sikkim	38,358
15.	Odisha	4,64,487
16.	Punjab	5,79,412
17.	Rajasthan	38,51,080
18.	Uttarakhand	3,24,241
20.	Uttar Pradesh	27,97,414
21.	West Bengal	7,88,338
TOTAL :		2,14,07,822

Skin diseases in Ladakh region

845. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people in Ladakh are suffering from skin diseases due to high altitude environment;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made by the Ministry in that area; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures Government is taking to protect the people of the region?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has informed that people living at a high altitude are exposed to low humidity, high velocity wind, excessive ultraviolet (UV) light and extreme cold temperature which have been reported to cause skin conditions like pigmentation and telangiectasia. Skin disorders due to UV rays, dry skin, and papular urticaria are common in all groups.

No specific study in the area have been undertaken by this Ministry.

Guidelines on mercy killings

846. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any communication from the Law Commission to shape out guidelines on mercy petitions for persons whose life has become painful and hell, and whose survival require essential help from other and also keeping in view that many times such aggrieved families are not in a position to bear huge medical expenses;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has recommended for Government to issue guidelines on mercy petitions;

(d) if so, what action has been taken; and

(e) whether Government intends to take view of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Law Commission had sent 196th Report titled "Medical Treatment to Terminally Ill Patients" (Protection of Patients and Medical Practitioners) in this regard.

The view of the Ministry was conveyed to Ministry of Law & Justice that Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is not in favour of enacting the Bill due to following reasons:

1. Hippocratic oath is against intentional/voluntary killing of the patient.
2. Progression of medical science to relieve pain, suffering, rehabilitation and treatment of so-called incurable diseases will suffer a set back.
3. An individual may wish to die at a certain point of time, his/her wish may not be persistent and only a fleeting desire out of transient depression.
4. Suffering is a State of mind and a perception, which varies from individual to individual and depends on various environmental and social factors.
5. Continuous advancement in medical science has made possible good pain management in patients of cancer and other terminal illnesses. Similarly, rehabilitation helps many spinal injury patients in leading near normal life and withdrawal of life support may not be required.
6. Wish of withdrawal of life support by a mentally ill patient/in depression may be treatable by good psychiatric care.
7. It will be difficult to quantify suffering which may always be subject to changing social pressures and norms.
8. Can doctors claim to have knowledge and experience to say that the disease is incurable and patient is permanently invalid?
9. Defining of bed-ridden and requiring regular assistance is not always medically possible.
10. There might be psychological pressure and trauma to the medical officers who would be required to conduct withdrawal of life support.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated 7.3.2011, dismissing the plea for mercy killings of a Mumbai nurse, Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug, who has been reduced to vegetative State in King Edward Memorial Hospital for past 37 years, laid down comprehensive guidelines to process "passive euthanasia" till Parliament passes a law, while making a clear distinction between

"active euthanasia", which means ending of life of a patient by injecting medication and "passive euthanasia" permitting to withdraw life support to a terminally ill patient.

Thereafter, the matter of mercy killing has been examined further in consultation with Ministry of Law and Justice and it has been held that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has already laid down guidelines in this respect through its judgement delivered in Aruna Ramchandra Shanbaug's case which are to be followed in such cases and should, therefore, be treated as law. There is no proposal under consideration at this stage for making law on this subject.

(e) No, in view of (a) to (d) above.

Mandatory rural service by medical graduates

847. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the funds allocated under this scheme is not properly used specially in rural areas;

(c) if so, whether Government will establish a stronger monitoring system;

(d) whether Government will make it mandatory rural service by medical graduates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A Statement showing allocation and releases under National Rural Health Mission during the last three years is given in enclosed (*See below*).

(b) Some instances of misuse of NRHM funds have been reported in some States. However, it would not be correct to infer that funds allocated under the scheme are not properly used in rural areas. Expenditure under this scheme during the last three years *i.e.* from 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is 98 percent, 97 percent and 99 percent respectively.

(c) The following monitoring mechanisms have already been put in place by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for adherence to financial procedures and proper financial utilization:

- (i) Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;
- (ii) Annual Statutory Audits;
- (iii) Concurrent Audits;
- (iv) Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical financial reviews.

In addition to above, the Ministry had requested the Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) for conducting annual transaction audits of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in all the States from the Financial Year 2011-12 in order to identify the existing gaps, facilitate independent monitoring and timely corrective measures so that a quality and timely audit assessment becomes available to assist the State Governments in undertaking remedial measures and achieving the targets of NRHM.

In order to build financial management capacities in States, the following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry: -

- Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level has been prepared and circulated,
- Detailed operational guidelines on Financial Management under the NRHM;
- E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have been disseminated;
- The Central Plan Scheme Monitoring Scheme (CPSMS) is under implementation for on line monitoring of funds under NRHM.
- The implementation of NRHM in States is reviewed through Common Review Missions (CRMs) and periodical reviews by the Ministry. The deficiencies/shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action.
- Senior officers of the rank of Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary have been visiting the States/UTs to monitor the utilization of allocated funds in the States/UTs.

(d) and (e) The Medical Council of India (MCI), with the previous approval of the Central Government, has amended the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations to make it mandatory that a candidate seeking admission in Post Graduate course should have served in rural area *i.e.* Primary Health Centre, for at least one year.

Statement

*Allocation and release under NRHM Finance Division during
the last three years*

		(Rs. in crore)					
Sl. No.	Programme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	RCH-II	3647.00	3443.80	4012.75	4002.79	4710.51	3805.11
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	4180.74	4153.60	4919.20	4496.39	5854.00	4550.75
3.	Routine Immunization	200.00	178.20	200.00	196.87	225.00	221.70
4.	P.P.I.	485.57	369.88	299.34	301.99	410.69	261.43
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	3365.48	3764.57	3599.37	4753.99	4290.91	5154.40
6.	National Disease Control Programmes						
a.	I.D.S.P.	29.00	32.26	50.00	21.98	48.00	27.02
b.	N.I.D.D.C.P.	7.90	4.83	9.10	23.10	9.70	14.95
c.	N.L.E.P.*	41.10	31.70	42.25	37.14	51.92	28.05
d.	N.P.C.B.*	248.70	184.07	277.50	216.11	273.93	197.98
e.	N.V.B.D.C.P.*	382.76	380.51	482.01	518.00	536.68	266.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f.	R.N.T.C.P.*	335.00	327.70	400.00	392.07	630.65	466.15
GRAND TOTAL:		12923.25	12871.11	14291.52	14960.43	17041.99	14993.62

Note: *Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

The above Releases relate to central Government, grants & do not include State share contribution.

Use of generic names of medicines

848. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from each State Government on International Nonproprietary Name (INN) to use the generic names compulsorily;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the violations made by the doctors and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government has not received such proposals from any State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Focus on treatment of diabetes and CVDs

849. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale behind clubbing various disease control programme for diseases like diabetes and CVDs, Cancer, Blindness, Mental Health etc. under one programme for the control of non-communicable diseases;

(b) the reasons for Government not giving focused attention to the control of diabetes and CVDs at par with the AIDS control programme when the incidence of these diseases is increasing alarmingly;

(c) whether Government would make it compulsory for all commercial establishments selling *mithai* and *namkeen* to keep low sugar and low sodium products along with their normal range of sweets and savouries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government has given focused attention for prevention and control of diseases like Diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases and a specific programme namely National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) was launched in July 2010 with the objective of preventing and controlling common Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) through behavior and life style changes, providing its early diagnosis and management, building capacity at various level and training human resources within the public health setup to cope with the increasing burden of NCDs. From 2013-14 onwards, the interventions upto the district level for prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment under NPCDCS and other NCDs have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM). A flexipool of funds for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) has been created. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments to submit their Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) as per their felt needs, keeping in mind guidelines issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This approach facilitates a holistic view of disease control and also sharing of infrastructure and synergizing efforts at district levels.

(c) and (d) The commercial establishments should comply with the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulation, 2011 and food additives mentioned in Table-II of Appendix-A wherein the standards for sweets and namkeen have been specified.

Unused funds of urban healthcare projects

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

(a) whether an amount of nearly ₹ 5000 crore meant for the urban healthcare projects has not been utilised;

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

(c) the funds allocated to National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) since its inception; and

(d) the funds allocated, utilised and remained unspent during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Planning Commission had approved an outlay of about Rs.4,500 crore for National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, necessary approvals for launching of NUHM could not be obtained during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

NUHM as sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM) has been approved with effect from 1st May, 2013.

Approved outlay (Central share only) for NUHM for Twelfth Five Year Plan period is Rs.15,143 crore. The budget allocation for NUHM for 2013-14 is Rs.1.00 crore.

Vacant post of Pharmacist in CGHS Unani unit

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

(a) when the CGHS Unani Dispensary/Unit, South Avenue, New Delhi was opened;

(b) whether he is aware that there is no Pharmacist/Storekeeper in this Dispensary/Unit because of which the Medical Officers are to share the burden of work of Pharmacist/Storekeeper;

(c) if so, since when the dispensary is functioning without Pharmacist and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The CGHS Unani/unit in the South Avenue dispensary was opened in 1985.

(b) At present, there is no pharmacist/storekeeper posted in the CGHS Unani unit, South Avenue.

(c) and (d) The CGHS Unani unit, South Avenue, New Delhi is functioning without a pharmacist since the retirement of the incumbent in December, 2012. A proposal for filling up the vacant posts of Pharmacists (Unani) was initiated in February, 2012 and accordingly, NOC for the recruitment from Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) was received in December, 2012. However, information on the number of posts to be earmarked for the Physically Challenged candidates has not been received from DoPT. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued for posting of a pharmacist in the CGHS Unani unit, South Avenue.

Babies delivered by caesarian operations

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

(a) the number of pregnant women admitted for delivery in Government and private hospitals in the last three years in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of babies delivered by way of normal delivery and by caesarian operation respectively during the period;

(c) whether Government is aware that private nursing institutes are doing caesarian operations to get more money from patients; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking to curb this practice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the data uploaded by States/UTs on Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal, the number of pregnant women reported to have been admitted for delivery in Government and Accredited Private Hospitals in the last three years in Rajasthan are as under :

Year	Public institutions	Accredited Private institutions
2010-11	9,42,409	2,70,645
2011-12	9,36,530	3,38,733
2012-13	9,77,320	3,60,990

Data with respect to Institutional deliveries in non-accredited private institutions is not maintained in the Central Health Management Information System.

(b) As per the data uploaded by States/UTs on the HMIS portal, the number of babies reported to have been delivered at Institutions through normal delivery and caesarean section are as under :

Year	Normal deliveries	Caesarean deliveries
2010-11	13,09,221	61,898
2011-12	13,34,734	72,366
2012-13	13,51,472	98,734

(c) and (d) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions including those in the private sector. This Act is now applicable in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and the Union Territories.

Legality of common medical admission test

853. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has held the all India common entrance test for medical admissions as illegal and unconstitutional saying it interfered with the rights of private minority and linguistic institutions to admit students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In *Christian Medical College, Vellore vs Union of India & Ors* a three-judge bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by a 2:1 verdict has held that Medical Council of India (MCI) is not empowered to prescribe all India medical entrance tests. The bench said that the MCI notification was in violation of Articles 19, 25, 26, 29 and 30 of the Constitution.

Justice A.R. Dave however rendered a dissenting opinion and has said he did not share the view of Chief Justice Kabir and Justice Sen and held that holding of National Eligibility-Cum-Entrance Examination (NEET) is legal, practical and is the need of the society.

The Government is of the opinion that it would be in the larger interest of the society and students aspiring to study medicine to have NEET. Therefore it has decided to file a review petition against the majority judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on 18.7.2013 in Christian Medical College, Vellore vs Union of India & Ors.

Opening of new Wellness Centre in Delhi

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

- (a) whether a Wellness Centre is coming up in the national capital city, Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this will provide facilities related to alternative medicinal therapy;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is proposed to be operated under PPP mode; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Government is providing medical services to its employees and pensioners in Delhi through the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS). It has a large network of dispensaries (also known as CGHS Wellness Centres) providing medical services and medicines in Allopathic, Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine. It has empanelled large number of private hospitals, diagnostic centres and imaging centres for providing inpatient and other diagnostic facilities to its beneficiaries.

Presently, there is no proposal to add and introduce any new system under CGHS.

Derecognition of medical colleges in NCR by MCI

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Medical Council of India (MCI) has recommended to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to derecognize six medical colleges

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

located in National Capital Region (NCR) on account of acute shortage of faculties and lack of basic facilities;

(b) the names of said medical colleges;

(c) if so, when the recommendation of Medical Council of India was received and by when the decision will be taken thereon; and

(d) whether the status of basic amenities and strength of faculties are checked at the time of giving recognition to the medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The MCI had recommended to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for withdrawal of recognition/letter of permission in respect of following 6 medical colleges in NCR:

1. Santosh Medical College, Ghaziabad
2. Subharati Medical College, Meerut
3. School of Medical Sciences & Research, Greater Noida
4. Saraswathi Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur
5. Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary Medical College, Gurgaon
6. Rama Medical College, Hapur

(c) The recommendation of MCI was received in the month of May, 2013. However, the matter has been referred back to Board of Governors for re-examination on 4.06.2013.

(d) Medical colleges are recognized as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 and the Regulations made thereunder. For this purpose, the Medical Council of India (MCI) inspects the medical colleges to assess the standards of examination and facilities available at the college as per the minimum standard requirement as prescribed in Medical Council of India Regulation, 1999. Based on the recommendations of the Council, the Central Government recognizes and notifies particular medical qualification being awarded to the students of that medical college under Section 11(2) of IMC Act, 1956.

High treatment cost for hemophilia patients

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

(a) whether it is a fact that treatment still remains out of reach for over one lakh hemophilia patients in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether it is also a fact that majority of them face problems in accessing treatment which is beyond their pocket;

(d) if so, whether Government has any plan to come to their rescue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No nation-wide survey or scientific estimation of prevalence of hemophilia has been done in India.

(d) and (e) Health being a State subject diagnosis and management of this disease are handled by States.

However, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakrama (RSBK) recently launched under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) provides early detection and treatment of hemophilia. State Governments can submit proposals for treatment of hemophilia cases in their respective Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) for consideration of central assistance.

Diagnosis and treatment facilities for hemophilia disease are also available in Central Government Hospitals like Lady Hardinge Medical College, Smt. Sucheta Kripalini Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi and JIPMER, Puducherry.

Curb on spurious drugs supply

857. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the supply of fake/spurious drugs in many Government hospitals and even in open markets all over the country as well as per a recent report in J & K hospitals;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government;

(c) whether any culprits have been punished so far in fake drugs matters in any part of the country;

(d) whether Government has any plan to upgrade drug testing labs all over the country to check supply of fake drugs;

(e) if so, the budget fixed for the same; and

(f) the number of drug testing labs presently functioning all over the country, State-wise/place-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There are no reports of large scale sale/availability of spurious/adulterated drugs in the country. Only some isolated cases have been reported including one recent case in Jammu & Kashmir. Appropriate action is taken in all such cases by the concerned enforcement agencies as per the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder. A Statement showing action taken in such cases during 2011-12 and 2012-13 as per the feedback available from the States/UTs is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Yes. Rs. 1800 crore for the Central drug regulatory system and Rs. 1200 crore for strengthening States' drug regulatory system, including for upgrading/strengthening existing drug testing laboratories and establishing new laboratories, have been earmarked, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(f) The details of the Government Drug Testing Laboratories in the Country are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

No. of drugs samples tested, No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality, No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated, No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs, No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided, No. of persons arrested during 2011-12 and 2012-13 as per the feed back available from the States.

Year	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested
2011-12	48082	2186	133	211	16	141
2012-13	57351	2327	70	212	6	107

Statement-II

A. Central Government Drug Testing Laboratories

Sl.No.	Name
1.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata.
2.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Mumbai.
3.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chennai.
4.	Central Drugs Testing Laboratory, Hyderabad.
5.	Central Drugs Laboratory, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
6.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Guwahati, Assam.
7.	Regional Drugs Testing Laboratory, Chandigarh.
8.	National Institute of Biologicals, Noida.

B. Government Drug Testing Laboratories set UP by States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Drug Testing laboratories
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	1
4.	Delhi	1
5.	Goa	1
6.	Gujarat	1
7.	Haryana	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2

1	2	3
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Karnataka	3
12.	Kerala	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1
14.	Maharashtra	2
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Odisha	2
17.	Pondicherry	1
18.	Punjab	1
19.	Rajasthan	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	2
21.	Tripura	1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1
23.	Uttarakhand	1
24.	West Bengal	1
TOTAL :		31

Funds allocated to MP under NRHM

‡858. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years through NRHM which comes under the Ministry, year-wise;

(b) the amount spent, purpose-wise thereof; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if no amount has been spent, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) A Statement showing funds provided and amount spent, programme-wise to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years by this Ministry under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is given in enclosed (*See below*).

Statement

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

NRHM Finance Division

Statement showing the Allocation and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission for the F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2012-13 - Madhya Pradesh

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Funds provided by Government of India	Amt. Spent**	Funds provided by Government of India	Amt. Spent**	Funds provided by Government of India	Amt. Spent**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	RCH-II	271.34	396.10	329.40	369.36	216.33	466.07
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	219.86	245.88	270.38	195.97	268.78	295.84
3.	Routine Immunization	12.34	17.33	23.72	16.80	14.11	43.97
4.	P.P.I.	15.00	13.27	14.93	2.51	15.72	21.32
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	220.27	251.72	237.21	309.80	382.44	286.10
6. National Disease Control Programmes							
a.	I.D.S.P.	1.98	2.44	0.88	2.32	1.21	1.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b.	N.I.D.D.C.P.	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
c.	N.L.E.P.*	1.57	1.36	1.53	1.61	1.95	1.19
d.	N.P.C.B.*	10.00	36.33	19.77	18.24	18.16	0.00
e.	N.V.B.D.C.P.*	18.25	15.64	39.20	32.02	9.28	13.41
f.	R.N.T.C.P.*	13.80	16.73	22.20	20.23	18.11	12.13
GRAND TOTAL:		784.40	996.80	959.47	968.86	946.08	1141.47

Note- *Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

**The amount spent includes expenditure against funds provided by Central Government, State Government and unspent balance at the beginning of the year.

Detection of TB cases

859. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the last five years Government had managed to keep the TB detection rate at 70 per cent and was hoping to increase it to 80 per cent through various initiatives undertaken in the past years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that undiagnosed and mistreated cases continue to drive the epidemic in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The cases detection rate for New Sputum Positive (NSP) Cases of TB from 2008-12 is 71, 70, 70, 70 and 67 per cent respectively.

The Programme continuously strives to increase the case detection rate of TB cases including NSP cases.

(c) and (d) The undiagnosed and mistreated cases continue to be the prime source of transmission of this disease globally including India.

Rising cases of acute respiratory ailments

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

(a) whether Government is aware that deaths from acute respiratory ailments are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the estimated number of cases of acute respiratory ailments and attributable deaths reported in the country during each of the last three years and in the first quarter of the current year, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the data collated by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Directorate General of Health Services, the year wise details of deaths due to acute respiratory infections are as under:

Year	Male	Female	Total
2009	1860	1183	3043
2010	1744	1053	2797
2011	1586	906	2492
2012	2720	1435	4155
2013 (available data upto June, 2013)	811	410	1221

(c) The State/Union Territory-wise details of cases and deaths is are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project of Directorate General of Health Services, the districts and States have been strengthened by providing additional manpower, training of identified Rapid Response Team (RRT) members for

outbreak investigations, strengthening of laboratories for detection of epidemic prone diseases including acute respiratory infections, Information Communication Technology equipment for data entry, analysis and data transfer and provision of funds for operationalization.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India has taken essential steps as a part of preparedness for acute respiratory infections due to influenza like viruses. The measures are as follows:

- All guidelines have been updated and guidelines for newer respiratory pathogens like H7N9 and MERSCoV have also been developed.
- All essential logistics (Tamiflu, N95 mask, triple layered mask, PPE and reagents) have been provided to all the States/labs.
- All the 12 labs under the IDSP influenza network are carrying out influenza surveillance and testing samples for Influenza like illness as well as for severe acute respiratory infection as per the surveillance plan.
- The situation is being monitored regularly by Joint Monitoring Group.

Statement

State-wise cases and deaths due to ARI during 2009 to 2013

State/UT	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013*		Reference period upto
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	2918767	535	3117568	275	3089290	236	3077530	501	1113935	150	Apr-13
Arunachal Pradesh	45656	13	35804	4	48602	9	57088	7	NR	NR	NR
Assam	555178	3	56547	0	314824	0	217805	481	NR	NR	NR
Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	87486	0	1558212	10	700289	7	Jun-13
Chhattisgarh	266555	30	107827	7	155743	18	279103	39	98779	11	Jun-13
Goa	80307	3	71344	8	61029	6	53843	1	20682	0	May-13
Gujarat	521084	2	603281	0	604076	0	832190	8	408071	23	Jun-13
Haryana	1191035	76	1043021	65	1275035	48	1212678	36	462257	22	Jun-13
Himachal Pradesh	1480308	165	1364166	188	1484149	154	1484315	136	396684	45	Mar-13
Jammu and Kashmir	352380	0	477673	1	528409	6	634378	3	392910	0	Jun-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jharkhand	89151	4	96775	0	205496	5	235447	63	70737	36	Jun-13
Karnataka	2160932	197	1593903	200	1629997	182	1501726	329	376234	88	Apr-13
Kerala	6661458	180	6035129	122	5034506	128	5685603	47	2947572	41	Jun-13
Madhya Pradesh	865777	263	578177	238	578783	182	902708	313	359465	152	Jun-13
Maharashtra	1067692	175	796617	88	571947	28	690695	5	257434	1	Jun-13
Manipur	20938	6	19172	15	25441	55	39479	51	8891	10	Apr-13
Meghalaya	312102	5	318124	0	295146	5	310278	4	117555	1	Apr-13
Mizoram	41078	16	25665	18	26817	33	26789	40	13164	10	May-13
Nagaland	55927	0	64220	0	48566	0	36344	7	8624	3	May-13
Odisha	1033255	109	1354442	188	1372208	269	1598711	293	372404	85	May-13
Punjab	535351	29	642862	15	656544	10	645612	11	360818	4	Jun-13
Rajasthan	831379	72	823014	32	1089640	62	2001465	208	878274	24	Jun-13
Sikkim	84808	13	106815	9	92736	12	111771	7	28418	3	Apr-13
Tamil Nadu	2911689	9	2430169	242	2410214	22	2737294	21	865174	0	Jun-13
Tripura	247348	58	177411	188	160438	135	159949	131	49777	54	Apr-13
Uttarakhand	170360	78	132998	92	130283	56	205,681	94	55847	42	Apr-13

Uttar Pradesh	919140	180	963261	166	1183992	196	1552436	226	631047	88	Jun-13
West Bengal	1806349	709	1980448	451	1991660	528	2550319	755	677158	232	May-13
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49781	4	66991	3	69151	3	77320	5	14330	0	Mar-13
Chandigarh	11840	22	NR	NR	49649	0	35346	0	37315	0	May-13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	144229	0	112471	0	104447	0	92668	0	43912	0	Jun-13
Daman and Diu	30307	0	48839	0	42350	0	39872	4	15131	5	May-13
Delhi	200631	76	248463	182	198541	102	290841	232	136938	77	May-13
Lakshadweep	34044	2	17263	0	28129	0	45656	0	16825	0	May-13
Puducherry	543510	9	628686	0	654884	2	703476	87	286498	7	May-13
Total	28240346	3043	26140046	2797	26300208	2492	31684628	4155	12223149	1221	

Source : National Health Profile bought out by CBHI, DGHS.

Notes: 1. * Data for the year 2013 are strictly provisional

2. NR Means "Not Reported".

Data for only a few district-

2010: Arunachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

2011: Bihar

State-of-the-art mental hospitals

861. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there are no infrastructure to tackle mentally ill patients in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government considers, setting up state-of-the-art hospitals to treat mentally ill patients;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has allocated any funds for the said purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the purpose; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are 3 Centrally run mental health institutes, 40 State run mental hospitals and 381 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (176 in Government and 205 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness.

(b) to (g) The Government has provided support for upgradation of psychiatry wing of 88 Government Medical Colleges and modernization of 29 State run Mental Hospitals in the country during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans. Further, support has also been provided for establishment of 11 Centres of Excellence and 27 PG Departments in mental health specialties viz. Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Nursing and Psychiatric Social Work during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The details of funds released are given in Statement (See below).

Statement

*A. Grant-in-aid released under National Mental Health Programme for upgradation of
Medical Colleges*

Sl.No.	States	Year	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005-06	Kurnool Medical College	47,00,000/-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	42,50,000/-
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	SVRRG General Hospital, Tirupati, Chittoor	19,40,000/-
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	8,81,000/-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	30,00,000/-
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2006-07	General Hospital, Naharlagun	18,00,000/-
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	General Hospital, Pasighat	50,00,000/-
8.	Assam	2005-06	Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh	50,00,000/-
9.	Assam	2005-06	Guwahati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	50,00,000/-
10.	Assam	2006-07	Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar	34,00,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Chhattisgarh	2004-05	J.N.M. Government College Raipur	47,00,000/-
12.	Chhattisgarh	2004-05	Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, Bilaspur	47,00,000/-
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2009-10	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,00,000/-
14.	Gujarat	2005-06	Government Medical College, Surat	47,00,000/-
15.	Gujarat	2006-07	Government Medical College, Kalanala/Bhavnagar	8,10,000/-
16.	Gujarat	2006-07	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	44,00,000/-
17.	Gujarat	2006-07	Medical College, Baroda.	49,99,000/-
18.	Gujarat	2006-07	Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot.	49,99,000/-
19.	Gujarat	2006-07	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.	14,10,000/-
20.	Gujarat	2008-09	Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education and Research (SMIMER), Surat	20,33,000/-
21.	Gujarat	2008-09	Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	50,00,000/-

22.	Haryana	2005-06	Government Medical College, Rohtak	50,00,000/-
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	2005-06	Principal, Government. Medical College, Jammu	43,00,000/-
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	2006-07	SKIMS Medical College, Bemina, Srinager	50,00,000/-
25.	Karnataka	2005-06	Karnataka Institute of Medical Services, Hubli	49,00,000/-
26.	Karnataka	2006-07	Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	34,50,000/-
27.	Karnataka	2006-07	Government Medical College, Bellary	48,35,000/-
28.	Karnataka	2006-07	Mysore Medical College, Mysore	46,25,000/-
29.	Kerala	2004-05	Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	47,62,100/-
30.	Kerala	2004-05	Government Medical College, Thrissur	44,66,000/-
31.	Kerala	2004-05	Government. Medical College, Kozhikode	38,80,495/-
32.	Kerala	2006-07	T.D. Medical College, Alapuzha.	30,68,000/-
33.	Kerala	2007-08	Government Medical College, Kottayam	45,20,000/-
34.	Madhya Pradesh	2005-06	NSCB, Medical College, Jabalpur	50,00,000/-
35.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	M.G.M. Medical College, Indore	38,00,000/-
36.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Government Medical College, Latur	32,95,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Government Medical College, Nanded	32,95,000/-
38.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Vasantao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal	32,95,000/-
39.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Government Medical College, Kolhapur	32,95,000/-
40.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur	32,95,000/-
41.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Government Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
42.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
43.	Maharashtra	2006-07	B.J. Medical College, Pune	32,95,000/-
44.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Grant Medical College, Mumbai	32,95,000/-
45.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Miraj Medical College, Sangli	32,95,000/-
46.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Government Medical College, Akola	32,95,000/-
47.	Maharashtra	2006-07	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	32,95,000/-
48.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Rajiv Gandhi Medical College and Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	47,06,000/-
49.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Topiwala Nair Medical College, Mumbai	17,05,000/-

50.	Manipur	2005-06	J.N. Hospital, Porampat, Imphal	50,00,000/-
51.	Meghalaya	2007-08	Civil Hospital, Tura	46,38,000/-
52.	Meghalaya	2007-08	Civil Hospital, Jowai	46,38,000/-
53.	Nagaland	2005-06	Naga Hospital, Kohima	36,28,000/-
54.	Odisha	2009-10	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla	50,00,000/-
55.	Punjab	2006-07	Government Medical College, Amritsar	44,00,000/-
56.	Punjab	2006-07	Government Medical College, Patiala	44,00,000/-
57.	Punjab	2006-07	GGs Government Medical College, Faridkot	44,00,000/-
58.	Rajasthan	2007-08	R.T.N. Medical College, Udaipur	47,50,000/-
59.	Rajasthan	2008-09	Government Medical College, Kota,	50,00,000/-
60.	Rajasthan	2008-09	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	50,00,000/-
61.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Madras Medical College, Chennai	24,97.500/-
62.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Stanley Medical College, Chennai	22,42.500/-
63.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	25,00,000/-
64.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Chengalpatu Medical College, Chengalpattu	24,50,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
65.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	24,50,000/-
66.	Tamil Nadu	2004-05	Madurai Medical College, Madurai	25,00,000/-
67.	Tamil Nadu	2005-06	Mohan Kumarmangalam Medical College, Salem	48,00,000/-
68.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Coimbatore Government Medical College, Coimbatore	48,00,000/-
69.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	K.A.P. Vishwanathan Government Medical College, Tiruchirapalli	48,00,000/-
70.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	48,00,000/-
71.	Tamil Nadu	2006-07	Government Medical College, Toothukudi (Tuticorin)	48,00,000/-
72.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Kanyakumari Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil	43,50,000/-
73.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	Government Medical College, Theni	43,50,000/-
74.	Tamil Nadu	2008-09	IRT Perundurai Medical College, Erode	43,00,000/-
75.	Tripura	2006-07	Agartala Government Medical College and GBP Hospital, Agartala	50,00,000/-

76.	Uttar Pradesh	2005-06	MLN Medical College, Allahabad	44,00,000/-
77.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	K.G.'s Medical College, Lucknow	45,00,000/-
78.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	35,00,000/-
79.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07'	M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi	39,00,000/-
80.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut	11,60,000/-
81.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	S.N. Medical College, Agra	38,00,000/-
82.	Uttar Pradesh	2008-09	Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	44,00,000/-
83.	West Bengal	2005-06	Sammilani Medical College, Bankura	50,00,000/-
84.	West Bengal	2006-07	Medical College, Kolkata	42,97,000/-
85.	West Bengal	2006-07	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	50,00,000/-
86.	West Bengal	2006-07	Chittaranjan Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-
87.	West Bengal	2006-07	NRS Medical College, Siliguri	50,00,000/-
88.	West Bengal	2006-07	R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-

*B. Grant-in-aid provided to Government Mental Hospitals under National Mental Health Programme
for their Modernization*

Sl.No.	States	Year	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005-06	Institution of Mental Health, Hyderabad	2,71,00,000/-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2006-07	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Visakhapatnam.	3,00,00,000/-
3.	Assam	2005-06	Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute, Tejpur (Central Government Institute)	3,00,00,000/-
4.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad	76,64,000/-
5.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Vadodara	2,99,50,000/-
6.	Gujarat	2005-06	Hospital for Mental Health, Jamnagar	82,28,000/-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2007-08	Govt. Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Srinagar.	2,50,00,000/-
8.	Jharkhand	2004-05	Ranchi Institute of Neuro Psychiatry and allied sciences, Ranchi	2,45,00,000/-
9.	Karnataka	2006-07	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwad.	3,00,00,000/-
10.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode	2,85,00,000/-
11.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Thrissur	1,10,00,000/-
12.	Kerala	2005-06	Mental Health Centre, Trivandrum	2,50,00,000/-

13.	Madhya Pradesh	2005-06	Gwalior Mansik Arogyasala, Gwalior	2,13,00,000/-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Indore	2,99,75,000/-
15.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Yervada/Pune	2,71,00,000/-
16.	Maharashtra	2005-06	Regional Mental Hospital, Thane	2,49,50,000/-
17.	Maharashtra	2005-06.	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur	2 89,00,000/-
18.	Maharashtra	2008-09	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri,	2,84,00,000/-
19.	Meghalaya	2008-09	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-
20.	Nagaland	2007-08	Mental Hospital, Kohima	1,60.00,000/-
21.	Odisha	2005-06	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	1,51,00,000/-
22.	Rajasthan	2007-08	Psychiatric Centre, Jaipur	2,60,50,000/-
23.	Tamil Nadu	2005-06	Mental Health Institution, Kilpauk	2,69,00,000/-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2005-06	Mental Hospital Bareilly	2,33.32,000/-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra.	3,00,00,000/-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07	Mental Hospital, Varanasi	3,00,00,000/-
27.	West Bengal	2005-06	Pavlov Mental Hospital, Kolkata	94,40,000/-
28.	West Bengal	2005-06	Berhampore Mental Hospital, Murshidabad	2,94,80,000/-
29.	West Bengal	2005-06	Institute of Mental Health Care, Purulia	1.00,00,000/-

C. Manpower Development Schemes

Scheme - A : Centres of Excellence

Sl.No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	Amount Released
1.	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 28,81,00,000/-
2.	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 18,59,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat, Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 26,36,38,788/-
4.	Institute of Psychiatry - Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 18,59,00,000/-
5.	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
6.	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 28,84,00,000/-
7.	Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 18,59,00,000/-
8.	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 27,78,00,000/-
9.	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 28,84,00,000/-
10.	IHBAS, Shahdra, Delhi	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
11.	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
Total		Rs. 236,96,38,788/-

Scheme - B : Strengthening PG Departments

Sl.No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/- (For Psychiatric Nursing)

1	2	3
2.	Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat	Rs. 47,12,000/- (For Clinical Psychology)
3.	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical, Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
4.	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Ranchi,	Rs. 1,21,00,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical. Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 1,65,16,000/- (For Psychiatric Social Work, Clinical Psycho and Psy Nursing)
6.	S.P. Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
7.	R.N.T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/- (For Psychiatry)
8.	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/- (For Psychiatry and Psychiatric Nursing)
9.	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)

1	2	3
10.	Government Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/- (For Psychiatry, Clinical Psychology, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatric Nursing)
11.	NIMHANS, Bangalore	87,12,000/- (For faculty support for 1 unit each of Clinical Psychology and Psychiatric Social Work)
TOTAL:		Rs. 11,81,74,000/-

Allocation of funds for NUHM

†862. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to allocate ` 22,507 crore under the head of National Urban Health Mission (NUHM);

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that it would be compulsory for the State Governments to contribute in this fund;

(c) if so, the percentage of States contribution thereof; and

(d) the amount out of this fund proposed to be spent under the above scheme during the year 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (A) to (c) National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) has been approved by the Cabinet on 1st May, 2013 as a sub-mission of the National Health Mission (NHM) with an estimated cost of Rs. 22,507 crores, including State share. The centre-State funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the States except North-Eastern States including Sikkim and other special category States of Jammu and Kashmir,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for whom the centre-State funding pattern will be 90:10.

- (d) Approved outlay for NUHM for 2013-14 is Rs. 1.00 crore.

Sale of spurious drugs

†863. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding sale of large quantities of adulterated spurious drugs in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases of sale of adulterated spurious drugs detected in various parts of the country especially in the National Capital, Delhi during the last two years, the date-wise details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to prevent the sale of spurious adulterated drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There are no reports of sale of large quantities of adulterated/spurious drugs in the country. Apart from the continuous vigil by the inspectorate staff of the drug control department of State Governments as per the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder, the Central Government has also taken the following specific steps to prevent the trade in spurious/adulterated drugs:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008. Under this Act very stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs were provided. Certain offences were made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers/State Government for implementation. The guidelines are available on the web site of CDSCO (www.cdscsco.nic.in).
3. Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO (www.cdscsco.nic.in).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Deaths from TB

864. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 2010, 3,60,000 patients died from TB which is about 1,000 deaths per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government plans to target reaching the unreached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the WHO estimates, 320,000 TB patients died during 2010.

As per WHO Global TB Report 2012, the estimated death rate per 100,000 populations due to TB has declined from 38 in 1990 to 27 in 2010 and further down to 24 in 2011. The absolute number of estimated TB deaths is high due to large population.

(c) Yes.

(d) To reach the unreached, the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has envisaged following strategies during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

- Strengthening and improving the quality of basic Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) services and aligning with health system under NRHM.
- Expanding efforts to engage all care providers
- Strengthening and provision of quality care to the vulnerable groups including slum dwellers, tribal population etc.
- Expanding diagnosis and treatment of drug resistant TB
- Improving communication, outreach, and social mobilization

- Promoting research for development and implementation of improved tools and strategies

Monitoring of unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers

865. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of a large number of unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medical shops being run in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) the number of unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medical shops detected/identified by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in the country along with action taken or proposed against them during the last three years, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed by Government to strengthen the monitoring mechanism to keep an eye on the functioning of such unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medical shops?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Government has not received any report with regard to a large number of unregistered pharmaceutical manufacturers and medical shops being run in the country. Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules made thereunder, the licensing authorities and drug control authorities of State/UT Government monitors the domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers and retailers. Strengthening of the drug control mechanism in the country is a continuous and ongoing process.

Health hazards from emission in coal-fired power plants

866. 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 a recent study which states that emissions from coal-fired power plants are responsible for a large mortality and morbidity burden on human health;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Government is aware of the report titled "Coal kills - An assessment of death and disease caused by India's dirtiest energy source" which was jointly published by Conservation Action Trust (a non-profit organization), Urban emission (air pollution research firm) and Greenpeace India in Dec., 2012. The report shows that in 2011-2012, emission from Indian coal plants resulted in 80,000 to 1,15,000 premature deaths and more than 20 million asthma cases from exposure to air pollution. The study quantified additional health impacts such as large number of cases of heart attacks, emergency room visits, hospital admission and lost workdays caused by coal based emissions. The study estimates that monetary cost associated with these health impacts exceeds Rs. 16,000 to 23,000 crores per year.

Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that Ministry of Power has constituted a Standing Committee on occupational health and safety of workers of thermal power plants. The committee has members from various stake holders. On the recommendations of the standing committee a task force was constituted which has submitted its report on 06/08/2013.

(c) Considering the impact of the emissions on the environment including human health, the central Pollution Control Board under Ministry of Environment and Forest has informed that following steps have been taken to prevent/minimize emissions from thermal power plants:

1. Developed emission and effluent standards for control of air & water pollution
2. To minimize dust generation, power plant have been directed to use beneficiated coal not having ash content more than 34% (low ash coal).
3. In order to mitigate problems related to flyash disposal such as land degradation, fugitive dust emission from ash ponds, flyash utilization has been made mandatory since September 14, 1999.
4. Emphasis is giving to cleaner coal technology (like supercritical, Circulating fluidized Bed Combustion) while granting environmental clearance to new coal based thermal power plants.

5. Asking thermal power plants to install pollution control systems for control of SO₂ emission on case to case basis wherever need is felt based on ambient air quality and sensitivity of area.
6. National Ambient Air Quality standards have been notified which are to be met by applying suitable control measures by the all air polluting industries including thermal power plants.

National Urban Health Mission

867. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) in the country;
- (b) the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the scheme would cover a total of 430 cities which have a population of above one lakh; and
- (d) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) has been approved by the Cabinet on 1st May, 2013 as a sub-mission of the National Health Mission (NHM) with an estimated cost of Rs.22,507 crores, including State share.

NUHM would cover all State capitals, all district headquarters and other cities/towns with a population of more than 50000.

The centre-State funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the States except North-Eastern States including Sikkim and other special category States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for whom the centre-State funding pattern will be 90:10.

The State wise allocation in a year will depend upon the actual availability of fund during that year.

Deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis

868. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether thousands of children have died due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the current year;

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

(c) the details of steps Government has taken in this regard during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. No deaths have been reported from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the current year.

(c) The prevention and control of JE is dealt under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The Government, in October, 2012, approved a Programme for prevention and control of Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/AES) for 60 priority districts in 5 identified States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam & Tamil Nadu). A Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (HFW) has been constituted for monitoring and supervision of the measures for implementation of interventions/activities under the said Programme.

The prevention and control strategy includes JE vaccination of children in campaign mode as well as routine immunization, disease surveillance through sentinel sites, early case detection and proper case management, integrated vector control and behaviour change communication. The strategy is primarily implemented by the State Governments. However, the Government of India provides technical support and supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds and commodities as per the requirements of the States reflected in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

National Health Entitlement Card

869. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to provide free health care to all, Government proposes to issue National Health Entitlement Card (NHEC) to every citizen which will guarantee access to a package of essential primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare;

(b) if so, the details of modalities worked out in this regard;

(c) whether the spending by Government on healthcare is minimum in comparison to developed/developing countries; and

(d) if so, whether the view of health experts have been taken note of and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the World Health Statistics 2013 published by World Health Organization (WHO), General Government expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product in 2010 for India is 1.04% as compared to some selected developed/developing countries e.g. Brazil (4.23%), Russia (3.8%), China (2.7%), South Africa (4.05%), Canada (8.11), Japan (7.39), United Kingdom (7.99) and United States of America (8.48 %).

The Report of the High Level Expert Group on Universal Health Coverage has been a resource input for defining a comprehensive strategy for health for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The projections for the Twelfth Plan envisage increasing total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health from 1.04 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan period.

Controlling TB infections

†870. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is aware that a number of TB patients in the country has assumed alarming proportions and consequent upon this, the disease claims one life every two minutes;

(b) whether it is a fact that maximum number of TB patients in the world are found in India; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check this fatal disease and to what extent Government has been successful in its bid during the past few years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The prevalence of TB cases in the country is showing a declining trend. The estimated prevalence of TB has been brought down from 465/Lakh population 1990 to 249/lakh population in 2011 as per the WHO global report 2012.

(b) So far as the prevalence rate is concerned India is placed 14th among the 22 High Burden Countries in the world as per the WHO 'Global Tuberculosis Report 2012'. However, due to the large population of the country the same translate into a large number of cases.

(c) The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS), which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented in the entire country.

Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy 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 centres (DOT centres) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible. All government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC), 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.

Inadequate drug testing laboratories

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Drug Testing Laboratories are inadequate in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that thousands of drug samples, collected by the drug inspectors from all over the country are not being tested on time and are lying with the labs for several months; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The existing Central and States' drug testing laboratories require to be upgraded to meet the increasing testing requirements of the country. There are, however, no reports of unusual delays in testing of drugs. Upgradation and strengthening of drug testing laboratories is a continuous and ongoing process.

Access to drugs for poor communities

872. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that drug access for poor communities in the country has not improved;

(b) if so, the details thereof comparatively in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period, State-wise, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the funds allocated and spent, year-wise, for the said period; and

(d) the steps being taken to address these concerns in coordination with State Governments?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) 'Health' is a State subject. States have their own allocations/distribution of funds for access of people to drugs. So far as the Central Government is concerned, in order to ensure access of the poor community to drugs, the States/UTs are provided funds each year under NRHM. The details of funds approved to the States/UTs in the last three years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) and current year of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2013-14) is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Allocation for Drugs under NRHM (2010-13)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	187.01	104.26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1641.6	336.08	582.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	59.43	15646.02	6560.23
4.	Assam	9817	4674.28	15354.65	6266.496
5.	Bihar	5895	6512.85	9552.72	100.94
6.	Chandigarh	31	43.88	109.4	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1083	680	893.02	3175.18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	15.98	72.11	42.08
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	14.9	6.78
10.	Delhi	2.8	215.91	1737.46	3556.38
11.	Goa	49	84	196.56	8239.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Gujarat		1873	183	2479.45	3277.13
13. Haryana		2378	1500	2264.57	2858.68
14. Himachal Pradesh		989	827.5	489.1	1312.95
15. Jammu and Kashmir		343	566.13	1075.705	5060.04
16. Jharkhand		279	906.73	3604.52	3849.48
17. Karnataka		1298	806.75	5777.41	7569.69
18. Kerala		1307	0	3121.92	1160.27
19. Lakshadweep		1	24	2.8	508.28
20. Madhya Pradesh		1971	747.36	8039.77	5425.78
21. Maharashtra		0	1846.72	19241.1	8095.52
22. Manipur		357	0	409.41	242.09
23. Meghalaya		396	992.2	826.07	406.8
24. Mizoram		388	300	522.66	432.15
25. Nagaland		597	249.85	805.82	0
26. Odisha		535	1288.26	5490.89	2065.24
27. Puducherry		65	36	870.62	334.45
28. Punjab		1028	2592.3	4787.87	2526.59
29. Rajasthan		1541	55.88	5067.03	12338.74
30. Sikkim		145	3789.503	224.79	105.7
31. Tamil Nadu		7357	2869.81	7504.2	8488.21
32. Tripura		392	375.47	636.35	438.29
33. Uttar Pradesh		3764	1804.67	20144.15	14956.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
34. Uttarakhand		4	572.7	664.88	801.25
35. West Bengal		2341	3256.55	15888.04	12617
GRAND TOTAL		46254.8	39519.313	154039.05	123505.346

Japanese Encephalitis

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

(a) the number of people who were infected with Japanese Encephalitis (JE) during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the availability and coverage of vaccine against JE, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent this disease in the affected districts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of cases of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) reported during last three years, year-wise and State-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of the present availability of vaccine against JE is at Statement-II (*See below*) and coverage of vaccine under routine immunization is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The prevention and control of JE is dealt under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The Government, in October, 2012, approved a Programme for prevention and control of JE/AES for 60 priority districts in 5 identified States (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam and Tamil Nadu). A Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (HFW) has been constituted for monitoring and supervision of the measures for implementation of interventions/activities under the said Programme.

The prevention and control strategy includes JE vaccination of children in campaign mode as well as routine immunization, disease surveillance through sentinel sites, early case detection and proper case management, integrated vector control

and behaviour change communication. The strategy is primarily implemented by the State Governments. However, the Government of India provides technical support and supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds and commodities as per the requirements of the States reflected in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

Statement-I

*The number of reported cases of Japanese Encephalitis during
the last three years*

Sl. No.	Affected States/UTs	JE Cases		
		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	4	3
2.	Assam	142	489	463
3.	Bihar	-	145	8
4.	Delhi	0	9	0
5.	Goa	9	1	9
6.	Haryana	1	12	3
7.	Jharkhand	2	101	1
8.	Karnataka	3	23	1
9.	Kerala	0	37	2
10.	Maharashtra	0	6	3
11.	Manipur	45	9	0
12.	Nagaland	2	29	0
13.	Punjab	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	11	24	25

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Uttarakhand	7	0	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	325	224	139
17.	West Bengal	1	101	87
GRAND TOTAL :		555	1214	745

Statement-II

State-wise Availability of JE Vaccine as on 01.08.2013

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Qty. in lakh closes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07
3.	Assam	3.50
4.	Bihar	3.20
5.	Goa	0.04
6.	Haryana	0.05
7.	Jharkhand	0.95
8.	Karnataka	5.66
9.	Kerala	0.50
10.	Maharashtra	1.50
11.	Manipur	0.17
12.	Nagaland	0.03
13.	Tamil Nadu	1.41
14.	Uttar Pradesh	11.21

1	2	3
15.	Uttarakhand	0.09
16.	West Bengal	6.05
TOTAL :		34.63

Statement-III

JE vaccine routine coverage districts

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	Name of districts
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	Adilabad, Krishna, Kurnool, Medak, Nellore, Warrangal, Khammam, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Lohit
3.	Assam	11	Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Golaghat, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Kamrup R, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Udalguri, Nagaon
4.	Bihar	6	Gaya, Muzaffarpur, West Champaran, Nawada, Siwan, Gopalganj
5.	Goa	2	North Goa, South Goa
6.	Haryana	6	Ambala, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Yamunanagar
7.	Karnataka *	8	Bellary, Bijapur, Chikkaballapur, Dharwad, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur
8.	Kerala	2	Alappuzha, Thiruvananthapuram
9.	Maharashtra	8	Amravati+Amravati MC, Bhandara, Bid, Gadchiroli, Latur, Nagpur, Washim, Yavatmal

1	2	3	4
10.	Manipur	5	Imphal East, Imphal West, Thoubal, Bishnupur, Chandel
11.	Nagaland	2	Dimapur, Mokongchung
12.	Tamil Nadu *	10	Cuddalore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar, Tiruchirapalli, Tiruvarur, Madurai, Perambalur, Thanjavur, Thiruvannamalai, Chayyar
13.	Uttar Pradesh *	36	Lakhimpur Kheri, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharth Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Balrampur, Barabanki, Bahraich, Gonda, Mau, Rai Bareilly, Sharanpur, Shravasti, Sitapur, Basti, Azamgarh, Ballia, Bareilly, Faizabad, Hardoi, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Sultanpur, Unnao, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Kanpur Nagar, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, CSM Nagar, Prabudh Nagar
14.	Uttarakhand	1	Udham Singh Nagar
15.	West Bengal	5	Bardhaman, Birbhum, Haora, Hooghly, Medinipur West
TOTAL :		113	

* Karnataka - District Kolar has been split into two districts namely Chikballapur and Kolar.

* Tamil Nadu - District Thiruvannamalai has been split into two districts namely Thiruvannamalai & Chayyar.

* UP - Sultanpur, Rai Bareilly and Muzaffar Nagar has been split into five districts namely Sultanpur, Rai Bareilly CSM Nagar, Prabudh Nagar and Muzaffar Nagar.

Hospital beds in India

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

- (a) the total number of hospital beds in India, State-wise, at present;
- (b) the ratio of population per hospital bed, State-wise, at present;
- (c) whether this ratio is satisfactory when compared to international norm;
- (d) the details of population per hospital bed in developed countries like USA and European nations; and
- (e) the steps being taken to improve this ratio?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As per the provisional data compiled by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), there are 13,76,013 beds available in Government hospitals including CHCs in rural and urban areas in the Country. The details of the total number of hospitals and beds available and average population served per Government Hospital bed are given in Statement (*See below*).

There is no global norm for the density of hospital beds in relation to total population.

Government of India has approved following projects for three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi:

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	No. of additional beds
1.	Phase I of Redevelopment of Safdurjung Hospital	1307
2.	Phase I of Redevelopment of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Associated Hospitals	570
3.	Emergency Care Hospital, Dt. RML Hospital	287

Since Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to make efforts for increasing the bed strength in the Hospitals under their jurisdiction in accordance with requirement and fund availability. The Government of India provides assistance to the State Governments in their efforts for expansion and upgradation of infrastructure including increase in bed strength of hospitals through various schemes including NRHM. The Government of India has also sanctioned 8 new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences at Bhopal, Bhubneshwar, Jodhpur, Patna, Rae Bareilly, Rai Ganj, (Uttar Dinajpur, WB), Raipur & Rishikesh and up-gradation of 19 existing medical institutions with additional bed capacity.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of Government Hospitals in Rural and Urban areas (including CHCs) in India

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Number of Hospitals available	Beds available	Average population served per Government Hospital bed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	460	37961	2230
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	384	5010	236
3.	Assam	1020	10179	3062
4.	Bihar	671	13231	7846
5.	Chhattisgarh	2023	10770	1984
6.	Goa	11	2510	581
7.	Gujarat	1553	35470	1746
8.	Haryana	154	7879	3122
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151	8485	808
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1969	7318	1733

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	549	5414	6089
12.	Karnataka	765	51986	1119
13.	Kerala	1255	37021	910
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1539	30302	2492
15.	Maharashtra	1173	47217	2477
16.	Manipur	225	1385	2
17.	Meghalaya	40	2957	876
18.	Mizoram	22	1064	1132
19.	Nagaland	53	2427	905
20.	Odisha	1750	16683	2514
21.	Punjab	243	11419	2426
22.	Rajasthan	2512	38617	1777
23.	Sikkim	33	1560	390
24.	Tamil Nadu	1995	62229	1203
25.	Tripura	39	3485	1026
26.	Uttar Pradesh	861	56384	3499
27.	Uttarakhand	695	7965	1194
28.	West Bengal	1566	77210	1213
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	1075	353
30.	Chandigarh	5	1750	603
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	281	1221
32.	Daman and Diu	4	200	1215

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi	109	22961	744
34.	Lakshadweep	3	120	533
35.	Puducherry	50	2103	571
INDIA:		35416	1376013	879

HIV infections through blood transfusion

875. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of transmission of HIV and other infections through transfusion of infected blood have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against the wrongdoers, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of death cases due to faulty blood transfusions reported across the country during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed by Government to ensure safe blood donation and also the quality and safety of blood in the blood banks in the country and enforcing essential regulations in the blood bank sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHARY): (a) Yes.

(b) Details are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(c) As per reports received from States, there are no reported deaths due to transfusion of faulty blood in the country.

(d) The existing provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, provide that each unit of blood and blood products is mandatorily tested for HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Syphilis and Malaria and only blood units free from these infections are used for transfusion purposes. Before blood donation, every donor is physically examined and a Donor Deferral Form is filled to ensure that only safe donors donate blood in licensed blood banks in the country.

Core committees for blood transfusion services exist in the States to supervise the blood banks on regular basis.

Comprehensive standards to ensure better quality control on collection, storage, testing and distribution of blood and its component has been formulated and disseminated. Regular trainings are conducted by States for the blood bank staff to improve observance of quality assurance standard in blood banks, including quality assurance for HIV testing.

Statement-I

Extract from reported incidents of transmission of infection through blood transfusion

1. **Jodhpur Case:** In 2010, it was reported in media that 56 children suffering from Thalasemia receiving transfusion in Umaid Medical College, Jodhpur were found positive for Hepatitis 'B' & 'C' A Committee of Experts was constituted to investigate the matter and the report did not substantiate the media report.
2. **Junagarh Case:** In 2011, it was reported in media that 28 Thalasemic children receiving treatment and blood transfusion at Junagarh Civil Hospital were found to be HIV positive. Investigation team did not substantiate the same. The matter is *sub-judice*.
3. **Andhra Pradesh Case:** In 2011, District Medical & Health Officer has conducted an enquiry on the allegation of patient who got transfused HIV infected blood which was issued by IRCS blood bank, Nellore. The Blood Bank was closed for a period of two months and the persons responsible were terminated from their duties.
4. **Kerala Case:** In 2012, it was reported in media that a thalassemic child receiving transfusions at Calicut Medical College and District Hospital Mananthavady was found to be HIV positive. Additional Director of Health Services, Vigilance conducted a spot enquiry and a detailed enquiry was done by a medical team headed by HOD, Deptt. of Pathology, Medical College, Alappuzha. On basis of the recommendations of the enquiry committee, Kerala Govt has given directions to make all donations voluntary, Improve quality of counseling and training to staff of counseling and bring down the use of whole blood less than 20%.

5. **Assam Case:** In 2013, one case of HIV positivity has been reported in Mangaldoi Civil Hospital for which an enquiry committee was constituted under Additional Deputy Commissioner (H) Darrang. The committee has recommended disciplinary action against laboratory technicians and incharge blood bank for negligence who have been placed under suspension.

Statement-II

Information on self-reported transmission of HIV through infected blood transfusion from clients attending Integrated Counseling and Testing Services

State/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Feb., 13)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	196	223	91	61
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1
Assam	15	16	22	13
Bihar	105	86	107	68
Chandigarh	29	21	21	8
Chhattisgarh	62	60	104	29
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	1	3	2	1
Delhi	143	164	169	147
Goa	2	3	0	0
Gujarat	563	527	480	229
Haryana	160	107	95	63

1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	7	4	8	1
Jammu and Kashmir	9	12	8	9
Jharkhand	18	16	9	4
Karnataka	287	183	133	77
Kerala	24	39	26	32
Madhya Pradesh	63	44	56	32
Maharashtra	338	182	283	208
Manipur	33	17	20	16
Meghalaya	3	1	1	1
Mizoram	9	0	0	9
Nagaland	8	4	2	0
Odisha	25	48	55	62
Puducherry	0	1	0	0
Punjab	102	81	118	76
Rajasthan	63	87	73	38
Sikkim	0	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	311	231	264	188
Uttarakhand	16	12	11	14
West Bengal	119	201	154	115
TOTAL :	2711	2375	2315	1504

Guidelines for free treatment by private hospitals

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

(a) whether it is a fact that land is provided at subsidized rates to set up private hospitals on Government land;

(b) whether private hospitals are bound to treat poor patients free of cost or at subsidized rates;

(c) whether the Centre or the States have set up any monitoring committee or made any arrangement to ensure free treatment of the poor by private hospitals; and

(d) if not, whether Government would immediately issue guidelines to private hospitals, built on Government land, to provide free treatment to the poor?

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

However, Directorate of Health Services under Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that land has been provided at subsidized rates in Delhi to set up private hospitals. As per the judgment dated 22/3/2007 and order dated 17/7/2007 of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP (C) No. 2866/2002 and order dated 1/9/2011 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 18599/2007, hospitals/societies, which were allotted land at concessional rate by the land allotting agencies, were directed to provide treatment to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD, completely free of any of charges to the poor patients.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has constituted a Monitoring Committee for monitoring the treatment being provided to eligible patients of EWS category completely free of any charges by the identified private hospitals and issued guidelines in this regard.

List of prohibited medicines

877. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the names of the medicines prohibited by Government over the last three years considering their side effects;

(b) whether Government is considering to prohibit some other medicines which are banned in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

The Central Government has prohibited/suspended manufacture, sale and distribution of following drugs during the last three years and in the current year in the country through Notifications in the Gazette of India:

1. Rosiglitazone.
2. Nimesulide formulations in children below 12 years of age.
3. Cisapride and its formulations for human use.
4. Phenylpropanolamine and its formulations for human use.
5. Human Placental Extract and its formulations for human use except its:
 - (i) Topical application for wound healing, and
 - (ii) Injection for pelvic inflammatory disease.
6. Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
7. R-Sibutramine and its formulations for human use.
8. Gatifloxacin formulation for systemic use in human by any route including oral and injectable.

9. Tegaserod and its formulations.
10. Letrozole for induction of ovulation in anovulatory infertility.
11. Serodiagnostic test kits for diagnosis of tuberculosis.
12. Dextropropoxyphene and formulations containing Dextropropoxyphene for human use.
13. Fixed dose combination of Flupenthixol + Melitracen for human use.
14. Analgin and all formulations containing analgin for human use.

Opening of new CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries

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

(a) whether new CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries are proposed to be opened in the country;

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

(c) the State/Union Territory-wise number of CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries in the country including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Presently there is no proposal to open any new CGHS Ayurvedic dispensary in the country.

(c) the details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	City	Total No. of Dispensaries/Units
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	1
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur-1, Lucknow-1, Allahabad-1, Meruit-1	4

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	2
4.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	r
6.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	i
7.	West Bengal	Kolkata	i
8.	Maharashtra	Mumbai-2, Nagpur-2, Pune-1	5
9.	Bihar	Patna	1
10.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1
11.	Delhi	Delhi & NCR	13
12.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	1
TOTAL :			33

Implementation of funds received from international bodies

879. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of any programmes of the Ministry which receive funds from international bodies for their implementation during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the norms adopted to receive funds from international bodies for implementation of national programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are various schemes/programmes in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under which funds from international bodies are received for their implementation. The details of funds received during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Funds are received from the international funding agencies like WHO, World

Bank, DFID etc. as part of their international initiatives and the norms like nature of funding, term of funding and other conditions *inter-alia* depend upon the goals and purposes of such programmes/schemes.

Statement

*Details of funds received from international bodies for implementing
various schemes/programmes*

I. Reproductive and Child Health Programme II and Pulse Polio Immunization Programme

Financial assistance (funds) has been received from World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), European Union (EU), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and ENTWICKLUNGSBANK (KfW) for implementation of Reproductive and Child Health Programme II and for Pulse Polio Immunization Programme. Details of funds received from above international bodies during the last three years are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the agencies	Funds received in last three years		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	World Bank (IDA) - Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II	115.90	454.37	476.55
2.	World Bank (IDA) - National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project	39.81	374.55	307.78
3.	Department for International Development (DFID) - Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II	234.15	284.09	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II	14.25	17.14	11.50
5.	European Union (EU), Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II	0.00	210.34	0.00
6.	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Innovations in Family Planning Services Project	3.14	12.00	22.86
7.	ENTWICKLUNGSBANK (KfW) Pulse Polio Immunization Programme	53.24	35.51	0.87

II. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)

The Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) widely known as DOTS, which is WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the entire country among the urban as well as rural people. The International assistance that has been given to RNTCP in past 3 year and current year is as per table below :

(Rs. in crores)

Project	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
World Bank	127.80	150.80	173.00	111.65*
GFATM	80.00	95.00	110.00	351.50
DFID	40.00	40.00	40.00	-
UNIT AID	-	-	-	36.50
TOTAL :	247.80	285.80	323.00	499.65

*The world Bank project was funded till 30th Sep., 2012.

III. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) has not received any fund from

international body during the last three years. However, WHO has supplied leprosy drugs free of cost for NLEP during the last three year. The details are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Year	Cost of drugs
2010-11	635.38
2011-12	580.95
2012-13	442.09

IV. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme receives funds from two International organizations as per details given below:

- (i) World Bank - for malaria control and Kala-Azar elimination.
- (ii) Global Funds - for malaria control.

World Bank support project is implemented for control of malaria in 124 high malaria endemic districts of States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal and for Kala-Azar elimination in 46 districts of States of Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal with a financial support of US \$ 250 million for 5 years from 2009 to 2013 and finally at Phase-II it was reduced to US \$ 180 million.

Global Fund support Intensified Malaria Control Project-II implemented in 86 districts of Seven North Eastern States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura from 2010 to 2015 with financial support of US \$ 87.78 million.

V. National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)

Under National AIDS Control Programme, foreign assistance has been received by the Government of India. Major contribution to the programme has come from World Bank, Global Fund for AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis (GFATM) and Department for International Development (DFID). Funds have also been received

from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The details of funds received from international agencies to implement the above programme are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	World Bank	DFID	USAID	UNDP	Global Fund
2010-11	251.60	205.71	24.73	5.33	310.64
2011-12	251.75	-	11.55	3.86	605.15
2012-13	305.00	-	-	7.94	587.99

VI. Programmes/Schemes Under Department of Ayush

The Department of AYUSH is not implementing any programme for which funds are received from international bodies. However funds were received from WHO for the following:

- (i) Rs. 7,539,000/- were sanctioned to various institutions under the WHO-GOI (AYUSH) work plan for the biennium 2010-11.
- (ii) Rs. 7,17,333/- were received for organising interactive workshops on IPR and Patenting issues in Traditional medicine and Regulatory issues in Traditional Medicine on 10th - 11th October, 2011 and 12th - 13th October, 2011 at India Habitat Center, New Delhi.

Shortage of medical personnel in rural areas

†880. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per one of the reports on the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) there is a huge shortage of doctors, nurses and para-medical staff in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details of shortage of doctors, nurses and para-medical staff, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of the issue of not taking interest by doctors in posting in rural and remote areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is contemplating to allocate special fund to the States for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State/UT wise detail of shortfall of doctors, nurses and paramedical staff as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2012 is given in Statements-I to VI (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The shortage of doctors in rural areas as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2012 indicates that doctors are unwilling to work in rural areas. The details of measures taken by the Central Government to encourage doctors to work in rural and remote areas include:

(1) provision of financial support to State/UTs for providing additional incentives and higher remuneration to doctors to serve in rural areas and improved accommodation arrangements in rural areas, so that they find it attractive to join public health facilities in rural areas.

(2) amendment of 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 up to the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses

(e) Public health being a State subject, financial support is being provided based on requirement and need projected by the State in the Programme Implementation Plan.

Statement-I

General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) – Allopathic at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)	
		Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	538	497
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	NA	108
3.	Assam	NA	256
4.	Bihar#	NA	451
5.	Chhattisgarh	596	347
6.	Goa	21	20
7.	Gujarat#	686	571
8.	Haryana	389	253
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282	172
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	367
11.	Jharkhand	564	757
12.	Karnataka	255	240
13.	Kerala#	224	264
14.	Madhya Pradesh	909	678
15.	Maharashtra##	722	379
16.	Manipur	97	106
17.	Meghalaya#	78	86
18.	Mizoram	NA	11

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland##	12	48
20.	Odisha	449	278
21.	Punjab	174	184
22.	Rajasthan	281	265
23.	Sikkim	NA	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1996	1926
25.	Tripura	NA	21
26.	Uttarakhand	55	40
27.	Uttar Pradesh+	161	167
28.	West Bengal	1435	1353
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	15
30.	Chandigarh	6	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	8	8
35.	Puducherry	NA	24
TOTAL ²		10502	9911

NOTES:

#Data for 2011 repeated. +Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available. ##Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

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

Statement-II

Total specialists at CHCs Total Specialists (Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians) (as on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	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
4.	Bihar#	280	280	151	129	119
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	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	9	NA	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
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.	Dadra 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/UTs.

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

³Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Statement-III

Radiographers at CHCs

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	255	65	190	216
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	9	NA	39
3.	Assam	109	145	65	80	44
4.	Bihar#	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	149	149	87	62	62
6.	Goa	5	8	7	1	*
7.	Gujarat	318	330	168	162	150
8.	Haryana	109	82	142	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	71	72	*	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	81	*	3
11.	Jharkhand	188	188	58	130	130
12.	Karnataka	180	180	172	8	8
13.	Kerala	217	15	20	*	197
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	192	95	141
15.	Maharashtra##	363	153	85	68	278
16.	Manipur	16	13	12	1	4
17.	Meghalaya#	29	21	22	*	7
18.	Mizoram##	9	9	5	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	0	NA	21
20.	Odisha	377	61	55	6	322
21.	Punjab	132	79	123	*	9
22.	Rajasthan	382	208	260	*	122
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	2	NA	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	265	151	114	234
25.	Tripura	12	NA	7	NA	5
26.	Uttarakhand	59	55	17	38	42
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515	NA	181	NA	334
28.	West Bengal	348	366	226	140	122
29.	A&N Islands	4	4	2	2	2
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31.	D&N Haveli	1	0	1	*	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	4	3	4	*	0
ALL INDIA ²		4833	3126	2314	1180	2557

NOTES: #Data for 2011 repeated. ##Data for 2011 repeated for "sanctioned".

NA: Not Available.

¹One per each Community Health Centre.

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

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

Statement-IV

Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	2207	1851	356	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	56	NA	89
3.	Assam	1084	1259	1303	*	*
4.	Bihar+	1933	989	439	550	1494
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	1053	611	442	293
6.	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7.	Gujarat	1476	1548	1428	120	48
8.	Haryana	556	454	880	. *	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	614	368	246	180
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	606	705	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	298	220	220
12.	Karnataka	2490	2615	2417	198	73
13.	Kerala	1026	930	1027	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	1443	678	765	811
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	2071	2238	*	*
16.	Manipur	96	145	127	18	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	149	142	7	*
18.	Mizoram##	66	69	46	23	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	60	NA	87
20.	Odisha	1603	1819	1515	304	88
21.	Punjab	581	695	878	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1910	362	551	*	1359
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1645	1412	233	200
25.	Tripura	91	NA	92	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	316	331	292	39	24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*
28.	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239
29.	A&N Islands	26	40	57	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31.	D&N Haveli	7	6	8	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	5	5	0	0
33.	Delhi	5	5	5	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
35.	Puducherry##	28	30	63	*	*
ALL INDIA ²		28882	29639	26219	4895	5295

NOTES: #Data for 2011 repeated. +Data for 2010 repeated.

##Data for 2011 repeated for "sanctioned". NA: Not Available.

¹One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

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

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

Statement-V

Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1818	1422	396	483
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	145	NA	88	NA	57
3.	Assam	1084	860	1243	*	*
4.	Bihar#	1933	683	498	185	1435
5.	Chhattisgarh	904	904	444	460	460
6.	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1476	1554	1365	189	111
8.	Haryana	556	453	394	59	162
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548	352	195	157	353
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	680	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12.	Karnataka	2490	1796	1058	738	1432
13.	Kerala#	1026	238	268	*	758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	609	207	880
15.	Maharashtra##	2174	1492	1285	207	889
16.	Manipur#	96	133	132	1	*
17.	Meghalaya#	138	146	134	12	4
18.	Mizoram##	66	40	61	*	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	70	NA	77
20.	Odisha	1603	476	371	105	1232
21.	Punjab	581	580	482	98	99
22.	Rajasthan	1910	1818	2639	*	*
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	28	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1612	1432	1073	359	539
25.	Tripura	91	NA	72	NA	19
26.	Uttarakhand	316	89	81	8	235
27.	Uttar Pradesh##	4207	1116	1836	*	2371
28.	West Bengal#	1257	984	525	459	732
29.	A&N Islands	26	26	25	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31.	D&N Haveli	7	6	9	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	7	10	10	0	*
35.	Ruducherry##	28	10	19	*	9
ALL INDIA ²		28882	18920	17525	3791	12494

NOTES: #Data for 2011 repeated. ##Data for 2011 repeated for "sanctioned".

NA: Not Available.

¹One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

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

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

Statement-VI

Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

(As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall ¹ [R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh#	3591	5364	4177	1187	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh#	433	NA	293	NA	140
3.	Assam	1738	2798	2795	3	*
4.	Bihar#	2353	1662	1736	*	617
5.	Chhattisgarh	1798	1435	552	883	1246
6.	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7.	Gujarat#	3384	4058	2705	1353	679
8.	Haryana	1210	1418	1698	*	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1004	546	376	170	628
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	984	991	867	124	117
11.	Jharkhand	1646	NA	976	NA	670
12.	Karnataka	3570	3401	4978	*	*
13.	Kerala#	2328	2099	2014	85	314
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2491	1232	996
15.	Maharashtra#	4352	10151	8154	1997	*
16.	Manipur#	192	586	574	12	*
17.	Meghalaya#	312	441	414	27	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	153	NA	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland##	273	334	382	*	*
20.	Odisha	3865	903	867	36	2998
21.	Punjab	1373	2115	2062	53	*
22.	Rajasthan	4202	5628	11926	*	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	24	NA	14
24.	Tamil Nadu	3922	7414	7046	368	*
25.	Tripura	163	NA	1098	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	670	240	243	*	427
27.	Uttar Pradesh+	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670
28.	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29.	A&N Islands	50	164	168	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31.	D&N Haveli	13	8	32	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	14	0	3
33.	Delhi	5	5	3	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	25	42	50	*	"
35.	Puducherry##	52	121	207	*	*
ALL INDIA ²		57880	67242	66424	11764	13521

NOTES: #Data for 2011 repeated. ##Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

NA: Not Available.

+ Data for 2010 repeated.

¹One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre.

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

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

Increase in medical seats

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

(a) the details of the number of Government medical colleges granted permission by the Medical Council of India (MCI) to increase the number of seats and opening of new Government medical colleges during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of the permission granted for the increase in the seats and new medical colleges during this period;

(c) whether it is a fact that giving priority to private colleges in granting permission for opening new medical colleges and increasing seats during the same period has come into the light; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) State-wise details of the number of Government and Private medical colleges granted permission by the Medical Council of India (MCI) to increase the number of MBBS seats and opening of new Government and Private medical colleges during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The medical colleges are established as per provisions contained in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and rules, regulations framed thereunder, which are uniformly applicable to government and private sector. Further during the academic year (2013-14), there has been increase of more MBBS seats in government sector as compared to private sector.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of Number of MBBS seats increased in New and existing Medical Colleges in Government and Private Sector for the years 2011-2012 to 2013-14

A. Details of Number of MBBS Seats increased in New and Existing Medical Colleges in Government and Private Sector for the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	No. of Medical Colleges Set Up		No. of MBBS Seats increased in New Medical Colleges		No. of MBBS Seats increased in existing Medical Colleges		Total MBBS seats increased		Total MBBS seats increased Government and Pvt.
	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. + Pvt.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	0	100	0	0	50	100	50	150
2. Bihar	1	0	100	0			100	0	100
3. Delhi					50	0	50	0	50
4. Gujarat	0	3	0	450	25	0	25	450	475
5. Haryana	0	1	0	100	50	0	50	100	150
6. Himachal Pradesh					50	0	50	0	50

7. Jharkhand					60	0	60	0	60
8. Karnataka	0	2	0	300	150	300	150	600	750
9. Kerala					50	100	50	100	150
10. Madhya Pradesh	0	1	0	150	0	50	0	200	200
11. Maharashtra					0	200	0	200	200
12. Punjab	0	2	0	300	0	25	0	325	325
13. Rajasthan					150	50	150	50	200
14. Tamil Nadu	0	3	0	450	0	100	0	550	550
15. Uttar Pradesh	1	3	100	350	137	50	237	400	637
16. West Bengal	2	1*	200	100	195	0	395	100	495
TOTAL:	5	15	500	2200	917	925	1417	3125	4542

*Permission withdrawn with respect of ICARE and court case pending

Total Seats increased in Govt. Sector = 1417

Total Seats increased in Private Sector = 3125

Total Seats increased = 4542

B. Details of Number of MBBS Seats increased in New and Existing Medical Colleges in Government and Private Sector for the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	State	No. of Medical Colleges Set Up		No. of MBBS Seats increased in New Medical Colleges		No. of MBBS Seats increased in existing Medical Colleges		Total MBBS seats increased		Total MBBS seats increased Government and Pvt.
		Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. + Pvt.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	0	400	150	100	150	500	650
2.	Assam	1	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	100
3.	Bihar	0	1	0	100	0	40	0	140	140
4.	Delhi	0	1	0	100	0	0	0	100	100
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	50
6.	Gujarat	0	3	0	450	100	0	100	450	550
7.	Haryana	1	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	100
8.	Karnataka	1	1	100	150	0	130	100	280	380

9.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	50
11.	Maharashtra	0	2	0	200	0	235	0	435	435
12.	Odisha	0	1	0	100	0	0	0	100	100
13.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	100	150	100	40	200	190	390
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	100	150	0	100	100	250	350
15.	West Bengal	1	0	100	0	50	0	150	0	150
TOTAL:		6	14	600	1800	450	745	1050	2545	3595

Total Seats increased in Govt. Sector = 1050

Total Seats increased in Private Sector = 2545

Total Seats increased = 3595

Note: In addition, number of seats increased in six AIIMS = 300

Therefore, total seats increase = 3895

C. Details of Number of MBBS Seats increased in New and Existing Medical Colleges in Government and Private Sector for the year 2013-14

Sl. No.	State	No. of Medical Colleges Set Up		No. of MBBS Seats increased in New Medical Colleges		No. of MBBS Seats increased in existing Medical Colleges		Total MBBS seats increased		Total MBBS seats increased Government and Pvt.
		Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt.	Pvt.	Govt. + Pvt.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	100	300	300	50	400	350	750
2.	Bihar	2	0	200	0	210		410	0	410
3.	Chandigarh					50		50	0	50
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	50	150	100	0	150	150	300
5.	Delhi	1	0	50	0			50	0	50
6.	Haryana	1	0	100	0			100	0	100
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	150			0	150	150
8.	Jammu and Kashmir					150		150	0	150
9	Jharkhand					100		100	0	100

10	Karnataka	1	2	100	300	50	300	150	600	750
11	Kerala	1	1	100	150			100	150	250
12	Madhya Pradesh					80		80	0	80
13	Maharashtra	0	1	0	100	400	50	400	150	550
14	Odisha	0	1	0	100	100	0	100	100	200
15	Punjab					50	50	50	50	100
16	Rajasthan					400	0	400	0	400
17	Tamil Nadu	2	1	200	150	310	0	510	150	660
18	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	200	100	200	0	400	100	500
19	Uttarakhand						50		50	50
20	West Bengal	1	1	100	150	200	0	300	150	450
Total		13	12	1200	1650	2700	500	3900	2150	6050

Total Seats increased in Govt. Sector = 3900

Total Seats increased in Private Sector = 2150

Total Seats increased = 6050

Note: In addition, number of seats increased in six AIIMS = 300

Therefore, total Seats increase = 6350

Removal of major hospitals from CGHS panel

†882. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the major hospitals in the National Capital, Delhi, have been removed from the panel of CGHS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to implement any new policy for its employees to provide better healthcare; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

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

The following private hospitals are no longer on the list of CGHS empanelled hospitals:-

Orthonova Hospital, New Delhi

- Removed from CGHS panel *w.e.f.* 18.12.2012 — the centre was not following CGHS prescribed norms and guidelines of empanelment under CGHS.

Escort's Heart Institute and Research Centre, New Delhi

- Removed from CGHS panel as the hospital opted not to continue empanelment on completion of two years of empanelment — *w.e.f.* 13.02.2013.

Max Super Specialty Hospital, New Delhi

- Removed from CGHS panel as the hospital opted not to continue empanelment on completion of two years of empanelment- *w.e.f.* 13.02.2013

Max Devki Devi Heart and Vascular Institute, New Delhi

- Empanelment suspended *w.e.f.* 13.02.2013 till further orders as the hospital stopped credit facility to eligible CGHS beneficiaries.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Action Balaji Hospital, Pashchim Vihar, Delhi

- Removed from CGHS panel as the hospital opted not to continue empanelment on completion of two years of empanelment- *w.e.f.* 05.04.2013.

St. Stephen Hospital, Tis Hazari, New Delhi

- Removed from CGHS panel as the hospital opted not to continue empanelment on completion of two years of empanelment- *w.e.f.* 05.04.2013

(c) and (d) Government has revived continuous empanelment scheme *vide* Office Memorandum No: S.11011/23/2009-CGHS D.II/Hospital Cell (Part IX) dated 14.2.2013 for empanelment of eligible private hospitals interested for empanelment under CGHS. As a result, in Delhi NCR 3 Super-specialty hospitals, 17 General purpose hospitals, 51 Eye centres, 15 Dental clinics and 16 diagnostic centres have been empanelled under CGHS under the continuous empanelment scheme till date, in addition to already empanelled health care institutions under CGHS.

Tax relief on treatment of serious diseases

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

(a) whether Government has formulated a policy for giving tax relaxation on the expenditure incurred in the treatment of cancer and other serious diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when this policy will be implemented?

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

(b) Under the provisions of section 80DDB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the "Act"), a deduction upto Rs.40,000/-, on account of medical treatment of specified diseases is allowed from the total income of the assessee. The limit is increased to Rs.60,000/- if the amount is paid on the treatment of a person who is of the age is 60 years or more. The diseases specified in the Rule 11DD of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (the "Rules") include malignant cancers and expenditure on its

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

treatment is eligible for deduction under section 80 DDB. Further, for the salaried class, as *per* section 17(2) of the Act, any amount paid by the employer in respect of any expenditure incurred by the employee on his medical treatment or treatment of any member of his family in respect of prescribed diseases is not treated as perquisite in the hands of the employee. The diseases prescribed under Rule 3A (2) of the Rules include cancer.

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

Treatment of kidney diseases

884. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 17 per cent of urban Indians have kidney diseases;

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

(c) the arrangements in place to treat kidney diseases and the extra efforts being made to tackle it on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The exact burden of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in India population has not been studied. However, in some of the small population based studies it was found 0.79% in North India and 0.16% in South India.

(c) Health being a State subject, the State Governments are expected to plan for and provide such facilities in the Government Hospitals. However, Government of India has taken the following steps to prevent and manage the chronic kidney diseases;

(i) Dialysis facility is available with the Central Government Referral Hospitals under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) New Delhi; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry; Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh.

The cardio-vascular diseases and diabetes are the leading causes of chronic kidney diseases. National Programme for Prevention and Control of

Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) has been launched by the Government of India, which will help in reducing chronic renal diseases and incidence of renal failure.

- (ii) In order to create health awareness among the population, Government of India has launched "Swasth Bharat Programme" which is being telecast on Doordarshan and All India Radio. Awareness on various Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including chronic kidney diseases is also being created through this programme.
- (iii) Government is also giving support for strengthening/upgradation of Medical Colleges/District Hospitals which includes services for non-communicable diseases including kidney diseases.
- (iv) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has started training for dialysis physician certificate course to increase the manpower for dialysis.

Derecognition of medical colleges for irregularities

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

(a) whether Government has derecognised certain medical colleges for their role in alleged irregularities in admission, shortage of manpower and poor infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No medical college has been derecognized during the last three years and the current year.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Bailout package for sick industries

886. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI ANIL DESAI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of sick PSUs in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to give bailout packages to these units including Scooters India Ltd.;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when Government proposes to do so?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12, that was laid in the Rajya Sabha on 27.2.2013, and based on the definition of "sickness" given in the Government of India Resolution dated 6th December, 2004, constituting Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprise's (BRPSE), the number of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is 64 as on 31.3.2012.

(b) and (c) On the recommendations of BRPSE, the Government has approved revival of 44 CPSEs as on 31.7.2013 which includes Scooters India Ltd. In addition, revival plans of 3 sick CPSEs, namely, Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. & Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd., are being implemented by their holding companies namely, Coal India Ltd. and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. respectively.

(d) The administrative Ministry/Department of the concerned CPSE is responsible for preparing a comprehensive package for revival/rehabilitation of sick CPSEs on a case-to-case basis, after due consultations with all the stake holders, and obtains the approval of the Competent Authority.

National Mission for Electric Mobility

887. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposed National Mission for Electric Mobility (NMEM) by Government has to promote manufacturing of electric vehicles in India;
- (b) whether Government has drawn roadmap for providing reliable electricity access through dedicated charging stations for electric vehicles;
- (c) whether real benefits in terms of environment protection and reduced CO₂ from electric vehicles are realized only when charged through renewable energy sources;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government plans to make mandatory provision to make certain percentage of charging station in the Mission powered by renewable energy; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Electric vehicles have greatly reduced emission on a Tank to Wheel basis. Charging from renewable energy sources would result in further enhanced emission reduction as compared to charging from conventional fossil fuel generated power.

(d) and (e) While government does not plan to make mandatory provisions to make certain percentage of charging stations in the Mission Plan powered by renewable energy, the Mission envisages the link with renewable energy depending upon sustainable availability, practical feasibility etc.

Violation of payment terms by M/s Instrumentation Limited, Kota

888. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received representations from SSI units complaining against M/s Instrumentation Limited, Kota for not adhering to payment terms for supply of cables;

(b) if so, the action taken against the management of M/s IL, Kota for violation of payment terms;

(c) whether there is diversion and misutilisation of funds by M/s IL, Kota during the last three years; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to wind up the PSU and clear outstanding dues to SSI units immediately?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes. This Department has received some representations complaining of non-adherence of payment terms for supply of cables by Instrumentation Limited.

(b) Owing to sickness and time & cost overrun due to partial implementation of the Modified Revival Scheme of the Company, it has been facing a critical financial crisis and acute shortage of funds. Some of the major orders also got cancelled or are under arbitration because of which the Company's working capital has been blocked, thereby further aggravating the financial crunch. At present, even statutory liabilities are not being timely paid, resulting in severe defaults. Since non-payment is on account of severe liquidity crunch, no action is contemplated against management of the Company.

(c) and (d) There is no deliberate diversion of funds, but, the critical funds requirements which are mandatory in nature are being addressed on priority. All out efforts have been made to make all due payments subject to availability of funds.

Revival of Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty

889. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Hindustan Photo Films at Ooty has remained sick and closed;

(b) whether a revival proposal duly approved by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industries and Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises was withdrawn from the CCEA;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a revised scheme for revival of this unit is underway; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd. at Ooty has been declared sick by BIFR on 23.01.1996. The company is not yet closed.

(b) and (c) A CCEA Note for Revival of Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Limited was submitted to Cabinet Secretariat on 14.07.2012. The same was discussed by CCEA in its meeting held on 23.08.2012 and was withdrawn. It was decided to rework an attractive VRS package.

(d) and (e) Department of Heavy Industry is preparing a VRS package for approval of CCEA.

Creation of new employment opportunities under PMEGP

890. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for creation of new employment opportunities under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan has been fixed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the funds allocated and released for implementation of said programme so far;

(d) the details of the targets of PMEGP Programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and the extent to which that has been achieved;

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up industrial clusters under Cluster Development Programme in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs.8060 crore has been approved for Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) in the Twelfth Plan, to set up 3.39 lakh projects which would create around 27.12 lakh employment.

(c) The year-wise amount of funds allocated and released under PMEGP since inception in 2008-09 to 2013-14 is given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Funds allocated and released under PMEGP		
	Margin Money Subsidy	Backward and Forward linkage	Total
1	2	3	4
2008-09	740.00	83.00	823.00
2009-10	513.44	41.50	545.71

1	2	3	4
2010-11	877.22	19.11	896.31
2011-12	1010.23	46.82	1057.06
2012-13	1228.44	24.49	1252.93
2013-14 (released upto 31.07.2013)	606.71	-	606.71
Total	4976.04	214.92	5181.72

(d) Target under PMEGP is allocated State-wise in terms of Margin Money Subsidy. During Eleventh Plan, Margin Money subsidy of Rs. 3131.65 crore was released under PMEGP against which an utilization of Rs. 3067.69 crore has been achieved, providing employment to an estimated 16.07 lakh persons through setting up of 1.64 lakh projects.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing the Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) a cluster-based scheme for holistic and integrated development of micro and small enterprises through soft interventions, hard interventions and infrastructure upgradation. Proposals under MSE-CDP are considered from time to time by a Steering Committee at the Ministry level.

For the development of traditional industries, KVIC and the Coir Board have been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) since 2005-06 under which khadi, village industries and coir clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc.

Purchases by Government sector from SSI

891. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of items purchased by Government sector from SSIs in the country under National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) during the past three years; and

(b) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises facilitates purchase of items by the Government sector under its Government Stores Purchase Programme. State-wise value of items purchased by the Government Sector from the units registered under Government Stores Purchase Programme of NSIC during the past three years is given in Statement (See below).

Statement

State-wise value of items purchased by the Government Sector from the units registered under Government Stores Purchase Programme of NSIC during the past three years

(Value: Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	206321.84	115243.76	7369.91
2.	Uttarakhand	17473.69	12006.63	4876.63
3.	Rajasthan	98041.39	85779.33	21421.64
4.	Punjab	25016.90	25210.88	26644.78
5.	Chandigarh	18788.83	27291.49	10863.56
6.	Haryana	10655.13	7758.18	3957.25
7.	Delhi	82756.50	75175.53	81560.28
8.	Tamil Nadu	22698.72	22517.45	19433.31
9.	Puducherry	3325.87	4721.14	2549.90
10.	Andhra Pradesh	156510.75	118399.27	26836.07
11.	Karnataka	15676.78	39986.23	27333.56

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kerala	12388.62	11136.86	5227.42
13.	Odisha	22611.63	28787.68	16530.57
14.	West Bengal	9912.41	23064.31	2010.79
15.	Jharkhand	3150.23	3560.87	3895.36
16.	Bihar	201.31	141.10	53.99
17.	Assam	1838.83	3996.93	3858.01
18.	Maharashtra	39302.99	48289.50	44226.34
19.	Chhattisgarh	3116.70	16172.84	73119.40
20.	Gujarat	20622.55	25456.40	35440.27
21.	Madhya Pradesh	26484.09	19081.44	7015.85
22.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	3676.57	3974.37	367.50
TOTAL :		800572.33	717752.19	424592.39

Note: Figures include tenders executed the NSIC on behalf of SSI units as well as directly supplied by NSIC registered units to various Government Departments.

Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana

892. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY) has been made functional throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to the entrepreneurs under the scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the details of the amount utilised out of the above, State-wise;

(e) whether Government has received some complaints regarding mis-utilisation of financial assistance provided under RGUMY; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY), launched in 2008, is aimed at providing financial assistance to the selected lead agencies *i.e.* Udyami Mitras for rendering assistance and handholding support to the potential first generation entrepreneurs. Till date 650 Udyami Mitras have been empanelled in 28 States and 3 Union Territories. The Udyami Mitras have so far registered 35154 beneficiaries for rendering handholding support. Through 'Udyami Helpline' (a Toll free Call Centre for MSMEs on 1800-180-6763), support, guidance and assistance to first generation entrepreneurs as well as other existing entrepreneurs is also provided to guide them regarding various promotional schemes of the Government, procedural formalities required for setting up and running of the enterprise and help them in accessing Bank credit etc.

(c) and (d) The Ministry does not provide any financial assistance to entrepreneurs under Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana. However, organizations empanelled as Udyami Mitra by the Ministry provide handholding support to first generation entrepreneurs and in return are paid handholding charges under the scheme as per details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Status regarding claims generated and claims settled under RGUMY Scheme State-wise and last three years

(in Rs.)

State/UT/Claim Processing Authority	Claims Generated			Claims Settled		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	322300	364100	1500	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	80500	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	4000	0	0	0
Chandigarh	4100	21000	0	0	0	0
Development Commissioner (MSME)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	182600	207100	117600	122300	124600	149600
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	181400	50900	0	0	0
Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati	88800	2772400	7620900	75200	2785000	5017800
Jharkhand	1427500	37000	0	0	3000	0
Karnataka	0	0	1000	0	0	0
Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai	0	500	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	2006500	1700500	85000	1978000	806000	0
National Institute of MSME Hyderabad	0	144700	13800	0	0	0
The National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida	0	11500	5014100	0	0	3175500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi	23700	1000	0	22200	0	0
Odisha	188800	252500	184200	98000	216900	110200
Punjab	0	574300	0	0	325300	0
Rajasthan	38500	485600	1226400	0	243300	657900
Tamil Nadu	302400	1034200	442900	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	545400	2899000	2987000	243000	1278800	727300
Uttarakhand	41500	152500	8000	0	37600	0
West Bengal	34500	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL :	5287100	10839300	17757300	2538700	5820500	9838300

Growth of small businesses

893. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) held consultation with banks, both private and public, to pursue them for improving of credit to small sector which is very necessary for the growth of every small business;

(b) whether Government is aware that this sector's contribution to India's total import was 40 per cent last year;

(c) if so, whether Government is taking any step to further increase the contribution to export;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) A Standing Advisory Committee has

been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), with Deputy Governor as Chairman, officials of Ministry of MSME, Banks and Associations as members, to discuss issues concerning MSMEs. The Committee examines issues relating to improving of credit to the MSME sector, difficulties/constraints experienced and steps taken to overcome them.

Further, Empowered Committee (EC) on MSMEs have been constituted at the Regional offices of RBI, under the Chairmanship of the Regional Directors with the representations of SLBC Convener banks, senior level officers from two banks having predominant share in MSME financing in the State, representative of SIDBI Regional Office, the Directorate of Industries of the State Government, one or two senior level representatives from the MSME/SSI Associations in the State and a senior level officer from SFC/SIDC as members. EC meets at least once in a quarter to review, *inter-alia*, the credit flow to MSE sector and coordinates with banks/financial institutions and State Governments to ensure smooth flow of credit to the sector.

(b) As per data maintained by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), MSME sector's contribution to India's total exports during 2012-13 was 43 percent.

(c) to (e) Government has been implementing various schemes/programmes to increase MSME sector's contribution to exports. Some of these schemes/programmes include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP); Credit Guarantee Scheme; Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme; Cluster Development Programme; Market Development Assistance Scheme and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation.

Promotion of khadi and village industries in the country

894. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed to be taken by Government for the promotion of khadi and village industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the schemes under consideration of the Ministry to equip the khadi and village industries with latest technologies indicating the sales and profit

earned by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide any package for the development and marketing of khadi and village industries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a number of schemes for the holistic development of khadi and village industries (KVI) sector in the country, which include: (i) 'Market Development Assistance (MDA)', (ii) 'Product Development, Design Intervention and Packaging (PRODIP)', (iii) 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure', (iv) 'Scheme for Enhancing Productivity and Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans', (v) 'Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)' and (vi) 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)'.

(c) Government has set up Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization for research, design and extension activities in the rural industrial sector which *inter-alia* strives to equip the KVI with technologies appropriate to the sector. KVIC has developed a network of technical institutions of national repute to conduct pilot trials of emerging technologies for the benefit of the KVI sector.

KVIC is a non-profit organization and plays a facilitative role in marketing of KVI institutions product. The sales of KVI products during last three years is given below:

Year	Sales of KVI products (Rs. in crore)
2010-11	25792.99
2011-12	26797.13
2012-13 *	27839.22

*Provisional.

(d) and (e) KVIC has a network of more than 7000 KVI outlets including 10 outlets run by it. Also, KVIC, with assistance of US\$ 150 million from Asian

Development Bank, has been implementing a comprehensive Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) for revitalizing the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased income and employment for spinners and weavers, increased artisans' welfare and achieving synergy with village industries. Under KRDP, 300 khadi institutions have been tentatively identified for reform assistance and there is provision for improved marketing and supply of quality raw materials by setting up a Marketing Organization with private participation and executing PPP in Central Sliver Plants of KVIC. State-wise number of tentatively identified institutions under KRDP is given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise number of khadi institutions tentatively identified for KRDP

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Khadi Institutions tentatively identified for KRDP
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	6
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4
3.	Punjab	9
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Uttarakhand	6
6.	Haryana	6
7.	Delhi	4
8.	Rajasthan	38
9.	Uttar Pradesh	43
10.	Bihar	9
11.	Sikkim	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1

1	2	3
13.	Nagaland	0
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Tripura	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Assam	6
19.	West Bengal	28
20.	Jharkhand	6
21.	Odisha	4
22.	Chhattisgarh	10
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5
24.	Gujarat*	21
25.	Maharashtra**	3
26.	Andhra Pradesh	9
27.	Karnataka	16
28.	Goa	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	58
32.	Puducherry	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Total		300

*including Daman and Diu.

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Credit Guarantee Scheme to MSMEs

895. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that RBI has constituted a Working Group to review the Credit Guarantee Scheme to MSMEs;

(b) if so, the details of the review made;

(c) what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Working Group; and

(d) how the Ministry is planning to propagate and implement not to accept collateral security for loans up to ₹ 10 lakhs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted a Working Group to review the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises and to suggest measures to enhance its usage. The Working Group submitted its Report in March, 2010.

(b) and (c) The important recommendations made by the Working Group relate to increasing the limit of collateral free loan to Rs.10 lakh, levying a composite guarantee fee of 1% per annum, increasing the claim lodgment period to two years and waiving of legal proceedings as pre-condition for invoking guarantee for credit facilities up to Rs.50,000/. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) has brought in suitable modifications in the Credit Guarantee Scheme which are applicable to credit facilities sanctioned by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) of CGTMSE on or after January 01, 2013.

(d) RBI has issued instructions to the banks to extend collateral free loans to MSE borrowers below the ten lakh limit.

Problems of MSMEs relating to high cost of loans

896. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry would addressed the problems of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) relating to access, timeliness and high cost of loans;

(b) whether it is a fact that credit flow to MSMEs from public sector banks hovers around just 13 per cent during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the percentage to 20 per cent in the coming 2-3 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been improving the access and timeliness of loans through the implementation of Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises launched in August, 2000, which provides guarantee cover for collateral free credit extended to micro and small enterprises (MSEs). In addition, access and timeliness have also improved following the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines issued in May, 2010, which mandatorily require banks to dispense with collateral requirement for loans upto Rs.10 lakh to MSEs. The Ministry is addressing high cost of loans by implementing Performance and Credit Rating Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises which provides financial support to MSEs for getting credit rated and consequently obtain loans at concessionary rate of interest. The Ministry also implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, wherein margin money and capital subsidy respectively bring down the effective cost of loan.

(b) No, Sir. As per the information furnished by RBI, outstanding credit to the MSE sector by Public Sector Banks grew by 35.28 % in 2010-11, 5.24% in 2011-12 and 26.22% in 2012-13. The annual average growth in the last three years is estimated at 22.25%.

(c) In order to ensure that all banks achieve 20% year-on-year growth of credit to the MSE segment, the RBI closely monitors the achievement of targets by banks on a quarterly basis which is also reviewed in the meetings of Standing Advisory Committee of RBI. The Committee takes up the matter of improving credit flows with those banks which have fallen short of achieving the 20% target.

Specialized institutes for MSMEs

†897. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up specialized institutes for micro, small and medium entrepreneurship;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a separate technology cell for entrepreneurs willing to establish micro, small and medium enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Three specialized Entrepreneurship Development Institutes, with an All India reach, already exists.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Products manufactured by the cottage industries

898. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the products being manufactured by the cottage industries;

(b) whether it is a fact that of late, its role in the growth of the economy has declined;

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

(d) the details of the constraints being faced by the cottage industries in the country; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to sort out the difficulties being faced by this sector and to improve this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Besides khadi and coir products, the cottage industries products under village industries sector broadly come under the following categories: (i) Agro Based and Food Processing Industry; (ii) Forest Based Industry; (iii) Mineral Based Industry; (iv) Polymer and Chemical Based Industry;

(v) Rural Engineering and Bio Technology Industry; (vi) Handmade Paper and Fibre Industry and (vii) Service Enterprises.

(b) and (c) No specific study of the role of cottage industries in the country and their present condition has recently been conducted by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). However, the cottage industries play a very important role in the growth of rural economy of the country by providing gainful employment to rural and unemployed youth and traditional artisans. As reported by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board, the statutory bodies under the Ministry for the promotion and holistic development of khadi and village industries (KVI) and coir respectively, the production of KVI and coir products and employment generated during the last three years is given below:

Year	Production		Estimated employment generated (lakh persons)	
	KVI (value in Rs crore)	Coir fibre (Quantity in metric ton)	KVI	Coir
2010-11	19871.86	5,25,000	113.80	6.97
2011-12	21852.04	5,31,500	119.10	7.02
2012-13 (Provisional)	24022.33	5,36,185	124.79	7.10

(d) Constraints presently being faced by cottage industries mainly relate to inadequate credit access, delay in disbursement of loans by banks, inadequate marketing facilities and competition from multinational companies. Credit issues are taken up with banks on a continuing basis and issues relating to marketing are addressed through various schemes such as Market Development Assistance, Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industries and Khadi Reform and Development Programme implemented by the Ministry.

(e) Development of cottage industries is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government in the Ministry of MSME supplements the efforts of State Governments for promotion of khadi, village industries and coir through a number of schemes implemented by KVIC and Coir Board. These include the Prime

Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a major credit-linked subsidy programme implemented since 2008-09 through KVIC throughout the country for generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of microenterprises including cottage industries in the non-farm sector by organizing traditional artisans and unemployed youth. 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 NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector. Under PMEGP, a total of 2.21 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of Rs. 4147.95 crore providing employment to an estimated 20.34 lakh persons since its inception till 2012-13.

Entry of GAIL in fertilizer business

899. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether GAIL is evaluating the opportunities to enter into the business of fertilizer manufacturing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) GAIL is exploring the possibility of supply of Ammonia Synthesis Gas (ASG) through coal gasification for production of fertilizer in FCIL, Talcher.

Selling of gas at different prices

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is selling gas to different consumers at different prices in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of rates at which Government has decided to sell gas during 2013; and
- (d) the details of reasons or the basis for each prescribed rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Government does not sell gas directly to different consumers. In case of certain categories of domestic gas the price is fixed/approved by the Government as detailed below:

(i) Administered Pricing Mechanism (APM)

Gas produced from existing fields of the nominated blocks of NOCs, viz. OIL and ONGC, is APM gas. The Government fixed APM gas price in the country, with effect from 1.6.2010, is \$ 4.2/mmbtu (inclusive of royalty), except in the Northeast, where the APM price is \$ 2.52/mmbtu, which is 60% of the APM price elsewhere, the balance 40% being paid to NOCs as subsidy from the Government Budget.

(ii) Non-APM Gas produced by NOCs from Nominated Fields

National Oil Companies (NOCs), viz., ONGC & OIL, are in principle free to charge a market-determined price for gas produced from new fields in their existing nominated blocks. However, Government has issued a pricing schedule & guidelines for commercial utilization of non-APM gas produced by NOCs from their nominated blocks. The Non-APM price of each zone has been decided by Netbacking transportation charge for NOC's non-APM gas from the average delivered price for the dominant non-APM gas for that gas supply zone.

(iii) Pricing Under Pre-NELP Discovered Fields

Pricing under Pre-NELP Discovered Fields: Certain blocks where discoveries were made by NOCs were auctioned to private sector E&P companies to overcome funding constraints and lack of advanced technologies. Under these PSCs, the revised ceiling price in case of Panna-Mukta gas is US\$ 5.73/mmbtu and in case of Tapti, it is US\$ 5.57/mmbtu. This is as per provisions of the PSC. As regards Ravva & Ravva satellite

fields, under the provisions of their PSC, on expiry of five years from the date of first delivery of gas, the JV and the Government are required to enter into good-faith negotiations to determine the basis for calculation of the purchase price, taking into account all reasonably relevant factors. The present price of the Ravva field is US\$ 3.5/mmbtu and that of Ravva satellite is US\$ 4.3/mmbtu..

(iv) Pricing under Small-sized Discovered Fields & Pre-NELP Exploratory Blocks

PSC for 24 small-sized discovered fields and 28 pre-NELP exploratory blocks (of which 17 are in operation) have been signed with private E&P companies. The PSC provides the sale of gas in the domestic market at prices obtained as per the arm's length principle, in case the gas is sold other than that to the Government nominee.

(v) Pricing Under NELP:

For the PSC signed under NELP, the Government formulated a gas pricing policy in 2007, in accordance with provisions of the PSC. This pricing policy came into effect from 1st April, 2009 and is valid till 31st March, 2014.

Imported LNG is sold by importers under the open market.

During 2013, gas will continue to be sold in accordance with the policy provisions arrive earlier. CCEA has approved for a new gas pricing policy to be effective from 1st April, 2014.

Domestic gas and crude oil production

901. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government in consultation with State Governments to increase domestic natural gas and crude oil production;

(b) the target set by Government for natural gas production for coming five years;

(c) whether Government has conducted any scientific survey to identify new probable fields for production of natural gas and crude oil;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has identified such new fields in Gujarat; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In order to increase domestic natural gas and crude oil production, Government offers exploration blocks located in onland, shallow offshore and Deep water areas of the country under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) for international bidding. NELP was formulated in 1997 and so far, IX rounds of NELP have been launched by Government.

Out of the 254 exploration blocks awarded to domestic and foreign E and P companies under IX rounds of NELP, 114 blocks pertain to onland category and these blocks are located in various States. It is relevant to mention that the exploration blocks are carved out in onland areas after obtaining necessary statutory clearances from various agencies including the concerned State Governments.

In addition to NELP blocks, 23 PEL Blocks (ONGC-15 ; OIL-8) and 368 PML blocks/fields (ONGC-347, OIL-21) which are awarded to NOCs on nomination basis, are under various stages of exploration, development/production operations. Out of these, 19 PEL (ONGC-11, OIL-8) and 330 PML (ONGC-309, OIL-21) pertain to onland category and are located in various States.

The Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) and Mining Lease (ML) for onland blocks/fields are granted by the State Governments in consultation with the Central Government.

(b) The Projected natural gas production for Twelfth Five Year Plan in Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) is as under:

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
ONGC	25.472	26.669	28.215	38.676

1	2	3	4	5
OIL	3.80	4.00	4.27	4.45
Private/JV	32.38	39.4	40.43	41.46
TOTAL BCM	61.652	70.069	72.915	84.586
TOTAL MMSCMD	168.91	191.97	199.77	231.74

(c) and (d) In order to identify the prospective area for hydrocarbon exploration, the Government, through Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH), has been conducting various geo-scientific surveys in both onland and offshore areas. Following surveys have so far been carried out by DGH:

- (i) Reconnaissance Aeromagnetic Survey in Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and Kutch offshore.
- (ii) Reconnaissance Megneto -Telluric Survey in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and part of Karnataka.
- (iii) 2D Seismic survey in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, West Coast and 2D seismic with Gravity Magnetic Survey in East Coast and Andaman-Nicobar.
- (iv) Integrated Geophysical Survey in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (v) Gravity Magnetic Survey in Madhya Pradesh.
- (vi) Analysis of Aerial images/Remote sensing data in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- (vii) Geochemical Survey in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.
- (viii) Satellite Gravity Survey in Western and Eastern offshore and Controlled Source Electro-Magnetic (CSEM) survey in Eastern offshore.

Based on the data acquired through such surveys, reinterpretation of data acquired in the areas relinquished by Pvt./JV Operators and NOC, the exploration

blocks are carved out in onland and offshore areas for offer under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding with a view to discover "Yet to Find" Oil and Gas reserves.

(e) Out of the 114 onland exploration Blocks awarded under IX rounds of NELP, 40 exploration blocks are located in the State of Gujarat. Two exploration block have been relinquished and at present 38 blocks are under different stages of exploration, development/production operations. A total of 34 discoveries (Oil-30, Gas-4) have been made in 12 blocks.

In addition, ONGC has discovered 5 fields namely West Becharaji, Khambel, Kambol, South Patan and Elao in 5PML areas under Nomination acreages in Gujarat.

Penalty for shortfall in gas production

902. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has levied any penalty on the private gas companies for various reasons like shortfall in production; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The actual cumulative gas production from D 1 and D 3 Fields of KG-DWN 98/3 block operated by Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) upto 31.3.2012 was 1.584 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF), as against the projected cumulative gas production of 2.030 TCF as per approved Addendum to Initial Development Plan (AIDP) for the same period relating to above fields.

DGH has reported that the decline in gas production from the block in 2011-12 is due to the following reasons:

- (i) Out of total 18 gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields of the block, 6 wells have ceased to produce gas due to water/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field in the same block, 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).

The contractor has attributed various reasons for reduction in reserves such as production performance, pressure decline, early water encroachment, less contribution from the sands outside the main channel areas, results obtained from Material Balance, Simulation and Geological Models etc.

The Government, in May, 2012, had ordered proportionate disallowance of cost of production facilities amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. The Operator of the block KG-DWN-98/3, M/s RIL, has invoked arbitration proceedings on the matter and Government of India (GoI) has also appointed arbitrator.

Further, in case of exploration of oil/gas under the PSC regime, penalty provisions exist for payment of Liquidated Damage (LD) on account of the unfinished minimum work program, phase extension etc. by the contractors. The company-wise details of such penalties paid to GoI during the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) are as under:

**Details of total penalty paid to GoI by the private companies
during 2009-10 to 2011-12 under PSC Regime**

Sl. No.	Company Name	Amount Paid as Penalty (US\$ Million)
1.	RIL	78.88
2.	Geopetrol	4.73
3.	Focus Energy	0.05
4.	Geo Global Resources	0.29
5.	Jubilant Energy	1.49

Arbitration proceedings against RIL

903. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had initiated arbitration proceedings against Reliance

Industries Ltd. (RIL) to limit the cost recoveries due to shortfall in production of gas from RIL operated KG-D6 basin; and

(b) if so, by when it was initiated and at what stage is the proceeding at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, RIL disputed the contents of the notice dated 2nd May, 2012 issued by this Ministry and initiated Arbitration Proceedings by appointing Justice Mr. S.P. Bharucha, former Chief Justice of India as their Arbitrator, as per the provisions under the PSC. Government also appointed Justice Mr. V.N. Khare, former, Chief Justice of India. The Presiding Arbitrator is yet to be nominated by both the Arbitrators.

Kakinara-Haldia-Basudebpur pipeline

904. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that authorisation for laying Kakinara-Haldia-Basudebpur pipeline by Relogistics Infrastructure Limited has been cancelled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of plants Government is contemplating to bring Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal within gas map of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the recommendations of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB), MoP and NG has, on 24th September, 2012, rescinded the authorization granted to Relogistics Infrastructure Limited (RELOG) due to non-compliance of the terms and conditions of authorization.

(c) GAIL (India) Ltd. has been authorized to lay Jagdishpur-Haldia Natural Gas Pipeline (JHPL) and Surat-Paradip natural gas pipeline. These pipelines will pass through the States of Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.

Tax break-up of petroleum products

905. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details of the Central and State tax components in the retail prices of petroleum products such as diesel, kerosene and LPG etc. along with the amount of total tax collected per annum during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): The details of Central and State tax components in the current retail selling price of Diesel in retail, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG in the four metropolitan cities are given in Statement (See below).

The details of total taxes collected from the sale of the above petroleum products are not available separately. However, total taxes and duties collected by the Central and State Governments from the petroleum sector during the last three years are given below:

	(Rs. crore)		
Total taxes/duties collected by:	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Central Government	1,03,580	83,723	83,718
State Governments	88,976	1,12,899	1,26,503

Source- Details provided by oil companies and compiled by PPAC.

Statement

Taxes included in retail selling price of Diesel at Metropolitan Cities effective 1.8.2013

Sl. No.	Components of Price	Delhi		Mumbai		Chennai		Kolkata	
		₹/litre	% in RSP	₹/litre	% in RSP	₹/litre	% in RSP	₹/litre	% in RSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Price without Customs duty, Excise duty and Sales tax/VAT	40.91	79.6%	42.64	83.0%	40.76	79.3%	42.66	83.0%
	Central Taxes								
2.	Custom duty (based on August, 2013 1st Fortnight Refinery Gate Price)	0.97	1.9%	0.97	1.9%	0.97	1.9%	0.97	1.9%
3.	Excise Duty (including Education Cess @ 3%)	3.56	6.9%	3.56	6.1%	3.56	6.5%	3.56	6.4%
4.	Central Taxes: TOTAL (2+3)	4.53	8.8%	4.53	7.8%	4.53	8.3%	4.53	8.1%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State Taxes									
5.	VAT	5.96	11.6%	11.06	19.0%	5.96	10.9%	5.96	10.7%
	State Taxes : TOTAL	5.96	11.6%	11.06	19.0%	9.47	10.9%	8.55	10.7%
6.	TOTAL Taxes (4+5)	10.49	20.4%	15.59	26.8%	14.00	25.6%	13.08	23.5%
7.	Retail Selling Price (RSP) (1+6)	51.40		58.23		54.76		55.74	

*Taxes included in retail selling price of PDS Kerosene at
Metropolitan Cities effective 1.8.2013*

1.	Price without Customs duty, Excise duty and Sales tax/VAT	14.25	95.25%	14.02	97.09%	13.05	95.26%	14.84	100.00%
Central Taxes									
2.	Custom duty	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
3.	Excise Duty	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
4.	Central Taxes : TOTAL (2+3)	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%

State Taxes

5.	VAT	0.71	4.75%	0.42	2.91%	0.65	4.74%	0.00	0.00%
State Taxes : TOTAL		0.71	4.75%	0.42	2.91%	0.65	4.74%	0.00	0.00%
6.	TOTAL Taxes (4+5)	0.71	4.75%	0.42	2.91%	0.65	4.74%	0.00	0.00%
7.	Retail Selling Price (RSP) (1+6)	14.96		14.44		13.70		14.84	

*Taxes included in retail selling price of Subsidized Domestic LPG at
Metropolitan Cities effective 1.8.2013*

1.	Price without Customs duty, Excise duty and Sales tax/VAT	410.50	100%	434.47	97%	398.00	100%	412.50	100%
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Central Taxes

2.	Custom duty	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
3.	Excise Duty	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
4.	Central Taxes : TOTAL (2+3)	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%	Nil	0%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State Taxes									
5.	VAT	0.00	0%	13.03	3%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
	State Taxes: TOTAL	0.00	0%	13.03	3%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
6.	TOTAL Taxes (4+5)	0.00	0%	13.03	3%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
7.	Retail Selling Price (RSP) (1+6)	410.50		447.50		398.00		412.50	

Increase in commission of retail outlet dealers

906. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued instructions to the oil companies to submit their study report on the issue of increasing the retail outlet dealers' commission from the year 2013 onwards;

(b) if so, whether the oil companies have submitted report to Government and the details of recommendations made by them;

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted by the oil companies and by when increase in margin of dealers' commission would be considered;

(d) whether various oil federations have submitted representations to Government and oil companies in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government and oil companies thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Dealers' Associations submit their representations relating to various demands in respect of dealers' commission from time-to-time. Generally, dealers' commission on Petrol and Diesel are being revised once in a year and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has increased the dealers' commission on Diesel from ₹ 912/KL to ₹ 1089/KL effective 26th October, 2012. Similarly, Indian Oil Corporation Limited has informed that dealer commission on Petrol (all grades) has been revised from ₹ 1499/KL to ₹ 1794/KL effective 26th October, 2012.

Selling of gas at old price

907. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Finance Minister has advised the Ministry to take steps to press Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) to sell some of the gas produced by it at old price as RIL has failed to deliver the supply of output as per the agreement terms;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether RIL has agreed to such proposal; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. MOF has advised MoPNG to examine whether shortfall volumes in Production of natural gas in KG-DWN-98/3, operated by RIL, shall be sold at old price of \$4.2/Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) and not new price and asked MoPNG to take appropriate action.

(b) to (d) The MOF reference is under examination of MoPNG.

Pricing of CBM gas

908. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received proposals for approval of pricing of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Government has received proposals for approval of Formula/basis for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas price for the three blocks awarded under the first round of CBM policy, block RG(E)-CBM-2001/1 in West Bengal, operated by Essar Oil Limited and blocks SP(W)-CBM-2001/1 and SP(E)-CBM-2001/1 in the State of Madhya Pradesh operated by Reliance Industries Limited. Dr. C. Rangarajan has examined the proposal of 3 CBM blocks and made recommendations.

CBM gas price for the block RG(E)-CBM-2001/1 has been approved based on Dr. C. Rangarajan recommendations. For the blocks SP(W)-CBM-2001/1 and SP(E)-CBM-2001/1, the recommendations made by Dr. C. Rangarajan are under consideration.

Further, 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. These gas prices will be applicable to all natural gas including CBM.

Posting policy in HPCL

909. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy being followed by HPCL for choice posting to native places in respect of its employees who are due to retire within two years; and

(b) whether HPCL is not considering the online applications for choice posting to native places in respect of its employees who are due to retire within two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The officers in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) including retiring officers are considered for posting on the basis of business requirement and there is no specific policy for posting to native place for retiring officers.

(b) All officers including retiring officers in Salary Grade 'A' (Officer) to Salary Grade 'F' (Chief Manager) can submit online placement request. Their requests are considered on the basis of vacancy at desired place of posting, business requirement, vigilance clearance and criticality of their request.

Sale of LPG cylinders at petrol pumps

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

(a) whether the Ministry has launched any scheme to sell LPG cylinders at petrol pump counters in metro cities across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the price list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has approved the proposal of public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs) to supply LPG through Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) Retail Outlet (RO) for implementation

on a pilot basis in Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore subject to statutory clearances of Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD)/Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO).

Pilferage of petroleum products

911. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of pilferage of petroleum products from the oil refineries, oil depots, LPG depots etc., have been reported in the past three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action taken by the authorities in respect of such cases; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of cases of pilferage/attempted pilferage of petroleum products from the oil refineries, oil depots and LPG depots during the last three years is 8 as reported by Public Sector Oil Companies.

(c) It has been reported that FIRs have been lodged with the respective Police Stations in case of pilferage/attempted pilferage. In some of the cases, the offenders have been apprehended at site and kept in police custody for further necessary action. The cases are pursued by the concerned oil companies with the State administration and police authorities at different levels. Moreover disciplinary action has also been taken against delinquent officials in some cases.

- (d) The following steps have been taken by the oil companies to prevent pilferage of petroleum products:
- Round the clock manning of Refinery units by CISF.
 - Continuous monitoring of RCP's (Repeater cum Cathodic Protection System) through CCTV based surveillance system.
 - Regular interaction maintained with Police and Civil Administration.
 - Directorate General of Rehabilitation (DGR) nominated security personnel deployed at Depots/Terminals and LPG Bottling plants.

- Checking of wagon & tankers by CISF.
- CISF Crime & Intelligence persons patrolling the plant round the clock.
- Electronic Surveillance.

CVO objections to policies framed under MDG-2012

912. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) of the oil corporations have been empowered to raise objections before the Government against some clauses of the policies already framed or being framed by Government with respect to the MDG-2012 or reconstitution policy-2008;

(b) if so, whether the oil companies specially IOCL misinterprets or twists the meaning of policies;

(c) if so, the scope of authorities and duties of the CVOs of the public undertakings;

(d) whether the CVOs are only authorized to conduct the enquiry in such matters where the action are taken by the authorities in contravention of the approved policies; and

(e) if so, by when the directions shall be issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) are formulated by Marketing Division of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and duly approved by the Ministry. Reconstitution Policy is formulated by marketing entity of the OMCs on the basis of broad guidelines of the Ministry.

The CVOs of public sector undertakings work as per the provisions of Vigilance Manual issued by Central Vigilance Commission and act as advisor to the chief executive in the matters pertaining to vigilance. They also provide a link between the organisation and the Central Vigilance Commission.

THE CVOs are authorized to conduct vigilance enquiry and the findings of the

investigations are submitted to the Director/concerned Business Head with regard to contravention of any of the approved policies for appropriate action.

Compulsory audit of PSCs by CAG

913. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make changes in the provisions of the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) between private and public sector companies for petroleum and natural gas to get them compulsorily audited by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India; and

(b) if so, the time-frame thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under the PSC, Government is already empowered to audit and inspect the records maintained under the provision of PSC. This right can be exercised by the Government through audit by its representative including CAG or audit by Chartered Accountant appointed for this purpose.

Postponing of hike in gas price

914. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for the hike in the price of natural gas to \$ 8.4 per Million Metric British Thermal Unit (MMBTU) not been implemented and instead postponing till the next fiscal year;

(b) whether the proposed hike will lead to more gas discoveries or whether it will only augment unearned income of existing stakeholders; and

(c) whether the proposed increase will lead to hikes in power tariffs and fertilizer prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) has approved the price formula for the gas produced under NELP PSCs for 5

years from the date of commencement of supply *i.e.* April, 2009 upto March, 2014.

(b) The assurance for higher gas price is likely to encourage accelerated exploration efforts by the Contractors which may lead to new hydrocarbon discoveries. Further, the higher gas price may enable development and monetization of stranded gas discoveries in onland and offshore areas. The increase in gas production would also increase the government take in the form of royalty, profit petroleum and taxes.

(c) With the increase in the price of gas by US \$ 1.00/MMBTU, the additional cost of production of urea will increase by US\$ 24.893/MT and will increase the electricity cost by Rs. 0.45 per unit depending upon dollar exchange rate as estimated by Ministry of Power.

CNG filling stations in MP

†915. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise number of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations opened for the usage of vehicles in different States/Union Territories during the last year;

(b) whether CNG filling stations have been opened in the cities falling under Rajasthan-Gujarat-Saurashtra region of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when CNG filling stations are likely to be established in the said regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are 155 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations that have been opened during the year 2012-13, the State-wise details of which are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The numbers of CNG filling stations that have been opened in various cities/towns in the State of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during 2012-13 are 60, the details of which are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement-I

State-wise number of CNG filling stations opened during 2012-13

Sl.No.	States	Number of CNG Stations
1.	Haryana	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Gujarat	55
4.	Madhya Pradesh	4
5.	Maharashtra	11
6.	New Delhi	36
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Tripura	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	38
10.	Assam	0
TOTAL :		155

Statement-II

*Details of number of CNG filling stations opened in Gujarat,
Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during 2012-13*

Sl.No	State	Cities/towns	CNG Stations
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha	11
2.		Gandhinagar, Nadiad, Halol, Hazira, Rajkot, Khambhat, Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar	28

1	2	3	4
3.		Ahmedabad	2
4.		Vadodara	2
5.		Surat, Bharuch	12
6.		Anand	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0
8.		Gwalior	1
9.		Indore including Ujjain	3
10.	Rajasthan	Kota	1
TOTAL :			60

Transfer of gas subsidy

†916. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to transfer gas subsidy directly into the accounts of the customers in some districts of the country from April, 2013;

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

(c) whether it would be helpful in any manner for Government to check blackmarketing of gas; 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) 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 are getting all domestic LPG cylinders (subsidized as well as non subsidized

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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. As on 01.08.2013, the list of Districts in which DBTL has been launched is given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) With the Direct benefit transfer of subsidy to the bank account of consumers dual pricing for domestic LPG will be eliminated. LPG for domestic use is sold at non- subsidized price and the subsidy as per eligibility of maximum 9 cylinders is transferred to the consumers bank account. Such a system disincentivises diversion of LPG meant for domestic use as sales happen at non-subsidised price.

Statement

*The details of the Districts in which DBTL has been launched
is given below:*

Sl.No.	State	District	Date of implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	01.06.2013
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	01.06.2013
3.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	01.06.2013
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	01.06.2013
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy	01.06.2013
6.	Daman and Diu	Diu	01.06.2013
7.	Goa	North Goa	01.06.2013
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	01.06.2013
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	01.06.2013
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	01.06.2013
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	01.08.2013
12.	Karnataka	Tumkur	01.06.2013

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	Mysore	01.07.2013
14	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	01.06.2013
15.	Kerala	Wayanad	01.06.2013
16.	Maharashtra	Wardha	01.06.2013
17.	Puducherry	Puducherry	01.06.2013
18.	Punjab	SBS Nagar/Nawanshahar	01.06.2013
19.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar (Khandwa)	01.06.2013
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	01.06.2013

Progress of NTPC power project, Daripali

917. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) power project at Daripali is facing certain difficulties in its progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated certain action plan for its fast development;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of current hindrance and impediments coming in its way; and

(f) how far have these been addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (f) NTPC has informed that for Darlipali Project (2x800 MW) in Odisha, the process of land acquisition by State Government and environment and forest clearance of project as well as its linked Dulanga coal mine from Ministry of Environment of Forests (MoEF) is in progress. Status of these activities is as follows:

- Out of 1274 acres of private land, possession certificate has been received for 1205 acres.

- Out of 338.97 acres of Government land, payment for 275 acres has been released by NTPC to State Government and transfer of Government land is under process of approval of State Government.
- Environment clearance for the project has been recommended by Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of MoEF on 09.01.2012 subject to grant of forest clearance for Darlipali Project and environment and forest clearance for linked Dulanga coal mine.
- For forest clearance of 34.47 acres forest land of Darlipali Project, Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) of MoEF during its meeting held on 10th and 11th June, 2013 had recommended for holistic decision on diversion of forest land required for two interdependent projects (Darlipali and Dulanga) and also further recommended for transfer the proposal for diversion of forest land for Darlipali Project to MoEF for consideration by FAC along with that of Dulanga proposal. Darlipali forest proposal was sent to MoEF on 31.07.2013.

Levy of inspection charges on State Government

918. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
 SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:
 SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of further action taken by Central Electric Authority (CEA) on matter of levy of fees by State Electrical Inspectorate for testing and inspection of various electrical installations, as currently State Electrical Inspectorate are not able to levy testing and inspection charges which lead to financial burden on State Governments as on date;

(b) whether his Ministry is going to request CEA to resolve this matter at the earliest; and

(c) by when Government is going to make necessary amendments for restoration of earlier practice of levy of testing and inspection of various electrical installations by State Electrical Inspectorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER
 (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Electricity is a concurrent

subject. Electricity Act, 2003 was enacted in consultation with States. The Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 which were in force, which *inter-alia* provided for levying of inspection charges were repealed with effect from 24th September 2010 after the new Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety & Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 were framed under the Electricity Act, 2003. The provision of levying of fee was not incorporated in the new Regulations of CEA in the absence of specific provision in Section 162 of the Electricity Act, 2003 regarding the same. The Ministry of Law is of the view that such provision regarding levying of fee will require a suitable legislative provisions. Accordingly, States Legislatures may enact a law with the consent of the Central Government to provide for levy of inspection fee etc.

Further, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairperson, Central Electricity Authority for examination and recommendations for amendment in the Electricity Act, 2003 including the issue of levy of inspection charges by State Governments for testing and inspection of electrical installations.

Underground cabling in Goa

919. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State Government of Goa has submitted any proposal to Government seeking financial assistance for underground cabling of coastal belt of Goa and urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount sanctioned, allotted or assured to the State Government of Goa;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the conditions attached to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry of Power has not received any proposal from State Government of Goa seeking financial assistance for underground cabling of coastal belt of Goa and urban areas.

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

Electrification under RGGVY in Jharkhand

920. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Jharkhand which are yet to get electricity under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) whether any time bound programme has been chalked out to provide electricity to all villages by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana — Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households and to provide free electricity connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Under RGGVY, 22 projects (13 projects in Tenth Plan and 9 projects in Eleventh Plan) were sanctioned in the State of Jharkhand covering electrification of 18,912 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 6,359 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 14,69,830 BPL households. Cumulatively, as on 30.06.2013, the electrification works in 18,105 (96%) UE villages, 5,739 (90%) PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 12,98,825 (88%) BPL households have been released. Thus, 807 UE villages are yet to get electricity under RGGVY in Jharkhand.

(b) and (c) Proposal for continuation of RGGVY during the Twelfth Five Year Plans has been finalized and projects received from the various states are to be taken up for consideration as per the approved guidelines.

Increase in power production in Rajasthan

†921. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of increase in power production in Rajasthan between 2005 and 2013;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the head-wise funds provided by the Central Government to the State to make it self-dependent in power production during the last year and the current financial year; and

(c) whether the State Government has utilized this money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Power generation in Rajasthan has increased by 59.49% in the year 2012-13 *w.r.t.* 2005-06. The details of sector-wise, category-wise and station-wise break-up of the quantum of increase in power generation by power plants located in Rajasthan from 2005-06 to 2012-13 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(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 in Rajasthan from 2005-06 to 2012-13

Category Sector		Name of the Station	Monitored Capacity as on 30.06.2013 (MW)	Actual Generation in MU		% Increase of 2012-13 <i>w.r.t.</i> 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thermal	Central	Jawahar Sagar HPS	99.00	275.12	228.58	20.36
		Mahi Bajaj HPS	140.00	204.19	218.49	-6.54
		R.P. Sagar HPS	172.00	366.03	314.46	16.40
		Anta CCPP	419.33	2176.45	2809.1	-22.52
		Barsingsar Lignite*	250.00	1280.50	-	
	State	Chhabra TPP*	500.00	2924.49	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Dholpur CCPP *	330.00	1162.69	-	
		Giral TPS *	250.00	471.87	-	
		Kota TPS	1240.00	9739.64	8297.75	17.38
		Ramgarh CCPP	223.80	497.89	435.95	14.21
		Suratgarh TPS	1500.00	10570.32	9951.25	6.22
	Pvt.	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP *	1080.00	3849.76	-	
Nuclear	Central	Rajasthan A.P.S.	1180	8846.88	4305.98	105.46
		TOTAL	7384.13	42365.83	26563.46	59.49

*Stations were commissioned after 2005-06.

- Note:* 1. CEA monitors generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) only.
2. Generation from stations below 25 MW are not being monitored since 1.04.2010.

Agreement between Centre and States regarding hydro power projects

†922. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was signed between the Central Government and State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding share of hydro power projects of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the share of Rajasthan has been earmarked in the projects mentioned in the agreement;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the claims of Rajasthan in the share of hydro power projects of Punjab; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government for earmarking the share of Rajasthan in the projects mentioned in the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992 a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States.

Impact on NTPC due to dilution in stake

923. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the impact on the National Thermal Power Corporation due to stake dilution;

(b) the details of the percentage of stake Government is selling;

(c) the reasons behind the stake dilution of the country's largest power company;

(d) whether Government is considering major policy changes of the company due to stake dilution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India divested 9.5% stake through Offer for Sale (OFS) mechanism. After completion of OFS on 11.02.2013, Government's equity holding in NTPC has reduced from 84.50% to 75.00%.

(c) The disinvestment is towards fulfillment of the present disinvestment policy which *inter-alia* envisages further offerings by listed Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) taking into consideration their capital investment requirement. The increase in public shareholding provides greater opportunity for the public to participate in the prosperity of the Company as well as help in enforcing greater public accountability of the Company.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of (d) above does not arise.

RGGVY in Jharkhand

924. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Jharkhand;

(b) the time by which the programme is expected to be completed in the State;

(c) the reasons for the slow progress of the work;

(d) whether the phase-II under RGGVY for the State is pending for sanction with Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 22 projects (13 projects in Tenth Plan and 9 projects in Eleventh Plan) were sanctioned in Jharkhand covering electrification of 18,912 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 6,359 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 14,69,830 BPL

households. Cumulatively, as on 30.06.2013, the electrification works in 18,105 (96%) UE villages and 5,739 (90%) PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 12,98,825 (88%) BPL households have been released. Against the total revised project cost of Rs.3479.30 crore in the State, an amount of Rs. 2756.53 crore has been released by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to Implementing Agencies towards subsidy. The scheduled completion time is 24 months from the date of award of contract.

(c) The electrification works under RGGVY in Jharkhand were adversely affected due to the following reasons:

- Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects in few districts.
- Delay in execution of work in district Latehar, Palamu and Garwha due to contractual issues.
- Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations.
- Poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure particularly in Chatra, Simdega and Giridih districts.
- Difficult terrain and dense forest in some districts of the State.
- Law and order problem including Maoist Violence in large part of the State of Jharkhand.

(d) and (e) Two supplementary projects for Godda and Pakur districts, Jharkhand were received in REC under Phase-II of RGGVY. Since these DPRs were not prepared based on actual field survey as required under Phase-II and were also not recommended by Government of Jharkhand, the same were returned to Utility/State by REC. Proposal for continuation of RGGVY during the Twelfth Five Year Plans has been finalized. Projects received from the various States are to be taken up for consideration as per the approved guidelines.

Thermal Power Project at Dhuvaran in Gujarat

925. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that as per an 'in-principle' approval of the

Government of Gujarat the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is to implement the 2 x 680 MW Thermal Power Project at Dhuvaran in Gujarat;

(b) whether any progress has been made by NTPC in the said project;

(c) whether in view of the slow progress in implementing the Project by NTPC, Gujarat Government has requested Government to allow the State Generating Company to implement the project by itself; and

(d) the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) NTPC has informed that the Government of Gujarat has given it in-principle approval to implement 2x660 MW coal based station at Dhuvaran in Gujarat.

(b) Following progress has been made:

- PPA signed with all beneficiaries of Western Region.
- Site specific studies like topographic survey, preliminary geo-tech study, transportation logistic study completed.
- Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study completed.
- Application for coal linkage submitted to Ministry of Power on 10.09.2010.
- Application for getting NOC from Airport Authority of India (AAI) submitted.

As the progress of the project was affected in the absence of coal linkage, NTPC has sought consent of Government of Gujarat for proceeding ahead with implementation of the project based on imported coal. Reply from Government of Gujarat is awaited.

(c) No such request has been received from Government of Gujarat.

(d) In view of (c) above does not arise.

Production and consumption of electricity

926. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in order to support the large expansion in production and consumption of electricity, the transmission and distribution network will have to be significantly expanded and strengthened; and

(b) if so, the details of efforts made in this regard and the success achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Commensurate with the load growth, expansion and strengthening of transmission and distribution system is being carried out on a regular basis. As of 30.06.2013 the existing length of transmission lines and sub-stations capacity at the voltage level of 220 kV and above is 277490 ckt. kms and 482251 MVA respectively. During Twelfth Plan period, a total of about 1,07,440 ckt. kms of transmission lines, 2,70,000 MVA of AC transmission capacity and 12,750 MW of HVDC system is planned to be added.

As regard to the distribution system, section 42(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that:

"It shall be the duty of a distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical distribution system in his area of supply and to supply electricity in accordance with the provisions contained in this Act."

Electricity is a concurrent subject and the responsibility of sub-transmission and distribution rests with the States. Government of India acts as a facilitator in supplementing the efforts of States to provide power to consumers in an improved manner for which assistance is provided to States and Distribution utilities under various schemes like R-APDRP, RGGVY and NEF.

Negative growth of electricity generation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that electricity generation had a negative 4.1 per cent growth in February 2013 compared to its 8.6 per cent growth in February 2012;

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

(c) whether Government is proposing any measures to increase the electricity generation in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per the monthly energy generation report (compiled from daily generation data) of Central Electricity Authority which is tentative, the electricity generation had a negative 4.1% growth in February, 2013 as compared to 8.6% growth in February, 2012. However, as per the actual energy generation, programme and PLF report of the month, the electricity generation during February, 2013 had a negative growth rate of 3.6%.

The main reason for low growth in electricity generation were :

1. Low inflow in the river/reservoir due to deficit Monsoon in Southern Region, Eastern Region and North-Eastern Region which affected the generation from hydro power stations.
2. Non commissioning of Kudankulam Nuclear Units affecting generation from Nuclear sources.
3. Shortage of fuel (coal and gas) which affected the generation from thermal power stations.

(c) and (d) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase electricity generation in the country include the following:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during Twelfth Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW (excluding 30,000 MW renewable) against an achievement of 54,964 MW during Eleventh Plan.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for Twelfth Plan.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

- (vii) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been advised to import coal.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.

New power plants

928. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many new power plants are running at half of their capacity;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Out of 59 new power generating units commissioned during 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto July, 2013), 11 units are generating less than half of their capacity. The details of generating units and reasons thereof are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The steps taken by the Government to improve the capacity utilization *inter-alia* are:

- Constant monitoring and coordination with Ministry of Coal to ensure sufficient coal availability for power sector.
- Encouragement to import of coal wherever technically feasible to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources
- All efforts are being made to ensure as much as possible, gas for the gas based plants to increase their production.

Statement

*Details of new units commissioned during 2012-13 and 2013-14
(upto July, 2013) having PLF less than 50%*

Sl. No.	Station	Unit No.	Capacity (MW)	Cumulative PLF%	Reason of outage
1.	Indira Gandhi STPP	3	500	47.2	Reserve shut down *
2.	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	2	660	29.56	Reserve shut down
3.	Kawai TPS	1	660	35.36	Reserve shut down
4.	Bina TPS	1	250	29.39	Reserve shut down
5.	Bina TPS	2	250	19	Reserve shut down
6.	Mahan TPP	1	600	1.93	Coal Problem as there is no tapering Linkage
7.	Mauda TPS	1	500	1.04	Railway infrastructure problem
8.	Tirora TPS	2	660	21.18	Reserve shut down
9.	Thamminapatnam TPS	1	150	49.67	Transmission Constraints
10.	Thamminapatnam TPS	2	150	40.23	
11.	Kamalanga TPS	1	350	16.88	Reserve shut down

*Reserve shut down : Non-utilisation of available units due to their complete shutdown for want of load.

Generation of power in the country

929. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the total requirement, availability and shortage of power during peak and non peak hours, in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto June, 2013) are given below:—

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*#
Thermal	665.008	708.806	760.676	198.194
Hydro	114.257	130.510	113.720	31.279
Nuclear	26.266	32.287	32.866	7.654
Bhutan Import	5.611	5.284	4.795	0.939
TOTAL:	811.143	876.887	912.057	238.066

*up to June, 2013.

#Includes provisional figures for the month of June, 2013.

The State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation during the last three years and the current year (April to June, 2013) are given in Statement (See below).

(b) The details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and the current financial year (April-June, 2013) are given below:

Year	Energy			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Deficit (MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	8,61,591	7,88,355	73,236	8.5

1	2	3	4	5
2011-12	9,37,199	8,57,886	79,313	8.5
2012-13	9,98,114	9,11,209	86,905	8.7
2013-14 *	2,59,096	2,43,567	115,529	6.0

*Upto June, 2013

MU = Million Unit

Year	Peak			
	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Deficit (MW)	(%)
2010-11	1,22,287	1,10,256	12,031	9.8
2011-12	1,30,006	1,16,191	13,815	10.6
2012-13	1,35,453	1,23,294	12,159	9.0
2013-14 *	1,35,561	1,26,964	8,597	6.3

*Upto June, 2013

MW = Mega Watt

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include the following :

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during Twelfth Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW (excluding 30,000 MW renewable) against an achievement of 54,964 MW during Eleventh Plan.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for Twelfth Plan.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.

- (vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vii) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been advised to import coal.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of inter-State and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

Statement

*State-wise and source-wise actual power generation during
last three years and current year 2013-14
(upto June, 2013)*

Sl. No.	Region/State	Category	Actual Generation in (MU)			
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	BBMB	Hydro	11,273.4	12,459.5	10,941.96	2,976.9
2.	Delhi	Thermal	9,130.0	9,970.7	10,740.71	2,642.75
3.	Haryana	Hydro	-	-	-	-
		Thermal	18,854.8	24,046.5	25,452.55	5,891.97
		TOTAL (Haryana)	18,854.8	24,046.5	25,452.55	5,891.97
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	15,388.6	19,160.6	20,330.53	7,156.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hydro	12,418.1	12,279.1	12,469.81	4,164.72
		Thermal	14.1	5.4	0	0
		TOTAL (J&K)	12,432.2	12,284.5	12,469.81	4,164.72
6.	Punjab	Hydro	4,190.8	4,626.9	3,930.12	803.42
		Thermal	18,324.8	19,068.4	18,004.78	4,181.96
		TOTAL (Punjab)	22,515.6	23,695.3	21,934.90	4,985.38
7.	Rajasthan	Hydro	390.1	821.6	845.92	17.67
		Thermal	27,156.2	31,531.5	32,680.07	8,386.12
		Nuclear	7,704.5	8,974.1	8,847.86	2,309.33
		TOTAL (Raj.)	35,250.9	41,327.1	42,373.85	10,713.12
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Hydro	700.0	1,403.7	1,580.06	277.26
		Thermal	91,645.8	93,620.0	100,256.04	26,643.14
		Nuclear	1,886.5	1,983.8	2,544.37	663.6
		TOTAL (UP)	94,232.2	97,007.5	104380.47	27384
9.	Uttarakhand	Hydro	11,488.7	13,542.5	12,452.65	3,288.45
	Northern	TOTAL	2,30,566.5	2,53,494.2	261077.43	69,403.68
10.	Chhattisgarh	Hydro	125.2	314.1	301.94	43.53
		Thermal	56,030.5	59,061.2	67,826.91	16,228.09
		TOTAL (Chhat.)	56,155.7	59,375.4	68,128.85	16,271.62
11.	Goa	Thermal	292.3	277.1	249.08	66.59
12.	Gujarat	Hydro	4,164.3	4,959.0	4,560.46	1,031.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Thermal	65,603.8	69,678.5	82,724.70	23,232.08
		Nuclear	1,446.1	3,787.4	3,470.47	913.87
		TOTAL (Guj.)	71,214.2	78,424.8	90,755.63	25,177.66
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Hydro	4,898.0	7,736.1	7,215.19	1,518.24
		Thermal	42,708.9	41,696.3	43,480.92	11,757.78
		TOTAL (M.P.)	47,606.9	49,432.4	50,696.11	13 [^] 76.02
14.	Maharashtra	Hydro	5,828.2	6,238.4	5,517.84	1,230.76
		Thermal	71,839.2	77,338.9	76,804.41	19,967.3
		Nuclear	9,117.0	9,814.5	9,824.89	1,710.84
		TOTAL (Mah.)	86,784.4	93,391.7	92,147.14	22,908.9
	Western	TOTAL	2,62,053.4	2,80,901.4	301976.81	77,700.79
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Hydro	8,009.6	6,370.8	3,448.11	867.21
		Thermal	77,122.7	85,697.9	83,648.00	20,756.31
		TOTAL (A.P.)	85,132.3	92,068.7	87,096.11	21,623.52
16.	Karnataka	Hydro	10,746.9	14,259.9	10,160.75	2,008.38
		Thermal	22,213.0	24,112.7	28,352.90	7,955.69
		Nuclear	3,873.1	5,210.7	5,441.75	1,689.59
		TOTAL (Kar.)	36,833.0	43,583.3	43,955.40	11,653.66
17.	Kerala	Hydro	6,801.6	7,808.0	4,647.22	1,131.31
		Thermal	2,461.1	1,045.7	2,208.99	504.95
		TOTAL (Kr.)	9,262.7	8,853.7	6,856.21	1,636.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Lakshadweep	Thermal	-	-	-	-
19.	Puducherry	Thermal	195.5	251.5	220.43	64.74
20.	Tamil Nadu	Hydro	4,957.5	5,199.3	2,884.77	610.83
		Thermal	45,222.3	46,697.8	47,999.67	13,535.3
		Nuclear	2,239.3	2,516.1	2,741.52	367.57
		TOTAL (T.N.)	52,419.1	54,413.2	53,625.96	14313.7
	Southern	TOTAL	1,83,842.5	1,99,170.3	191,754.11	49,491.88
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Hydro	-	-		
		Thermal	86.8	94.9	130.99	43.55
		TOTAL	86.8	94.9	130.99	43.55
22.	Bihar	Hydro	-	-	-	-
		Thermal	14,568.7	13,812.3	14,706.46	3,212.97
		TOTAL (Bihar)	14,568.7	13,812.3	14,706.46	3,212.97
23.	DVC	Hydro	115.0	296.1	199.36	20.75
		Thermal	16,549.9	19,536.6	25,956.21	7,186.52
		TOTAL (DVC)	16,664.9	19,832.7	26,155.57	7,207.27
24.	Jharkhand	Hydro	3.5	270.1	142.29	0.16
		Thermal	5,678.5	6,387.2	11,422.49	3,606.53
		TOTAL (Jhar.)	5,681.9	6,657.3	11,564.78	3,606.69
25.	Odisha	Hydro	4,754.3	4,987.3	4,351.33	1,960.71
		Thermal	30,910.5	35,298.6	37,276.82	9,819.09
		TOTAL (Odisha)	35,664.7	40,285.9	41,628.15	11,779.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. Sikkim		Hydro	2,976.5	2,920.6	2,588.64	917.76
		Thermal	-	-		
		TOTAL (Sikkim)	2,976.5	2,920.6	2,588.64	917.76
27. West Bengal		Hydro	1,130.0	1,077.9	1,137.20	266.1
		Thermal	43,955.6	45,030.7	45,698.91	11,312.96
		TOTAL (W.B.)	45,085.6	46,108.5	46,836.11	11,579.06
Eastern		TOTAL	1,20,729.0	1,29,712.2	143610.7	38,347.1
28	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	1,399.6	978.4	1239.66	274.24
29	Assam	Hydro	1,198.8	1,453.0	1,102.89	297.69
		Thermal	3,129.9	3,102.9	3,097.56	803.95
		TOTAL (Assam)	4,328.7	4,555.9	4,200.45	1,101.64
30	Manipur	Hydro	603.9	523.5	581.75	126.74
		Thermal	-	-		
		TOTAL (Manipur)	603.9	523.5	581.75	126.74
31	Meghalaya	Hydro	438.8	594.5	782.42	237.17
32	Mizoram	Thermal	-	-		
33	Nagaland	Hydro	256.0	228.8	213.33	50.6
34	Tripura	Hydro	-	-		
		Thermal	1,313.4	1,442.8	1,426.83	393.99
		TOTAL (Tripura)	1313.4	1,442.8	1,426.83	393.99
North-Eastern		TOTAL	8,340.4	8,324.0	8,444.44	2,184.38
35	Bhutan (Import)	Hydro	5,610.9	5,284.5	4,788.82	938.76
GRAND TOTAL :			8,11,142.8	8,76,886.5	911652.31	2,38,066.6

Power connection to BPL families in Rajasthan

†930.DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objective of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was to provide power connection to BPL families of all villages and hamlets;

(b) if so, the number of villages and hamlets in Rajasthan which have been electrified and the details thereof; and

(c) the date by when the remaining villages and hamlets would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi 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 and to provide free electricity connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

(b) Under RGGVY, 40 projects (25 projects during Tenth Plan, 15 projects during Eleventh Plan) have been sanctioned in the State of Rajasthan covering electrification of 4,238 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 34,401 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 14,32,261 BPL households. Cumulatively, as on 30.06.2013, the electrification works in 4,144 (98%) UE villages and 33,308 (97%) PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 11,51,402 (80%) BPL households have been released. The details of coverage and progress of villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households in Rajasthan, district-wise is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Proposal for continuation of RGGVY during the Twelfth Five Year Plans has been finalized and the electrification of the remaining villages/habitations of States are to be taken up for consideration as per the approved guidelines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Project-wise details of electrification of villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households under RGGVY in the State of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of District	Coverage			Cumulative Achievement (30.06.2013)		
		UE/DE Village	PE Villages	BPL Households	UE/DE Village	PE Villages	BPL Households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tenth Plan							
1.	Ajmer	14	1011	31223	14	921	18835
2.	Chittorgarh	4	0	15	4	0	15
3.	Dungarpur	100	754	111273	100	754	36050
4.	Jhunjhunu	0	855	19697	0	787	9494
5.	Rajsamand	132	841	49528	132	834	43607
6.	Sikar	13	973	23670	13	884	14368
7.	Udaipur	44	0	52	44	0	52
8.	Alwar	47	1882	67871	47	1853	42000
9.	Bundi	68	771	23433	68	662	23433
10.	Dausa	34	991	35234	34	815	29396
11.	Dholpur	162	0	1759	162	0	1759
12.	Karauli	9	0	78	9	0	78
13.	Kota	38	767	31491	38	691	25169
14.	Bikaner	180	587	41481	180	587	30744
15.	Churu	6	843	51488	6	843	35298

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Hanumangarh	46	0	3133	46	0	3133
17.	Jaisalmer	98	348	10112	98	322	7094
18.	Jaisalmer	55	0	256	55	0	35
19.	Jalore	30	667	54217	30	667	36589
20.	Jodhpur	173	885	30365	173	885	21198
21.	Nagaur Ladnu	0	97	2814	0	97	2638
22.	Sirohi	8	447	24566	8	447	8246
23.	Sri Ganganagar	111	0	4000	111	0	4000
24.	Bhilwara	104	1589	49530	104	1589	49530
25.	Jhalawar	169	1293	45287	169	1293	45287
SUB TOTAL :		1645	15601	712573	1645	14931	488048

Eleventh Plan

1.	Banswara	446	967	74493	378	701	59446
2.	Chittorgarh (supplementary)	196	1894	63647	196	1896	63647
	Nagaur			37650			37650
3.	Udaipur (supplementary)	310	1747	101145	308	1747	102025
	Barmer			58460			58460
4.	Hanumangarh (supplementary)	132	1576	77616	132	1472	37076
	Pali			8220			8220
5.	Sri Ganganagar (supplementary)	179	2505	43280	178	2497	43304

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Baran			21797			22297
	Bharatpur			9277			9388
6.	Dholpur (supplementary)	131	491	17284	109	458	14954
7.	Jaipur	47	1829	40405	47	1829	40405
8.	Karauli (supplementary)	66	623	41227	66	623	41227
9.	Swai Madhopur	75	613	30744	75	608	30744
10.	Tonk	140	878	21359	140	869	21427
11.	Baran	89	948	10000	88	948	10000
12.	Barmer	647	1200		647	1200	
13.	Bharatpur	95	1264	30921	95	1264	30921
14.	Nagaur	25	1352	4616	25	1352	4616
15.	Pali	15	913	27547	15	913	27547
SUB TOTAL :		2593	18800	719688	2499	18377	663354
GRAND TOTAL :		4238	34401	1432261	4144	33308	1151402

The House re-assembled at twelve noon,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DEMAND TO WITHDRAW OBJECTIONABLE WORD

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition wants to raise an important issue.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, when we met at eleven in the morning, an observation came from the Chair with regard to

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

the description of this hon. House. I think, the Chair, probably, over-reacted in the use of the phrase, 'federation of anarchists', to describe what the Rajya Sabha is about. This word 'anarchist' has been, on several occasions, in legislative bodies held to be unparliamentary even in relation to a Member; and, to describe the whole House as a 'federation of anarchists' may not be fair. I, therefore, urge you to kindly reconsider it and the use of this word to describe the House should be withdrawn rather than re-emphasised.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has raised an issue. I am having with me the record of transcription. I will read it out for your convenience. It is like this: "If the hon. Members wish this House to become a federation of anarchists, then it is a different matter." It is only a question. He said, 'if the hon. Members wish this House to become a federation of anarchists, then it is a different matter.' I believe, nobody wishes to make it a federation of anarchists. Therefore, it doesn't apply to any Member. It is only a question. However, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Though he has wished, you can consider it to be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, I will keep my ruling reserved; discuss this with the Chairman and come back to the House.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we have the highest regard for the Chair and the majesty of this House. When we raise certain matters of public concerns which we are entitled to, we don't even wish to act like anarchists. Therefore, instead of expunging, it would be only appropriate, in the fitness of things, that the exalted high office of the hon. Chairman of this august House, to withdraw this unconditionally. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have said that I will come back to the House after discussing with the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come back to the House.

Now, we will take up Papers to be Laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MOUs between Government of India and various PSUs

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): 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 Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9307/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9308/15/13]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, Department of Heavy Industry) and the Instrumentation Limited (ILK), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9309/15/13]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises) and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9306/15/13]

I. Annual Budget Of Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata (2013-14)

II. MoU between Government of India and various Power Companies

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Budget of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9316/15/13]

[Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9417/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the NHPC Limited, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9313/15/13]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

II. MoU between Government of India and GAIL Gas Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:—

- (1) F. No. INFRA/IMP/CGD/1/2013, dated the 16th May, 2013, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Integrity Management System for City or Local Natural Gas Distribution Networks) Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9474/15/13]

- (2) F. No. Legal/50/2013, dated the 21st June, 2013, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Levy of Fee and Other Charges) Amendment Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9474/15/13]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the GAIL (India) Limited and the GAIL Gas Limited, for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9470/15/13]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**
- II. **Liquidator's Report on the Voluntary Winding Up of IIBI, Kolkata and related papers**
- III. **Report and Accounts of IIFCL, New Delhi and related papers**
- IV. **Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation**
- V. **Report and Accounts (2012-13) of NABARD, Mumbai and related papers**
- VI. **Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of Regional Rural Banks and related papers**
- VII. (i) **Statement of Market Borrowings by Central Government**
 - (ii) **Twentieth Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant**
 - (iii) **MoU between the Government of India and SPMCIL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 195 (E), dated the 1st April, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) G.S.R. 329 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (3) G.S.R. 330 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

[Shri Namo Narain Meena]

- (4) G.S.R. 341 (E), dated the 28th May, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (5) G.S.R. 342 (E), dated the 29th May, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export of Goods and Services) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (6) G.S.R. 343 (E), dated the 29th May, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Manner of Receipt and Payment) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (7) G.S.R. 345 (E), dated the 29th May, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (8) G.S.R. 384 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (9) G.S.R. 385 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Currency Accounts by a Person Resident in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (10) G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 21st June, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Ninth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 to 10 See No. L.T 9545/15/13]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—
 - (1) F. No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/32/4947, dated the 27th February, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) No. LAD/NRO/GN/2012-13/35/6998, dated the 22nd March, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India

[KYC (Know Your Client) Registration Agency] (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

- (3) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/36/7368, dated the 26th March, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (4) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/03/5652, dated the 16th April, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (5) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/09/5738, dated the 17th May, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (6) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/12/6108, dated the 19th June, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 to 6 See No. L.T 9542/15/13]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 290 (E), dated the 7th May, 2013, publishing the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under Section 9 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9364/15/13]

- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:—

- (1) G.S.R. 310 (E), dated the 15th May, 2013, publishing the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Central Registry) (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T 9543/15/13]

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- (2) G.S.R. 311 (E), dated the 15th May, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunals (Refund of Court Fee) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T 9542/15/13]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 868 (E), dated the 1st April, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Aryavrat Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Shreyas Gramin Bank as Gramin Bank of Aryavrat.
- (2) G.S.R. 869 (E), dated the 1st April, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Purvanchal Gramin Bank and Ballia Etawah Gramin Bank as Purvanchal Bank.
- (3) S.O. 948 (E), dated the 12th April, 2013, regarding dissolution of Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank and Rajasthan Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (4) S.O. 949 (E), dated the 12th April, 2013, regarding dissolution of Neelachal Gramya Bank, Kalinga Gramya Bank and Baitarni Gramya Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (5) S.O. 1177 (E), dated the 9th May, 2013, regarding dissolution of Himachal Gramin Bank and Parvatiya Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (6) S.O. 1178 (E), dated the 9th May, 2013, regarding dissolution of MGB Gramin Bank and Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (7) S.O. 1179 (E), dated the 9th May, 2013, regarding dissolution of Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Wainganga Krishna Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (8) S.O. 1518 (E), dated the 12th June, 2013, regarding dissolution of Purvanchal Gramin Bank and Ballia Etawah Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.

- (9) S.O. 1519 (E), dated the 12th June, 2013, regarding dissolution of Aryavart Kshetriya Gamin Bank and Shreyas Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 to 9 See No. L.T 9547/15/13]

- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 10th July, 2013, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India (staff) Amendment Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9546/15/13]

- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955:—

- (1) G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 11th July, 2013, publishing the State Bank of India Administrator (Salary and Allowances) Rules, 2013.
- (2) G.S.R. 477 (E), dated the 11th July, 2013, publishing the State Bank of India Committee (Procedure) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 and 2 See No. LT 9544/15/13]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Liquidator's Report on the voluntary winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 6th September, 2012 to 31st March, 2013, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 6th September, 2012 to 31st March, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9538/15/13]

[Shri Namo Narain Meena]

- III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Performance Report in respect of India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL), for the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9536/15/13]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9483/15/13]

- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 48 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Act, 1981:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9486/15/13]

- VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

- 1. Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9529/15/13]

- 2. Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9527/15/13]

3. Ballia-Etawah Gramin Bank, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9526/15/13]

4. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Bharuch, Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9528/15/13]

5. Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9525/15/13]

6. Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9534/15/13]

7. Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak, Haryana.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9534/15/13]

8. Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9532/15/13]

9. Kaveri Grameena Bank, Vijaynagar, Karnataka.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9531/15/13]

10. Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9530/15/13]

11. Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem, Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9524/15/13]

VII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Statement of Market Borrowings by Central Government, during the year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9535/15/13]

- (ii) Twentieth Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (May, 2013).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 9484/15/13]

[Shri Namu Narain Meena]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Finance) and Security Printing & Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9485/15/13]

MoU between Government of India and IMPCL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH) and the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), for the year 2013-14.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9481/15/13]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (1) S.O. 963 (E), dated the 15th April, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
 - (2) S.O. 988 (E), dated the 17th April, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
 - (3) S.O. 993 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, regarding rate of exchange of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.

- (4) S.O. 1054 (E), dated the 26th April, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (5) S.O. 1083 (E), dated the 30th April, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (6) S.O. 1121 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2013, regarding rate of exchange of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (7) S.O. 1176 (E), dated the 9th May, 2013, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 936 (E), dated the 10th April, 2013.
- (8) S.O. 1219 (E), dated the 15th May, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (9) S.O. 1224 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, regarding rate of exchange of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (10) S.O. 1306 (E), dated the 21st May, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (11) S.O. 1408 (E), dated the 31st May, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (12) G.S.R. 316 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 658 (E), G.S.R. 659 (E), and G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009 and G.S.R. 249 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

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- (13) G.S.R. 325 (E), dated the 21st May, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) S.O. 1456 (E), dated the 5th June, 2013, regarding rate of exchange of conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (15) S.O. 1465 (E), dated the 6th June, 2013, regarding rate of exchange of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* of the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (16) S.O. 1515 (E), dated the 12th June, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1465 (E), dated the 6th June, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) S.O. 1526 (E), dated the 13th June, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1465 (E), dated the 6th June, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (18) G.S.R. 371 (E), dated the 13th June, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (19) S.O. 1537 (E), dated the 14th June, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (20) S.O. 1771 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013, regarding rate of exchange of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (21) S.O. 1833 (E), dated the 24th June, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (22) S.O. 1842(E), dated the 25th June, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (23) S.O. 1869 (E), dated the 27th June, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) S.O. 1871 (E), dated the 28th June, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) S.O. 2004 (E), dated the 4th July, 2013, regarding rate of exchange conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (26) G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 10th July, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 4th October, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) S.O. 2165 (E), dated the 15th July, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) S.O. 2191 (E), dated the 18th July, 2013, regarding rate of exchange of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (29) G.S.R. 491 (E), dated the 18th July, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 to 29 See No. LT 9551/15/13]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—

- (1) G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 26th March, 2013, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Flat Base Steel Wheels of nominal diameter 16"-20", originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.

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- (2) G.S.R. 214 (E), dated the 10th April, 2013, seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 284 (E), dated the 11th April, 2008 on imports of 'Sodium Nitrite' originating in, or exported from the European Union, upto and inclusive of the 10th April, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 215 (E), dated the 10th April, 2013, seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 831 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2008, on imports of 'Sulphur Black', originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China upto and inclusive of 10th April, 2014, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (4) G.S.R. 240 (E), dated the 12th April, 2013, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Plain Gypsum Plaster Board originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Thailand, and the United Arab Emirates, for a period of five years from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, the 7th June, 2012, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (5) G.S.R. 257 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 7th February, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (6) G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty at the rates specified therein, on imports of Soda Ash originating in, or exported from Russia and Turkey for a period of five years, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (7) G.S.R. 275 (E), dated the 26th April, 2013, seeking to modify anti-dumping duty on Carbon Black used in rubber applications, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and Thailand, Russia and Australia, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.

- (8) G.S.R. 285 (E), dated the 3rd May, 2013, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of Phenol, originating in, or exported from South Africa, Singapore and the European Union imposed *vide* Notification No. G.S.R. 758 (E), dated the 31st October, 2008, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (9) G.S.R. 318 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of peroxosulphates (persulphates), originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Japan, for a further period of five years, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (10) G.S.R. 406 (E), dated the 25th June, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 447 (E), dated the 10th June, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (11) G.S.R. 407 (E), dated the 25th June, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 623 (E), dated the 12th August, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

G.S.R. 459 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2013, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty for the purpose of final assessment, on all imports of 'Acetone', exported from M/s Chang Chun Plastics Co. Ltd. Chinese Taipei, during the period from 20th April, 2011 to 20th May, 2012. G.S.R. 460 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2013, seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty at the rate of USD 265.19 PMT on imports of Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin, originating in, or exported from the European Union. G.S.R. 465 (E), dated the 5th July, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 853 (E), dated the 12th December, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

G.S.R. 466 (E), dated the 5th July, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 20th September, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with Explanatory Memorandum

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 to 15 See No. LT 9550/15/13]

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(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:—

- (1) G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, seeking to provide exemption on services provided against Focus Market Schedule (FMS) scrip from the whole of service tax leviable, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 255 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, seeking to provide exemption on services provided against Focus Product Schedule (FPS) scrip from the whole of service tax leviable, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013, seeking to provide exemption on services provided against Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) scrip from the whole of service tax leviable, along with Explanatory Memorandum and delay statement.
- (4) G.S.R. 304 (E), dated the 13th May, 2013, publishing the Service Tax Voluntary Compliance Encouragement Rules, 2013 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (5) G.S.R. 373 (E), dated the 13th June, 2013, amending G.S.R. 254(E), dated the 18th April, 2013, pertaining to usage of Focus Market Scheme duty credit scrip 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
- (6) G.S.R. 448(E), dated the 1st July, 2013, seeking to exempt service tax on services provided to SEZ authorized operations 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 to 6 See No. LT 9549/15/13]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 315 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 365 (E), dated the 14th June, 2006, G.S.R. 541 (E), G.S.R. 542 (E), G.S.R. 544 (E), and G.S.R. 545 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 372 (E), dated the 13th June, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 542 (E), dated the 9th July, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 513 (E), dated the 29th July, 2013, regarding exemption of central excise duty on the scheduled formulations as defined under the Drug Price Control Order, 2013 and which are subjected to re-printing, re-labeling, re-packing or stickering, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the said Order, in a premises which is not registered under the Central Excise Act, 1944 or the rules made thereunder.
- (4) G.S.R. 522 (E), dated the 31st July, 2013, amending Notification Nos. 1-2011-Central Excise, dated the 1st March, 2011 and G.S.R. 763 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012 exempting certain entries in the original notifications, from excise duty.

[Placed in Library. For Sl.No. 1 to 4 See No. LT 9548/15/13]

Reports (2011-12) of C.A.G. and related papers

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 2011-12: Report No.1 of 2013 Accounts of Union Government: Union Government Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts (Civil, Postal Services and Defence Services), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9332/15/13]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India: Report No.10 of 2013 —Union Government, Defence Services (Air Force) on Acquisition of helicopters for VVIPs.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9333/15/13]

[Shri Namu Narain Meena]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India: Report No.9 of 2013 — (Performance Audit) — Union Government, Department of Revenue — Indirect Taxes-Service Tax on Levy and collection of service tax on import of services.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9334/15/13]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India: Report No.8 of 2013 — Union Government, Department of Revenue — Indirect Taxes — Custom on 'Deemed Export Drawback Scheme' and 'Reimbursement of Central Sale Tax (CST) to EOU/STP/EHTP Units'.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9362/15/13]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2012: Report No.11 of 2013 (Compliance Audit) Union Government (Railways).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9360/15/13]

- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: Report No.14 of 2013 Union Government, Department of Revenue — Indirect Taxes-Customs (Compliance Audit).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9359/15/13]

- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2012: Report No. 12 of 2013- Railway Finances — Union Government (Railways), Appropriation Accounts Part-I and Part-II including Annexure—G containing the Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheets of the Indian Government Railways, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9361/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: महोदय, यह सब कामकाज तो चलता रहेगा, भ्रष्टाचार का जो मामला है उस पर आपका क्या मन्तव्य है? ...(व्यवधान)... जिस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लग रहा है, उस पर आपकी क्या चिंता है? ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव भी दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... भ्रष्टाचार पर आपका क्या मन्तव्य है?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: आप बताएंगे, सर।

श्री उपसभापति : हाँ, ...(व्यवधान)... After finishing Papers Laid.

...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of Ministry of Finance

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I lay on the Table-

- (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 41/2013-Customs, dated the 13th August, 2013, seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to increase the basic customs duty (BCD) on standard gold and platinum from 8% to 10% and on silver from 6% to 10% and also seeking to increase customs duty on gold ore/concentrate, gold dore bar and silver dore bar, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9373/15/13]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 25/2013-Central Excise, dated the 13th August, 2013, seeking to further amend Notification No. 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to increase the excise duty on refined gold bars produced from gold ore/concentrate, gold/silver dore bars or during copper smelting from 7% to 9% and also seeking to increase excise duty on silver manufactured from silver ore or concentrates, silver/gold dore bar or during copper, zinc or lead smelting from 4% to 8%, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 9372/15/13]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish it. I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, there is a scam which has taken place. It is rocking the nation. It involves someone very important. The House is concerned about that, and we are not receiving any response. Sir, the hon. Member has given the notice for it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have given a notice for Zero Hour Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For Zero Hour!

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let Zero Hour come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: महोदय, यह मामला बहुत ही गंभीर 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): That has been rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, Shri Shanta Kumar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं "भेषज क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित वाणिज्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का एक सौ दसवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। ...*(Interruptions)*...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (i) Thirty-seventh Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report

(Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Production, Demand and Availability of Fertilizers and its Distribution’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and

- (ii) Thirty-eighth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority’ of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on ‘Welfare of small weavers in Mau and adjoining areas — A case study’.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-eighth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Scheme of Multi-sectoral Development Programme’ pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT ON STUDY TOUR OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the study tour of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Kochi, Munnar, Bengaluru and Goa during June-July, 2012.

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENTS OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Action Taken Statements of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

- (i) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee regarding Action Taken by the Government on the Thirty-third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs on 'National Commission for Scheduled Tribes — Its mandate and achievements — A review of its organisation and working'; and
- (ii) Final Action Taken Statement of the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee regarding Action Taken by the Government on the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas on 'Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in allotment of Gas and Petrol Agencies'.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statements by Ministers. Shri K.H. Muniyappa.
...(Interruptions)... Mr. Muniyappa, you just lay it on the Table. *...(Interruptions)...*

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table of the House a Statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Fortieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

...(Interruptions)...

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2012-13), Fifteenth Lok Sabha, relating to the Ministry of Finance.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for 30 minutes.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-nine minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Zero Hour submissions. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Dharmendra Pradhan. *...(Interruptions)...* Zero Hour submission regarding death of people due to an accident in coalmines...*...(Interruptions)...* He is not there. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. *...(Interruptions)...*

Floods and drought in Bihar

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं शून्य काल के दौरान अत्यंत लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक ओर बिहार में भयंकर बाढ़ का प्रकोप है, वहीं दूसरी ओर भीषण सुखाड़ का भी प्रकोप है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने 10.08.2013 को वैशाली जिले के राघोपुर प्रखंड में बाढ़ क्षेत्र का दौरा किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां पर स्थिति काफी भयावह है, दर्जनों लोग बाढ़ में डूबकर मर गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankar Prasadji ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Deputy Leader...**(Interruptions)**... What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... You give your notice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : करीब 600 घर बाढ़ में बह गए हैं। यही हालत गोपालगंज, पूर्णिया, मधेपुरा, सहरसा तथा खगड़िया आदि जिलों की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी ओर मध्य बिहार में भीषण सुखाड़ है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The issue is not permitted by the Chairman. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि पूरे बिहार को अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you do it? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Allow them to raise their issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot hear anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why are you making this noise? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : जो लोग डूबकर मर गए हैं, उन्हें 10 लाख रुपए मुआवजा दिया जाए और जिनके घर बाढ़ में ढह गए हैं, उनको सरकार की ओर से जमीन खरीदकर बसाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी बिजली एवं मालगुजारी माफ की जाए, उनके लिए सस्ती दर पर खाद की व्यवस्था की जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मवेशियों के लिए चारे की व्यवस्था की जाए और युद्ध स्तर पर राहत कार्य चलाए जाएं। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**... I can't hear anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why are you making a noise? ...**(Interruptions)**... Both sides are equal for me. I have no special affection for any side. ...**(Interruptions)**... I would like to request the hon. Members to behave properly. ...**(Interruptions)**... You

please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can allow you one by one if the subject is permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has not been permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has not been permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... No; what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the use of all this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Both sides are equal...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down please. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the issue to be raised. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a case of forgery of bank documents. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has not been permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has not been permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman has not permitted it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chairman has to permit it first. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has not been permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. I have no other way. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no other way. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's what the Chairman has said. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, you are saying...*(Interruptions)*... What can I say, if this is the behaviour? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a senior leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the House has to be run according to rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं ऐसे समय में क्या करूं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उनसे बोलो! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, you call the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you call the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...*(Interruptions)*... No? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Biswajit Daimary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Tarun Vijay, do you want to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called your name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I am going with my party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pressure being put to cancel Shri Nanda Raj Jat Yatra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to speak on this subject? ...*(Interruptions)*... Others may take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान) : कांग्रेस के एक प्रभावशाली परिवार के रिश्तेदार
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, that is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...
That is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...
This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't
say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to speak on this subject?
...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to speak?...
...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned up to 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

DEMAND TO RAISE KERALA SOLAR SCAM ISSUE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is Securities and Exchange Board of India
(Amendment) Bill, 2013 for ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we gave notice for the Zero Hour
...*(Interruptions)*... but we have not been able to raise it for the last five days. The
Chairman admitted it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Chairman has given the permission
to raise it at 2 o'clock. Kindly allow me to raise that issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, last
five days back, the Chairman had given the permission to raise the Kerala Solar Scam
issue in Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Why do you want to raise it here?
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a very important issue. Since yesterday, lakhs of
people have participated in the 'Secretariat blockade'. Now, the Central Government
has deployed the Central Forces to oppress the democratic struggle there, and the
State Government has declared a war on the people. But, in spite of that, lakhs of
people participated in the agitation to compel the Government to declare a judicial
inquiry. Well, the Opposition is demanding it for nine time in Assemblies . But the
Government was not ready to declare. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The State Government has already declared a judicial
inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point in raising it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a misuse of Central subsidy scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is *fait accompli*.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, let me complete. One of the accused ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't take any name here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't take any name here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, one of the accused is a member of the Censor Board of the Central Government. She is working as a Censor Board member from jail...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Judicial inquiry is declared. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is a misuse of subsidy scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no use of raising it here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The judicial inquiry has already been declared. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you waste the time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a very serious issue. High office of the State Government is involved in this scam. This is a State*(Interruptions)*... The High Court made observations ...*(Interruptions)*... several times. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is already over. ... Why are you raising it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is a Central subsidy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Because it was allowed to be raised during for Zero Hour, it doesn't give you the right to raise it now. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: So, Sir, I request the Central Government to make an inquiry regarding this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is nothing for the Central Government to enquire. It is a State Government subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): This is a Central Government Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*... Solar subsidy is a Central Government Scheme ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Sun' is central. 'Sun' is for all of us; not this subject.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Therefore, it is right to raise it in Parliament.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already over there. Why do you raise it here?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, one of the accused is a Censor Board member. So, this is a very important issue. It is a ten thousand crore scam. ...(Interruptions)... I request the Central Government to enquire into this. ...(Interruptions)... This is my submission.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Now take your seat. It is over there. Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Now there is a Bill for withdrawal.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Bihar): Sir, this issue is not related to Kerala alone. It is an all India issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Sun and solar energy is for all of us. ...(Interruptions)... There is no problem in that. But you have nothing to do with this particular issue. ...(Interruptions)... You have nothing to do with that. ...(Interruptions)... It is over there. ...(Interruptions)... It is over in Kerala. ...(Interruptions)... It is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, this is a Central Government Scheme.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, your Party has withdrawn the agitation. ...(Interruptions)... Please speak to your leaders. Your Party has withdrawn the agitation. ...(Interruptions)... There is nothing. It is over. ...(Interruptions)... The agitation is withdrawn. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)... The Government has ordered the judicial inquiry... ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... It is unnecessary to raise it here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is a 20,000 MW project. ...(Interruptions)... Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission is a 20,000 MW project. It is three lakh crore rupees' project! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): यह केंद्र सरकार की प्रायोजित योजना है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सीधे-सीधे केन्द्र सरकार से जुड़ी हुई है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... See, it is over in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you listen to me for one minute? ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the LDF has withdrawn the agitation. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has ordered the judicial inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It is a huge scam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Bill for withdrawal; The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013. Shri Namo Narain Meena...*(Interruptions)*...

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P. Chidambaram, I move the following Motion:-

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Lok Sabha to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 2013.”

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up The National Highways Authority of India Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the solar scam ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, they are allowing pilferage of the money and the Government....*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Central Government must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Central Government must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, what do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear; all of you are speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, we want a response from the Minister on the scam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want a response from the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can the Government say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, you can certainly...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are simply raising a matter which has nothing to do with the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you want a reply? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you have to do with this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर, यह राजस्थान में है, कर्णाटक में है, ओडिशा में है, बिहार में है, कई राज्यों में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, सोलर स्कैम ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल : सर, यह स्कीम सभी जगहों में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Sun and solar energy are common subjects but that is not the issue that they are raising. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a State subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is pilferage of the national exchequer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : सर, यह स्कीम पूरी इंडिया में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें सब्सिडी के नाम पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... गड़बड़ हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सरकार को इसका उत्तर देना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member. Why do you want...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want me to adjourn? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there are serious allegations about the scam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, we want a response from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Government must give a report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this, we shall have The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we want a response from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is talking about Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is a national issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Sir, this is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is pilferage of the national exchequer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up The National Highways Authority of India Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we appeal to you to allow us to raise this basic issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is not a small matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we are a responsible party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the pilferer must be brought to book and money from the Central Government must be...*(Interruptions)*... Since it is a Central Government scheme, the Central Government cannot disown its responsibility to fix the pilferer of the national exchequer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Instead, you have sent Central forces there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, you may take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us take up The National Highways Authority of India Bill. Mr. Oscar Fernandes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we had raised an issue last week, you may recall. Some of our Members were named in the Bulletin. In our own way, we had lodged our protest. There was an assurance by the hon. Deputy Chairman in the House that the matter would be reviewed and the decision shall be communicated. There was also an indication by the Government, but till this time, no communication has been conveyed to us, Sir. We don't wish to go into the merits of the matter except lodging our strong protest against the manner in which that was put in the Bulletin. The Government has assured and the hon. Deputy Chairman has assured that it will be reviewed. We are not aware as to what has happened thereafter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the solar issue ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are only trying to raise ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the hon. Minister. Why do all want to ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I would be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, we do not wish to create any trouble. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will again be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, मेरा एक प्वायंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मेरा एक प्वायंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Congress Government has ...*(Interruptions)*... They are violating the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, 'सोलर' सेंट्रल सब्जेक्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक राज्य में ही नहीं है, 10 राज्यों में ऐसा हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हजारों करोड़ रुपए की चपत लग रही है। इसलिए आप डायरेक्शन दें कि सरकार इसकी जांच करे।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको डायरेक्शन देता हूँ कि आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए, आप मेरी डायरेक्शन नहीं सुनते हैं, फिर गवर्नमेंट कैसे सुनेगी? पहले आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... What is the use of your raising it here? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, this is an important issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, we are not violating the rules. ...**(Interruptions)**... We are not mentioning the name of...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, we are not taking any names. ...**(Interruptions)**... We are not talking about * .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That name is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... Any name that they have mentioned is expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... You cannot take any name. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**The National Highways Authority of India (Amendment)
Bill, 2012**

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

This Bill seeks to amend the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988, as passed in the Lok Sabha on 3.9.2012.

The process of amending the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988 was initiated in response to Cabinet approval of September 2011 keeping in view the vastly increased scope of work of NHAI due to inclusion of a large number of National Highways in the ambit of development and also the greatly increased participation envisaged for the private sector. NHAI is the implementing agency mandated with the development of about 55,000 kms of National Highways under NHDP, that is, National Highways Development Project. NHDP comprises seven phases that are to be executed in a time-bound manner.

Investment in road sector is the most important driver of economic growth. It is also distinct from other infrastructure sectors in that, while other infrastructure sectors need several associated forward and backward linkages, *e.g.*, in power sector,

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

associated transmission and distribution networks, fuel linkage, etc., a road project, by itself, once completed directly leads to economic transformation of the surrounding areas.

Due to the increasing workload, it is imperative to build adequate capacity not only at the field and middle management level, but also at the top level in NHAI. Although the projects on Public-Private-Partnership have not taken off as expected in recent times due to overall economic slowdown, it is hoped that this will take off in near future when the investment in infrastructure picks up. Thus there is even greater need to strengthen the institutional capacity of NHAI and augment its technical and administrative manpower by bringing in reforms, speed with accuracy in the decision making process and high degree of professionalism at all levels of management that is required to handle the challenges ahead.

This Bill seeks to provide to amend sub-section (3) of Section 3 of National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988 to increase the strength of full-time members from five to six and part-time members from four to six to allow inclusion of professionals of repute in the fields of financial management, transportation planning and other relevant areas.

The question was proposed.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I have the honour of speaking on this Bill and I have the honour to salute you also. It is a strange hope that by adding one full-time member and two part-time members things will improve in the functioning of National Highways Authority of India. There is hardly a logic. Why is there increase of only one full-time member? Why not two or three? There is no rationale explained as if by magic wand things will improve by adding one full-time member, from five to six, and two part-time members, from four to six.

As far as the National Highways Authority of India is concerned, it is vital for the nation that it functions properly for the development, maintenance and management of the National Highways. It will be shocking to hear for this House as to what WHO thinks about the National Highways of our country. I think the hon. Minister will take note of this. According to the World Health Organisation report released on 15.03.2013, that means, very recently released, the number of road traffic deaths was

unacceptably high in India, which recorded 1,30,237 deaths in road accidents during 2010. China recorded second, though its population is much more. The report says that only 28 countries had adequate laws that addressed all the five risk factors. I trust hon. Minister is listening to me. Risk factors are — speed, drunken driving, not putting on helmets, seat belts and child restraints. India has dismal record on all the five fronts. That is our distinction according to the WHO. Detection of violations is also very low. Eighty-eight countries have reduced the number of road fatalities between 2008 and 2011, but Indian roads have become more deadly. Every day, 391 and each hour, 16 die on our roads. It is a matter of great concern for everyone. It's not a matter of concern only for BJP, or only for Congress, or for any other party; it is a matter of concern for every Indian that every day 391 persons die on roads and each hour, 16 people die on roads. With 1.43 lakh deaths in 2011, India still tops the list of nations in total number of road deaths. Your honour, something has to be done to stop this massacre. Something has to be done to improve our roads so that they do not become death traps because of potholes, because of defective engineering and because of bad management. Every year, a Nagasaki and Hiroshima is repeated on our roads. Every year, there is a Tsunami by the name of road accidents. It is for the Authority to do something about it also. Though it may be the responsibility of the States, but where does the Authority stand? And, it is mainly because of bad roads that this is happening. As far as your suggestion is concerned that one Member should be added here and two Members be added there, do you think this simple solution will improve the scenario? I again repeat, those Members won't have a magic wand. The Government has changed Ministers also many times. You have come now but I have seen four or five of your predecessors. I think that was changed for the purpose that things should improve. They did not improve at all. It will be shocking to hear for this House that three MPs in Rajasthan — Shri Abrar Ahmed, Shri Rajesh Pilot and Shri Sahib Singh Verma — died on National Highways. That was the state of affairs. Village roads have their own importance, State Highways have their own importance, but National Highways have importance of joining Kanyakumari to Kashmir, joining Bhuj to the extreme corner of the country, Kashmir to Kochi, or, Kashmir to Kanyakumari, or, Srinagar to Rameshwaram, or, Kutch to Kamakhya. So, roads are the real arteries and till they are not improved, things will not improve.

Now, Sir, when a Minister of such sagacity, wisdom, transparent integrity, unbending rectitude and efficiency has taken over, I hope things will improve. But,

[Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania]

your honour, so far, the record is very dismal, and, for that the responsibility lies with this Government who has changed four, five Ministers during the last nine years.

I will mention the state of affairs as far as statistics is concerned. There was a target set by the authority for the period from 2005 to 2012. The total target set was 16,592 kilometres and achievement was 12,069 kilometres. What was the target — 16,592! What was the achievement — 12,069! Nobody can feel proud of this kind of achievement.

And, Sir, what about the dream projects of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee — that sagacious old man, for example, Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors, and, what about the promise of an hon. Minister of 20 kilometres road construction per day? We would like to know, this House would like to know the real achievement. Was it a '*Mungeri Lal ka Sapna*' that 20 kilometres of road per day would be constructed? Let us see the figures of 2009-10. Per day length constructed was 14.01 kms. I am quoting statistics which have been supplied by the Ministry. In 2010-11, per day length constructed was 12.16 kms. In 2011-12, the per day length constructed was 13.73 kms. It is *ad nauseam*, and, till now, no improvement has taken place.

Sir, you have mentioned that through the Public-Private-Partnership, through the help of so-called industrialists, things will improve. Let me mention something about this. I have the details of targets set and achievements made by the National Highways Authority of India for award and construction of National Highways for the year 2012-13. Target of award — 8,100 kms.; and, achievement of award — 1,116 kms. Could we call it an achievement, your honour? Now, see the target of construction — 3,000 kms.; and, achievement of construction — 2,845 kms. Overall, there has been a dismal performance.

As far as complaints are concerned, complaints are in abundance as regards toll charges and toll functions are concerned. हर टोल पर लोगों को बेहद तंग किया जाता है, वहां पर घंटों तक हमारे ट्रक खड़े रहते हैं। नाजायज़ टोल का पैसा लिया जाता है और टोल जो हैं, वे cesspool of corruption बन गए हैं। टोल के खिलाफ कम्प्लेन्ट्स की एक लंबी लिस्ट है, लेकिन उन पर कार्रवाई बहुत कम होती है because they are hand in glove with your officers, engineers and other persons. But the hon. Minister

cannot escape the responsibility. You are the leader, and, hence, buck stops at your door.

Financial target set for development of National Highways for 2012-13 was Rs. 29,438 crores and the amount spent was Rs. 19,499 crores. So, while the target was Rs. 29,438 crores, the amount spent was only Rs. 19,499 crores. As far as physical target is concerned, it is gratifying that the target for 2012-13 was achieved. It was by chance or by design, I do not know. As far as trauma care is concerned, when I was talking in the morning with the hon. Minister, he assured that within first hour of the injury, which is called golden hour, there will be trauma centres on the whole network of National Highways. This House would like to know how many trauma centres have opened by now. Are they only on paper or are they there? I am a regular traveller and sufferer on National Highway No. 8 because I can travel only by road and I know what an agony it is. It is 250 kilometres, but it takes at least six hours; at times seven hours, at times for eight hours also I have suffered. Six laning is being done. It is a kind of dream which you have given to the people, but the work has been going on for the last few years, and at this speed, it will go on for few more years. But toll is already being charged. It is being charged at different places, I think at six places, from Delhi to Jaipur on the pretext that it is a six-lane road, whereas even four lanes are not working. It is a blatant corruption, but no action is being taken. I don't know who is responsible for that. **(Time-bell)** I think I would not take much of your time, but I will mention only one thing. Kindly do something. Have you conducted any study with regard to vehicular traffic on National Highways? A question was asked. This is Unstarred Question No. 580 of Rajya Sabha dated 8th August, 2013. It was a very pertinent question. If you have not conducted any study on traffic density, if you have not conducted any study on vehicular traffic, your roads will be choked because they are not wide enough and vehicles are more than the capacity of roads.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pilaniaji, there is one more speaker from your party.

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: I think, Sir, I will stop within a minute.

Since inception of the Transport Authority, it is surprising that no study has been conducted in this context. I will mention from other sources. सड़कों के घनत्व का महज 1.7 फीसदी ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं, but 40 per cent vehicular traffic is there. So, roads have to be more, roads have to be better, roads have to be widened

[Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania]

and, above all, corruption has to be uprooted from this organisation which in the eyes of the public has become a cesspool of corruption. My last plea is, somehow save precious lives of Indians which are lost every hour, every month, every year, and the figures are horrendous. During our discussion, 16 people would die on roads. This flowing red blood calls for action. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very happy that Mr. Oscar Fernandes, who is very committed, has been showing a lot of zeal and enthusiasm in presenting matchless progress in the development of National Highways. It will be a great gift to our nation.

As our colleague has said, this is a very small Bill. It is for increasing the strength of one full-time member and two part-time members. At the same time, you are getting an opportunity to highlight the actual issues before the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways and how to resolve them. That is very important. I would like to say one more thing here. It is a good news that you are proposing to increase part-time members from four to six. They are going to be from the world-class premier institutions like IIT or from financial institutions with a lot of experience. They are supposed to get this opportunity. This is definitely going to help us. One more thing, as our friend has said, is that only increasing one full-time member may not be sufficient. If possible, you can increase one more member. There is nothing wrong in that.

Regarding the tenure of Chairman, I have seen it somewhere in the replies to either Starred or Unstarred Question whether the post should have a three-year or a five-year term. I feel if the tenure of Chairman is of five years, he will have much more responsibility, of course, subject to the maximum age limit of 65 years for the officer. Subject to the age limit of 65 years, if a five-year tenure is given, it will be of great help in the construction of National Highways. I would like to say one more thing here. A lot of efforts should be made to achieve the maximum progress. The challenge before Mr. Oscar Fernandes is this. As of today, you are hardly able to build 3.5 km per day. And our ambitious project is to construct 21.5 km per day. Why are you not able to achieve the target of 21.5 km per day? First, I would like to say this. What we find in newspapers is that the construction companies, virtually all over the country, are not even able to participate in bidding. Why? The main reason is this. On the one hand,

you have issues relating to land acquisition. On the other hand, you have issues relating to shifting of utilities and getting statutory permissions from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. At the same time, there are issues relating to bank loans for BOT projects. The National Highways Authority of India and the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have taken up the issue of construction of projects almost all over India on BOT basis. As far as projects on BOT basis are concerned, they thought that the Government would not give much investment and it was easy. But what happened in reality? The projects on BOT basis virtually miserably failed. One reason was that the assessment of traffic does not at all tally with reality. Another reason is land acquisition problem. If a project has to be completed in two years, it takes four years. An increase of two years means that interest charges will be added and traffic is also getting affected. Ultimately, the project becomes unviable with the result that banking institutions say that they are not going to give any money for the BOT projects. My question to the hon. Minister is this. How is he going to achieve the target of construction of 21.5 km of National Highways per day? The challenge is before you. He must now have interactions with the construction companies to see what their problems are and also with the banks to see why they are backing out. Today, if projects on BOT basis are not being taken up by anybody, there is no competition and nobody is prepared to participate in the bids, how are you going to construct them? Of course, we now hear that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is planning to scrap the BOT system and thinking of giving direct funding. My question is this. How much money do we need to have this ambitious plan? As per your reports, you have constructed till now about 40,000 km during 2002—2007. In the Thirteenth Five Year Plan, what is your plan? I would like to know this. And to achieve that target, what are the percentages of BOT projects and direct funding by the Government? How much money do you need for direct funding? And how are you going to do it? These are my questions. You must tell it.

Land acquisition is the most challenging and burning problem. For instance, you have to construct a road of, say, 200 km. Out of that, 170 km is already completed. Land for the rest of 30 km is not acquired. The project gets delayed for two years and the traffic is not allowed on it. Recently, we have heard that the Ministry has taken a decision to allow movement of traffic on whatever road is available. That is a very good thing. But there is no clarity. This should be done.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Now, one of the major items is how to achieve progress. On the issue of land acquisition, we heard the replies given by the Minister on various occasions. They have formed a high-powered committee in every State where the Chief Secretary is the Chairman. Secretary, Revenue; Secretary, Power; Secretary, Water Resources; and, the Chief General Manager of the National Highways Authority of India are the members. It looks very nice. It looks logical for land acquisition. But, why are we failing? Still, as on today, to my knowledge, almost all over India, most of the road projects are not able to get the land available or acquired. Similarly, environment and forests is the main problem. What I suggest is that the Minister must have interaction with the Ministry of Environment and Forests frequently, must have a meeting with the CGMs of different States and must directly have a meeting with the forest people also. These are the most important nation-building projects. Our colleague mentioned about road accidents. Roads are not built and if some road is built, there are cuts in-between. It leads to accidents. That is also very dangerous. Therefore, land acquisition is very important. Also, I would request the Minister to monitor the performance of the high-powered committee of each State to achieve the shifting of utilities and services, and also get all the statutory permissions and all those things. Previously, I was told that out of five members, only three members were there. Posts of two members were vacant. I don't know about the position as on today. Today, I would like to know whether five full-time members are available or still some vacancies are there. If there is a vacancy, when are you going to fill it up? I would like to know about the future plan. The NHAI has announced 59 projects covering 7,994 kilometres costing Rs.60,000 crore compared to 96 projects covering 12,000 kilometres worth Rs.1,00,000 crore for the last financial year. How are you going to achieve this? When UPA-2 came to power, Kamal Nathji brought reforms in the functioning of the Ministry and NHAI. He set a target to build 21 kilometres a day increasing from the earlier target of 3 kilometres per day. Again, I am questioning. Shri Kamal Nath set an ambitious plan of 21 kilometres per day. Even today, we have not achieved that. I would request Oscarji to look into it.

Then, I would like to make a mention of knowledge management system. Putting in place a knowledge management system for capturing and using required degree of experience in the process of bidding, contract management, time, cost and quality

performance of contractor and performance of design consultants in terms of abnormal variation is a major step taken by the Government to trigger the process of infrastructure development and they deserve to be complimented for it. I congratulate our Government.

Sir, I would also like to point out that in the coming two decades, NHAI's financial plan is to raise Rs.63,000 crore which will be used to make the payments for BOT projects and viability gap funding. Of course, I want clarity on BOT and how are we going to have future plans. The Government has a huge annuity liability of Rs.24,386 crore for 41 projects. How are you going to achieve that? Even if the Minister cannot reply immediately, I would like to know how you are going to do it. It is a very interesting thing. The NHAI has made an announcement to award as many as 59 projects covering 7,994 kilometres involving a cost of around Rs.60,000 crore. Once again, I am repeating as to how are you going to achieve it.

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to thank the Government. Sir, before you press the bell, I am concluding. Firstly, construction of roads in the country is the most important thing. If we want to attain prosperity, progress and economic growth, the roads are very important. For instance, see the economy of consumption of diesel and petrol. If vehicles ply on the roads built as per international standards, consumption is going to be 25-30 per cent less. So, you are going to save a lot on import of fuel if the roads are constructed. Secondly, to achieve the best economic growth and have inter-connectivity between all the States in the country to transport surplus food and other things from one State to another, roads need to be constructed. Thirdly, if you compare with international standards, we are very much lagging behind and there are so many gaps where roads could not be built in time.

Even though there are ambitious plans, I must say here that every Minister had put in his effort to achieve this. But still a lot needs to be done. Another dangerous problem before us is almost 95 companies in the country which have taken up constructions of roads have failed either financially, or, in their performance for various reasons; and ultimately they are not able to complete the projects in time.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY)
in the Chair]

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Therefore, I want to know from the Minister what the comprehensive plan of the Government is. How is he going to achieve this? How is he going to achieve 21.3 km per day instead of 3.5 km that he is doing? How is he going to make the banks inspired and give confidence and faith to the construction industry? Now, the hon. Minister, Mr. Oscar Fernandes has got a blueprint plan. In this plan he will be able to attract the construction companies; and how to get the best quality, the best progress economically and the best governance. This is a challenge before us. Therefore, today these are the challenges before you. If not today, later on you have to make comprehensive plans and see to it that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways must achieve this goal. Here I would like to say this is the challenge before the entire people of India. It is not for any one political party. Therefore, as far as the construction of national highways projects is concerned, all political parties together and everybody wants the best results, the best quality and the best progress. Therefore, various State Governments must cooperate to give the land. I have read in the newspaper that for 5 kms stretch of land, NHAI could not get it from States for two years because State Governments did not give the land. It is a very unfortunate thing. For the construction of roads, I suggest that the State Governments should come forward and extend full cooperation. The other thing is the infrastructure and financial institutions should be strengthened and to solve the problems by the Ministry. They must know what the issues are. Madam, he has taken 25 minutes. I have taken only 13 minutes. How much time is given to me?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please try to conclude. Your time is up already.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Therefore, in conclusion, I congratulate the hon. Minister, Mr. Oscar Fernandes, who has zeal, enthusiastic ideas and thoughts. He wants to make a mark; and make people of India spellbound with his brilliant performance as the Minister of Road Transport and Highways. Let us see and get the best results. Thank you.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे इस "भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2012" पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सरकार की तरफ से इस विधेयक में बहुत छोटे-छोटे संशोधन पेश किए गए हैं, जिनको स्वीकार करने में हमें

कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर मैं यहां दो-तीन सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं और अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इन पर माननीय मंत्री जी को गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदया, अथोरिटी के गठन को मजबूत करने के लिए इसमें एक अध्यक्ष, पूर्णकालिक सदस्यों की संख्या पांच से बढ़ाकर छह और अंशकालिक सदस्यों की संख्या चार से बढ़ाकर छह करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार का है। हमारा यह मत है कि यह प्रस्ताव शायद यकीनन विभाग के पक्ष में होगा, होना ही चाहिए। अगर मंत्री जी चाहें, तो सदस्यों की संख्या को बढ़ाने पर भी विचार कर सकते हैं, उस पर भी हमारा कोई एतराज नहीं होगा, लेकिन सामाजिक समरसता कायम रखने के लिए यदि माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ उपेक्षित वर्गों के लोगों का समायोजन करने पर विचार करें, तो देश का एक बहुत बड़ा समूह दिल से आपका धन्यवाद करेगा। वैसे भी हमारे देश के संविधान में वंचित, शोषित, पिछड़े, कमजोर तबके के लोगों को प्रमोट करने के लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी भारतीय संविधान में प्रदत्त आरक्षण के अधिकारों के अनुरूप इस गठन की प्रक्रिया में इन उपेक्षित वर्गों के लोगों को आरक्षण देने पर विचार करेंगे?

महोदया, हमारे कई माननीय वरिष्ठ सदस्यों ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विचार सदन के समक्ष रखे हैं, मैं अपने आपको उनके साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं, लेकिन अभी और कुछ ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण चीजें इस विभाग में करने के लिए बाकी हैं, जिन पर आज पूरे सदन को एक राय होकर महत्वपूर्ण फैसले लेने पड़ेंगे। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, यातायात का एक बहुत साधन है, जिसके जरिए सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष को एक सूत्र में बांधने का मौका देश की सरकार को मिलता है, लेकिन आज हमारे सामने मुश्किलें क्या-क्या हैं? यह बात सही है कि सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में बड़े पैमाने पर जन-हानि होती है, धन हानि होती है, बड़े-बड़े नेताओं को इनमें अपनी जान से हाथ धोना पड़ा है, तो क्या वजह है कि अभी तक हम अपने देश में इन मुश्किलों का हल नहीं ढूंढ पाए? महोदया, मुझे यह लगता है कि सड़कों का समय से निर्माण न होना और सड़कों की समय से मरम्मत न होना ही दुर्घटना और अव्यवस्था का बहुत बड़ा कारण है। मुझे इस बात की निश्चित जानकारी है कि हाईवे अथोरिटी लंबे समय से हमारे देश में कार्य कर रही है और उनके संज्ञान में देश की वे तमाम सड़कें होंगी, जो आज तक दसों सालों से निर्माण के क्षेत्र में अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं।

माननीय मंत्री जी, हमने पहले भी इस सदन के माध्यम से तत्कालीन मंत्री जी को इस बात से अवगत कराया था कि जम्मू से ऊधमपुर रोड का हाल देखें, उस पर तो चलना दूभर हो जाता है। शिमला से जुब्बल कोटखाई का कॉन्ट्रेक्ट चीन की कंपनी को दे दिया गया। जो पहले से सड़क बनी हुई थी, उसको बिस्मार कर दिया गया और नई सड़क के निर्माण का कार्य अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। उस क्षेत्र के लोग बहुत मुश्किल में हैं। दिल्ली से अम्बाला होते हुए अमृतसर नेशनल हाइवे, खास तौर से हरियाणा में और पंजाब का कुछ भाग आज भी ऐसा है, जहां प्रतिदिन जाम की स्थिति बनी रहती है। आपने कॉन्ट्रेक्ट दिया, क्या

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

उस पर कॉन्ट्रेक्टर को प्रॉपरली चैक नहीं किया जाता, क्या उसकी मॉनिटरिंग नहीं की जाती? सड़कों के निर्माण में देरी क्यों है, यह एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद वाया मुरादाबाद होते हुए लखनऊ को जाने वाली रोड पर पिछले पांच सालों से ज्यादा समय से कॉन्ट्रेक्टर काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक एक-चौथाई काम भी पूरा नहीं हुआ है। दस साल का कॉन्ट्रेक्ट था, आधे से ज्यादा समय व्यतीत हो चुका है, लेकिन काम पूरा होने की संभावना अभी नहीं लग रही है। इसके अलावा जिस एनसीआर में हम सबको आने-जाने का मौका मिलता है, उसके संबंध में तत्कालीन मंत्री जी द्वारा इसी सदन में आश्वासन दिया गया था। निजामुद्दीन से डासना होते हुए मेरठ तक एक्सप्रेस-वे को मंजूरी मिली, 2012 में टेंडर भी हुआ, लेकिन आज तक उस एक्सप्रेस-वे पर कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। एनएच-24, जो दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद होते हुए लखनऊ की ओर जाता है, वहां लगातार जाम की स्थिति बनी रहती है। महोदया, अनेकों बार इस मुद्दे को उठाया गया। वहां के लिए टेंडर भी होता है, कार्यवाही भी होती है, लेकिन कार्य अब तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है। इसी तरह से एनएच-58, जो दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद होते हुए हरिद्वार और देहरादून जाता है, उस रोड पर मेरठ से मुजफ्फरनगर तक काम हुआ, लेकिन गाजियाबाद से मेरठ तक के कार्य को अभी तक आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सका है। एनएच-91, जो दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद से बुलंदशहर होते हुए कानपुर जाता है, इस मार्ग पर भी अभी तक कार्य को तेजी के साथ शुरू नहीं किया जा सका है। लखनऊ से कानपुर रोड पर लम्बे समय से काम पेंडिंग है, काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन टोल ब्रिज के जरिए वहां पर वसूली शुरू हो गयी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदया, मैं समझता हूं कि मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है, लेकिन अगर आप एक-दो मिनट की परमिशन देंगी, तो मैं अपनी बात पूरी कर लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी) : कृपया जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि एनसीआर आज जाम का एक बड़ा पर्याय बन गया है, वहां से पार्लियामेंट पहुंचने में बहुत मुश्किल होती है।

महोदया, देश भर में टोल टैक्स बूथ्स बनाए गए हैं, जिनके जरिए आम आदमी से या किसी भी व्हीकल के ओनर से टैक्स वसूला जाता है। यह निश्चित होना चाहिए कि उनको कॉन्ट्रेक्ट देने की सीमा क्या है? मैं अपने गाजियाबाद की ही बात करना चाहता हूं। मेरी जानकारी में आया है कि गाजियाबाद में टोल टैक्स का समय समाप्त हो चुका है, लेकिन वहां टैक्स की वसूली अभी तक जारी है। ऐसे तमाम टोल टैक्स बूथ्स को चेक करना चाहिए और जहां पर उनका समय समाप्त हो चुका है, वहां जनता को कम से कम उस टैक्स से निजात मिलनी चाहिए।

महोदया, एनसीआर को डेवलप करने के लिए सरकार ने खासतौर से अलग से व्यवस्था दी, लेकिन आज एनसीआर जिस मुश्किल दौर से गुजर रहा है, उससे पूरा सदन वाकिफ है, पूरा देश वाकिफ है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे एनएच-24, एनएच-58, एनएच-91 और एनसीआर को जोड़ने वाली तमाम सड़कों का निर्माण निश्चित समय-सीमा के अंदर पूरा कराने की कृपा करेंगे? दूसरा, अनावश्यक रूप से जो टैक्स की वसूली हो रही है, उसकी जांच कराकर क्या कोई कठोर कार्यवाही करने पर आप विचार करेंगे?

महोदया, आपने भी देखा होगा, हमारे सांसद लोग भी देखते हैं कि जितने भी टोल बूथ्स बने हैं, उनमें एक लेन पर वीआईपी लेन लिखा होता है, लेकिन उस लेन पर आम गाड़ियों की लाइन लगी होती है और अनेकों बार वीआईपीज को निकलने के लिए बहुत देर तक इंतजार करना पड़ता है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि वीआईपीज की लेन हमेशा उन्हीं के लिए खाली रहे? मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री जी विचार करें। इसके अलावा जहां पर टैक्स की वसूली गलत हो रही है, उनके खिलाफ भी वे कार्यवाही करने पर विचार करें। खासतौर से वे इस एनसीआर को तमाम मुश्किलों से बचाएं।

महोदया, हमारे पास सुविधाएं भी हैं, साधन भी हैं, अलग से अथॉरिटी भी बनी हुई है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस एनसीआर को जाम से निजात दिलाने के लिए वे कोई ठोस कदम उठाएं, ऐसी मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूँ। महोदया, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका दिल से मशगूर हूँ और आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इसके अतिरिक्त माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरी बात को सुना, इसलिए मैं उन्हें भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): This Bill is a very important Bill concerning the National Highways. The Government wanted to equip the authority to manage the enhanced mandate in future. That was the major aim of the Government and the Cabinet has approved that scheme. It has come here for passing and we all know that it has great importance for the progress of the country's economy and I hope, with the introduction and the passing of this Bill, the functioning of NHAI, in future, will improve as it wanted to equip the Authority. The present functioning of the NHAI is not up to the mark and contractor raj is going on in that Department in many places. The Government wanted the full-time members to increase from five to six and the part-time members to increase from four to six. Importance has been given for induction of professionals of repute in financial and project management and importance was given for induction of outside professionals in this Bill. Now, the functioning of NHAI, as it appears, is purely on the whims

[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

of a few. Madam, the Government has failed to frame relevant rules and regulations. It is very necessary that the powers and duties of the members and the Chairman, in particular, are defined categorically, Madam, and this is very important. I hope the Minister will reply on this aspect. Madam, NHAI wanted to set a target of over 9000 kms. in 2011, but the Planning Commission had brought it down saying that it has no capacity to achieve that target. Now, the Government wanted to equip the Authority in the increase of the members. We will be waiting for that. When UPA-II came into power, some Members have reported this also, Mr. Kamal Nath has set a target to build 20 kms. a day and increasing it from three kms. a day. It only remained in paper. We want to know from the Minister when he wants to equip the Authority. The Ministry must understand that by only inducting one more full-time and two part-time members, it is impossible to reach the target. I have read the Standing Committee's Report and in its several recommendations, it has opined that granting strength to the Organisation with more power; financial and administrative. Allowing non-Government professionals as part-time members having knowledge or experience in certain areas leads to financial management. Any other relevant discipline must be specified. It seems that the persons from private companies can apply for the post of Chairman, NHAI, but a non-Government professional is not allowed for the post of full-time members. Madam, presently NHAI is in a very shameless condition. Some of the members have remarked about some of the names of National Highways. I know NH-31, Madam, in West Bengal State. The entire Siliguri Division, Jalpaiguri Division, Cooch Behar Division, at many, many places it is in shambles for a long time, for many, many years. The Members of Kerala from this House were telling me that the National Highways Authority is not ready for the maintenance of the Highways in all Highways passing through Kerala; the roads are in a very bad condition. It is in a pathetic condition. There are reports of scams and corruption in BOT projects in the country. The estimates of BOT projects are inflated unnecessarily at the whims of some of the interested quarters. The citizens are not in a position to bear the high toll rates on BOT roads.

Madam, a few days ago, a question was admitted in this House. The question could not be taken up. The condition of the National Highways is very bad. It was also

discussed here many a time about rest rooms, telephone arrangement, the first-aid arrangement, toll plaza, toilets, etc. Toll plaza does not have the requisite staff strength. This also has to be given importance by the Government.

We support this Bill. Once again, I say that we will be waiting to see how National Highways and its functioning improve in future since they are in bad condition.

With these few words, we support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Madam, I rise to support the Bill. But, I have a few reservations about the small content of the Bill.

It only increases the authority by one Member in the full-time and two Members in the part-time.

Our colleagues from all the sides are saying that the main reason for not achieving 20 kms. a day and achieving only 3 kms a day is mainly because there is difficulty in land acquisition. And, in the reconstituted Committee, there is no representation of the State Governments. So, if there is no representation of the State Governments, how will the land acquisition process be expedited? It is because of the delay in land acquisition, they could not achieve the target of 20 kms. a day. So, I would humbly urge, through you, the hon. Minister that there should be a provision for representation of State Governments in the authority. If we have a, b and c, then you can have 'd' as well and nominate four or five representatives of the State Governments depending on the density of National Highways in those States.

With these words, I support the Bill. And, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that on the National Highways, as has already been mentioned by my colleagues, there is a difficulty in case of an accident. Where do they go if there is an accident? The vehicle is stranded on road and if other passersby want to give information to police, they have to travel a long distance and there is nothing to rescue them. So, there has to be some method for rescuing the people who are involved in accident and also vehicle. This is what I say. Otherwise, like arteries in the human body, the National Highways are the arteries of our economy.

We support the Bill and also request the hon. Minister to take note that representation of States are made in the authority. Thank you.

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण (संशोधन) विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। किसी भी देश का विकास तभी सम्भव है जब सड़क अच्छी हो, नेशनल हाईवे प्राधिकरण जो सड़कें बना रहा है, एक तो उसमें इतनी शिथिलता है कि जो काम दो साल में होना है, वह काम पांच साल में भी पूरा नहीं होता है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि लखनऊ से कानपुर तक के नेशनल हाईवे का काम अभी अधूरा है।

इसके बावजूद उन्नाव जिले में नवाबगंज में टोल टैक्स बूथ बना दिया गया है और इस पर टोल टैक्स की वसूली का काम चल रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह कार्य अधूरा है, तो टोल टैक्स बूथ बना कर इसकी वसूली क्यों की जा रही है?

महोदया, एक्सीडेंट्स के तमाम उदाहरण हैं और ये सभी एनएचएआई की लापरवाही से हो रहे हैं। इटावा के पास एनएच-2 पर रेल लाइन बनी है, लेकिन अभी तक इस पर ओवरब्रिज नहीं बना है। इसके निर्माण के लिए रेलवे पूरा पैसा देने को तैयार है, लेकिन अभी तक ओवरब्रिज नहीं बना है। इसे हम एनएचएआई की लापरवाही ही कह सकते हैं। आगरा-इटावा एनएच-2 पर तीन जगहों पर टोल टैक्स बूथ बने हैं - एतमादपुर, सिरसागंज और अनंतराम ओरैया पर। यहां पर एप्रोच मार्ग नहीं बना है, जिससे प्रायः दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं और जाम लगा रहता है। महोदया, इतना ही नहीं, यदि एनएच के किनारे के किसी गांव के व्यक्ति के साथ दुर्घटना हो जाती है, तो वहां पर दंगा-फसाद की स्थिति भी पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी समस्या का समाधान सदन में विधेयक लाकर संशोधन करने से नहीं होता है। समस्या का समाधान तब तक नहीं होगा, जब तक उस पर पूरे मनोयोग से काम न हो।

महोदया, मुझे याद है कि जब राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन की सरकार थी, उस समय पूरे देश में डीजल और पेट्रोल पर दो रुपए सेस/सरचार्ज लगा था। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि डीजल और पेट्रोल पर जो दो रुपए सेस लगा था, उससे एनएचएआई के पास कितना पैसा आया है, उसमें से कितने पैसे का उपयोग हुआ है और अभी तक कितना पैसा बचा है? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से उनके उत्तर में इसके बारे में अवश्य जानना चाहूंगा।

महोदया, अब हाईवे के कार्य में धांधली भी प्रारम्भ हो गई है। हालांकि मंत्री जी इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन हाईवे का इस्टिमेट दोगुना करके बनता है। कांट्रैक्टर और इंजीनियर की मिलीभगत से हाईवे का जो इस्टिमेट बनता है, वह दोगुना बनाया जाता है। बैंक से फाइनेंस होता है, लेकिन बाद में रिकवरी नहीं होती है। यह बताया जाता है कि इस रोड पर पूरे दिन में कम-से-कम दस हजार वाहनों का आवागमन होगा, जबकि दो-ढाई हजार वाहनों का आवागमन होता

है। जब रिकवरी नहीं हो पाती है, तो ऐसे में ठेकेदार भी भाग जाता है। अब बैंक भी फाइनेंस करने से कतराने लगे हैं, महोदया, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक ये सारी विकृतियां दूर नहीं होंगी, तब तक एनएचआई अपने कार्य को ठीक से अंजाम नहीं दे पाएगी।

महोदया, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि लखनऊ से वाराणसी वाया सुल्तानपुर पर कुल तेरह रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स हैं। यदि लखनऊ से वाराणसी जाते समय पहली क्रॉसिंग बंद हो जाती है, तो तेरह की तेरह क्रॉसिंग्स बंद मिलती हैं। इसलिए आवागमन में जो सफर हम चार घंटे में पूरा कर सकते हैं, उसे पूरा करने में सात घंटे लगते हैं। वाराणसी से गाजीपुर तक कुल पांच रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स पड़ती हैं। यदि पहली क्रॉसिंग बंद, तो सभी क्रॉसिंग्स बंद मिलती हैं।

आज सदन के माध्यम से और आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वे इन कार्यों पर ध्यान दें। जब तक इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार नहीं होगा, इस कार्य में तेजी नहीं लाई जाएगी, तब तक सदन में प्रस्ताव लाने से और उसमें संशोधन करने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी आग्रह करता हूँ कि आगरा से अलीगढ़ तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का कार्य अभी भी अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। लखनऊ से ललितपुर तक, एनएच-25 का कार्य भी अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। माननीय मंत्री जी, इन कार्यों में तीव्रता लाई जाए। हमने जो भी सुझाव सदन में आपके सम्मुख रखे हैं, हम उम्मीद करते हैं, विश्वास करते हैं कि आप हमारे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे और हाईवे के संबंध में जो भी दिक्कतें और परेशानियां हमने बताई हैं, उन्हें तत्काल दूर करने का काम करेंगे, इसी आशा और विश्वास के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द, जय समाजवाद।

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Madam, it is really a privilege to be able to speak on a day when you are presiding, particularly on your very special day and a very special first day. I have nothing, Mr. Minister, particularly against this Bill. There are some very useful provisions which this Bill has. My problem really is that this was an important opportunity for your Ministry to have addressed some of the more endemic problems of the highway sector, which this Bill does not seem to be addressing because you would want to address for yourself whether you would like to have some kind of an empowered committee or a group which will be able to have faster clearances in regard to speeding up implementation, examine for yourself whether the viability gap funding is adequate and flexible enough to be able to attract gainful public-private-partnership, consider for yourself what are some of the major factors why the objectives of this highway programme really have so far not been realized.

[Shri N.K. Singh]

This Bill of yours seeks to do two important things. First of all, I think, it seeks to enlarge the number of membership of the Board, and in seeking to enlarge the membership of the Board, earlier, it was Chairman plus five; now, I think, you wish to have Chairman plus six, but the fact remains that if you look at the rider in the Bill, it says, "Provided the Central Government shall while appointing the part-time members ensure that at least two of them are non-governmental professionals having knowledge or experience in financial management, transportation planning or any other relevant discipline." Frankly speaking, I think, that you should have defined, what that 'relevant discipline' is. 'Any other relevant discipline' lends itself to a kind of ambiguity which, I believe, would have been avoidable to really make sure that there is a degree of speciality in the composition of the Board.

My second point really, Madam, is that, I think, in regard to the two other independent part-time members, since your proposal may be to get people with domain knowledge from the private sector, you should make sure that you prevent a conflict of interest, if you are getting people from the private sector, because this particular way of doing so may lead to an avoidable conflict of interest.

My third point really, Madam, is that in regard to the eligibility criteria, you are really wanting that the eligibility criteria for the post of the Chairman should really be having two-years of service as Additional Secretary in the Central Government, that is the same staff which is there for the members, so the members and the Chairman would both being Additional Secretaries to the Government, in my view, there should have been a degree of hierarchy on what you expect from the Chairman, what you expect from the members in order to have a well-structured organization. Besides, I don't think it is such a great idea to have the Chairman not from people, from public sector undertakings, people from domain knowledge, but people who have really served as Additional Secretary for two years in the Central Government may not, in my view, be the best way of attracting the best talent for the purposes of filling up the Chairmanship of the National Highways Authority.

Madam, other, of course, are problems or something which the Parliamentary Standing Committee, which examined this Bill, has suggested, that under Section 34(2) of the Act, it should have been prescribed really, in greater detail, what the

powers of the Chairman would be. Instead, right now, I think, there is far greater latitude on the extent of delegation of powers and authority to the Chairman.

My last point is - and two more points and I will finish - why was the post of the Chairman of the National Highways Authority kept vacant for 17 months after Mr. R.P. Singh left to be the Chairman of the National Highways Authority? Does it not really suggest a lack of seriousness on the part of the Ministry that an important post of the Chairman was left vacant for 17 months after the incumbent really left? What precautions are you taking that such aberrations do not really occur in the future? You wish to enlarge the number of members of the Board. But even as of today, in the somewhat narrower membership of the Board, you continue to have vacant posts of members. So, on the one hand, you have one vacant post still of the member. I will be very happy if I am corrected because my information suggests that one member of the Board continues to be vacant. If you have filled it, that is a good thing. You should make sure that such kinds of vacancies do not remain. I think you should make sure that the aberrations of having a vacant Chairman is not repeated again, again in the future. Last and final point is this. I think other Members have also alluded to some serious deficiencies in the National Highways Authority. Sir, it has been long recommended that you need to have a highways patrolling authority to prevent encroachment of highways, to make sure that the crime which is committed in the highways is properly attended to, to make sure that some of the kind of amenities which will make faster transit, is the responsibility of this patrolling authority. We need to learn from the experiences of all other countries. If you look at most European countries, they have an independent highways patrolling authority. The United States, which is a living example of what the highways can be, has a very credible National Highways Patrolling Authority. I know there are problems of Centre-State relations, I know there are issues into which jurisdiction the patrolling authority should fall; it would be an important handicap. But learning from the best international examples, I had really hoped that this Bill, which seeks to amend the National Highways Authority, would have some kind of a provision based on the best international practices which would make the objective that we have of much faster transit, making highways an important vehicle for economic development, would have been fully may realized. I hope the Minister will give thought to some of these suggestions which I have. Thank you very much, Sir.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Vice-Chairman Madam. Even though we are not in tie-up with the Government at present, we never oppose everything. Whenever the Government introduces a good Bill, we will appreciate and support them. There is a Tamil saying in Tirukural:

That is, the real wisdom lies in finding out the truth, whatever is said by whosoever. So, I rise to support this Bill. While supporting, I welcome and appreciate the Bill which aims to increase the number of full-time members from five to six and part-time members from four to six. Even though I support, the full-time members should be five to ten. The increase was necessitated due to the fact that the functions and scope of the National Highways Authority of India is expanding day by day. This Government has fixed a noble target of constructing 21 kilometres of highways per day in the country. It is a big symbol of development of the country. The funding pattern of road projects has undergone a vast change, from public funding to private funding. More road projects are awarded under the PPP model. So, it has become more necessary to bring in expertise in efficiency and financial management, transportation planning or any other relevant discipline. Madam, road projects are running behind schedules in every State. Recently, only last month, our Transport Minister, hon. Oscar Fernandes, conducted an exclusive meeting for expediting the delayed projects in Tamil Nadu.

It was with regard to six-laning of Chennai- TADA section of NH-5, one road; double laning of Trichy-Karaikudi, Ennore-Manali road, Ennore Port-Maduravoyal elevated road and other seven projects. One of the senior officials and one of the State Government Ministers stated in a Press meet about the Trichy-Karaikudi project. He said, "The DMK Government had approved the project. So, we can't follow it." So, the delay is because the DMK Government had approved the project. That is the reason that he is delaying it. He has stated this in one of the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): The news report also says, "Balu has changed five Secretaries and four NHA Heads in five years." ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Anyway, we are not discussing Chennai State politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please stick to the Bill amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Transfer of officials does not affect the schemes.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no. The same report says, "All the ... (Interruptions) ...
NH 28." ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, no. Please sit
down. ... (Interruptions) ... You make the amendments that you want to.
... (Interruptions) ... Never mind what happens in Chennai Government politics.
... (Interruptions) ...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I would appeal to the Chairman only.
... (Interruptions) ... Also, today is your birthday, Madam. So, you will give leniency to
democracy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, no, you should
be lenient to me. ... (Interruptions) ... You should be kind to me. ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: You should be lenient to democracy, not to me.
... (Interruptions) ... This is a democracy. So, particularly, about Chennai Harbour-
Maduravoyal Elevated Express ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That is *sub judice*. I have already given the authentication.
... (Interruptions) ...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: No, no. ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I have already given the authentication. ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please. Can you
stop this cross-talking? ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Madam, I am not talking about the *sub judice*
matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Ramalingam,
you have very little time left. ... (Interruptions) ... If you want to contribute something
to this ... (Interruptions) ... amendment, please do it. ... (Interruptions) ... That is all.
... (Interruptions) ... Please sit down. ... (Interruptions) ... Please sit down.
... (Interruptions) ... Mr. Ramalingam, please. ... (Interruptions) ... I suggest you to
stick to what you have to say. ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Madam, I am not mentioning about the *sub judice* matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Yes, yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I am telling about the delayed projects. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That itself is in the court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I am talking about the delayed projects. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: That itself is in the court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: No, it is not. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are delaying projects. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Ramalingam, I am afraid, your time is running out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: The Prime Minister conducted a meeting last month. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this Authority? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You are going to lose your chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you sit down, he would be able to hear what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This is in the court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: You please sit down and hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Hear her first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Madam, in 2009 ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, no, he will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't need his permission to sit down.

...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ramalingam, please stick to the subject. Don't digress from that. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Madam, he has already. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: No, no. This is intervention. ...(Interruptions)... You should not direct the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... That is for the Chair to decide. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You stop having this cross-conversation and address the Chair, please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Yes, Madam. Some projects were approved in 2006. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: On what conditions? What was the deal? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Foundation was laid by the hon. Prime Minister on 8th January, 2009. The project cost is Rs.1,655 crores. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Madam, it is *sub judice*. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Madam, Rs.500 crores have been spent. But it is still pending. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What he has referred to is in the purview of the Madras High Court. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Ramalingam, I think you should, actually, steer clear of this. ...(Interruptions)... You are not going to be able to conclude what you want to say. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Madam, generally, I am saying that the project is pending for many months, many years. This is because of the biased attitude of some political Governments. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Ramalingam, I suggest you that you should sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... I am calling the next speaker. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: It is learnt that the NHAI has proposed to shelve off the project. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: No, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): No, you have wasted your time talking other subjects. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, you are not able to conclude what you wanted to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Why do they get hurt? ...*(Interruptions)*... They do mistakes. That is why, they get hurt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You please say...*(Interruptions)*.... Okay, I am calling the next speaker. Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra. ...*(Interruptions)*....

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Because of their political reasons, they are delaying the projects. How can they...*(Interruptions)*....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Shri Mohapatra. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Madam, because of a former Union Minister, whose hand was very high in the National Highways Authority of India, all the projects were running behind schedule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Madam, he has taken the name of a former Union Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You cannot take the name of...*(Interruptions)*...Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...I am sorry, you cannot encroach upon other Member's time. I have already called him. Your points have been noted and the Minister will reply to you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Madam, we cannot accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will have to look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You please sit down. Kindly sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House conduct its business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Thank you very much, Madam, for having provided me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2012. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Madam, she has taken the name of a former Union Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I have not taken any name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I will look into the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: The reason behind amending this Act is to increase the strength of full-time members from 5 to 6 and part-time members from 4 to 6 ...*(Interruptions)*... to allow induction of professionals of repute to take strategic decisions to bring the best management practice.

Madam, one question is coming to my mind. Will the National Highway Toll Policy, which is operative, work properly after this amendment? I am from Odisha. In Odisha, at NH-5, toll plazas have been set up at Gangapada, Panikoli, and Manguli, within a length of sixty kilometres and also within 10 kilometre radius of the cities. This contravenes the provisions of the Toll Policy. It should be rectified. I urge upon the Minister to rectify that.

The State Government has formulated a very good transport policy. The State Government had also written a letter to the Central Government, D.O. No. 401/MC&T, dated 28th August, 2011, to strengthen the road safety activities, as per the request of the State Government.

Madam, another thing is that the condition of the road on Khurda-Bolangir National Highway, that is, NH-57, is very bad. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to look into this matter and do the needful. I would also like to urge upon the Government to set up modern trauma centre at Basant Manjary Swasthya Niwas, a general hospital, having 117 acres of land, situated adjacent to NH-5 in Nayagarh District. There is a thirty-kilometre link between NH-5 and NH-57 from Sunakhala to Chandpur. This link should also be provided the NH status, as per the provision of the law. Road safety and other amenities should be provided in Odisha. It will further strengthen the policy of the State Government. **(Time-bell)**

[Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra]

I would also like to point out here that since land acquisition problem is there, we should take the opinion of the public while constructing the flyovers and the underpasses and adequate compensation should be provided. We should also ensure monitoring and evaluation. My another opinion is...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You will have to conclude, Mr. Mohapatra.

Yes, Madam, I am concluding. We should keep a bird's eye view to strengthen all the National Highways Authorities and formulate principles to provide road safety and other amenities by the roadside of NH-5, NH-57 and also the other National Highways of India.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you, Madam.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Madam, I join Mr. N.K. Singh in expressing my happiness to see you on the Chair on the very special day of yours. Congratulations, Madam!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Madam, our Greetings to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Having said that, when I talk about the National Highways Authority (Amendment) Bill, it looks a very, very small Bill compared to the other Bills those come in front of the House. But in my opinion, this Bill is of prime importance because the subject is of prime importance.

Madam, the conditions of highways determine the progress of the nation, and, in that context, this Bill is of prime importance. I would submit with all humility at my command that often, I can see, as a journalist and as a Member of Parliament now, that the highways are really the highways of corruption, bribery and malpractices. Whether it is the construction of highways or whether it is the maintenance of highways, it stinks with corruption. Why does it happen like that? Is it because of lack of monitoring by anybody or involvement of the Government officers in the process?

This has to be corrected. Madam, I have great faith and thus great expectations from the hon. Minister, hon. Oscar Fernandesji. This Bill had gone to the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture for scrutiny, and I would just read out one paragraph of the Report of that Committee. It says, “The Committee takes strong exception to the Government’s inability to make rules under Section 34(2)(b) of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988 for providing powers and duties of the Chairman and members. Instead, the entire gamut of powers has been delegated to the Chairman by the Authority and the rules defining the duties and the functions of the members have not been framed till date.” Madam, this Act is very old. The Report of the Committee came to the Government and to the Parliament in March, 2012. Over a year has passed. I want to ask the hon. Minister as to why he doesn’t take cognizance of this recommendation. This Report says that this Bill should be brought in with comprehensive changes, as suggested by the Committee. But nothing seems to have been done in this Bill. Madam, this Bill has been hanging from 2008. It came in 2008. Then, it was lapsed because the Lok Sabha was dissolved, and then, after that, again it is hanging. Five years have passed, but a small correction could not be done. That shows the apathy of the Government towards this.

Having said that, let me also make a few suggestions. This is National Highways Authority of India. It looks after the entire India with whatever six members you have and with whatever capacity they have. Is a six or eight-member Commission or Authority capable of handling such a huge task? My suggestion to you is: why don’t we have sub-authorities, regional authorities or State-wise authorities under this Authority, which would take up the task of roads? I am saying this with my personal experience because many Members would know that I am a sufferer of the bad maintenance of highways. I met with an accident, a near fatal accident, only last year, only because the Highway, Mumbai-Pune Highway, was not maintained properly.

Since then, I have been talking and writing about it, but nothing has happened. Three days ago, there was again a fatal accident in which four youth from Mumbai died due to bad road condition. What are we doing, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You need to conclude now.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Therefore, I suggest that there should be decentralization of work. Some powers must be given to members also. Also, the role that the Government and the Ministry would be playing, must be defined here. Now, I do not know what is the necessity and what is the role of the Authority and what is the role of the Government in this. There is too much of ambiguity. In such a situation of ambiguity, nobody works. The Authority does not work because Members have no power. The Chairman does not work because he keeps looking up to the Minister. The Minister does not work because he says it is the job of the Authority. So, who would take care of this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: In the process, the whole thing has gone into the hands of contractors. Contractors and agents are running this Authority. That is because — though I am also a Member of the House — there are many politicians who have become road development contractors. They are running the Authority. They are running the show. The Minister, on the one hand, and the Authority, on the other, have become mere puppets.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Hence, the situation needs to be improved. I would expect the hon. Minister to reply to these points and do whatever is possible. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): *Mananiya Adhyaksha*, I would first like to wish you a happy birthday. We are pleased to see you in the Chair on this special day of your life.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: We convey our best wishes to the transparent personality heading the Surface Transport Ministry, Shri Oscar Fernandes. He is being assisted by another gentlemen, another dynamic personality from my State, Shri Sarvey Sathyanarayana.

Madam, National Highways are the image, the lifeline and the circulatory system of the nation. Connected to that, the State Highways Departments and other lower level road maintenance departments expect to learn from the National Highways department. My senior colleague has taken up the issue of speeding up the process of allotment of work of the envisaged National Highways Authority projects. This amendment, of course, has been brought forward to fulfill a very small technical necessity. The amendment aims at broadening the board of directors, which, headed by a chairperson, should have a complete control over the maintenance of roads and the overall transportation planning. Here, I request the hon. Union Minister to study road-maintenance as well as highway planning of some advanced nations, including the various engineering models adopted by them for very complicated terrains like our glacier-stricken Uttarakhand and hills-and-mountain-stricken Kerala, etc. We have National Highways in Kerala, but they are only one-way roads. Keeping such terrains in mind, a model needs to be developed. Also, the recent Badri-Kedarnathji trauma has necessitated a much deeper understanding about the very well-advanced, soft tissue-based road-laying.

As well, there is every necessity to plan service road, service duct whenever you take up a plan for even a small accent of highways. All across our nation, we are yet to find service ducts along the national highways. The local mining, port, trade and all other aspects have to be kept in mind while planning a national highway project, besides other service provisions to supply gas, to assist electricity transmission, and also to help other requisites along the highways. This could regularly become a model for urban road planning. And these are the days of not only highways, but of outer ring roads and expressways. Whenever certain pressure mounts, the deviation in having the proper length of the road or lines of the planned road highways are gradually becoming a cause of concern and a spot of accidents. These are plenty, and your Ministry as well as your Authority might have already taken note of the existing complication. To begin with, may I suggest to study, Minister *Sahib*, about the usage of toll plazas and such other island centres to be of immediate use for trauma care during accidents, first aid and other medical support mechanism, since it is going to be a very long drive? And also plaza can have an advanced model of detecting the condition of the driver including his drunkenness and the safety of vehicle. A model plaza-like pilot project shall be developed by National Highways Authority of India with the assessment of the vehicle density. This will be much

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

more useful in the long run. Besides, as Rautji mentioned, I too want to mention, these are the days of Authority at National level as well as State level. We can find several such administrative set-ups — Commissions and Authorities. Even National Highways Authority of India as well as your Ministry may initiate and encourage the State Governments to develop such a mechanism, if not State Highways Authority of that particular State, to have a regular monitoring of the transportation planning within that particular State and it needs decided State Highways. Since it is going to be a very technical one, I think, this is an occasion to mention about our needs. Since I come from the to-be-bifurcated State of Andhra Pradesh and that too from the part of Telangana, recently for my State, for my people, Telangana and Seemandhra, Telugu people, 1300 plus kms were expected to be converted into national highways from the state highways.

Recently, Shri Oscar Fernandes was kind enough, during his visit to the State, in the presence of several thousands of people, to promise a National Highway from Gudi Hatnur to my sea coastline district, Prakasam, to *vodarevu*. This is going to cover eight districts and this can build a harmonious livelihood for the future of both the States to be formed. I come from Warangal district and the Chair is being occupied by a versatile Parliamentarian of Khammam district. Our expectation is to cover Karimnagar, Warangal and Khammam districts safely entering into Chhattisgarh through the route of Jagityal, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam. This will automatically give a lot of focus and a safe transportation and it can also avert the future ambushes as was recently witnessed in Chhattisgarh. The more the facility of infrastructure, the more will be the scope for development and entrepreneurs. In several States, including your State, Karnataka, the highways are yet to become easily accessible. There were several complaints to note about the maintenance of service roads. It is right that the National Highways are being protected somehow with the attentive presence of your Authority, but the service roads are almost neglected. These service roads are used by the local populace and there is every necessity to have proper service duct and service road maintenance along with your National Highways maintenance.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

With these measures, we can plan for proper lifeline all across the nation and your measure to broadbase the National Highways Authority of India with a total composition of twelve Members will be a welcome move. I request the hon. Minister to utilise the services of those who are experts in the field of transportation and the road improvement services.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात) : उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे नेशनल हाइवेज अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, सरकार यह जो बिल लेकर आई है, इसमें यह मैम्बर्स और डायरेक्टर्स की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव लेकर आई है। तो सरकार दो मैम्बर या दो डायरेक्टर बढ़ाए या पांच बढ़ाए, वह ऐसा कर सकती है, लेकिन हमें संदेह है कि इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद भी क्या एन.एच.ए.आई. की स्थिति सुधरेगी? मंत्री जी अभी हमारे बीच बैठे हैं, इसलिए मैं नर्मदा ब्रिज का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, मुम्बई से पूरे देश को जोड़ने वाला नेशनल हाईवे नंबर 8, देश की रीढ़ माना जाता है। डेढ़ साल पहले सी.पी. जोशी जी वहां आए थे। गुजरात में विधान सभा चुनाव से दो महीने पहले उन्होंने भूमि पूजन किया था कि तीन साल में यह ब्रिज बना दिया जाएगा। उस भूमि पूजन को आज डेढ़ साल हो गया है और अब ये बता रहे हैं कि सरकार का रीटेंडरिंग का प्रोसेस चल रहा है। हमारे गुजरात के कांग्रेस के एक बड़े नेता ने भी आंदोलन करने की बात कही है, ऐसा भी सुनने में आया है, यह अलग बात है, लेकिन महोदय, यह सरदार ब्रिज आज बंद पड़ा है। गुजरात ने जिस तरह विकास किया है, उससे गुजरात में हर साल व्हीकल्स बढ़ रहे हैं और पूरे देश का ट्रैफिक गुजरात के सरदार ब्रिज से गुजरता है।

अगर कल से काम शुरू कर दिया जाए, तब भी इस ब्रिज को बनाने में तीन-चार साल लगेंगे। मेरी मंत्री जी से विनती है, अभी वे गुजरात होकर भी गए हैं, कि कल से ही वहां काम शुरू कराएं। आपने वहां लोगों के बीच इस बारे में कहा भी है। अगर कल से वहां काम शुरू हो जाता है, तब भी साढ़े तीन-चार साल में जाकर यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा। महोदय, यह देशहित में है, इसलिए मैं यहां पर इसका जिक्र कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, गांधी जी ने जो नमक सत्याग्रह किया था, 2005 में उसको 75 साल पूरे हो गए थे। इस मौके पर माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी गुजरात आए थे। एक ईवेंट में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने खुद कहा था कि जहां से गांधी गुजरे थे, उस पूरे मार्ग को नेशनल हाईवे घोषित किया जाएगा। पीएम साहब ने स्वयं ने ऐसी घोषणा की थी और ऐसा नोटिफिकेशन भी जारी किया गया था। आज स्थिति यह है कि वह काम वहीं का वहीं पड़ा है। ऐसा सुनने में आया है कि इसमें एक नया सुधार सरकार करने जा रही है कि इस रोड को वहां से आगे तीस

[श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार]

किलोमीटर ले जाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार ला रही है। हमें लगता है कि दांडी यात्रा एक ऐतिहासिक धरोहर है। इस देश को आज़ाद कराने में गांधी जी की ऊर्जा लगी थी, उस समय देश के लाखों युवाओं ने गांधी जी के साथ कदम मिलाकर इस देश को आज़ादी दिलाई थी। यह उनकी स्मृति का चिन्ह है और आप की ही सरकार ने यह घोषणा की थी कि इसे नेशनल हाईवे बनाएंगे। 2005 में आज आठ साल बीत गए हैं, लेकिन इसकी नींव भी नहीं रखी गयी है। मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि इस मामले में प्रोग्रेस होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, एनडीए की सरकार के समय से गुजरात से गुजरने वाले जो हाईवेज़ हैं, अहमदाबाद से इंदौर, जैतपुर से सोमनाथ, सूरत से धुलिया, इनका काम बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है। 9 साल से यह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अगर इसे मध्य प्रदेश के साथ जोड़ा जाए तो वाहनों के आने जाने में, ट्रैफिक में सुविधा होगी। महोदय, एनएचएआई का गठन ही नेशनल हाईवेज़ के विकास के लिए हुआ था, मंटेनेंस के लिए हुआ था। पिछले तीन साल में कांग्रेस की सरकार ने स्वयं माना है कि देश में जितने हाईवेज़ बने हैं, इनके पचास प्रतिशत बीजेपी की एनडीए की सरकार के समय में बने। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी यूपीए की सरकार ने यह जिक्र किया कि पांच साल में देश के पचास टका हाईवेज़ एनडीए की सरकार में बने हैं। महोदय, यूपीए की सरकार ने 2012 से 2017 तक तीन हजार किलोमीटर एक्स्ट्रा हाईवे बनाने की घोषणा की थी, लेकिन सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में 530 और गुजरात में 627 किलोमीटर सड़क डीनोटिफाई कर दी है। इसका मतलब 45 प्रतिशत सड़क डीनोटिफाई हो गयी है। इस प्रकार काम बहुत धीमी गति से हो रहा है। मेरी मंत्री जी से विनती है कि एनएचएआई, जो बीओटी के आधार पर रोड बनाती है, इसमें भी बड़ी लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनें लगती हैं। यह प्रोसेस फास्ट होना चाहिए, ऐसी सूचना सभी अथॉरिटीज़ को दी जाए, यही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I must congratulate that the Ministry has got a very youthful and dynamic Minister, and, I hope that with him at the helm of affairs, the speed of construction of highways will improve, and, maybe one day, within the next year, he would be able to achieve the target of 20-kilometres per day. The trouble, Mr. Minister, is not that there are no members or no professional members; it is a question of apathy.

When a Chairman could not be posted for more than one-and-a-half years, what

else can one say? There was the case of a large number of posts of engineers of the rank of Chief General Manager, General Manager and Deputy General Manager lying vacant for a long time, for years together. I was in the Standing Committee and I had found out what had happened. You can't expect things to happen when there are not adequate personnel. In terms of personnel, you are short. Secondly, you have not, from the Ministry, been able to delegate adequate administrative or financial powers to the NHAI. You have tried to keep the NHAI as a kind of a branch of your secretariat. That won't do. It is a very big outfit. Why is this dichotomy about Members being Additional Secretary and Chairman being Additional Secretary? It is because you want to keep him below the level of Secretary. Why not have a Chairman of the rank of Secretary? Heavens won't fall. There are cases of public sector undertakings where the CMDs are of the level of Secretary. Take ONGC, they have a CMD far above the rank of a Secretary. There has been no difficulty in the Ministry of Petroleum in controlling such organisations. And why do you control? Your control must be diluted. Give adequate financial powers, give adequate administrative powers and hold them accountable. Then they will perform. Secondly, look at this Chairman. Everybody talks of lack of delegation. For eighteen years, you have had Chairmen who have not delegated powers to Members, nor have they proposed to the Government to take away such powers and delegate them to the Members. So, unless you solve these basic problems, mere induction of professional Members, which is otherwise a welcome step, will not serve the purpose. There are two serious deficiencies in this induction. One is that they are being inducted part-time. In that case, conflict of interest is more likely to arise. Accountability will also be diluted. The second issue relates to the Standing Committee recommendation to omit the words "or any other relevant discipline" in the proviso to clause 4. Now, if you don't describe 'discipline', it can be discipline of belonging to the ruling party, being a member of a district women's organisation and getting inducted into the Board of a corporation. It has happened. Plenty of such examples are there. So, please do get rid of this word as quickly as possible, if you could not do it this time.

Another thing which bothers me is that scant regard is paid to the recommendation of the Standing Committee. Standing Committees work very hard. Try to understand that. There are two Standing Committee Reports before you. Both the reports suggested comprehensive amendments. And, what did you do? You just

4.00 P.M.

[Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra]

repeated whatever you brought in the first Bill which had lapsed. The very same thing has been repeated without any change.

Another thing that bothers me is this. I have said whatever I had to say on this Bill. Is there any difference in the funding between different States when you take a stretch of a National Highway? Let's say something is running from Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh to Raipur in Chhattisgarh.

Do you have a differential funding in case of Andhra Pradesh stretch, Odisha stretch and Chhattisgarh stretch? I could not understand it because I have travelled on these roads. Andhra Pradesh portion is good. Odisha portion is bad. Chhattisgarh portion is indifferent; it is average. How can this happen if maintenance parameters are the same? Please do check if maintenance parameters have been met.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Is it due to the deficiency of your National Highway organisation in those States? Thank you very much, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members for participating in this debate on the National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill. I must salute Pilaniaji who is here. He has made a very valuable contribution despite the difficulty he is facing while travelling on the National Highway. I am happy to convey it to him that we have launched a pilot programme only for this sector, the Gurgaon Highway. If any person meets with an accident there, the entire expenditure, up to an extent of Rs.30,000, will be taken care of. We have set apart Rs.20 crore to meet the expenditure. A pilot project has been launched and within a couple of days we will be launching a similar project in two other States.

My friend from Mumbai, from Shiv Sena, is here who has written to me about the Mumbai-Pune Highway. I was to go by that. I assure you that I will go by that Highway and personally look into all the difficulties.

In the first place, I must tell you, Sir, that I have already covered 50 per cent of the

capitals in the country including Kerala. When I got complaints ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So you know the position of the roads of Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, that is why I went there. ...*(Interruptions)*... When I got complaints from the hon. Members, I myself went to Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is your backbone all right now after going there? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Yes, Sir. Things are improving. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rubberisation of roads ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: There are no roads in some areas. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry to say this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, the North Bengal Highway is extremely bad. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon. Minister, you are new in the Ministry. I wish you good luck. I have only one query to ask. I would be grateful to you if you reply to this. Are you going to free the National Highways Authority of corruption, of uncertainty, of frequent transfer? At least, ensure that. I think a lot of work will start automatically.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I am thankful to you for raising this issue. It will be a challenge for me and for all the Members of this House. But I only assure you that I will earnestly try to do what you have said.

Sir, as I mentioned, I have visited most of the States and had a review in the State capitals. The Chairman, NHAI, the Secretary of our Department and my colleagues, both the Ministers, in the Ministry were there in some of the States. There was a mention of the Narmada River. I have been to that place — the Narmada

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

River — where the repair works are being carried out. I assure the hon. Members and also my colleague, Ahmed *bhai*, as you mentioned his name, that the moment we finish the concession agreement, within three years we will be able to have the bridge there.

I assure you of this. They have also raised the issue of Prime Minister's assurance. Whenever the Prime Minister has made an assurance, it is our commitment. We will keep up the commitment including the Dandi route through which Mahatma Gandhi led the country to the freedom struggle. I assure you that we will take up this project.

Now, Mr. Pilaniaji has spoken on this subject. My esteemed colleague, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, has spoken on this. Shri Narendra Kashyap has spoken on this. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee has spoken on this. Shri Bandyopadhyay has spoken on this. Shri Arvind Kumar Singh has spoken on this. Shri N.K. Singh has spoken on this. Dr. K.P. Ramalingam has spoken on this. Shri Rabinarayan Mohapatra has spoken on this. Dr. Bharatkumar has spoken on this. He has also written to me. Shri Ananda Bhaskar has spoken on this. Shri Parmar has spoken on this. Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra has spoken on this. I take this as valuable suggestion about the way the Authority has to function. Mohapatraji has spoken about the Report of the Standing Committee. Having been the Chairman of a Standing Committee myself, I assure the Members that we will take all the Reports of the Standing Committee very seriously and try to implement as much as possible these Reports because they are a guidance. You have a wide consultation. The advantage of the Standing Committee is that you have wide consultations and on the basis of the wide consultations, you have these Reports.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I know that we have to take up other matters also. That is why, I would not like to prolong. The Bill has a very limited scope. The scope of the Bill is to increase the number of permanent members and also the part-time members. I assure the Members that we will definitely describe what is going to be the responsibility of the Chairman; we will describe what is going to be the responsibility of the members. If rules and regulations have to be looked into, we will definitely look into them. A major concern has been expressed by the Members about the accidents taking place on National Highways. I am very much concerned about it. Whenever I

got a report, without telling people, I have visited such places to find out what is the problem we are facing. We need to do a lot in the technological side. Maintenance of roads is a very important aspect, whether it be the National Highways or other highways. We are committed to this. Yesterday, I attended a conference of our engineers in which I have described to them that all the repair works have to be done before the setting of monsoon. They have to prepare the requirements before the working season starts and they have to complete the work before one month of the monsoon. That is how we can maintain the roads. If technological solutions like plastic or rubber is required to be used, we will do so. They have started 17 kilometres in Kerala where we have rubber road laid and I am sure we will be able to repeat this in other areas. Wherever concrete roads are required — going by the soil condition, this may not be a solution for the entire country — where there is heavy rain and we always have maintenance problem, we will go in for concrete roads. But, our ultimate aim is to have maintenance-free roads. We are discussing this aspect and we will soon see that this technology will be introduced in our working.

Sir, there are a number of points which have been raised by Members. For want of time, I am not mentioning them. I will write to individual Members. Whatever they have raised, I will be writing to them with all the solutions. Shri Ravi Shankar has again today reminded me about the problem of corruption in this country. I am very concerned about this. I will do everything possible to streamline the system so that there is no room for corruption.

With these few words, Sir, I commend that this Bill may be passed. There are no amendments moved by any Members. So, you may kindly pass this Bill.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, मंत्री बनने के बाद यह इनका पहले बिल है, इसके लिए इनको हमारी ओर से बधाई।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The only thing is, as you promised, write to every Member.

Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one amendment (No.2) by the Minister.

Clause 1 - Short title

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I move:

That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2012" the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Enacting Formula there is one amendment (No.1) by the Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I move:

That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-third" the word "Sixty-fourth" be *substituted*.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012. Shri Kapil Sibal to move the Bill.

The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND
THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, be taken into consideration.

Sir, distinguished Members of the House are probably aware that this is an issue that has been a matter of concern for a long time. On 14th February, 2006, the Supreme Court in the case of *Seema Vs. Ashwani Kumar* directed that marriages of all citizens of India belonging to various religious denominations should be made compulsorily registrable wherever such marriages are solemnized in various States. It has also directed that the Central Government should enact a comprehensive legislation in this regard.

Along with the judgement of the Supreme Court, there was also a report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women in 2006 and 2007 on the plight of Indian women deserted by Non Resident India (NRI) husbands presented to Lok Sabha on the 13th August, 2007. In that report it was also expressed that all marriages, irrespective of religion should be compulsorily registered; and that the Government of India should come up with a comprehensive legislation.

The 18th Law Commission of India in its 205th Report also echoed the same opinion. It is in this context that we thought that we should bring about a comprehensive legislation. But rather than having a comprehensive stand alone legislation, we thought that already an Act exists, that is, the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969; and we thought that we could use that legislation because that Act also was applicable to all the States in India.

So, we thought that instead of having a standalone comprehensive Bill, we could use that legislation and incorporate compulsory registration of marriages in that legislation. So, that is the way the Government worked and that is how this Bill has come before this House for consideration. Wherever there is reference to births and deaths, we have included therein a reference to marriages. So, that registration is also compulsory.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the broad contours of the Bill are the following: that all marriages in India are compulsorily registrable. They can be registrable under the State laws; they are also registrable under this Act. Then over and above that we have the Anand Marriage Act, 1909. So, any marriage registrable either under the State Act or under the Central Act or the Anand Marriage Act is valid. So,

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

you don't have to get multiple registrations as long as you are registered under one of these Acts. That is the broad scheme of the Bill. There are also, within the Bill, provisions that have set up a Registration Authority and whenever a marriage is to take place, there are procedures provided under this Bill in terms of which, within a certain period of time, information is to be given to the appropriate authority, whether under the State Act or the Central Act, to provide details of the marriages that take place, like the names of persons. If the marriage is in a house, you will also have to provide the name of the head of the house. If it takes place in a temple, you will have to provide the name of the priest so that once those details are provided to the registering authority, then the registering authority will actually include those details in that register and thereafter the certificate will be issued. The Bill is very simple in terms which allow marriages to take place, even when there is no temple, in open spaces. There the authority concerned could be a Sub-Inspector or anybody in charge of a police station or the headman of a village; within the household, as I have mentioned, the head of the household or within the church, a priest or the priest in a temple, as the case may be.

There is a time-frame given under the Bill in terms of which these details are to be provided. If you violate the time-frame, you can, of course, thereafter also get the marriage compulsorily registered but you have to pay a fine. There are also provisions which suggest that if the information given is wrong, there is a procedure provided under the Bill in terms of which that information can be corrected. That is the detailed procedure which has been provided in the Bill.

There is one issue that I just want to bring to the notice of the distinguished Members of this House that when the Supreme Court rendered this judgement, the Supreme Court said that after the comprehensive legislation is passed, thereafter, we should place it before the court for scrutiny. We are not entirely happy with that direction of the Supreme Court. I think the Court is entitled to look at the Bill as and when somebody challenges it once it becomes an Act and the Court is entitled thereafter to scrutinize the Bill in terms of its constitutionality, but a direction from the Court that once Parliament passes a law, it must be placed before the Court for scrutiny, I think, is somewhat, with great respect to the Court, out of order. I am sure the distinguished Members of this House will join me in our sentiments that these are

not the kind of directions which are contemplated under the Constitution. We give the greatest respect to the Court and we believe equally that the Court must give us the same respect. Of course, the court is entitled to set aside any particular provision of an Act which is unconstitutional. We will, therefore, as Government, be filing a review petition in the Court and stating our sentiments in the review petition to mention that this part of the direction of the Court in the judgement should be expunged.

And I am sure that the distinguished Members of this House will join me in that.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I hope that there is no question of giving it to the Court.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, we are not. And because the Bill is not yet passed, the question of putting it up before the Court for scrutiny doesn't arise. But once the Bill is passed and made into an Act, We propose to, actually, go to the Court and seek a review of that direction. So, that is how we wish to move forward.

The other thing which I wanted to mention is that some people do have an opinion that, in the event, someone does not comply with the provisions of this Act, there must be a punitive provision which should make such a non-action actionable. Personally, I don't think that should be done, and we have not accepted that because there are a lot of people in this country who are not entirely familiar with the provisions either of this Act or of State Acts. It would, therefore not be an appropriate thing to punish people for not registering. If they do not register, they will be liable to consequences of non-registration because registration brings about a lot of benefits. It brings about certainty. There are many establishments that require a marriage certificate. If you want to go abroad, then, you require a marriage certificate. If your marriage has to be recognized, then also, you need a marriage certificate. But in the case of those who don't have it registered, they will suffer the consequences of not having it registered. But I don't think that there should be any punitive provision which should punish people for not registering under this particular Act. With these few words, Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the distinguished Members of this House.

The question was proposed.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह जो जन्म और मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण संबंधी बिल है, इस संबंध में 2006 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश हुआ कि इसके साथ मैरिज को भी जोड़ा जाए, जो आज जन्म और मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2012 के नाम से इस हाउस में आया है। यहां आने से पहले इस पर विमेन्स एम्पावरमेंट कमेटी ने अपनी सलाह दी है, साथ ही साथ राज्य सभा की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी इस पर अपनी सलाह दी है और इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रख कर यह बिल आज पूरे स्वरूप में आया है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं।

मनुष्य के जीवन के अंदर एक जन्म, दूसरा शादी और तीसरा मरण, ये तीन अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएं होती हैं और इन घटनाओं की जमाबंदी होना या रिकॉर्ड होना अत्यंत आवश्यक होता है। सरकार ने जैसा कहा कि इस संबंध में रूल्स बनाने का अधिकार यह राज्य सरकार को देती है और उस नियमावली के तहत इसको लागू करने का भी अधिकार देती है। चूंकि भारत इतना बड़ा देश है और यहां पर इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में शादियां होती हैं और ये शादियां अलग-अलग पद्धतियों से होती हैं, इसलिए वाइड रेंज में शादी को मान्यता देने का प्रोविजन सरकार ने इसमें रखा है। अगर उसमें कोई भूल-चूक भी हो, तो उसके ठीक करने का भी प्रोविजन रखा गया है। इसमें एक बात ध्यान में रखनी होगी कि महिलाओं के अधिकार को बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से शादी-विवाह, इत्यादि के बारे में if a wrong information was given to the appropriate authority intentionally, जो बाद में मालूम होती है, वैसे आदमी को अच्छी शिक्षा देने के लिए कोई न कोई प्रोविजन अत्यंत आवश्यक होता है।

मैं इसका भी स्वागत करता हूं कि अगर इसको लागू करने में राज्य सरकारों की ओर से कोई कमियां रहती हैं, तो उसको ठीक से लाइन पर लाने की दृष्टि से 30(ए) के अंदर केन्द्र सरकार को अधिकार है कि वह नियमों में बदलाव करके राज्य सरकार को मार्गदर्शित कर सकती है। इस बड़े देश में विशेषकर महिलाओं को कोई हानि न हो, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं और letter and spirit में, जैसा स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी कहा है, उसको लागू करने के लिए मैं आपसे विनती करता हूं। क्या सरकार इस बारे में सोच सकती है? You just said that it has got its own implications. Whenever these records are necessary, if they won't make it mandatory themselves, then, they will have to face the problem many times in their life. किसी परिवार में किसी के जन्म लेते ही, immediately after taking birth, सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा कार्ड या कोई रिकॉर्ड उनके घर में पहुंचे जिसमें उसके जन्म का दिन भी हो आगे चल कर उसमें मैरिज का दिन भी हो और आगे चल कर उसकी डेथ का भी रिकॉर्ड उसके अंदर बने, जो कि सरकारी रिकॉर्ड में दाखिल हो। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि जिस स्तर पर इसका नामांकन होता है, at what level their names were entered, either in birth, or in marriage or in death? It is a very low-level office. कई बार जब मैं तालुका के ऑफिस,

पंचायत के ऑफिस या म्यूनिसिपलिटी के ऑफिस में जाता हूं, तो संबंधित व्यक्ति 8-8 और 10-10 दिनों तक अपनी कुर्सी पर ही नहीं मिलता है। The person is not available on the chair. यह इम्पोर्टेंट डॉक्यूमेंट है, लेकिन उस छोटे-से गांव में जिम्मेदार आदमी अपने स्थान पर मिलता ही नहीं है। He is not available at his place. क्या केन्द्र सरकार इस दिशा में राज्य सरकारों को एक ठोस सलाह, एक proper and strong suggestion दे सकती है, while making these mandatory? उनको एक ठोस सलाह देने और इन तीनों रिकॉर्ड्स के एक जगह पर आने से यह फायदा होगा कि जब कभी फैमिली में कोई डिस्प्यूट होता है या किसी की मृत्यु होने के बाद कोई अपने हक के बारे में कोई जानकारी लेना चाहता है, तो वह ले सकता है। अगर ऐसा कोई रिकॉर्ड बनाने की दृष्टि से इन तीनों विषयों को लेकर केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से राज्य सरकारों को एक ठोस सलाह दी जाएगी, a totally comprehensive guideline from the Central Government; तो यह जनता की दृष्टि से और एक अच्छे रिकॉर्ड को बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से अच्छा होगा तथा बाद में निर्मित होने वाले मतभेदों एवं उनके कारण कोर्ट-कचहरी के ऊपर बार-बार पड़ने वाले अलग-अलग प्रेशर्स से बचा जा सकेगा; otherwise, many issues come to the court; many issues come again and again to the office and there is an unnecessary burden of work on the Government offices. We can avoid the burden on the offices. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं सरकार से यह विनती करता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार इसके साथ कोई कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव मार्गदर्शन राज्य सरकारों को दे, तो यह जो रिकॉर्ड बनाने की पद्धति है, यह देश के लिए बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का एक बार फिर से स्वागत करते हुए सरकार से विनती करता हूं कि वह जन्म, शादी और मरण, इन तीनों का रिकॉर्ड एक साथ बना कर रखे या यह कम्प्यूटराइज्ड सिस्टम में हो ताकि इसको तुरंत कोई हासिल कर सके। अगर ऐसी कोई पद्धति जारी हो, तो यह हमारे लिए और देश के लिए बहुत लाभदायक सिद्ध होगी और कई समस्याएं, जिनके कारण लोग बार-बार कोर्ट में जाकर कई सालों तक संकट में फंसते हैं, उनसे व बच सकेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... *(समय की घंटी)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : कोई विद्यार्थी जो विदेश में पढ़ने के लिए जाता है या अन्य यूनिवर्सिटी में जाता है, तो उससे कई प्रकार के रिकॉर्ड्स मांगे जाते हैं, तो उन सब संकटों में इस कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव सिस्टम द्वारा बचा जा सकता है।

श्री उपसभापति : पाटिल जी, अब आप कन्कलूड कीजिए।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : सरकार इस दिशा में ठोस सोचे और काम करे, ऐसा मैं उपसभापति महोदय के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती करता हूं और इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) : उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से जहां इस बिल का स्वागत कर रहा हूं, वहीं मैं मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उनके मन में यह सोच आयी। यह सोच भारतवर्ष में आने वाले टाइम में मील का पत्थर साबित होगी। अगर, जन्म, ब्याह और मरण, इन तीनों का रिकॉर्ड रेगुलरली रखा जाता है और यह पूरा होता है, तो इससे कई समस्याओं का हल हो जाएगा।

और वह था गोवा। उपसभापति महोदय, भारतवर्ष में एक ही प्रदेश है जिसमें अब तक मैरिज का रजिस्ट्रेशन होना कम्पलसरी था और वह है गोवा स्टेट। मैरिज रजिस्टर होते ही जहां प्रॉपर्टी की या पति और पत्नी के बीच में गड़बड़ होती थी, इससे वहां आने वाले टाइम में कई चीजें ऐसी थी जिनमें उनके साथ ज्यादाती होती थी, वह खत्म हो जाती थी। अब उसके बाद हरियाणा स्टेट में और अन्य स्टेट्स में भी मैरिज रजिस्ट्रेशन थी लेकिन कम्पलसरी नहीं थी। जरूरी नहीं था कि मैरिज रजिस्टर हो। हिन्दू मैरिज एक्ट के नीचे हो या दूसरे एक्ट के नीचे हो, मैरिज रजिस्टर कराते थे। जो एन.आर.आई. आते थे और अगर वे पत्नी को अपने साथ ले जाते थे तो मैरिज रजिस्टर होती थी। आज इस एक्ट के माध्यम से दो बातें हो रही हैं। एक तो मैरिज का कम्पलसरी रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाएगा और रजिस्ट्रेशन होने के बाद आने वाले टाइम में कई कमियां आती थीं पत्नी के प्रति व्यवहार में, बच्चों के प्रति या जायदाद के प्रति, तो ये चीजें खत्म हो जाएंगी। लेकिन इस बिल के पीछे जो एक बात और हुई, वह बहुत अच्छी लगी। कानून बनाना पार्लियामेंट का काम है। लेकिन जब डॉयरेक्शन कहीं और से आती थी, वह बहुत चुभती थी। आज मंत्री जी ने जो स्टैंड लिया है, मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने अधिकारों को माना, अपने अधिकारों को सोचा और हम सबको एक अधिकार दिया कि वाकई पार्लियामेंट में हैं तो कानून बनाना हमारा अधिकार है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट या दूसरी कोर्ट या अन्य एजेंसी का काम है इंटरप्रिटेट करना। वे हमारे संविधान के अंतर्गत इंटरप्रिटेट करें तो अच्छी बात होगी और उसमें ऐसी चीज नजर आएगी कि इस संविधान के तीनों अंग- चाहे ब्यूरोक्रेसी हो, जुडिशियरी हो या विधायिका हो, सभी काम कर रहे हैं और उस काम करने के पीछे जो भावना है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं।

उपसभापति महोदय, अब बात यह आई कि अभी तक एक्ट का नाम था "बर्थ एंड डैथ रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट"। अब "मैरिज" का वर्ड ऐड हो रहा है। जहां "मैरिज" का वर्ड ऐड हो गया तो जहां हम इसकी सराहना करते हैं उसके साथ-साथ आने वाले टाइम में जो कमियां पहले होती थीं, वे दूर हो जाएंगी, उसके लिए भी एक बात सोचनी होगी। वूमैन एम्पॉवरमेंट भी हम देखते हैं। जब मैरिज के बाद लोग विदेश चले जाते थे और वहां पत्नी के साथ जो ज्यादाती होती थी, वह किसी भी प्रकार से दूर नहीं होती थी। अब इससे यह सबूत हो गया कि यह मैरिज हो गई, शादी हो गई तथा यह पत्नी है और पत्नी के अधिकार उसको मिलेंगे। औरत का जो एम्पॉवरमेंट है, उस एम्पॉवरमेंट की तरफ चलते हुए हम एक और कदम बढ़ाएंगे और उस कदम में हम समझेंगे कि पत्नी सिर्फ हमारी एक सहभागिनी नहीं है, बल्कि हर प्रकार से हमारी अर्धांगिनी भी है और उसके अधिकार भी हैं। एक

टाइम था, जब मैरिज को कांट्रैक्ट कहते थे और एक टाइम या जब मैरिज को यूनियन ऑफ टू सोल्स कहते थे कि ये दो आत्माएं हैं, उनका मिलन हो जाता है। आज यह बिल आने के बाद, कानून बनने के बाद एक बात आ गई कि मैरिज हुई और मैरिज का मतलब हो गया कि हम दोनों हर प्रकार से सही चलेंगे। लेकिन इस बिल के पीछे जो और छिपी हुई भावना है, वह भावना भी मैं आपसे शेयर करना चाहूंगा और यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वाकई इस बिल में हमारी एकता को मजबूत किया गया है। हमारे हिन्दू कोड बिल में जितने समुदाय हैं, जितनी शादियां होती हैं हरेक की अलग-अलग सेरेमनीज होती हैं, अलग-अलग उनका व्यवहार होता है। आनन्द मैरिज हो या दूसरी मैरिजेज हों, उनके प्रति एक भावना होती थी कि मैरिज होगी और हमने अपने धर्म के अनुसार, विश्वास के अनुसार यह सेरेमनी पूरी कर ली। लेकिन यह एक ऐसा बिल आया है कि चाहे किसी वर्ग का हो, किसी समुदाय का हो, किसी धर्म में आस्था रखता हो, मैरिज कैसी भी हो, रजिस्ट्रेशन इस एक्ट के अंतर्गत होगा। तो यह जो भावना आई कि हम सब भारतवासी हैं, हम सब एक हैं और हम सबको एक होकर चलना होगा, इस भावना की मैं सराहना करता हूं कि वाकई इसी एक्ट के नीचे भारतवर्ष के किसी भी कोने में अगर शादी होती है तो यह रजिस्टर होगी, यह हर प्रकार से ठीक रहेगा। अब जब कोई भी कानून बनता है तो उसमें उल्लंघनाएं भी होती हैं और उल्लंघना पर हम सोचते हैं क्या बात हुई?

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल में उल्लंघनाओं के लिए आपने 50 रुपए की पेनल्टी रखी है। आज के काल में 50 रुपए की कोई कीमत नहीं होती। इस तरह की उल्लंघनाओं के लिए आप इतनी पेनल्टी जरूर रखें कि हर आदमी, चाहे वह रजिस्ट्रार हो या अन्य कोई भी हो, जो भी कानून की उल्लंघना करे, उसके प्रति कठोर कार्यवाही हो सके। यहां एक बात और भी है कि इस बाबत इंफॉर्मेशन कौन देगा? दूसरे, बर्थ, डेथ या ब्याह में घर का मुखिया वह इंफॉर्मेशन देगा या जिन की मैरिज हुई है, वे देंगे? अगर किसी लापरवाही की वजह से उन्होंने अपनी मैरिज रजिस्टर नहीं करवायी या वे ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि मैरिज रजिस्टर कराने से हमारे ऊपर बंधन आ जाएगा, तो ऐसी स्थिति में कानून की अवहेलना करने वाले के प्रति एक अच्छी-खासी पेनल्टी रखी जानी चाहिए। उस पेनल्टी के पीछे यह भावना हो कि इस कानून की अवहेलना न हो।

उपसभापति जी, मैरिज रजिस्टर हो गयी और उसके बाद उसकी डेथ हो जाती है, तब उसकी प्रॉपर्टी के डिस्प्यूट का मामला आता है। पहले कानून में उस बारे में भी बहुत कमियां होती थीं। पुराने समय में मैरिज हो गयी, औलाद हो गयी, अब औलाद के प्रॉपर्टी में क्या हकूक हैं, उसमें भी बड़े डिस्प्यूट्स होते थे। इस कानून से अब साबित हो जाएगा कि यह मैरिज हुई थी, बर्थ भी हुई थी और डेथ हो गयी। उसके बाद हिंदू सक्सेशन एक्ट के तहत जहां-जहां भी जिस के अधिकार हैं, जिसे जो प्रॉपर्टी मिलनी है, अब बड़े आराम से वह प्रॉपर्टी उन्हें मिलेगी।

[श्री शादी लाल बत्रा]

उपसभापति जी, मेरे फ़ाज़िल दोस्त ने एक प्रश्न पूछा कि इस एक्ट के आने से पहले जिनकी शादी हुई है, उनका क्या होगा? मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि इस एक्ट के आने से पहले जिन की शादी हुई है, वे भी इस कानून के जरिए उसे रजिस्टर करवा सकते हैं और जो पहले किसी भी लॉ के तहत मैरिज रजिस्टर करवा चुके हैं, उन्हें दोबारा रजिस्टर कराने की जरूरत नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज मैं आरबीडी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2012 पर अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है जिस में संबंधित राज्यों में विवाहों के अनिवार्य रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए उपबंध करने के लिए राज्य विधि को प्रभावित किए बिना, विवाहों के अनिवार्य रजिस्ट्रीकरण हेतु जन्म और मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम, 1969 में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव है। इस विधेयक में विवाह के पक्षकारों द्वारा माने जाने वाले और पालन किए जाने वाले धर्म पर ध्यान दिए बिना विवाहों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए उपबंध किए गए हैं। वर्तमान में आरबीडी अधिनियम, 1969 में केवल जन्म और मृत्यु तथा उससे संबंधित विषयों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का ही प्रावधान है।

जैसा कि विदित है, माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने दिनांक 14.02.2006 के अपने निर्णय, श्रीमती सीमा बनाम अश्विनी कुमार के मामले में सरकार को निर्देश दिया था कि सभी व्यक्तियों, जो विभिन्न धार्मिक संप्रदायों से संबंध रखने वाले भारत के नागरिक हैं, के विवाहों का उनके अपने-अपने राज्यों में, जहां ऐसे विवाह हुए हैं, रजिस्ट्रीकरण अनिवार्य किया जाना चाहिए तथा जब भी केन्द्र सरकार समग्र कानून बनाए, तो उसे संवीक्षा हेतु न्यायालय के समक्ष रखा जाए। महिला सशक्तिकरण समिति ने अपनी 12वीं रिपोर्ट में अनिवासी भारतीय पतियों द्वारा परित्यक्त भारतीय महिलाओं की दुखद स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह सिफारिश की थी कि किसी भी धर्म के होने पर सभी विवाहों का अनिवार्य रजिस्ट्रीकरण होना चाहिए तथा सरकार द्वारा रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रक्रिया को सरल, सहनीय और पहुंच योग्य बनाते हुए सभी विवाहों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण अनिवार्य किया जाना है। इसके लिए धारा 30 में आवश्यक संशोधन किए गए हैं ताकि विद्यमान प्रशासनिक तंत्र, विवाहों का रजिस्ट्रीकरण करने में सक्षम व समर्थ हो सके तथा विवाहों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए अपेक्षित अभिलेख और सांख्यिकी का भी अनुरक्षण सुनिश्चित हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Veer Singh, you are not expected to read like this. You are able to speak. You make your points. Don't read like this. This practice is not good. I can understand a new Member doing that. Don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वीर सिंह : ठीक है, सर। इस विधेयक में कई सराहनीय बातें हैं, जैसे कि खण्ड 5 में केन्द्रीय विधि और राज्य विधि के अधीन विवाहों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण की पुनरावृत्ति से बचने के लिए समुचित उपबंध शामिल किए गए हैं। यह विधेयक विभिन्न धर्मों में विश्वास रखने वाले सभी भारतीय व्यक्तियों के लिए विवाहों के रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए उपबंध करता है, जिससे स्त्रियों के हितों की रक्षा हो सकेगी। रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र विवाह संबंधी और भरण पोषण मामलों में साक्ष्य प्रदान करेगा और महिलाओं का अनावश्यक उत्पीड़न रोकेगा। यह विधेयक पक्षकारों की आयु, बालकों की अभिरक्षा और ऐसे विवाहों से उत्पन्न बालकों के अधिकारों के मामलों में साक्ष्यकारी महत्व प्रदान करेगा।

परन्तु विधेयक में कुछ खामियां भी हैं, जिनका निराकरण आवश्यक है। जैसे कि खंड 5 विवाह रजिस्ट्रेशन को अनिवार्य बनाता है, परन्तु रजिस्ट्रेशन न करने पर कोई विशेष दंड का प्रावधान नहीं करता है, न ही विवाह विच्छेद करता है। अतः मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी देश में विवाह रजिस्ट्रेशन न कराने वाले व्यक्ति की संख्या बताएं व ऐसे मामलों में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा भी दें। खंड 8 में विवाह रजिस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए अपेक्षित व्यक्तियों, जैसे गृह का प्रमुख, किसी मंदिर, गिरजाघर, मस्जिद, प्रार्थना भवन या अन्य धार्मिक स्थान का पुजारी, प्रभारी न्यासी, विवाह हाल, धर्मशाला, होटल का प्रभारी व्यक्ति, ग्राम प्रधान, पुलिस थाने के प्रभारी आदि विवाहों के सबूत को सुदृढ़ बनाने के प्रयोजनों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा विहित प्रारूपों में अपेक्षित जानकारी मौखिक या लिखित रूप से रजिस्ट्रार को देंगे। कई बार मेरे संज्ञान में आया है कि जानकारी विहित समय में नहीं दी जा सकी। अतः मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे "डिजिटल रिकॉर्ड" को भी अपेक्षित जानकारी मानें और उस आधार पर विवाह रजिस्ट्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया भी शुरू होनी चाहिए। इससे व्यक्तियों के समय व धन की बचत के साथ रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रक्रिया आसान हो सकेगी।

महोदय, जन्म, विवाह और मृत्यु रजिस्ट्रीकरण की आवश्यकता और महत्व का प्रचार-प्रसार दूरदर्शन, निजी टीवी चैनलों, आकाशवाणी, डिजिटल सिनेमा तथा प्रिंट मीडिया आदि माध्यमों से किया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, your time is over. The next speaker is Shri C.P. Narayanan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more will go on record. He is only reading. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, how can he read a speech prepared earlier? This is totally against the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वीर सिंह : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, experienced Members should not do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; I cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Somebody preparing

*Not recorded.

a speech, coming out and reading it! ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; you are making a mockery of the Parliament. I am sorry. It is not going on record. Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can speak very well; then, why do you do this? **आप अच्छी तरह बात कर सकते हैं, फिर क्यों ऐसे पढ़ते हैं?** This is a violation of rules. Shri C.P. Narayanan.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, first of all, I support in the name of my party this welcome legislation. It was long overdue to do such a thing because we don't have records of our men and women who have got married, and a lot of problems have been created. I think the Supreme Court came into the picture because there were complaints of couples who go outside the country that they are not registered and a lot of problems are there.

Sir, one suggestion which I have to make to the hon. Minister is that we have to give enough publicity and enough time for the couples who have got married in the past to get registered. In 2009, in Kerala, we made this attempt at the State level, and even there, there were a lot of complaints that enough time was not given. In other countries, it is the local bodies who have got officials to register births, deaths and also marriages. So, I want to know whether we can have the same practice in our country also. So, that also has to be examined.

Another thing which the hon. Minister has said regarding the Supreme Court's direction is that after the Bill is enacted, it has to be placed before the court. That is actually violating the right or the paramount authority of the Parliament.

We should not be submissive before the court. Of course, the court can examine any provision of any Act if there is any complaint from anybody. Finally, I would say that this Bill only pertains to registration of people who have got married. Now, there may be people, who live together but who do not want to get regarded as couples. We can leave them out. But regarding others, when they register, problems regarding their succeeding, their children, their succession rights, etc., do not come under the purview of this Act for which you have got separate Acts for Hindus, Christians, Muslims and all that. All these things have to be gone into detail. It is completely a separate thing. But here to register have the names of couples will be a protection for women in various parts of the country who have been suffering from very unequal relations between men and women. I think that we can overcome it in a couple of years, if we take care. Thank you.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I want to make three short points. One is, it has been noticed and everybody is talking about the hon. Supreme Court interfering with the powers of Parliament. No, the way they have worded, it is really 'as and when the Central Government enacts a comprehensive statute.' The Central Government does not enact. The Central Government prepares a draft statute, brings it in the form of a Bill and Parliament enacts the legislation. Very deliberately they have used the word 'Government', because in case of Government, they can say so, in case of Parliament, they cannot say so. So, whatever advice the Attorney-General has given may be followed. And the Minister is already seized of the matter of taking up a review petition for eliminating this. Yes, this legislation, Sir, will benefit lots of exploited women who are exploited by marriages which are not registered; subsequently, they are deserted saying that there has been no marriage. Now this Bill really does not address that problem fully because the responsibility for registration, particularly of the male partner, has not been made compulsory. This ought to be made compulsory. If you do not make it compulsory, thousands of these women, who are deserted after being married off, because no registration is done, will continue to suffer. You are thinking only of women who are being exploited in UK or US. You have to think of lots of women who are being exploited in the country itself. The third point, I do not know why there is so much of reluctance in forcing any registering authority be it a temple, be it a church, they are certainly sanctified institutions, but in this case, they have to be made to submit five reports. As my friend Shadi Lal Batra said, he should know, because his name is Shadi Lal, 'shadi kaa master', that only fifty rupees should not be the fine. Why is this small fine? Impose a fine of five hundred, five thousand for non-reporting. Why should they not report? Why should they hold back information? Kindly make it compulsory. Give them one chance and on the second chance, a hefty fine ought to be imposed. Thank you.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, this Bill has originated from the principal Act, that is, the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. Though the amendment is very small to insert the 'registration of marriages' in the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, yet the objective is very broad. The Bill intends to protect the women who may be harassed by their male counterparts through different processes, the love marriages, the inter-religion marriages, marriages with the NRIs. There may be rarest of the rare case where male is harassed. The objective of the Bill is

[Shri Shashi Bhusan Behera]

supported by earlier decisions and directives of the Supreme Court, also by the Committees on Women Empowerment. As the hon. Minister is a noted lawyer, he has elaborated many things in this Bill. Though it is very late, it is still very timely to insert 'marriages' in this Act. It should be mandatory. All marriages must compulsorily be registered irrespective of caste, creed or religion. India, the Hindustan, is a multi-cultural, multi-religion State. Here, the marriages are solemnized with different, different customs, practices and traditions. We cannot disturb this. But one law should be made applicable to all types of marriages that they should be registered. This Act would require a great publicity to make it accessible, affordable and simpler. In Orissa, till now, the registration of marriages is available only at the block level. It should be available at the panchayat level so that the poor and the illiterate people can also get their marriages registered at the panchayat level. It would, thus, become simpler and more accessible. This Bill is very much the need of the hour. I support the Bill. Thank you very much.

श्री अनिवाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, इंट्रोडक्शन के समय माननीय मंत्री जी ने काफी कुछ क्लीयर कर दिया था, फिर भी मेरे एक-दो क्वेश्चंस हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ। आज भी डेथ एंड बर्थ की एंट्री को लेकर लोगों को तकलीफ होती है। जब वे सिविल सर्जन के पास सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए जाते हैं, वहां पर अगर उनका नाम गलत लिख दिया या डेट गलत लिख दी और अगर उसको ठीक करवाना है तो मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई आम आदमी उसे ठीक नहीं करवा सकता। उस डिफिकल्टी को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो मैरिज रजिस्ट्रेशन है, इसका प्रोसीजर सिम्प्लीफाई होना चाहिए। आपने कहा कि एनआरआईज़ की प्रॉब्लम को देखते हुए हम इसको लाए हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसमें एक चीज़ ऐड कर दी जाए। जैसे मैं पंजाब से आता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि दो लैंग्वेजेज़ में यह सर्टिफिकेट बने - एक लोकल लैंग्वेज और एक इंग्लिश में, क्योंकि जब उस सर्टिफिकेट का हम ट्रांसलेशन करते हैं, तब उसमें उन लोगों को बहुत अधिक डिफिकल्टी फेस करनी पड़ती है। अगर दो लैंग्वेजेज़ में यह सर्टिफिकेट बन जाएगा तो उनके पास दो लैंग्वेजेज़ का ओरिजनल सर्टिफिकेट होगा - एक लोकल लैंग्वेज और एक इंग्लिश में। दूसरा, मैं एक और सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) : महोदय...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) : बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है, आप क्या कह रही हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is no time.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Admissibility of the certificate...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Khannaji, don't listen to them, you address the Chair.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : जब मैरिज रजिस्टर हो जाती है, तो एम्बेसिज़ में मैरिज के समय की फोटोग्राफ्स मांगते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप अपनी मैरिज की फोटोग्राफ दीजिए। आप जानते हैं कि जो ट्रेडिशनल लेडीज़ हैं, मैरिज के समय जो उनके साइन्स है, उनका पति से दूर रहना आदि प्वाइंट आउट करते हैं कि आपकी शादी नेचुरल नहीं है क्योंकि आपकी फोटो नेचुरल नहीं आई है। आपकी शादी तब मान्य होगी, जब क्लोजनेस होगी। अगर यह सर्टिफिकेट admissible in embassies हो जाए, इसकी लीगल वेल्यु हो जाए, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि एक और एक्सट्रा फायदा होगा।

मैं आप से एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब लोग मैरिज के लिए सर्टिफिकेट पेश करें तो उनका मैरिटल स्टेटस क्या है, क्या वे डॉयवर्सी है, क्या उनकी फर्स्ट टाइम मैरिज हो रही है या जैसे बाहर से कोई आदमी मैरिज कराने के लिए आया है और वह शो करता है कि मैं अनमैरिड हूँ, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि हम बहुत से केसेज़ में देखते हैं कि वह पंजाब में तीन-तीन मैरिज करके चला जाता है और बाद में उसका कोई पता नहीं लगता। इसके लिए यह कम्प्लेसरी कीजिए कि वह जिस भी कंट्री से मैरिज करवाने के लिए आया है, वहां के मजिस्ट्रेट से या एम्बेसी से एक सर्टिफिकेट लाए कि वह अनमैरिड है, तब उसकी मैरिज रजिस्टर्ड हो, अदरवाइज आपके इस बिल को लाने की जो इच्छा है, उसमें बहुत डिफिकल्टीज़ आएंगी और फिर दो-दो, तीन-तीन मैरिजेज होती रहेंगी।

सर, मैं अंत में आपको हमारे ट्रेडिशन के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि स्पोज करो के मैरिज हो गई, उसके बाद कई फेमिलीज़ में यह ट्रेडिशन है कि जब लड़की अपनी ससुराल जाती है तो उसका नाम बदल दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के केस में आपका क्या सुझाव है? क्या उसकी एफ.डी. या प्रॉपर्टीज़ में नेम चेंज के अनुसार ही सब होगा? उसकी शादी तो उसके मायके के नाम पर ही हुई है। उसमें टेक्नीकल्टीज़ को आप कैसे ठीक करेंगे?

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक अवेयरनेस बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिए अवेयरनेस केम्पेन चलाना चाहिए, जैसे कई गवर्नमेंट्स के आर्डर्स हैं, वे मैरिज हॉल पर लिख दिए जाते हैं, चाहे वह शराब पीने के संबंध में है या डेक चलाने के संबंध में है।...(समय **की घंटी**)... इसी तरह हर मैरिज पैलेस पर यह लिख देना चाहिए कि यहां पर मैरिज हो रही है और इतने दिनों में इसका रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा तथा इसके साथ ही उनकी पब्लिसिटी होनी शुरू हो जाएगी, सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं चाहूंगा कि जो मैंने जो प्रैक्टिकल सजेशन्स दिए हैं, जब मंत्री जी जबाब दें, तो इनका अवश्य ध्यान रखें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Now, I have three names received late. If they stick to two minutes each, I am ready to call them. Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, सिर्फ दो मिनट।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, यदि आपका आदेश हो तो मैं एक मिनट में ही खत्म कर दूंगा।

सर, माननीय मंत्री जी जो विधेयक लाए हैं और इसके संशोधन में जो 'विवाह' शब्द को जोड़ा है, यह बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय कदम है क्योंकि इससे बहुत सारी समस्याएं हल होंगी। मैंने देखा है कि कई बार ऐसा होता है कि किसी की शादी नहीं हुई तो उसकी सम्पत्ति को हड़पने के लिए लोग किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को औलाद बनाकर मुकदमा करते हैं, लड़ते हैं और जीत भी जाते हैं, इसलिए कि कहीं व सम्पत्ति उसके भाई को न मिल जाए। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि विधि-सम्मत शादी हुई होती है, उसकी औलाद भी है, तब भी उसकी औलाद को सम्पत्ति से वंचित करने के लिए कह दिया जाता है कि यह इसकी औलाद नहीं है। मैंने इस तरह से मुकदमें होते हुए काफी देखे हैं। मैरिज रजिस्टर में नाम जुड़ने से काफी समस्याओं का हल निकलेगा। मेरी दो शंकाएं हैं कि कोर्ट ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही फैसला दिया है कि लिव-इन रिलेशनशिप को शादी मान लिया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन कहां होगा और कौन करेगा? नम्बर-दो, हमारे यहां हिन्दुओं में एक शादी का चलन है। अगर कोई दूसरी शादी करता है और रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाने जाए, तो क्या रजिस्ट्रार उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन करेगा?

तीसरे, हर जगह पंचायतों में कुटुम्ब रजिस्ट्रार हैं और जन्म, मृत्यु सब लिखी जाती है।...(व्यवधान)... वह आप पूछ लेना। जो कुटुम्ब रजिस्टर है, जिसमें जन्म, मृत्यु दर्ज होती है, मेरे खयाल से उस रजिस्टार में ही शादी को लिखने का भी प्रोविजन हो जाना चाहिए और उसको वहीं से सर्टिफिकेट मिल लाना चाहिए। प्रधान अभी भी यह प्रोविजन रखते हैं, लेकिन कई बार लोग उसको मानते नहीं हैं। जो जन्म तिथि है, जब उस पर विवाद होता है, तो कुटुम्ब रजिस्टर या आपके रजिस्ट्रार के यहां पर जो जन्म की डेट होती है, उसको अधिकृत माना जाए, इसके लिए भी कोई प्रोविजन होना चाहिए, क्योंकि कई तरह की समस्याएं आती हैं। मेरे दिमाग में केवल ये कुछ प्रश्न थे, जो मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं। मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, इसलिए आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for keeping up the time. Shri Nadimul Haque. Please stick to two minutes.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I rise, on my Party's behalf, to speak on the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

Sir, this Bill is good. But we don't know how to go about this Bill, especially in remote areas, where the people are facing a lot of difficulties, will face a lot of difficulties in getting the registration done for the births, marriages as well as deaths. On the whole, we find that the concept of the Bill is good. But the implementation or rather the effective implementation of the Bill will be the test of this law.

Sir, I have two suggestions to make. One is that concrete steps should be taken to make the registration easy for the poorest of the poor who don't have access to this in many places because of lack of education and lack of access to other facilities. The second suggestion is that awareness is a very big point here that not only should the awareness be spread but, on the awareness point, even a concrete plan should come up and a Budget should be allocated so that it is spread everywhere.

Lastly, Sir, अभी तक हम कहते आए हैं, 'जब मियाँ-बीबी राजी, तो क्या करेगा काज़ी'। लगता है कि कपिल सिब्बल जी ने काज़ी के लिए काम ढूँढ़ लिया है। शुक्रिया।

†[ابھی تک ہم لوگ کہتے آئے ہیں "جب میاں بی بی وی راضی ہو گیا قاضی۔" لگتا ہے کہ کپ] سبیل جی نے قاضی کے لئے کام ڈھونڈ لیا ہے۔ شکریہ۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. Just two minutes, please.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I would welcome this Bill because that seems to be inevitable. But it is a well-intended and not so well drafted Bill.

Sir, I am just speaking on bullet points. Number one, I do not understand what is the logic of bringing marriage in the Act of birth and death because both, birth and death, are inevitable. You are not born with your own wish and the death is inevitable by nature. But marriage is not so. Marriage is voluntary. Therefore, there was no need to bring in marriage in this. If you bring in marriage, then, you should also bring in — as you have said birth, marriage and death — the provisions for end of marriage. That is not mentioned here. So, it is half-hearted. If there is birth, there is death. If there is marriage, there is also a possibility of end of marriage. Why is it not so? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Only a possibility, my dear friend. Nobody expects that marriage will end. ...*(Interruptions)*...

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script].

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. You are not supposed to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Vasanthiji, you are not to reply; Minister will reply. There is already no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Raut, your time will be over.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: No, Sir; I waited because the hon. lady Member was speaking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. lady Member will have the opportunity to speak. Mrs. Stanley, you will have the time to speak. Then, you may say what you want to say.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, start my time again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is taken by her.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, having said this...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may speak when your chance comes, not now.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I am now raising a serious matter. If a person, man or woman, tries to get into a second marriage, then, either he or she has to provide a certificate of death of his or her spouse or the decree of divorce. If that divorce is not provided in this Act, how would you make it compulsory to bring in that decree of divorce? Therefore, this is necessary. Otherwise, there should have been another enactment for marriages and divorces. But since you have provided it here, it is necessary to use the words, 'birth, marriage, divorce and death'.

Sir, I now come to another point. As Avinashji had mentioned, this is very, very necessary, particularly for those who get married outside. Secondly, there are such tribals who have no practice of registration of marriages even now. Their marriages do not happen the way we think they happen. Their marriages do not take place in churches or temples. They don't happen in courts; they happen in the village Panchayat or in front of the *mukhia*. Many a time, there are community marriages where, at a time, hundred people get married.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, please allow me. This is a serious issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: In this case, unless there is a provision in the law, you cannot expect the registration to be foolproof. There would be more cases of cheating than not if such provisions are implemented.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Therefore, I wish, the Bill is passed now, but such amendments are made by which marriages are divorced from death and birth. And you must bring another Bill for marriages and divorces. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley. Stick to two minutes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to register my views on The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

Sir, I support the Bill fully, and as suggested by Dr. Raut, I agree that the registration of births and deaths should include marriages, but not divorce, as he said. The Bill not only defines what is marriage and re-marriage, but also insists that all marriages have to be registered. This would really not only save the innocent women's rights who are purposely cheated, but also prevent a lot of honour killings, if such cases really get registered before the law, which happen in the name of status, caste, religion, etc. After marriage, young couples are being separated. This would prevent that. So, I really welcome this.

Sir, I welcome the provision for having the Registrar General of India for this registration. Then, instead of the provision for fine and punishment for 30 days, one year or more, and bringing it before the authority or the First Class Judicial Magistrate, it may be insisted upon that if married people don't come forward for a proper registration, the birth of their children would not be registered. Something like that could be imposed. This would really make them register these marriages. Just one thing here; instead of waiting for the Supreme Court's direction in such cases, let us wake up to the need of the society and *suo motu* make laws according to the need of the society. At this juncture I would like to point out one thing. In 1967 itself, self-respect marriages, without a Pandit, who performs all the rituals

[Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley]

in a marriage, were introduced by *Thanthai Periyar* and this was legalized with retrospective effect by our founder leader, *Annadurai*. Nowhere in India, Sir, are such kinds of marriages legalized. If that is extended to all the States, there would be no need for making such laws. It simplifies marriage.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Long back, even before 1967, the DMK regime came to power. Sir, this is history. I would like to register here what the DMK, not as a political party, but as a social movement, has done for the country. We have done this long, long before. Our *Thandai Periyar* has done this and our founder leader, *Annadurai*, has legalized this in 1967 itself. Lakhs and lakhs of marriages are being conducted even now in Tamil Nadu, even without this law. So, I would like to register this here. With this information, I welcome this Bill. Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, let me, at the outset, express my gratitude to distinguished Members of this House, who have unanimously supported this legislation. I think, Sir, the one point that comes across very effectively in the course of our discussion is that the message that marriages must be registered must reach everybody in this country — from the remotest part of the country to urban centres, where people also live in difficult conditions and they do not know what the law is. Therefore, this kind of advertising, that there is such a law, and all of us must ensure that marriages are registered for the purposes of protection of the marriage itself, and especially of women, is absolutely necessary. I think that State Governments and the Central Government, put together, make a national effort to make the message of this Act reach the people of India. And I take that point positively as has emerged through this discussion. Sir, let me just point out that this particular Act is not meant, in any way, to invalidate all that has happened or will happen without registration. After all, marriages will take place and there will be people who will not register, maybe, because of lack of knowledge or lack of awareness or willingly not want to register. A distinguished Member mentioned here that there are live-in arrangements which have been sanctified by the Supreme Court. Well, if two people decide to live together and don't choose to register the marriage, they face the consequences of non-registration. We cannot force those people to say, 'No, you must register your

marriage.’ So, I think that there is enough leeway within the legislation itself to allow everybody to do what they wish to do and, at the same time, realize that there are enormous benefits in ensuring registration. I don’t think that we should be penalizing people for non-registering. I think, Pyarimohanjii, mentioned this fact that why not fine Rs.5000. Imagine two poor people who have no knowledge of this law suddenly realize that they have to compulsorily register and then they have to pay Rs.5000. We are punishing people for non-awareness. I think that that is not something that we should support and commend.

Avinashji mentioned a few points. He said, for example, that what if there are wrong particulars are mentioned and you should have a very, very easy procedure to rectify the register. Well, that is reflected in Section 15 of this Act, which says that you can rectify the entries made therein very easily. In fact, you need not extinguish the previous entry; along with that entry you have another entry and you rectify your name or whatever particulars you want to rectify. This Act is not meant as a quasi-judicial determination of whether a marriage is valid or not. It is an Act only for registration of marriage. You cannot go into the history of the couple and find out whether he was married before or he was not married before. It is like, say, you want to register a vehicle and somebody starts now making enquiries whether this vehicle was stolen in 1969 or not stolen; it is just a registering authority. I think that if a marriage is invalid, then a party will move a court of law and say that this is an invalid marriage; the person I discovered is married earlier; he didn’t inform me about it; he got it registered with me without informing me. And the court of law will declare that marriage invalid. I don’t think that a registering authority should be given the quasi-judicial power of determining whether a particular marriage is valid or not. Though I take the point that some of this may happen, at the same time, if parties have knowledge of the fact that that particular marriage was invalid because one of the parties learnt about an earlier marriage, then an appropriate court of appropriate jurisdiction, I am sure, will be moved.

Let me also say, Sir, that there are enough provisions in the Bill which allow the State Governments to actually enact different rules for different areas of their States depending upon the nature of habitations there. For example, within the tribal areas, the State Government can provide for different rules. The State Government

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

can ensure that registration can be bilingual. Nothing prevents the State Government from enacting those rules depending on the situation that is on the ground. So, there is enough leeway within the provisions of this Bill. We are not providing for the State Governments a uniform law; we are providing a uniform platform under which the Central Government can make rules, the State Government can make rules and appropriately pass laws to serve the interests of the society.

So, I don't think issues of marital status and whether bank account should be changed or not, is the responsibility of the Registrar of Marriages. Once a certificate is given, then the persons concerned will go to the bank and themselves change the bank account if they so wish. But I don't think that should be the responsibility of the registering authority.

I thank all the distinguished Members who have participated in this debate — Basawarajji, Shadi Lalji, Veer Singhji, Narayanaji, Pyarimohanji, of course, and Shashi Bhusanji, Avinashji, Ram Gopalji, Haque Saheb, Bharatkumarji. I agree with you that two incidents of birth and death are inevitable. But, of course, the day a marriage is registered, that act of registration is also inevitable that the marriage has taken place. So, there is no lack of inevitability once that registration takes place. So, I don't think we should mix up issues of divorce and marriage in this particular Bill. And, nobody says that tribals, who marry in accordance with their customs, their marriages will not be recognised unless they register under this Act. That is not the purpose of this Act.

So, I think that I have tried to and attempted to answer all the questions that have been raised by all the distinguished Members. I, therefore, commend this legislation to distinguished Members of this House.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: You have not spoken about its admissibility.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You know very well that when a Registrar gives a certificate, that document itself is admissible under the Evidence Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 18 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 1. There is one Amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 1 — Short Title and Commencement

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure [2012], the figure [2013] be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No.1) by the hon. Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word [Sixty-third], the word [Sixty-fourth] be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011. In fact, we have not allotted time for this. I think, if the House agrees, in one hour, or even in less time, we can complete it. Now, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran to move the Bill.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration.

The Citizenship Act, 1955, came into force on 30th December, 1955. It provides for the acquisition of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory and for termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances.

A substantial part of the proposed amendments relate to Overseas Indians. Hon. Members would agree that many among the Indian diaspora have achieved commendable success in their respective fields. It has been recognized that in their respective fields, a closer relation between these Indian diaspora and India would be beneficial to both. During the 9th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas on 8th January, 2011, the hon. Prime Minister said, “Our Government had introduced the Overseas Citizens of Indian and Persons of Indian Origin cards to facilitate visa-free travel to India as well as to provide the rights of residency and participation in business and educational activities in India. We have recently reviewed the functioning of these schemes and have decided to merge the OCI and the PIO cards into single facility. Hon. Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs is also sitting here.

A Bill to amend the Citizenship Act of 1955 was introduced in this House as the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011. This august House, in its wisdom, decided to refer the Bill to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for further examination. In the light of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, it was decided to bring about three amendments to the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2011. The Bill was moved on 17.07.2012. Let me inform you about the three amendments. The first is to provide for definition of ‘Person of Indian Origin’ in clause 2(i). Accordingly, sub-clause ‘ff’ is inserted to clause 2(i) to read thus — “‘Person of Indian origin’ means a person who or either of whose parents, was born in undivided India or in such other territories which became part of India after the 15th day of August, 1947”.

The second amendment is to delete the explanations (1) and (2) to section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and replace the same as — “An applicant shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident in India for the purpose of:

(7) clauses a, c, f and g of section 5, if he has resided in India throughout the period of 12 months immediately before making an application for registration.

- Provided that if the Central Government is satisfied that special circumstances exist, it may, after recording such circumstances in writing, relax the period of 12 months specified above for a period not exceeding 30 days”.

(8) And for the purpose of “clauses (a) and (c), if the applicant has also resided in India during the eight years immediately preceding the said period of 12 months for a period of not less than six years.”

The third amendment is to delete sub-clause (d) of section 7 A regarding registration of Indian Overseas Card Holder and replace the same as—

“such spouse of a citizen of India or spouse of a person of Indian origin, who is a citizen of another country and whose marriage has been registered and subsisted for a continuous period of two years immediately preceding the presentation of the application under this section”.

In addition to these amendments hon. Member Shri Prakash Javadekar proposed another amendment which is accepted by the Government — “that at page 2, line 23, after the words, ‘Citizen of India’, the words ‘or an Overseas Card Holder who has obtained such card under clause (a) of section 7A’ be inserted”. The amended section 7A (d) shall thus read —

(d) “Such spouse of a citizen of India or an Overseas Card Holder who has obtained such card under clause (a) of section 7A or spouse of a person of Indian origin, who is a citizen of another country and whose marriage has been registered and subsisted for a continuous period of 2 years immediately preceding the presentation of the application under this section”.

Here, it is to be recalled that at the 10th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, 2012, the hon. Prime Minister had assured that an amendment to the Citizenship Act would be introduced to rectify anomalies in the scheme for issue of ‘Persons of Indian Origin Card’ as also ‘Overseas Indian Citizen Cards’ and to extend the facility to

[Shri Mullappally Ramachandran]

spouses of such card holders. Therefore, the Amendment Bill, 2011 is intended to make foreigner spouse of an Overseas Indian Card Holder eligible for an Overseas Indian Card and amend the sub-clause (2) of clause 7C to substitute the word "every minor child of that person" with "the spouse and every minor child of such person." Sir, this amendment also intends to re-designate the nomenclature of 'Overseas Citizen of India' as 'Overseas Indian Cardholder'. The 'Overseas Citizen of India' is a misnomer since they are not citizens of India, but actually foreign citizens of Indian origin. It was, therefore, decided that when Citizenship Act, 1955 is amended, the 'Overseas Citizen of India' may be re-designated as 'Overseas Indian Cardholder'. Hence, wherever the words 'Overseas Citizen of India' occur in section 7 A to D, they will be replaced with 'Overseas Indian Cardholder'. Thus, anomalies in issue of Overseas Indian Cards to foreign spouses of such cardholder, Indian Citizen, have been removed.

Minors' rights to apply for citizenship have also been defined. Possibility of thirty days of relaxation in the mandatory twelve-month period before application for citizenship by registration has also been provided for.

The proposed amendments shall make re-acquisition of Indian Citizenship easier for erstwhile citizens of India and also for the Persons of Indian Origin.

The question was proposed.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं नागरिकता (संशोधन) विधेयक, जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस बिल की जो कॉपी मिली है, उसमें लिखा है, "नागरिकता अधिनियम, 1955 का और संशोधन करने के लिए।" इसका अभी अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में जो अनुवाद हो रहा था, उसमें इसको 1956 बोला जा रहा था। अब सही क्या है, यह अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है और इसको वे देख लेंगे। अनुवाद में हर समय 1956 बोला जा रहा था, जब कि हमको जो कॉपी सर्कुलेट हुई है, उसमें 1955 लिखा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कई बातें कहीं हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह 2012 में प्रस्तुत हुआ, परन्तु यह 2011 में प्रस्तुत हुआ, ऐसा इसके ऊपर लिखा हुआ है। अब सही क्या है, यह तो आप और मंत्री जी तय कर लें। मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। देश की आजादी के समय से भारत का

संविधान लागू हुआ और उसके बाद से लाखों भारतवासी जिनकी संख्या 25 लाख के आस-पास है, हमारे देश से भिन्न-भिन्न देशों में गए। उनमें से कई कामकाज की तलाश में बाहर गए। मुझे यह नहीं पता कि जब वे यहां से बाहर गए, तो अपने साथ क्या-क्या ले गए, परन्तु इतना जरूर पता है कि वे भारत के प्रति निष्ठा और आस्था लेकर गए, भारतीय धर्म से संबंधित धर्म ग्रन्थ लेकर गए और उन्होंने अपना जीवन-यापन प्रारंभ किया। इन अनेक वर्षों में कई भारतीयों ने, जो जिस देश में भी गए हैं, वहां उन्होंने अच्छा कारोबार किया है, वहां उन्होंने शादी की है और शादी के बाद उनके बच्चे भी हुए हैं। चूंकि भारत के प्रति उनकी आस्था है, इसलिए वे भारत में संपन्नता के साथ आना-जाना करते रहते हैं, परन्तु जो कानूनी प्रावधान है, उसके कारण उनको अभी तक अत्याधिक कठिनाई होती थी।

हम यह जो नागरिकता (संशोधन) विधेयक ला रहे हैं, इस आशय का विधेयक या अधिनियम, 1955 से लागू है, परन्तु वे उनके कठिनाइयां महसूस करते थे। जब अप्रवासी भारतीयों का सम्मेलन होता था, चाहे वह यहां हो या जिस देश में वे रहते हैं वहां हो, वे इस बात को कहते थे। जैसे, हम अमरीका में गए तो वहां भी उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं।

हम आस्ट्रेलिया में गए तो वहां भी उन्होंने कहा कि जब हम भारत आते हैं तो यहां आने-जाने के समय उनको बहुत कठिनाई होती है। क्योंकि हमने यहां की नागरिकता ले ली है, इसीलिए जिस देश में वे अभी वर्तमान में रह रहे हैं, उन्हें वहीं का नागरिक माना जाता है और भारत में आने पर इस कारण से कठिनाई होती है, जब कि हम भारत के नागरिक हैं। देश की आजादी के समय भारत का संविधान लागू हुआ, तब उस समय भी हम भारतीय भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल की सीमा में रहते रहे हैं इसलिए हमको प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भारत की नागरिकता भी मिले, इस प्रकार की बातें उन्होंने कहीं और इस प्रकार के सुझाव दिए। निश्चित रूप से उन सब बातों पर विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद सरकार यह संशोधन विधेयक लाई है, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। मंत्री जी ने या सरकार ने जो इस...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, हमारे 12 मिनट हैं, मैं एक मिनट और बोलूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : आपकी पार्टी के तीन स्पीकर्स हैं और 12 मिनट हैं।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, इनको बोलने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : एक विद्‌ड्रॉ करेंगे?

श्रीमती माया सिंह : इस बिल पर चर्चा का टाइम दो घंटे है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : इस पर एक घंटा तय हुआ है। आपकी पार्टी का टाइम 12 मिनट है, चार मिनट आप बोल चुके हैं।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : लाखों लोग लम्बे समय से इस प्रकार की समस्या से परेशान होते रहे हैं और यह जो बिल आया है इस पर वास्तव में विस्तार में चर्चा करने की आवश्यकता थी। परन्तु समयाभाव के कारण मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोल पाऊंगा। इस संशोधन विधेयक के माध्यम से धारा-2 में, धारा-5 में, धारा-7 में और अनुसूची-3 में जो संशोधन किए गए हैं, उसके कारण जो आने-जाने में कठिनाई होती थी, कठोर कानून थे उनका सरलीकरण हुआ है और उस सरलीकरण के कारण वे अपने देश में आने में सहूलियत महसूस करेंगे, आसानी से आ-जा सकेंगे और उन्होंने जो सम्पन्नता वहां प्राप्त की है, उसका लाभ भी भारत को दे सकेंगे। कुल मिलाकर इसका उद्देश्य निश्चित रूप से उन भारतवासियों के हित में है जो भारत के निवासी हैं और विदेशों में रह करके कारोबार करते हैं। मैं इस संशोधन बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं कि आपने मुझे सिटिजनशिप अमेंडमेंट बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं, क्योंकि एनआरआईज जो हमारे भाई हैं, उनकी यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या थी कि वे यहां से रोजी-रोटी के लिए, अपने परिवार के पालन-पोषण के लिए विदेशों में सैटल हुए और वहां की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां की सिटिजनशिप भी ली। लेकिन अपने देश के साथ उन्हें फिर भी मोहब्बत रही, अपने देश के लिए प्यार, अपने देश के साथ लगाव उनके दिल में रहा और आज भी है। लेकिन कई बार ऐसी परिस्थिति भी आई कि उनके पास दूसरे देश की सिटिजनशिप होने के कारण अगर उनके परिवार में इधर किसी की मृत्यु हो गई तो उनको वीजा नहीं मिला, तो इस कारण वे अपने परिवार के मेम्बर के क्रिमेशन पर नहीं पहुंच पाए। इसके लिए हम सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि विदेशों में सैटल हुए जो हमारे भारतीय भाई-बहन हैं, उनको इससे बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी और देश के साथ उनका जुड़ाव बढ़ेगा और देश के अंदर, देश की तरक्की में, देश के विकास में उनका कंट्रीब्यूशन और बढ़ेगा। हम इसके साथ एक और बात जोड़ना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि जो हमारे इंडियन भाई विदेशों में जाकर सैटल हुए,....

उन्होंने उधर रहकर दिन-रात मेहनत की और इधर प्रॉपर्टी बनायी, लेकिन उनकी वह प्रॉपर्टी किसी-न-किसी ने अपने कब्जे में ले ली और इस तरह उनके जीवन भर की कमाई लुट गयी और अब वह इंसिक्वोर फील कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहेंगे कि आपने अप्रवासी भारतीयों के हित में यह स्टेप लिया है, हमें इस दिशा में कुछ और आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है। ताकि वे वहां रहकर जो पैसा कमाएं, उसे हमारे देश में इनवेस्ट करें, वहीं हम भी उनके अंदर यह सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा कर सकें कि अगर आप विदेश में कमाकर यहां इनवेस्ट करेंगे, तो हम उसे लुटने नहीं देंगे, आप यहां के डेवलपमेंट में जो भी कंट्रीब्यूट करेंगे, हम उसकी सेक्युरिटी करेंगे। इस दिशा में भी अगर सरकार आगे बढ़ती है तो वह बहुत अच्छा होगा क्योंकि पंजाब, हरियाणा, जम्मू और कश्मीर और पूरे देश के लोग बाहर विदेशों में जाकर सैटल हुए हैं, उनका देश की इकॉनोमी में बड़ा कंट्रीब्यूशन है, देश की तरक्की में बड़ा कंट्रीब्यूशन है।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी एक और रिक्वेस्ट है कि जब भारत पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा हुआ, तो उस समय से पाकिस्तान से कुछ लोग आकर जम्मू-कश्मीर में रह रहे हैं। ऐसे लोग बड़ी भारी संख्या में हैं, लेकिन उनके पास इंडिया की सिटिजनशिप नहीं है। उन लोगों को भारत सरकार की किसी स्कीम का कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे लाखों लोग जो कि भारत पाकिस्तान बंटवारे के समय जम्मू-कश्मीर में आए और जिन्होंने अपनी निष्ठा भारत के साथ व्यक्त की, ऐसे ही सरकार को भी उनके बारे में पॉजिटिवली सोचना चाहिए और उन भाइयों की भी समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे बोलने का समय प्रदान करने हेतु आपके प्रति धन्यवाद प्रकट करता हूँ।

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. At the outset, on behalf of my Party, I am supporting the provisions of the Bill, the amendment which is moved in the Bill.

Sir, the nomenclature outset, on behalf of my Party, I am supporting the provisions of the Bill, the amendment which is moves a correct decision or correct proposal. How to acquire a cardholdership? The great grandson of the persons who were citizens of India at the time of Independence or when the Constitution of India came into force can be an Overseas Indian Cardholder. Sir, what practical experience in bordering States like Punjab and Haryana has been described here is very correct. We cannot call the persons, who were there outside India, as 'Overseas Citizens of India' because e nomenclature outset, on behalf of my Party, I am supporting the provisions of the Bill, the amendment which is moves a correct decision or correct proposal. How to acquire a cardholdership? The great grandsonre. Even for the funeral of the relatives who are living in India, they cannot come back to India and see their relatives. They cannot attend marriages; they cannot attend funerals and these kinds of important things. So, for that, we are supporting this. But, Sir, while discussing about these kinds of corrections, I think, some other area, which is not directly coming under this Bill, is to be discussed by the House and by the Ministry also. Sir, the question of dual citizenship is also there. Somebody who is a citizen of the USA can be a citizen of India. That is also coming up nowadays. If the Minister can give a clarification at this time, it will be very good. For example, a person who possesses an American citizenship but is holding a very high post in India. Recently, some cases are there. I am not mentioning the names. They are holding very high posts in India, who are citizens of some other country, like they are coming from the

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

USA. So, what is the practical application of this kind of dual citizenship? I am not naming. Personally, I would tell the Minister. Hon. Minister is there.

I will tell you who that person is. He was recently elevated to a very big post. He is a very big man in the country. He is heading a financial institution which is controlling total banks in India. He is known as the citizen of the USA. This Bill proposes a very important thing. If somebody is staying outside India, he should come to India as a cardholder. But the question of dual citizenship has to be discussed very seriously. Some amendment is required for that also.

Sir, I want to add something. While considering and discussing about the citizenship and the person who is holding a card outside, we have to discuss seriously about the voting right of the NRIs, the citizens who are outside. That also should be discussed.

As far as this Bill is concerned, this is a welcome change. We are supporting this amendment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Bandyopadhyay, take only two minutes.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

I rise to support the amendment. I thought that on a couple of points which I should place before the hon. Minister for his consideration. Clause 7D says, “The Central Government may, by order, cancel the registration granted under sub-section (1) of section 7A if it is satisfied that— (b) the overseas Indian cardholder has shown disaffection towards the Constitution of India as by law established;” — how do you prove that an overseas Indian cardholder has shown disaffection? Is it through an Executive order, or, by somebody’s perception, or, Consul General writing to you? So, there is no provision here to provide a reasonable opportunity to the person whose registration you are thinking of cancelling. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you, I would urge upon the Government that there should be some provision, or, let there be

a Citizenship Tribunal. The person affected can appeal. What has been done to him, he has a right to appeal. But that has not been given. So, through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider giving reasonable opportunity to the Indian citizen cardholders to be heard in order to prove their loyalty and affection to India.

Similarly, another point is on Clause 7D (d). It says, “the overseas Indian cardholder has, within five years after registration under sub-section (1) of section 7A has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than two years”. There is also civil imprisonment. An imprisonment doesn’t necessarily mean criminal imprisonment. If somebody because of default committed somewhere gets into a civil imprisonment, how could you debar him from citizenship as a criminal?

So, I would like the hon. Minister to consider these two points. Don’t be so draconian in exercise of your power; and give the affected person a reasonable opportunity to defend himself. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011. At the outset, I rise to support the Bill. It is essential now to clarify regarding the overseas citizenship of the Indian origin. It clarifies the rights of those who have taken citizenship in foreign land. They can hold any post as the President or Vice-President or a Member of this House or the other House.

Another thing is that once an Indian takes citizenship in some other country that should be intimated to the Government of India immediately. According to the Indian rules his rights in his mother country, that is, India, should be decided.

Sir, there are a lot of Indians living abroad and their number has been increasing after the Independence. As my friend was saying, there are some 25 lakh Indians living abroad. Many of them have got married with foreign nationals and they are also having children there. Their children are grown up and they are also educated. Many of them want to come back to their motherland to serve the country. We must welcome it.

So far as dual citizenship is concerned, we must be very careful about it. We have already given some opportunities and other facilities to those Indians who are having citizenship of other countries to invest money here. But we should be very

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

careful about their attitude and their intentions. So far as this aspect is concerned, the rights of the Indian citizens and the rights of those who are having dual citizenship, should not be equal.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

Sir, as this Bill is very essential and useful at this juncture, I welcome and support this Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna. Please conclude in three to four minutes, not more than that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, I think we have still got seven minutes.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister is there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Ministers are there. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is enough.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we are seriously participating in the Legislative Business, but the Treasury Benches are not interested. Not even a single Cabinet Minister is there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. A Cabinet Meeting is going on now. That is the point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, आसन्दी से यह कहना कितना उचित है, आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। केबिनेट की मीटिंग चल रही है, तो क्या हो गया? क्या वे एक मिनिस्टर को भी यहां के लिए नहीं छोड़ सकते?

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं, यहां दो मिनिस्टर्स हैं। Two Ministers are here.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : अगर आप...(व्यवधान)... तो हमारे साथ अन्याय होगा।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two Ministers are here. What more do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, if the Cabinet Ministers are considering the House ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Can you get a Cabinet Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, when the House is cooperating ...*(Interruptions)*...on the demand of the Government, then the Government should know that the time of the Cabinet Meeting ...*(Interruptions)*... Why has the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, सरकार गंभीर नहीं है। यहां बिल पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है, लेकिन सरकार गंभीर नहीं है। यहां केबिनेट मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the Chair should protect the dignity of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Chair should protect the dignity of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Chair should protect the dignity of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking them to bring a Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then adjourn the House for five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Or take up the Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, take up the Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is the demand of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Cabinet Minister is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Chair should protect the dignity of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, सत्ता पक्ष को फिर यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है कि विपक्ष सदन नहीं चलने देता है। विपक्ष गंभीरता से हर विषय पर यहां डिस्कशन में भाग ले रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां इम्पोर्टेंट बिल पास हो रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार गंभीर नहीं है। फिर सरकार विपक्ष पर सदन नहीं चलने देने का आरोप लगाती है और अब देखिए, यहां सरकार की तरफ से एक भी केबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं है। इन लोगों ने जो ऑब्जेक्शन उठाया है, मैं इनसे सहमत हूं और चेयर को इस पर अपनी रूलिंग देनी चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, यह तो हम लोगों के साथ अन्याय है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : तब तक स्पेशल मेन्शन ले लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... विशेष उल्लेख ले लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why did they leave?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there were two Cabinet Ministers sitting here. But they have left.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why?

SHRI D. RAJA: I do not know. I have come to know that there is some Cabinet Meeting. But it is a very important issue. With due respect to Shri Mullapally Ramachandran, we want some response.

There should have been Cabinet Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. There should have been a Cabinet Minister. I am not disagreeing. But my request is this. I have already asked them to ensure that one Cabinet Minister is there. Till he comes, let us continue the discussion. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्पेशल मेंशन लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order? ..(Interruptions).. Let me listen to the point of order.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। सर, अगर आप रूल नम्बर पूछेंगे तो वे 258, 259 और 260 हैं। हमारे यहां रक्षा मंत्री ने स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया। हमने उस मुद्दे को उठाया था। सरकार ने कहा था कि मंडे को स्टेटमेंट देंगे। आपने रूलिंग दी थी कि मंडे स्टेटमेंट दो। कल मंडे हो गया, स्टेटमेंट नहीं दी गयी। उसके बाद रूल 260 के तहत यहां वैल में आने वालों का उल्लेख करके एक बुलेटिन जारी किया था। उस दिन बातचीत हुई थी और कमलनाथ जी ने कहा था कि वे इसको रिव्यू करेंगे। आसंदी ने इस पर अपनी सहमति दी थी, लेकिन उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ। अभी यहां पर कोई केबिनेट मंत्री नहीं हैं। आप आदेश दें और उस आदेश के अंतर्गत जो व्यवस्था आपने दी, उसको इम्प्लीमेंट भी कराएं। आपकी आसंदी से आदेश आता है, लेकिन उस पर सरकार इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सोमवार को सरकार को एक्सप्लेनेशन देना था, इस संबंध में सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me now reply to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me now reply to the point of order. That is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : राजीव शुक्ल जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि मंडे को स्टेटमेंट देंगे, लेकिन रक्षा मंत्री नहीं आए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you about that. Now, please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : इसके अलावा जो नाम थे, उनको विलोपित करने का आश्वासन कमलनाथ जी ने दिया था।...*(व्यवधान)*... आखिर इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा? हमारे साथ यह अन्याय क्यों हो रहा है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow me to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Defence Minister had informed us of his inability to come yesterday because he is not in Delhi. He has informed us that he would come on Wednesday, that is, tomorrow, and give the statement. He has informed us and he has taken the permission of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : मंडे को हाउस को बताना चाहिए था। मंडे उन्हें स्टेटमेंट देना था, मंडे स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया तो उसी दिन हाउस में बताना चाहिए था। मंडे हाउस में नहीं बताया, आज ट्यूजडे है, आज भी हमारी कार्यावधि का समय समाप्त हो रहा है, लेकिन पूरे दिन सदन को इस बारे में नहीं बताया गया।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion? आप सजेशन बताओ। What do you want me to do?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Take up Special Mentions. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to say that all sections of the House are co-operating with the Government. Already two Bills have been passed, and this is the third Bill. Since all sections of the House are co-operating with the Government, the Government should not take the House for granted, and you will have to protect the dignity of the House. Now, in the absence of a Cabinet Minister, can we continue the proceedings or will you be prepared to take up some other item?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was expecting a Cabinet Minister. Why is it that nobody has come?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): The message has been conveyed, and the Minister will come. Now we can continue with the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Government has always blamed the Opposition for obstructing legislative businesses. Now, kindly look at the Treasury Benches. There are only five or six Members present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल : सर, दस मिनट हो गए हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Let us take up Special Mentions now.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : उपसभापति महादेय, मैं आपके समक्ष एक बात रखना चाहती हूँ, कृपया आप मुझे इसकी इजाजत दें। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सदन में ये गलत परम्पराएं क्यों शुरू हो रही हैं? अभी हमारे सम्माननीय सदस्य डी. राजा जी और अन्य सदस्यों ने जो बात उठायी है, उस पर मैं अपनी सहमति प्रकट करती हूँ। सदन में नयी परम्पराएं शुरू हो रही हैं। हमारी पार्टी के लोगों को नेम किया गया। उसके बाद रिव्यू करने की बात कही गयी...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : वह हो जाएगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : मैं सदन से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि किस नियम के तहत उन लोगों को नेम किया गया?...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यहां चेयर से इस संबंध में रूलिंग दीजिए कि बुलेटिन में उनका नाम किस नियम के तहत डाला गया था और फिर रिव्यू क्यों नहीं किया गया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What Maya Singhji said...*(Interruptions)*... Actually, Maya Singhji,...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me complete.*(Interruptions)*... Let me make it very clear. Nobody is named. Some newspapers also reported that some MPs were named. It is not true. We have not named because naming is a punishment. What happened is...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. I allowed you to speak. Now let me speak. What happened is, the names of those who came to the well were reported in the Bulletin. That is all. It is not at all a punishment...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. What is this? I will allow you. I said I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; what is this? I am not adjourning....*(Interruptions)*.... If you don't want to listen to me, then what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want to listen...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, kindly indicate the names of the Minister...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only explaining to Maya Singhji that it was not a punishment. However, whatever assurance has been given will be looked into, and I hope we will implement that.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, आसन्दी से नाम नहीं गया है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : उपसभापति जी,...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Special Mentions. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. आप ले कर दीजिए।

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (GUJARAT): Sir, I lay it....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has laid.

Demand to set up authority to solve the disputes between Patients and Doctors on payments and amenities in hospitals in the country

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात) : महोदय, हमारे देश में करोड़ों की संख्या में आम लोग निजी अस्पतालों एवं दवाखानों में प्रतिदिन उपचार कराते हैं। आए दिन ऐसे कई मामले सामने आते रहते हैं जिनमें मरीजों को आवश्यक सेवाएं एवं आधुनिक उपचार, जरूरी शुल्क का भुगतान करने के बाद भी नहीं मिल पा रही हैं और ऐसे कई मामले भी सामने आते हैं जिनमें तंग होकर मरीजों ने डाक्टरों के ऊपर हमला भी किया है।

महोदय, जब सरकार हर चीज में प्राधिकरण ला रही है तो आम लोगों की सुविधा से जुड़ी आरोग्य की समस्याओं के निवारण के लिए राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर संयुक्त रूप से एक प्राधिकरण का गठन करने की आवश्यकता है, जो मरीजों से लिए जाने वाले उपचार खर्चों एवं खर्च के एवज में डॉक्टर/अस्पताल में मरीजों को मिलने वाली सुविधाओं की एवं मरीजों के व्यवहार के कारण डॉक्टर/अस्पताल को होने वाली असुविधाओं का निवारण करने के लिए आवश्यक हो। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने मॉडल ऐक्ट-2010 बनाया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता से इस कानून का लाभ किसी को नहीं मिल रहा है।

Demand to review some welfare schemes run by the Government adversely affecting the society and the institution of family in the country

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार द्वारा कुछ उचित सुविधाएं जनता को आवश्यकता से ज्यादा दी जा रही हैं, जिससे समाज आलसी और कर्महीन बनता जा रहा है। इससे देश भविष्य में पंगु बन सकता है। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी सारी व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चले, यह निश्चित करने की होती है। सरकार की विशेष जिम्मेदारी केवल अपंग और असहाय

*Laid on the Table.

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

लोगों की देखरेख करने की होती है, जन्म, प्रसूति, शिक्षा, कपड़ा, खाना, किताब, साइकिल, लैपटॉप आदि इस प्रकार की अन्यान्य सुविधाओं के बारे में सरकार पुनर्विचार करे।

क्या सरकार माँ-बाप से बढ़कर उनके बच्चों की देखभाल कर सकती है? समाज निर्वहन करने वाली व्यवस्थाओं के पीछे सरकार को अपनी ताकत बताना जरूरी नहीं है। इसी तरह, आहार सुरक्षा की गारंटी, बेरोजगारी भत्ता आदि ऐसे नामों से समाज में बड़ा निकम्मापन आ रहा है। सरकार द्वारा आवश्यकता से अधिक जिम्मेदारी लेने से पारिवारिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्था टूट रही है। भविष्य में यह देशहित में हानिकारक सिद्ध होगा। इन सब कारणों से सरकार को देश की सुरक्षा, अर्थव्यवस्था या अन्य कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं पर नयी सोच बनाने का समय नहीं मिल पाता है।

इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह विनती करता हूँ कि ऐसी सारी सुविधाएं, जो सरकार मुहैया करा रही है, उन पर वह पुनर्विचार करे। इसके साथ ही साथ वह पारिवारिक एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं, अन्न उत्पादन, अर्थव्यवस्था और देश की सुरक्षा आदि के सशक्तिकरण में अपनी सारी ऊर्जा और ताकत लगाए।

Demand to create textile hubs/parks in muslim dominated districts in Maharashtra

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, textile sector contributes about 14 per cent of the manufacturing value addition and accounts for about one-third of country's gross export earnings and employs some 90 million people directly and indirectly. The domestic textile sector is the second largest employer in the country after agriculture. The Government has set a target of 10 million jobs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

The Government has set up an expert committee recently to formulate a new Textile Policy to provide momentum to its growth strategy. It has also decided to frame a new competitiveness strategy for the Textile Sector. All this has to be appreciated. However, there is need to ensure that the people engaged in handloom and powerloom sector are not made to suffer.

Here I would like to state that a good number of Muslim people are engaged in Textile Sector. In Bhiwandi, Malegaon and many such Muslim dominated areas, there are pockets of textile manufacturers who with their great skill are producing quality stuff.

What such master craftsmen require is good infrastructure, financial help and good working condition. I strongly urge the Government to create textile hubs at such Muslim concentrated districts in Maharashtra to ensure growth of this traditional sector, which otherwise may fade away like many textile mills either turned sick or closed down.

Demand for financial assistance to Cochin Port Trust

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the Cochin Port Trust is passing through a precarious financial position. The situation became worse to the extreme extent of even discontinuing the salary, pension to its employees and pensioners.

The commissioning of ICTT at Vallarpadam under licensee IGTP) the dredging — expenditures have become manifold whereas the income from the project has plunged down comparing to the expenditure. Making the situation more worse, the National Flag Carriers of India's Vessels are still using Colombo as their Transshipment Port avoiding Vallarpadam ICTT.

So, I urge the Shipping Ministry to:

- (1) Grant a lump sum amount of Rs.400 crores to meet the expenditure as maintenance of dredging for Vallarpadam ICTT.
- (2) Earnest decision is to be taken to waive the penal interest of the loans availed from 1937 and restructure the repayment model.
- (3) Review the contract between the Dubai Port and Cochin Port Trust, and take steps to ensure the interest of the nation.

Demand to investigate into the irregularities in implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission was launched in 2010. The mission has set the ambitious target of deploying 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power as well as off-grid solar systems. The Government is providing financial and fiscal incentives for the installation of off-grid and grid-connected solar power plants. This includes, preferential tariffs, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional or nil excise and customs duty, etc. Under the off-grid and decentralised solar applications scheme of the Mission,

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

the Ministry provides capital subsidy of 30% of the project cost in the general category States and 90% of the project cost in Special Category States to the Central and State Government Ministries and their Organisations for installation of off-grid SPV Power Projects. The State Governments are providing additional subsidy in addition to this. The total outlay of this project will come into several thousand crores.

The Ministry has prepared a list of System Integrators who can access subsidy directly from MNRE for installation of solar photovoltaic systems and power plants in the country, Now, using this novel project, many agencies and persons are trying to deceive common people and small industrial houses by giving false project promises and collecting thousands of crores of money and finally deceiving investors. A few such cases have happened in Kerala. The other major part of deceit is organised through providing cheap quality, solar panels and instruments and charging higher price up to 300 to 400 per cent. Even with 50% of the subsidy amount available from the State and Central Government, these companies can complete the project. After that they collect the total subsidy and investors' portion and thus making the project 3-4 times costlier.

Thousands of crores of rupees are involved in these kinds of activities. So, it is urged upon the Central Government to investigate into the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

**Demand to take effective measures to check water pollution
in the country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): The UNICEF's 'Water situation in India - situation and prospects' has described India's water pollution situation as a [time-bomb]. In a stinging remark on water administration in India, the report says India is able to treat just 10 per cent of its city sewage and industrial waste discharge, the most polluting source for rivers and water bodies. "Presently, only about 10 per cent of the waste water generated is treated; the rest is discharged as is into our water bodies. Due to this, pollutants enter rivers, lakes and the groundwater." The report also said the drinking water, which ultimately ends up in our households, is often highly contaminated and carries disease-causing microbes. And, its victims are mostly children. Government studies have shown that a major cause of under-five child mortality was water-borne diseases.

The report highlighted that water source for over half of the Indians, living in two major river basins — Ganga and Brahmaputra, was highly contaminated. An evidence of that was rising number of arsenic-affected areas in Bihar and West Bengal despite the Government spending crores of rupees. Situation in rich agriculture areas of India's wheat bowl — Haryana and Punjab — is no better with high pesticide contamination. The agencies responsible for checking industrial pollution have failed. Pollution contributes to water scarcity by contaminating fresh water resources.

In view of above worrisome water-pollution scenario, I would urge upon the Hon. Minister for Water Resources to kindly initiate corrective measures.

Demand to give old age pension and facility of E.C.H.S. to non-pensioner ex-army-men in the country

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से हमारे देश के नॉन-पेंशनर्स एवं पूर्व सैनिकों की समस्याओं के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे देश में हजारों ऐसे पूर्व सैनिक हैं, जिन्होंने रक्षा सेवाओं में लंबे समय तक रहकर देश की सेवा की है। इनमें भारी संख्या में ऐसे हैं, जिनका सेवा अनुबंध 15 वर्ष से कम था तथा कुछ ऐसे हैं, जो अपनी सामाजिक/पारिवारिक समस्याओं के कारण 15 वर्ष से पूर्व परन्तु नियमानुसार सेवा से डिस्चार्ज लेकर बाहर आ गए। ये सरकार की परिभाषा के अनुसार पूर्व सैनिक तो हैं, परन्तु इन्हें न पेंशन मिलती है और न ही इन्हें पूर्व सैनिक अंशदायिनी स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा योजना (E.C.H.S.) की सुविधा मिलती है।

इन पूर्व सैनिकों में हजारों ऐसे भी पूर्व सैनिक हैं, जिन्होंने 1962, 1965, 1971 के युद्धों में रक्षा सेवाओं में रहते हुए देश की सेवा की, परन्तु उन्हें भी किसी प्रकार की पेंशन प्राप्त नहीं है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के पूर्व सैनिकों को सम्मान एवं पेंशन मिल रही है। परन्तु ये पूर्व सैनिक उपेक्षित हैं।

सैनिक अंशदायिनी स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा योजना (E.C.H.S.) पूर्व सैनिकों के लिए शुरू की गई एक बहुत ही अच्छी स्वास्थ्य योजना है, परन्तु इसका लाभ भी मात्र पेंशन प्राप्त पूर्व सैनिकों को दिया जा रहा है। उक्त योजना अंशदायिनी है, इसलिए यदि नॉन-पेंशनर पूर्व सैनिक अपना अंशदान कर सदस्यता प्राप्त करना चाहे, तो योजना के नियमों में आवश्यक संशोधन कर सभी पूर्व सैनिकों को सदस्यता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।

1. नॉन-पेंशनर्स पूर्व सैनिकों को 60 वर्ष की आयु के बाद डिफेंस फंड से वृद्धावस्था पेंशन।

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

2. सैनिक अंशदायिनी स्वास्थ्य चिकित्सा योजना (E.C.H.S.) की वर्तमान नीति में संशोधन तथा सभी पूर्व सैनिकों को योजना का लाभ मिले।

सरकार इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर उचित कार्रवाई करेगी तो देश में एक सकारात्मक संदेश जाएगा।

**Demand to bring a legislation to include genetic disorders in
category of disability**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): In the light of the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with the Disabilities, 2007, which India too ratified and became a signatory, India, presently, has the Persons with Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and the National Policy for Persons with Disability released in 2006, which, however, is only a partial cover for ensuring the rights of the disabled section, which according to the 2001 census is close to 21 million people or 2.13 per cent of our population afflicted with one form of disability or another. While the Persons with Disability Act, 1995, recognizes disability on account of locomotive, hearing and speech impairment and visual impairment as various forms of disability, it does not recognize millions of people born with genetic disorders such as high myopia, hemoglobinopathies like thalassemia, hemophilia and other disorders like cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, autism, etc. It is important that thalassemia figures as an important category in the list of disabilities. High myopia should also be included in the list of disabilities as it has been proven to be a genetic disorder. And to ensure due steps for its prevention, cure, management, and equality of opportunities in matters of education and employment to those afflicted with the disease, so also to ensure them not just their survival, but also a life of dignity, the Government is requested to bring [The Rights of Persons with Disability Bill] immediately after including suitable provisions for the above said genetic disorders.

**RE. PARLIAMENTARY BULLETIN PART-II, NO. 51116, WEDNESDAY, DATED
AUGUST 7, 2013 (VIOLATION OF RULES BY SOME
MEMBERS)**

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं वेल में नहीं गई थी, उसके बावजूद...(व्यवधान)... मेरा नाम क्यों आया?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : वह separate corrigendum देंगे।... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : मुझे इसका जवाब चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Secretary General will issue correction for Maya Singhji's name.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : हमने यह मुद्दा उठाया है।... (व्यवधान)... रिव्यू करने के लिए... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : That is another thing. ... (Interruptions)... सुनिए, सुनिए। Now please आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : आपने किस रूल के तहत... (व्यवधान)... नाम डाला? नाम हटा दीजिए, लेकिन बुलेटिन में नाम किस रूल के तहत आया है?

श्री उपसभापति : बुलेटिन में नाम देने के लिए रूल की जरूरत नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)... आप क्या बोल रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)... रूल की जरूरत नहीं है। There is no need of rules for Bulletin. माया सिंह जी, बुलेटिन में नाम देने के लिए रूल की जरूरत नहीं है। जो हाउस में हो रहा है, वह बुलेटिन में फेथफुली देना, आफिस का काम है। उसके लिए रूल की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात) : सर, एल.ओ.पी. को नाम डिलीट करने का एश्योरेंस दिया गया था।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज, प्लीज। आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। The point is (Interruptions)... Let me make it clear. I repeat for the benefit of everybody that nobody is punished. Nobody is named. Only what is done is, the names of those who came into the well have been reported. It is not a punishment. I repeat it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I have called Shri Pallam Raju. He is coming. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where were they? I have started with this. ... (Interruptions)... All of you are speaking. What can I do?

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: You can take this in-between. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, आपने विदग्धा करने का आश्वासन दिया था। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माया सिंह जी की बात को सेप्रेटली देखेंगे और करेक्शन ...(व्यवधान)... जो यहां एश्योरेंस दिया गया है, उसको देखेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : हम सब उपस्थित हुए थे और बाद में सरकार की तरफ से आश्वासन दिया गया था। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें कहा गया था और उसके बाद यदि बदला जा रहा है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will come back to Special Mentions. Now, Shri Y. S. Chowdary. He is not here. Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani...(Interruptions)... You go to your seat...(Interruptions)... What do you want? Go to your seat and speak ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उपसभापति जी, पहले इसको क्लियर कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... इसको आज ही कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... क्यों नहीं करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... एल.ओ.पी. को एश्योरेंस दिया गया है ...(व्यवधान)... यह नहीं चलेगा ...(व्यवधान)... यह हमारे अधिकारों का हनन है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am doing that...(Interruptions)...Please sit down...(Interruptions)...I am doing that...(Interruptions)...I have given my ruling on that...(Interruptions)...Now, Special Mentions ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : वूमेन रिजर्वेशन बिल के समय दूसरी पार्टी के लोग भी वैल में आए थे ...(व्यवधान)... उनका नाम तो नहीं लिस्टिड किया गया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : उपसभापति जी, आप हमारे साथ यह ज्यादाती मत कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... हम बाहर बैठे थे ...(व्यवधान)... बात करने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... आश्वासन देने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... हम अंदर आए थे ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद भी हमारे नाम दे दिए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, you have only mentioned the fact of entering into the well of the House...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have given my ruling on that. ...(Interruptions)...Now, Smt. Zubin Irani...(Interruptions)...

**Demand to give special funds to the State of Haryana for drainage of
water in towns and villages of the state and allow expenditure
on the same from MPLADS**

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : हरियाणा के कस्बों व गांवों में पानी की निकासी की अहम समस्या है। गंदे पानी की निकासी न होने के संक्रामक रोग फैलने का खतरा बना हुआ है। इस खड़े पानी की बदबू व गंदगी से हर जगह वायरल के मरीज बढ़ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... खड़े पानी में

मच्छर पैदा हो रहे हैं। गांव में कोई सीवरेज सिस्टम न होने की वजह से पानी निकालने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बुखार के कारण मरीजों की संख्या में इजाफा हो रहा है। क्या शहर के लिए ही सीवरेज विभाग बनाया जाता है और ग्रामीण अंचल में बसने वाले निवासियों के लिए नहीं? ... (व्यवधान)... शहरों में तो अस्पताल, दवाइयों और इलाज की व्यवस्था है, परंतु देहात की खबर कौन लेगा? गंदा पानी गलियों को पार करके घरों में घुस गया है। लोग इन गंदी बस्तियों में जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर हैं। पंचायतों के पास तो न तो कोई फंड है, न साधन हैं, जिससे पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था की जा सके। यदि ग्रामवासी पानी निकालना भी चाहें तो वे साधनहीनता के कारण व निकासी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न होने से मजबूर हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... पानी की निकासी का यदि समय रहते प्रबंध नहीं किया गया तो आने वाले समय में प्रदूषण से महामारी फैलने का खतरा है। ... (व्यवधान)... अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था के लिए हरियाणा सरकार को स्पेशल फंड दिया जाए और एम.पी. लैंड से पानी की निकासी के लिए अनुमति दी जाए।

**Demand to give pension to defence forces personnel retired
due to disability**

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, though the rules of granting disability pension are inherently very liberal and also endorsed as such by the Supreme Court in the recent judgment of Dharamvir Singh Vs. Union of India, yet many cases of disabilities arising during military service are restrictively and hyper-technically declared 'neither attributable to, nor aggravated by military service' by the MoD leading to denial of disability pension to disabled soldiers. Also, military personnel with non-service related disabilities discharged with less than 10 years of service are not entitled to any form of pension leading to denial of the right to live a life of dignity, whereas the employment of civilian employees on being disabled is protected under section 47 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 enabling them to earn full pension. Majority of appeals and SLPs filed by MoD before the Supreme Court are against their own disabled soldiers on the specious ground that courts and tribunals have granted relief against Defence Ministry's policy. More than one lakh retired defence personnel have been affected.

Ironically, far from safeguarding the welfare of retired soldiers, sailors and airmen, many of them disabled from battle injuries or the bleak conditions of service, the DESW stonewalls and holds off payment until an ex-serviceman claimant is either dead or broke.

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

In view of the above, I urge the Government to intervene in the matter to resolve the issue and ensure that soldiers who made sacrifices for the nation get their rightful and respectful due.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the House agrees with me to continue with the Bill and conclude discussion. It takes only a few more minutes. Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna now.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011 — *contd.*

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, bringing this Bill is a retrograde step because during the NDA regime, for the first time, we started the practice of having an annual convention of Non-Resident Indians. Responding to the demands of the Non-Resident Indians, a system of overseas citizenship as well as PIO cards was started during that time. There were two types of cards. One is the Person of Indian Origin Card where the authority to issue the card were the embassies themselves, and in certain cases even the Consul General's Office. The other one, the Overseas Citizenship Card could be issued only after a proper scrutiny in Delhi and this card had a higher fee compared to PIO cards. Now, there are many Indians who have taken this card after waiting for two years, three years and all, after paying higher fees. Now, you suddenly, after all these years, think that they should not be given this designation of Overseas Indian Citizens. I really don't understand what the reason behind this new legislation is.

As it is, there is a growing disenchantment between the NRIs and the Indian Government. For instance, in the matter of overseas remittances from NRIs, there is a

complete disenchantment because the procedures are so tardy; the banks situated outside India can't accept deposits; they have to come to India to open a deposit account; by the time they do it, when the interest rates are fairly attractive to them, the rupee value gets eroded and there are many people who have lost their capital by investing. Now, you add to that woe. The people who have been given Overseas Citizenship Cards are now suddenly deprived; and you want them to be Overseas Cardholders. I really don't know, in such matters, why there should be a flip-flop. What is it? Just now, Shri Balagopal was mentioning about a case of a very talented person who has now been posted to occupy a very high post in India.

But he is not an Indian citizen. Now, such a situation can be avoided. There are many talented people who have gone abroad, who are working there and whose services can be utilized by the country, if only you give a dual citizenship. What is wrong with it? At least, people born in India - you need not extend it to people who were not born in India - and who have spent a substantial part of their life in India, and then, who have migrated outside for whatever reason, why should they be denied a dual citizenship? Atalji started with the concept of giving a dual citizenship. The process has now come to this stage that even to the people who had been given citizenship cards earlier, now you are saying that 'no they will not have these cards, and they will be called overseas cardholders'. I think this is a complete retrograde type of a legislation, and I really don't know why this amendment is necessitated at all. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं माननीय होम मिनिस्टर साहब से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। भारत में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जो पाकिस्तान से पीड़ित होकर, प्रताड़ित होकर यहां आए हैं। जो सिटिजनशिप लेने के लिए एलिजिबल हैं, वे मिनिस्ट्री के, आपके ऑफिसर्स के, आपके ऑफिसों के धक्के खा रहे हैं, लेकिन आज तक उनको कोई सिटिजनशिप नहीं दी गई है। पाकिस्तान में आज जो हालात हैं, उसके कारण उनका वहां रहना बहुत दूभर हो गया था। इसी आस से वे यहां आए थे कि हम सिटिजनशिप की सारी फॉर्मलिटीज़ पूरी करते हैं और हमें भारतीय नागरिक का अधिकार दे दिया जाएगा।

कई बार बहुत से लोगों को आपने बिना वेरिफाई किए हुए भी नागरिक बना दिया है, शायद उसमें वोट बैंक की कोई राजनीति रही होगी। उसी का इफेक्ट आज असम और वेस्ट बंगाल में साफ देखा जा सकता है। धीरे-धीरे वह चीज़ और भी फैल रही है। कृपया आप इस बात को चेक कीजिए कि जिनका राइट बनता है, उन्हीं को सिटिजनशिप दी जाए और जिनका राइट नहीं बनता है, उनको सिटिजनशिप नहीं दी जाए ताकि सिटिजनशिप का मिसयूज न हो।

[श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना]

श्री करीमपुरी जी ने आपके सामने एक बात रखी थी, मैत्रेयन जी ने कल यह बात कही थी कि पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लाखों हिन्दू जम्मू में आकर बस गए, लेकिन आज आजादी के 64 साल बाद भी उनको 'राइट टू वोट' नहीं मिला है। उनके बच्चे किसी भी सेंट्रल स्कीम या स्टेट स्कीम का फायदा नहीं ले पा रहे हैं।

इस देश के दो प्राइम मिनिस्टर और एक डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों में से ही बने थे, लेकिन जो हिन्दू जम्मू में आए हैं, वे अभी पंच या सरपंच तक भी नहीं बन सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास वोट डालने का अधिकार नहीं है।

मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि आप उन लोगों के बारे में सोचिए। वे लोग आपकी तरफ देख रहे हैं। वे सरकार की किसी भी स्कीम का फायदा नहीं उठा पा रहे। 30,000 की संख्या में वे आए थे और आज उनकी संख्या करीब 1,00,000 हो गई है, लेकिन अभी तक भी उनको 'राइट टू वोट' नहीं मिला है। आप उनके बारे में सोचिए।

सर, जो हिन्दू पाकिस्तान से आए हैं, अगर आप उनका एक भी केस उठा कर देख लेंगे तो समझ लेंगे कि वे कितनी मुश्किलों से गुजर रहे हैं। वे न तो जीवित हैं और न ही मरे हुए हैं। सिटिजनशिप की फॉर्मलिटीज़ पूरी करने के लिए वे सर्टिफिकेट्स लगा कर भेजते हैं, तो आपके ऑफिस से एक चिट्ठी चली जाती है कि आपने यह सर्टिफिकेट नहीं लगाया। वे दोबारा फिर से लिख कर भेजते हैं कि हमने पूरी फाइल आपके यहां भेज दी है, फिर वहां से वही ऑब्जेक्शन लग कर आ जाता है और उनकी रिक्रेस्ट वापिस भेज दी जाती है।

सर, मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूं कि एक इन्सान होने के नाते, एक जिम्मेवार सरकार होने के नाते, एक पॉलिटिकल सिस्टम के हैड होने के नाते आप उन लोगों की तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिए, जो यहां पर आए हुए हैं। उनको सिटिजनशिप दीजिए।...(समय की घंटी)...

अफसोस की बात यह है कि जब बांग्लादेशी यहां आते हैं, तो उनको राशन कार्ड भी मिलता है, सिटिजनशिप भी मिलती है, उनके वोट भी बन जाते हैं, वे सारी की सारी फेसिलिटीज़ अवेले कर रहे हैं और बाद में वे देश के खिलाफ जो-जो काम करते हैं, वे भी आपको मालूम हैं। इसलिए आप कृपया जम्मू में बैठे विस्थापित लोगों की ओर ध्यान दीजिए। क्या आपको पता है कि आज भी अपने लिए क्या लिखते हैं? वे अपने नाम के आगे वेस्ट पाकिस्तानी रिफ्यूजी लिखते हैं। इस तरह जम्मू में बार-बार पाकिस्तानी शब्द का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। आज भी जब वे बात करते हैं तो अपने लिए कहते हैं कि हम वेस्ट पाकिस्तानी रिफ्यूजी हैं। जब हिन्दुस्तान में सब रिफ्यूजी खत्म हो गए हैं, तो उनके साथ ही इतना अन्याय क्यों हो रहा है? आज भी वे लिखते हैं कि हम वेस्ट पाकिस्तानी रिफ्यूजी हैं। सर, आप इस बात की चिन्ता कीजिए कि उनके बच्चे स्कूल में एडमिशन नहीं ले पाते, उनके बच्चे पढ़ नहीं सकते, वहां उनके ह्यूमन राइट्स का इतना वॉयलेशन है। उनकी एक स्टोरी छपी थी। एक छोटी-सी बच्ची एक टूटे हुए घर के सामने खड़ी है।...(समय की घंटी).... उस स्टोरी में लिखा था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Now, please conclude.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : वह कहती है कि मेरे साथ कौन शादी करेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप जरूर अपना कोई स्टेटमेंट दें।
...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मेरे पास अभी एक मिनट का समय बचा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे पास लीगली अभी एक मिनट का समय बचा है। अगर आप कहें तो ...(व्यवधान)... प्रीज।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I only asked you to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... I did not ask you to stop.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यहां जितने मेम्बर्स हैं, शायद उनके ध्यान में अभी जम्मू-कश्मीर का विषय न हो। मैं आज सदन में अपने सभी साथियों से, सभी मेम्बर साहिबान से विनती करता हूं कि जब भी मौका मिले, उन रिफ्यूजियों की, वेस्ट पाकिस्तानी रिफ्यूजियों की बात जरूर करें, ताकि वे अपने देश के नागरिक बनकर अपने देश के विकास में अपना हिस्सा निभा सकें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and made their valuable contribution to this discussion. Seven hon. Members have participated in the discussion and except one hon. Member, everybody has unanimously supported this Bill. Sir, at the outset, I once again thank all of them for having given their valuable suggestions while participating in this discussion. Hon. Member, Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlotji, has made a very valid point about the Citizenship Act of 1955. In my speech, I have made it very clear that the Citizenship Act is of 1955. I confirm this. If there is any error in translation, I am sorry. I am not responsible for that. It is 1955. As mentioned in my speech, the amendment to Citizenship Act was first moved in 2011. So, the proposal is that the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2011 is the official amendments. Sir, Shri Avinash Rai Khannaji has made some points. I take serious those concerns of the hon. Member that the process of grant of Indian citizenship takes time. I would like to mention that as per the Citizenship Act, an application for citizenship has to be filed with the District Collector, the Deputy Commissioner of the District. After verification of the application, the District Collector sends it

[Shri Mullappally Ramachandran]

to the concerned State Government. The State Government then sends it to the Union Government for final decision for the citizenship. Sir, Shri Ramakrishnanaji has made a point about the benefits and privileges that will be enjoyed by the Overseas Indians Cardholders. Definitely, the rights of Indian Overseas Cardholders would be exactly the same as that enjoyed by the overseas citizens of India. We are only changing the name because the term 'overseas Indians' is a misnomer. I will also clarify that persons already holding OCI cards will continue to be valid. Hon. Bandyopadhyayji has raised a very important point. His concern is about Section (d) on cancellation of registration of OCI. I reassure all respected Members that new process will be followed in procedure under Section 7D. I would also like to clarify the provisions of Section 7D are not new. These provisions are the same as already existed in the Act except for replacing the words 'overseas citizens of India' with 'overseas Indian cardholders' and nothing else is new in the Section. Sir, Avtar Singhji has made points. I agree with the concerns of Mr. Avtar Singhji that we need to treat the overseas Indians fairly. The Government is fully supportive of this concern. In fact, we now have the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs which is looking after the affairs of overseas Indians in a better manner. My friend, Mr. Balagopal, has made some suggestions. The Indian Constitution debar the dual citizenship. In fact, the Citizenship Act states that once a person takes the citizenship of another country, he loses his Indian citizenship automatically. So, there is no hanky panky about that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to become a citizen of another country?
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Sir, what about the West Pakistan Refugees?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: The West Pakistan Refugees has nothing to do with this Bill. I know that, time and again, this issue has been raised here and in the other House also. But, at the moment, I cannot give you any assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot discuss that matter now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I, once again, thank every Member, who has participated in this discussion, and ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot give you any assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Is there any assurance from the Government?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: No, I cannot look into it, now.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you can write to him later.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Yes, I will write to him separately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. He will write to you, Avinashji.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, इसमें पाकिस्तान से संबंध है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि वह बिल की धारा 7(क) का वह भाग देखें, जिसमें यह लिखा है, "परन्तु यह और कि कोई व्यक्ति, जो पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश या ऐसे अन्य देश का, जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजपत्र में अधिसूचना द्वारा, विनिर्दिष्ट करे, नागरिक है या रहा था, विदेशी भारतीय कार्डधारक के रूप में रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए पात्र नहीं होगा।" माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि इसमें पाकिस्तान से संबंध नहीं है, जबकि इसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि पाकिस्तान से इसका संबंध है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister will look into it and write to you.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : वे पाकिस्तान से आकर यहां अनधिकृत रूप से बस रहे हैं और यहां की नागरिकता ले लेते हैं...**(व्यवधान)**... उसी प्रकार बंगलादेश से आ गए और यहां की नागरिकता ले ली, वे यहां पर रह रहे हैं और उनको सब पात्रता मिल रही है। इसके बारे में विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, यह इसमें स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I will write to the hon. Member separately.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I also want to raise one point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is your friend. Why do you want to trouble him. You have said that you are friends.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It is regarding the question of overseas citizens and Indian cardholders. Kerala is facing a problem. Those who are in Pakistan want to come back. But they cannot come. There is a problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yeah. The Minister may kindly look into it and take whatever action is possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It is a big problem. They are from my part of Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay.

The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. In clause 2, there are two amendments (Nos. 3 and 4) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 2 — Amendment of Section 2

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I move:

(3) That at page 1, *for* line 7, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“section 2, -

(i) for clause (ee), the following clause shall be substituted, namely”:-

(4) That at page 1, *after* line 9, the following be *inserted*, namely.-

“(ii) after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

(ff) “person of Indian Origin” means a person who or either of whose parents was born in undivided India or in such other territories which became part of India after the 15th day of August, 1947;”

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 3. There is one amendment (No. 5) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 3 — Amendment of Section 5

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I move:

(5) That at page 2, *for* lines 1 to 5, the following be *substituted*, namely:-

“(c) for Explanations 1 and 2, the following Explanation shall be substituted, namely:-

“Explanation 1- An applicant shall be deemed to be ordinarily resident of India for the purpose of,-

(i) clauses (a), (c), (f) and (g), if he has resided in India throughout the period of twelve months immediately before making an application for registration:

Provided that if the Central Government is satisfied that special circumstances exist, it may after recording the circumstances in writing, relax the period of twelve months specified in clause (i) for a period not exceeding thirty days; and

(ii) clauses (a) and (c), if the applicant has also resided in India during the eight years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months for a period of not less than six years”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 4. There are two amendments (Nos. 6 and 7) by the hon. Minister.

**Clause 4 — Substitution of New Sections for
Sections 7A, 7B, 7C and 7D**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I move:

(6) That at page 2, lines 23 and 24, *for* the words “who is a citizen of another country where his or her”, the words “or spouse of an overseas Indian cardholder registered under clause (a) or spouse of a person of Indian origin who is a citizen of another country and whose” be *substituted*.

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(7) That at page 3, line 19, *for* the words “every minor child of that person”, the words “the spouse and every minor child of such person” be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause 1. There is one amendment (No. 2) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 1 — Short Title and Commencement

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, Line 3, *for* the figure “2011”, the figure “2013” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word “Sixty-second”, the word “Sixty-fourth” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow, 14th August, at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 14th August, 2013.