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5 Bhadra, 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Web-site Address	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 27th August, 2013/5th Bhadra, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत विद्युतीकृत गांव

†*241. श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत काफी पीछे रह रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उन गांवों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा क्या है जिनका आंशिक रूप से और पूर्ण रूप से विद्युतीकरण किया गया है और उन गांवों का ब्योरा क्या है जिन्हें अभी इस योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल किया जाना है;

(ग) इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए राज्य-वार क्या-क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं और अब तक कितने लक्ष्य प्राप्त किए गए हैं और लक्ष्यों के प्राप्त न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का ब्योरा क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा राज्य-वार क्या निर्णय लिए गए हैं?

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) देश में आरजीजीवीवाई के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यों की प्रगति सामान्यतः संतोषजनक है। तथापि, तुलनात्मक रूप से कुछ राज्यों में निम्नलिखित कारणों से प्रगति धीमी रही है:

- * झारखंड और ओडिशा के कुछ जिलों में परियोजनाओं के निष्पादन के लिए आवश्यक भूमि प्रस्तावों के लिए वन स्वीकृति में विलंब।
- * संविदात्मक मामलों के कारण झारखंड के लातेहार, पलामू और गढ़वा जिलों में निष्पादन कार्य में विलंब।

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- * कुछ राज्यों, विशेषकर बिहार में, राज्यों द्वारा 33/11 केवी सब-स्टेशनों के लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण में विलंब।
- * कुछ राज्यों में, विशेषकर झारखंड में, कमजोर अपस्ट्रीम ग्रामीण विद्युत अवसंरचना।
- * कुछ राज्यों, अधिकांशतः पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों और जम्मू एवं कश्मीर में दुर्गम भूभाग।
- * कुछ राज्यों के कुछ जिलों में माओवादी हिंसा सहित कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्या। जिनमें छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, ओडिशा और बिहार के कुछ भाग अधिक गंभीर रूप से प्रभावित हैं।

(ख) और (ग) 10वीं और 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना (आरजीजीवीवाई) के अंतर्गत, देश में 1,12,975 गैर-विद्युतीकृत (यूई) गांवों का विद्युतीकरण, 3,88,740 आंशिक रूप से विद्युतीकृत (पीई) गांवों का गहन विद्युतीकरण और 27 करोड़ बीपीएल घरों को निःशुल्क विद्युत कनेक्शन जारी करने को शामिल करते हुए 648 परियोजनाएं स्वीकृत की गई हैं। संचयी रूप से 31.7.2013 की स्थिति के अनुसार 1,07,497 यूई गांवों और 2,99,690 पीई गांवों में विद्युतीकरण कार्यों को पूरा किया जा चुका है और 2.11 करोड़ बीपीएल घरों को निःशुल्क विद्युत कनेक्शन जारी किए जा चुके हैं। इनका राज्यवार ब्योरा विवरण-I में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)

जिन गांवों में आज की तिथि तक विद्युतीकरण नहीं किया जा सका है, वे अधिकांशतः दूर-दराज में स्थित हैं अथवा खराब रोड संपर्क होने में पहुंच नहीं बनने या कुछ वामपंथ उग्रवाद (एलडब्ल्यूई) तथा कानून और व्यवस्था की समस्याओं से प्रभावित हैं।

(घ) 12वीं एवं 13वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आरजीजीवीवाई को जारी रखने के प्रस्ताव को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और इसे सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया है। राज्यों से आरजीजीवीवाई के लिए 12वीं योजना दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार डीपीआर भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

विवरण-I

आरजीजीवीवाई के अंतर्गत गैर विद्युतीकृत गांवों, आंशिक रूप से विद्युतीकृत गांवों तथा बीपीएल घरों को निःशुल्क विद्युत कनेक्शन जारी करने की राज्यवार कवरेज तथा उपलब्धि

		(31.07.2013 के अनुसार)					
क्रम सं.	राज्य	गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांव		आंशिक रूप से विद्युतीकृत गांव		बीपीएल कनेक्शन	
		कवरेज	उपलब्धि	कवरेज	उपलब्धि	कवरेज	उपलब्धि
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	आंध्र प्रदेश*	0	0	26628	26570	2766573	2766614
2	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2081	1815	1526	1094	53337	43297
3	असम	8230	8051	12907	12392	1227824	997920
4	बिहार	24894	22842	18717	5211	5551558	2420077
5	छत्तीसगढ़	1736	1114	16098	12848	1220281	998256
6	गुजरात*	0	0	16228	16177	832933	833759
7	हरियाणा*	0	0	6593	4676	250409	199279
8	हिमाचल प्रदेश	95	83	12734	10534	17215	16373
9	जम्मू व कश्मीर	234	188	3247	2972	79991	61397
10	झारखंड	18912	18107	6359	5747	1469830	1306823
11	कर्नाटक	62	62	25271	24680	915607	861438
12	केरल*	0	0	1272	181	117464	89970

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4
13	मध्य प्रदेश	886	601	49327	25470	1840777	1005808	Oral Answers [RAJYA SABHA]
14	महाराष्ट्र*	0	0	41921	36763	1217315	1201452	
15	मणिपुर	882	616	1378	585	107369	29658	
16	मेघालय	1866	1680	3239	2364	109696	89557	
17	मिजोरम	137	94	570	346	30917	18644	
18	नागालैंड	105	89	1167	1072	72861	38732	
19	ओडिशा	14722	14391	29324	25323	3047561	2839047	
20	पंजाब*	0	0	5991	5443	102176	80404	
21	राजस्थान	4238	4150	34401	33338	1432261	1153713	
22	सिक्किम	25	25	413	383	12108	9832	
23	तमिलनाडु*	0	0	10402	9673	525571	501202	
24	त्रिपुरा	148	143	658	620	117163	110686	
25	उत्तर प्रदेश	28006	27750	22973	2982	1988574	1044933	
26	उत्तराखंड	1511	1511	9263	9221	269560	234593	
27	पश्चिम बंगाल	4202	4185	24252	23025	2282444	2174376	
कुल		112972	107497	382859	299690	27659375	21127840	

*आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब और तमिलनाडु राज्यों में, इन राज्यों द्वारा विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट में किसी गैर-विद्युतीकृत गांव का प्रस्ताव नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, इन राज्यों में पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत गांवों का गहन विद्युतीकरण किया जा रहा है।

to Questions

Villages electrified under RGGVY

†*241. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are lagging behind under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the State-wise details of villages which have been electrified partially and completely along with the details of villages yet to be covered under this scheme;

(c) the State-wise targets set for the implementation of this scheme along with the targets achieved so far and the reasons for not achieving the targets; and

(d) the details of the proposals under the scheme during the Twelfth Plan period and the decision taken by Government thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The progress of rural electrification works in the country under RGGVY is generally satisfactory. However, the progress in some States is comparatively slow mainly on account of the following reasons:

- Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the projects in few districts in Jharkhand and Odisha.
- Delay in execution of work in district Latehar, Palamu and Garwha of Jharkhand due to contractual issues.
- Delays in land acquisition in some States particularly in Bihar for 33/11 KV sub-stations by States.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some States, particularly in Jharkhand.
- Difficult terrain in some States, mostly North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir.
- Law & order problem including Maoist Violence, in a few districts in some States among these Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and parts of Bihar are more seriously affected.

(b) and (c) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan, 648 projects have been sanctioned covering electrification of 1,12,975 un-electrified (UE) villages, intensive electrification of 3,88,740 partially electrified (PE) villages and release of free electricity connections to 2.77 crore BPL households in the country. Cumulatively, as on 31.07.2013, the electrification works in 1,07,497 UE villages and 2,99,690 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2.11 crore BPL households have been released. The state-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Those villages where electrification could not be achieved till date are mostly remotely located or inaccessible having poor road connectivity or affected due to severe Left Wing Extremist (LWE) and law and order problems.

(d) Proposal for continuation of RGGVY during the Twelfth and Thirteenth Five Year Plans has been finalized and the same has been approved by the Government. States have been requested to send DPRs as per the Twelfth Plan Guidelines for RGGVY.

Statement-I

State-wise coverage & achievement of un-electrified villages, partially electrified villages and release of free electricity connection to BPL households under RGGVY

(As on 31.07.2013)

Sl. No.	State	Un-electrified Villages		Partially Electrified Villages		BPL connections	
		Coverage	Achievement	Coverage	Achievement	Coverage	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	26628	26570	2766573	2766614
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2081	1815	1526	1094	53337	43297
3	Assam	8230	8051	12907	12392	1227824	997920
4	Bihar	24894	22842	18717	5211	5551558	2420077
5	Chhattisgarh	1736	1114	16098	12848	1220281	998256
6	Gujarat*	0	0	16228	16177	832933	833759
7	Haryana*	0	0	6593	4676	250409	199279
8	Himachal Pradesh	95	83	12734	10534	17215	16373
9	Jammu & Kashmir	234	188	3247	2972	79991	61397
10	Jharkhand	18912	18107	6359	5747	1469830	1306823
11	Karnataka	62	62	25271	24680	915607	861438

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8
12	Kerala*	0	0	1272	181	117464	89970	<i>Oral Answers</i> [RAJYA SABHA] <i>to Questions</i>
13	Madhya Pradesh	886	601	49327	25470	1840777	1005808	
14	Maharashtra*	0	0	41921	36763	1217315	1201452	
15	Manipur	882	616	1378	585	107369	29658	
16	Meghalaya	1866	1680	3239	2364	109696	89557	
17	Mizoram	137	94	570	346	30917	18644	
18	Nagaland	105	89	1167	1072	72861	38732	
19	Odisha	14722	14391	29324	25323	3047561	2839047	
20	Punjab*	0	0	5991	5443	102176	80404	
21	Rajasthan	4238	4150	34401	33338	1432261	1153713	
22	Sikkim	25	25	413	383	12108	9832	
23	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	10402	9673	525571	501202	
24	Tripura	148	143	658	620	117163	110686	
25	Uttar Pradesh	28006	27750	22973	2982	1988574	1044933	
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1511	9263	9221	269560	234593	
27	West Bengal	4202	4185	24252	23025	2282444	2174376	
TOTAL		112972	107497	382859	299690	27659375	21127840	

*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सभापति महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के पीछे मेरा आशय यह जानना था कि इस बहुआयामी योजना को धरातल पर लागू करने में सरकार ने कितनी सफलता हासिल की, क्योंकि सरकार की बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनती हैं, सरकार की मंशा भी अच्छी होती है...।

श्री सभापति: आप क्वेश्चन पूछ लीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: लेकिन, भ्रष्टाचार और कमिशनखोरी के चक्कर में...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: योजनाओं का लाभ जमीन पर नहीं मिल पाता। स्वयं राजीव गांधी जी का भी यही विचार था।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना का लाभ धरातल पर वास्तविक रूप से कितने प्रदेशों के गांवों को मिला है? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी भौतिक सत्यापन कराकर इसकी पुष्टि करने का काम करेंगे और निरंतर इन गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की योजना पर कोई निगरानी कमेटी बनाएंगे?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पूछा है। जैसा इन्होंने कहा, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना भारत सरकार की एक बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है। साधारण तौर पर विद्युतीकरण की व्यवस्था राज्य स्तर पर निर्मित करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती थी, लेकिन 2005-06 में जब हमने देखा कि साधनों की कमी थी, तो प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने यह निर्णय लिया कि राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के आधार पर 90 प्रतिशत राशि हम राज्यों की मदद करने के लिए केन्द्र से देंगे। आज तक करीब-करीब 648 योजनाओं को हमने स्वीकृति दिलवाई है। उनमें करीब-करीब एक लाख 13 हजार गांव शामिल हैं, जहां शतप्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण करने का निर्णय लिया गया था। उनमें से एक लाख सात हजार गांवों में कार्य पूर्ण रूप धारण कर चुका है। जो पार्शियली इलेक्ट्रिफाईड विलेजेज़ हैं, ऐसे 3 लाख 82 हजार गांव थे, उनमें से करीब-करीब 3 लाख गांवों में यह कार्य हो चुका है। बी.पी.एल. कार्ड धारकों की संख्या में, करीब 2 करोड़ 77 लाख ऐसे बी.पी.एल. कार्ड धारक थे, जिनमें से 2 करोड़ 11 लाख बी.पी.एल. कार्ड धारकों को हमने कनेक्शन दिलवाए हैं। मैंने इस मंत्रालय का प्रभार लेने के बाद यह निर्णय लिया है कि जब तक शतप्रतिशत केवल अधोसंरचना नहीं, लेकिन विद्युतीकरण एनर्जाइजेशन वहां न हो, तब तक हमारी जो लास्ट किशत है, वह हम नहीं देंगे। मैंने पूरे ऑडिट सिस्टम को भी चेंज किया है। जहां पहले केवल 10 प्रतिशत गांवों में ऑडिट किया जाता था, अब मैंने यह निर्णय लिया है कि कम-से-कम 20 प्रतिशत गांवों में ऑडिट होना चाहिए। बी.पी.एल. के लिए, जहां उन 10 प्रतिशत गांवों में केवल 25 प्रतिशत

बी.पी.एल. कनेक्शंस मिले हैं या नहीं, उनका ऑडिट होता था, मतलब योजना का केवल ढाई प्रतिशत, उसको बदल कर मैंने कम-से-कम 20 प्रतिशत करवा दिया है। पहले ऑडिट सिस्टम में जो केवल 25 प्रतिशत ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स का ऑडिट किया जाता था कि वहां वाकई में ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स चल रहे हैं या नहीं, उसे बदलकर मैंने 100 प्रतिशत करा दिया है। जब तक इस सर्वेक्षण के पूरे नतीजे हमारे सामने नहीं आएंगे, तब तक आखिरी किश्त में रिलीज नहीं करूंगा, यह विश्वास मैं आपको दिलाता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, इसके साथ ही आपके माध्यम से मैं सूचित करना चाहता हूं, आज ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट विजिलेंस मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी में, बहुत दिनों से यह आप सब लोगों की और मेरी आशा थी कि यह कार्यक्रम भी उसमें शामिल होना चाहिए और जयराम रमेश जी ने आज्ञा दे दी है और डिस्ट्रिक्ट विजिलेंस मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी में भी अब राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना शामिल हो चुकी है।

मैंने हर एक सांसद को उनके संसदीय क्षेत्र के बारे में चिट्ठी भी लिखी है कि कितनी राशि हमने कहां दिलवाई है। आपको भी मैंने अपनी तरफ से एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि कितनी राशि दिलवाई है। एक मॉनिटरिंग मेट्रिक्स भी मैंने बनाई है, जिसके आधार पर आपको मदद हो पाए और आप डी.वी.एम.सी. में उस पर पूरी तरह से निगरानी रख पाएं। स्थानीय स्तर पर अभी हमें उस मदद की जरूरत है और मुझे आशा है कि यह योजना पूर्ण रूप धारण कर पाएगी।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सभापति जी, चूंकि मैं एक बड़े प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं और मेरी निजी जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकांश गांव आज भी विद्युतीकरण योजना से लाभान्वित नहीं हो सके हैं और जिन गांवों को इस योजना का लाभ मिला भी है, उनमें आज भी लाइट नहीं जलती हैं, पोल उखड़ गए हैं, तार टूट गए हैं। यह योजना एक बड़ी उम्मीद के साथ गांवों के लाभ के लिए लाई गई थी, लेकिन आज यह धरातल पर कहीं न कहीं असफल होती हुई नजर आ रही है।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में विद्युत आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए और जिन गांवों में यह योजना लागू की गई, वहां पर जो पोल उखड़ गए हैं, तार टूट गए हैं, उनकी रिपेयरिंग के लिए सरकार के पास क्या योजना है? मेरी जानकारी है कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में दो-चार घंटे भी लाइट नहीं आती है। आपने योजना भी दे दी, बिजली की तार भी खींच दी गई, जब वहां विद्युत की आपूर्ति ही नहीं होगी, तो इसे योजना का लाभ जनता को कैसे मिलेगा? कृपया माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन गांवों में विद्युतीकरण हुआ और आज की तारीख में जहां पर पोल उखड़ गए हैं और तार टूट गए हैं, उनकी

रिपेयरिंग की क्या योजना सरकार के पास है और गांवों के लोगों को विद्युत आपूर्ति के लिए जिस उम्मीद के साथ यह योजना लाई गई थी, जब विद्युत का उत्पादन कम है, विद्युत की आपूर्ति नहीं हो रही है, तो इस योजना का लाभ गांवों के लोगों को आप कैसे देंगे?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सभापति महोदय, मैं सांसद महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है और मैं अपना उत्तर दो भागों में बांटना चाहूंगा। इन्होंने पहला मुद्दा उठाया है कि जो अधोसंरचना जमीन पर लगी है, अगर उसमें खराबी है, तो उनकी जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? जैसे मैंने आपको बताया है कि केन्द्र सरकार इसमें राज्य सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता देती है ताकि इस योजना का क्रियान्वयन हो पाए। योजना की क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी राज्य सरकार चुनती है। योजना का क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। हम अपनी तरफ से केवल वित्तीय सहायता दे सकते हैं और उसकी मॉनिटरिंग कर सकते हैं। जब एक बार क्रियान्वित हो जाए, तो उस स्थाई साधन की ओनरशिप केन्द्र सरकार के पास नहीं रहती है, वह राज्य सरकार के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को ट्रांसफर हो जाती है। जब एक बार वह योजना क्रियान्वित होने के बाद इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को ट्रांसफर हो जाए, तब उसमें जो भी खामियां हैं, उन्हें इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को ठीक करना होगा। ट्रांसफर होने तक क्रियान्वयन एजेंसी की जिम्मेदारी है, लेकिन ट्रांसफर होने के बाद यह उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है। यह भाग एक है।

दूसरा भाग, जो इन्होंने पूछा, इससे भी ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। वह यह है कि अंत में यह अधोसंरचना तो लग गई, लेकिन अगर बिजली की आपूर्ति न हो, तो इसका लाभ जनता को कैसे मिलेगा और मैं आपके साथ शत-प्रतिशत सहमत हूं। इस योजना का लक्ष्य बिजली की अधोसंरचना स्थाई साधन उत्पन्न करना है, लेकिन उस विद्युतीकरण की अधोसंरचना में बिजली डालने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होती है। कठिनाई यह है कि कुछ राज्यों में बिजली की कमी है, उदाहरण के तौर पर जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में कमी है या किसी और राज्य में कमी है। उस विद्युतीकरण की अधोसंरचना में बिजली डालने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है, इसमें केन्द्र सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। हम अपनी तरफ से अनएलोकेटेड पॉवर देते हैं, जो केन्द्र सरकार के ताप के संयंत्र हैं, उनके आधार पर हम आपके राज्य को और अनेक राज्यों को बिजली का विभाजन देते हैं, लेकिन उसमें बिजली डालने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की होती है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, माननीय मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... नरेश जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी, गाडगिल फॉर्मूला का किन-किन राज्यों ने विरोध किया? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't ask supplementary on supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct.

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: जब आप प्रश्न पूछेंगे, तब मैं जवाब दूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, जब आपका नंबर आएगा, तब आप सवाल पूछिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, देश की जनता ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपका नंबर अभी नहीं आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am sorry. I cannot give this to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, केन्द्र से हमने ज्यादा बिजली मांगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not correct ...*(Interruptions)*.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इसको निकाल देना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह राज्य पर आरोप है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, किसी एक राज्य पर आरोप नहीं लग सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह पूरे देश की समस्या है, खाली उत्तर प्रदेश की समस्या नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सर, मैं इनके सवाल का जवाब देता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सर, आज पूरे देश के सामने यह चिन्ता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, आपने अपने तीन सवाल पूछ लिए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सर, पूरा देश आज इस बात से त्रस्त है कि विद्युत की आपूर्ति ठीक नहीं हो पा रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: अगर माननीय मंत्री जी और समाजवादी पार्टी के सदस्य इस मामले को स्टेट और सेंटर का सवाल बनाते हैं, तो इससे देश का भला नहीं होने वाला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I do not agree with this at all. This is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप: सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री मोती लाल वोरा।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि सामान्यतः इसका कार्य संतोषजनक है। लेकिन, उन्होंने इस बात का भी उल्लेख किया है कि तुलनात्मक रूप से कुछ राज्यों में निम्नलिखित कारणों से प्रगति धीमी है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए छः कारण बताए हैं कि उन राज्यों में प्रगति धीमी क्यों है। मेरे सामने मंत्री जी का जवाब है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छः कारण उन्होंने अपने जवाब में दर्शाए हैं, जिनके कारण वहां पर प्रगति धीमी है, तो इन छः कारणों को, इन छः मुद्दों को निपटाने की दिशा में उन्होंने किस प्रकार की प्रगति की है?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सर, जैसा मैंने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि गांवों को विद्युत की अधोसंरचना पहुंचाने का जो हमारा टारगेट है, उसे 95 प्रतिशत हमने प्राप्त कर लिया है, जिसमें करीब 80 प्रतिशत बीपीएल धारकों के लिए और partially-electrified villages के लिए है। उदाहरण के तौर पर, जो छः कारण मैंने बताए हैं, उनके आधार पर कई राज्यों में कठिनाइयाँ हैं, लेकिन उस पर भी हम पूरी तरह से निगरानी रख रहे हैं, हम मॉनिटरिंग कर रहे हैं और हमारा लक्ष्य है कि जिन गांवों में अभी तक इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन और एनर्जाइजेशन नहीं हुआ है, उनका कार्य अगले एक या दो वित्तीय वर्ष में पूर्ण करके हम उन्हें देश के लिए समर्पित करेंगे।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister, through you, whether it is not a fact that they had put nodal agencies, the SUBs, to look after the States or given the charge to them, like the PSUBs, who look after the RGGVY. Like the NTPC and the Power Grid. ...*(Interruptions)*... naturally, your agencies, not the other ones. Is it not a fact that these agencies, the PSUBs, were contracting, sub-contracting and sub-contracting up to four times, and that is why, the money really never reached them? And, 50 per cent of the money was taken by contracts and sub-contracts and all that. So, that is the main problem. You have mentioned six problems. You have not cited this biggest problem.

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सभापति महोदय, मैं संसद सदस्य को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मुद्दे को उठाया, क्योंकि यह मुद्दा बार-बार लोक सभा

में उठता है और पहली बार यह राज्य सभा में उठा है। मैं इसके बारे में पूरा स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा था कि दसवीं और ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 648 प्रोजेक्ट्स स्वीकृत हुए हैं। यह बिल्कुल सत्य है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स में से कई प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारे सीपीएसयूज़ पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं। मैं इसका बंटवारा भी यहां देना चाहता हूँ। 648 में से 147 प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारी सीपीएसयूज़ कर रही हैं और 501 प्रोजेक्ट्स हमारी स्टेट पावर यूटिलिटीज़ कर रही हैं।

हमने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, उसके रिज़ल्ट भी मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सीपीएसयूज़ को कुल मिलाकर इन 147 प्रोजेक्ट्स में करीब 63000 गांवों में विद्युतीकरण की जिम्मेदारी दी गई थी। इन 63000 में से 62,200 में इन्होंने अपना काम कम्पलीट किया है। इन सीपीएसयूज़ को बीपीएल धारकों में करीब 90 लाख बीपीएल कनेक्शंस की जिम्मेदारी दी गई थी, जिनमें से 84 लाख कनेक्शंस इन सीपीएसयूज़ ने दिलवाई है।

अब हम स्टेट पावर यूटिलिटीज़ में देखें। स्टेट पावर यूटिलिटीज़ को जो 501 प्रोजेक्ट्स दिए गए हैं, उनमें 50000 गांवों में शत-प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण का टारगेट दिया गया था, जिनमें से 45000 गांवों में उन स्टेट पावर यूटिलिटीज़ ने शत-प्रतिशत विद्युतीकरण कर लिया है। मतलब, 5000 गांव यानी 10 प्रतिशत आज भी बाकी है।

जहां तक बी.पी.एल. की श्रेणी है, वहां एक करोड़ अठासी लाख कनेक्शन का टारगेट स्टेट पावर यूटिलिटी को दिया गया था, जिसमें से केवल एक करोड़ छब्बीस लाख कनेक्शन स्टेट पावर यूटिलिटी ने अभी तक दिलवाए हैं। जो कमी है उस पर हम राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं, उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे झारखंड में कई जिलों में जो अपस्ट्रीम कनेक्टिविटी है, उस पर भी हम 37 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर रहे हैं, जो राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के तहत नहीं आता, लेकिन उस राज्य की मदद करने के लिए हम वहां भी खर्च कर रहे हैं, ताकि इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हो पाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, इस योजना के लिए पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है और जैसा मैंने आपसे कहा है कि सी.पी.एस.यूज़ अपना पूरा लक्ष्य निर्धारित करके समापन की तरफ चल रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

श्री संजीव कुमार: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने झारखंड का जिक्र किया, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड में जो बहुत hilly and difficult terrain है, वहां राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना का जो आपका लक्ष्य है, उसमें बहुत से गांवों में अभी बिजली नहीं लगी है। जिन गांवों में बिजली लगी है, आप देखेंगे कि वहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्रांसफार्मर्स राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत भेजे जाने चाहिए, ताकि वहां इस योजना का लाभ मिल सके। इस संबंध में मंत्री जी क्या कहना चाहेंगे?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सभापति महोदय, झारखंड के विषय में चार या पांच कारण हैं, जिससे वहां कार्य अभी भी लम्बित है। पहले तो तीन जिलों में कांटेक्टयुल इश्यूज हो गए हैं, कांटेक्टर और झारखंड स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के बीच में। झारखंड स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ने एक कमेटी गठित की है इसका सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए और क्या बैलेंस काम हैं इन तीन जिलों में। नम्बर-2 कारण हैं कि 16 जगहों पर फॉरेस्ट क्लीयरेंस अभी पेंडिंग है। नम्बर-3, जो मैंने कहा 32 के.वी.ए. और 133 के.वी.ए. की लाइनें 342 गांवों के लिए झारखंड सरकार की तरफ से आज तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुई हैं, जिसके लिए एक समाधान मैंने अपनी तरफ से, अपने मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक एक्सेप्शन के तौर पर झारखंड के लिए दिलवाया है। नम्बर-4, दो-तीन जिलों में लोकल लॉ एंड आर्डर इश्यूज हैं। जहां तक तीन जिलों का सवाल है, छतरा, सिमडेगा और गिरिडीह, यहां कुल मिलाकर एक हजार पैंतीस गांवों के लिए विद्युतीकरण की क्षमता में कमी है, क्योंकि यहां 132 और 33 के.वी.ए. की कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है। तो 37 करोड़ रुपए हमने अपनी तरफ से मंजूर किए हैं, 393 सर्किट किलोमीटर की लाईन 33 के.वी.ए. की लग जाएगी, जिसमें से 50 किलोमीटर लग चुकी है और शेष दिसम्बर, 2013 तक लग जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Inadequate facilities provided by CGHS

*242.DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints about inadequate facilities, shortage of staff and delay in providing healthcare by the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) in various States including Kerala;

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

(c) the action taken by Government to redress these grievances, State-wise?

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

Statement

The Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is providing comprehensive healthcare facilities to the Central Government employees and pensioners and some other select categories of persons in 25 cities across the country. Government has taken a large number of initiatives over last few years to improve the functioning of CGHS which have yielded positive results. However, the Ministry has also been receiving suggestions, representations and complaints on various aspects of the

functioning of this Scheme. The complaints reported from different States are generally of similar nature and can be broadly classified in the following categories:

1. The number of private hospitals on the panel of CGHS in some cities including Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, is not adequate.
2. The number of CGHS dispensaries is not adequate.
3. Need to cover more cities under CGHS.
4. Shortage of doctors and staff in dispensaries.
5. Impolite and rude behavior of dispensary staff.
6. Delay in supply of indented medicines.
7. Overcharging and denial of credit facility by empanelled private hospitals.
8. Disruption in services due to break down in internet connectivity.
9. Delay in settlement of Medical Reimbursement Claims.
10. Delay in issue of plastic cards.
11. Non- supply of Ayurvedic medicines, etc.

Government has taken the following initiatives to improve the services of CGHS to its beneficiaries:

1. 'Continuous Empanelment Scheme' has been revived in all CGHS locations to empanel more number of eligible private hospitals and diagnostic/ imaging centres. The process of empanelment has also been decentralised by delegating powers at the city level.
2. CGHS beneficiaries residing in non-CGHS areas have been allowed to avail follow up and inpatient medical treatment in hospitals recognised under CS (MA) Rules and ECHS.
3. Ministry has mooted a proposal for opening at least one dispensary in the capital of the States where CGHS is not in operation.
4. CGHS engages retired Government doctors on short term contract basis to address the shortage of doctors wherever required. The powers to

engage retired doctors on contract basis have also been delegated at city level.

5. Instructions have been issued to the doctors and other staff to be polite and courteous in their behaviour towards the beneficiaries.
6. There is a provision to penalise the authorised local chemists for delay in supply of indented medicines.
7. Appropriate actions are taken against the defaulting hospitals for overcharging and denial of credit facility.
8. Instructions have been issued to provide consultation/treatment even in case of breakdown of internet connectivity. Instructions have also been issued to create standby arrangement to ensure uninterrupted services.
9. Continuous monitoring of MRCs are done at the level of Additional Directors to ensure timely settlement. Time limit of 45 days has been fixed for final settlement of MRCs.
10. The requirement for referral /permission for diagnostic tests/investigations has been done away with.
11. 'SMS-Alert' system has been introduced by CGHS for close contact with CGHS beneficiaries
12. CGHS beneficiaries can avail medical consultation and medicines from any CGHS Wellness Centres across the country.
13. Biometric System for recording attendance has been introduced in CGHS to ensure punctuality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 242.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that there is a proposal for opening, at least, one dispensary in the Capital of the States where CGHS is not in operation. But it is not enough, Sir. In Kerala, there is a centre in our Capital city, Trivandrum, but it is in the southern most part of the State. More than 15,000 patients are registered in that Centre, which is 600 kilometres away from the northern District. Everyday, 300 patients come to this Centre for treatment. Sir, only two Doctors are there and acute shortage of staff is also there. There is a huge demand for opening more centres in other Districts also. My question,

through you, Sir, is: will the hon. Minister consider starting more centres in other Districts, one in the middle part of Kerala State, that is, Ernakulam District, and, one in the northern part of the State, that is, Kozhikode District.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, we shall have to understand that this scheme was conceived way back in 1954 only for the city of Delhi and for Government of India employees. Over a period of time, this has now spread over most of the States in 25 cities.

So, since this scheme has been over-stretched over a period of time, it is not possible both physically, in terms of providing the human resource from this place to the entire country, and also financially because initially whatever finances were earmarked were only for Delhi and now it is being spread across the country. So, I think, in that context, we must understand that it is very difficult to open dispensaries in each region and each district. In so far as Thiruvananthapuram is concerned, we have three allopathic dispensaries, one homeopathic dispensary and one ayurveda dispensary there. Total number of doctors is thirteen — ten in allopathic, one in homeopathic and two in ayurveda dispensaries — and there is zero vacancy. Notwithstanding this, the Government of India has taken a decision over a period of time since we do not have enough wellness centres or dispensaries across the country and the location of these wellness centres or dispensaries in a particular State is confined to one to three. In other States where we do not have any CGHS dispensaries, the diagnostic centres and private hospitals are being empanelled. What is most unfortunate is that in these three cities in the country, that is, Thiruvananthapuram, Mumbai and Shillong, we do not get any private hospitals. One of the questions being raised is that the CGHS money is being offered to the private hospitals for different procedures. But I wonder if in Delhi, in Bangalore, in Calcutta and in Hyderabad, the same money is being offered by the CGHS for the same procedures, why the private hospitals are not coming forward in the city of Thiruvananthapuram. But now, for these three cities, we have made some different provision, that is, the Government of India's employees, those who are serving beneficiaries, can go to any private hospital or diagnostic centre and the reimbursement will take place, but on the rates of CGHS.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: It is very unfortunate to say that the figures are not correct. I myself am a CGHS beneficiary and I know very much that these figures are not correct. Please check it with the Thiruvananthapuram office. Sir, it is a matter of great relief that the Minister is aware of the problems. Those problems

are registered here. There is a long list and the initiatives to improve the service are also given. You are aware of the problem. But, what is the redressal mechanism? There is no foolproof redressal mechanism existing in the CGHS system. My question is: Will the Government consider bringing a foolproof, accessible, result-oriented redressal mechanism or system in the CGHS?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, in the recent past, we have taken a number of initiatives to improve the services of CGHS to its beneficiaries. Earlier the empanelment of private hospitals used to be done once in three years. Then it was reduced to one year. Now, this has been made a continuous process. Private hospitals, as and when they come and accept the rates being offered by the CGHS, can be empanelled. Also, the process of redressal of complaints has been decentralized by delegating the powers to the city level. Earlier, the report would come to the regional level or the central level. Now, it is taken care of at the city level. The CGHS beneficiaries residing in non-CGHS areas have been allowed to avail follow-up and in-patient medical treatment in hospitals recognized under CSME rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, while I appreciate the efforts of hon. Health Minister to improve the CGHS in the country, Goa is one State where there is no CGHS empanelled hospital. Nor there is any dispensary. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking of empanelling any hospital in Goa or opening dispensaries for the benefit of CGHS beneficiaries.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, the hon. Member will be too happy to know that in almost 9-10 State capitals where we do not have even one dispensary, and Panaji is one among those States, we are going to make a dispensary there.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, in most of the hill areas in the Himalayan region, there are Central Government employees. They are doing a wonderful job. They are not only defending the borders but also providing various services to the local people. But, unfortunately, like it has happened in my State of Uttarakhand, right from Chushul in Ladakh to Barahoti in Uttarakhand, in Kedarnath region of Uttarakhand, in Niti Mana area, the border, which is facing the Chinese in Tibet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: There is hardly any dispensary or CGHS medical facility. They ask us why they should be stationed in such areas where there is no medical facility. I had been to Arunachal Pradesh, and there is no such medical facility or dispensary for a Central Government employee. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. If there is any scheme, what is the number of such medical facilities provided by the CGHS in the Himalayan Border Region?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I have already said that there are 9-10 State capitals, including Dehradun, where we do not have even a single dispensary, and we are going to open one dispensary in each State capital in such States.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, Dehradun is not a border area.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I think you know more than I know that in border areas, the Army and the paramilitary forces have their own hospitals, and they have their own arrangements.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Sir, I come from Bombay and a large number of Government Departments are located there. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is all right. It is Mumbai. If you want me to use any other name, I am prepared to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It does not make any difference whether you call it Bombay or Mumbai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: It is still a very charming city. The CGHS dispensary in Mumbai is hopelessly or very inadequately supplied. The premises are not their own. They are occupying the premises along with so many Government Departments like the Income Tax Department, the Audit Department and the Lighthouses Department. All of them are there. I think it is very necessary that in the city of Mumbai, the CGHS dispensary, which looks after all the Government employees as well as people coming from Maharashtra from various corners, properly looks after all of them. A separate place, just as we have here in Parliament House Annexe, is necessary where you can have adequate instruments, adequate gadgets and people can be looked after. What are your plans for the city of Mumbai, which is an equally important city?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, there is no denying the fact that Mumbai city is important for the entire country, not just for the people of Maharashtra. As I have already told the hon. Member from Thiruvananthapuram, the same facilities,

which we are providing to the beneficiaries of Thiruvananthapuram, are for the city of Mumbai. Insofar as new buildings or separate stand-alone buildings for the CGHS are concerned, that is a good suggestion for consideration.

Exchange rate of Indian rupee

*243. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the method and reason behind calculating the Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) of the Indian Rupee;
- (b) the weightage assigned to various currencies while calculating the index along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of REER of the Indian Rupee between 2004-2013?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) is used as an indicator of external competitiveness of the country over a period of time. REER captures movements in cross-currency exchange rates through the index of Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) as well as inflation differentials between India and its major trading partners.

NEER is the weighted average of bilateral nominal exchange rate of home currency in terms of foreign currencies. REER is defined as a weighted average of nominal exchange rates of the home currency in terms of the foreign currencies adjusted for relative price differential. REER is based on the purchasing power parity (PPP) hypothesis. REER has mainly three parameters (i) exchange rate of respective country, (ii) trade weights and (iii) relative prices.

REER Index for Indian rupee is computed based on six currency as well as thirty six currency basket. The six currency index represents currencies of United States of America (US dollar), the Eurozone (Euro), United Kingdom (Pound sterling), Japan (Yen), China (Renminbi) and Hong Kong (Hong kong dollar). While the 36 currency index represents currencies of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Taiwan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Kenya, Korea, Kuwait,

Malaysia, Mexico, Vietnam, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirate, China, Hong Kong, Euro, Japan, UK, USA. The basis for inclusion of these six/thirty six currencies has been the share of bilateral trade (export plus import) with India.

In order to calculate the weights, the geometric average of India's bilateral trade (exports plus imports) with countries/regions represented by the six/thirty six currencies during the preceding three years is taken. The monthly wholesale price index for all commodities is used as an index of inflation for India and the consumer price index as a proxy for prices in the foreign partner countries in calculating six/ thirty six currency REER index.

The trade weights for six and thirty six countries being used for 2013-14 are given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the indices of REER of Indian rupee for six and thirty six currencies for the period 2004-05 to 2013-14 are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

Trade Weights of 36 and 6 Countries for 2013-14

Sl. No.	36 Countries	Weights in Per cent	6 Countries	Weights in Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
1	Argentina	0.250	Euro Zone	31.088
2	Australia	2.358	Japan	6.653
3	Bangladesh	0.733	U.K.	5.788
4	Brazil	1.512	U.S.A.	21.556
5	Canada	0.685	Hong Koag	8.354
6	Taiwan	1.181	China	26.561
7	Egypt	0.747		
8	Indonesia	3.025		
9	Iran	2.383		
10	Israel	0.954		

1	2	3	4	5
11	Kenya	0.449		
12	Korea	2.648		
13	Kuwait	2.520		
14	Malaysia	2.066		
15	Mexico	0.580		
16	Vietnam	0.807		
17	Nigeria	2.490		
18	Pakistan	0.357		
19	Philippines	0.238		
20	Qatar	1.893		
21	Russia	0.973		
22	Saudi Arabia	5.511		
23	Singapore	3.375		
24	South Africa	2.079		
25	Sri Lanka	0.735		
26	Sweden	0.401		
27	Switzerland	4.803		
28	Thailand	1.284		
29	Turkey	0.689		
30	UAE	11.443		
31	China	10.844		
32	Hong Kong	3.411		
33	Euro	12.693		
34	Japan	2.716		
35	UK	2.363		
36	USA	8.801		

Statement-II*Indices of Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) of
Indian Rupee: Trade Based*

Year / Month	6-Currency	6-Currency	36-Currency
	Base: 2004-05 (April- March) =100	Base: 2010-11 (April-March) =100	Base: 2004-05 (April-March) =100
2004-05	100.0	87.1	100.0
2005-06	105.2	91.5	103.1
2006-07	104.3	90.8	101.2
2007-08	112.8	98.1	108.5
2008-09	102.3	89.1	98.1
2009-10	102.0	88.7	95.7
2010-11	114.9	100.0	103.9
2011-12	111.9	97.4	101.4
2012-13	105.5	91.8	94.6
2013 July*	96.9	84.4	87.8

* Provisional

Note: Six currency REER Index is calculated for two base periods, a fixed base and a moving base.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, my first supplementary is on the sliding value of the rupee. Sir, we all know that the revenue projection of the Government was on the presumption of 6.5 per cent growth rate of GDP and we are well aware that the GDP is struggling at around five per cent. Then, with the slide of the value of the rupee, the import bills for oil, fertilisers and other essential commodities have drastically gone up. On top of it, now, the Government has brought forward the Food Security Bill which will put another burden of Rs. 1,30,000 crores on the exchequer. I don't need to be a qualified economist to understand that this will further increase the gap in CAD. Now, Sir, one important point which we are missing is that the value of the rupee, or the value of the currency of any nation, is not only a figure, but it is also the nation's pride and the nation's pride under this Government has been bruised many a time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I am coming to my question. My specific question is: Can the hon. Minister assure us or at least share with us his projections that where will this slide stop? 70 पर रुकेगा, 75 पर रुकेगा या सेंचुरी मारेगा because he is the only person who can tell us that, he is the only person who knows what measures he is taking on this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me answer that within the scope of this question. This question is about Real Effective Exchange Rate and how it's calculated. I have given the numbers. From the numbers that I have given, it is quite clear that the exchange rate was remarkably stable between August, 2012 and May, 2013. Since May, 2013, especially after May 22, 2013, the rupee has come under pressure. All currencies of all emerging markets have come under pressure. The reasons are well known. We could have a structured debate on that and we could exchange views on that. But, at the moment, we believe that the value of the rupee has overshoot its true value and that is shown in the REER. The REER is not a very exact measure. But, that is a measure adopted by many countries of the world and we have adopted this measure for many, many years. The rupee has overshoot its value. The difference between what the REER indicates and what is the exchange rate on any given day is the difference between the true fundamentals of the economy and the perception of the economy. We can correct perceptions only by taking medium and long-term measures. We have to be patient. We have to be firm. We have to be clear-headed and we have to do the things that we have to do in order to strengthen the fundamentals of the economy. I cannot say whether the rupee will appreciate or whether the rupee will depreciate in any given period. In fact, I know of nobody who can say that. If you look at the numbers, the rupee appreciated sharply in October, 2012. It appreciated sharply in February, 2013. It has come under pressure since May, 2013 and the reasons are known to everybody. But, I am confident that the rupee will find its true and appropriate level. We have also to take note of the fact that our inflation is high and our Current Account Deficit has indeed caused concern among investors and analysts. While we have carried conviction about our capacity to contain the fiscal deficit over a period of time, we have to still communicate our policies on the Current Account Deficit and inflation. Once this communication takes effect and confidence grows in the economy, I am sure the REER will reflect the true value of the rupee.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I had raised this issue earlier also in the House. In my opinion, one of the major malaises of the Current Account Deficit is that the manufacturing sector contributes only 16 per cent to the GDP of our economy, whereas a country like China contributes 32 per cent. My specific question is: Is the Government doing anything specific to increase the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the GDP?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the service sector accounts for about 57 per cent of the GDP, agriculture about 16 or 17 per cent of the GDP and the remainder is the industry sector. Out of that manufacturing sector is an important component.

Soon after I returned to this Ministry, I had identified projects which are stalled. These are infrastructure projects, as well as, manufacturing projects, steel aluminum and power. Now, we have taken a number of steps to unblock these projects and get them going. For example, yesterday, the CCI looked at three sets of projects ... 18 projects in the power sector where FSAs will be signed by the 31st August, if there is a slippage, 6th September; 9 projects clearances are in place; and in nine of the projects we have given case-by-case clearances. We are doing our best to restart the Investment cycle. Once the investment cycle picks up, the manufacturing picks up, I am sure that will have a positive impact upon the economy and in particular on the Current Account Deficit.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I think, while appreciating the policy stance that the Reserve Bank of India is not targeting any particular exchange rate which I think would be quite deleterious to the economy.

I also take note of the last sentence of the paragraph 2 of the hon. Finance Minister's reply that one of the parameters while calculating the NEER is a relative price and, therefore, the dichotomy between the Real Effective Exchange Rate and the nominal exchange rate is the correction for the embedded inflation.

The question which I wish to pose to the Finance Minister is: Will the Government be conscious of the fact and in what manner on the need to calibrate a balance between the compulsions of targeting inflation and exchange rate, and the compulsions of ensuring that the growth momentum does not in any way slack?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, my good friend, Shri N.K. Singh is alluding to the impossible trinity. It is a well known rule of economics that nobody can deal with that impossible trinity. You can't chase three targets at the same time. But every Central Bank hopes to do that. Every Finance Minister reposes his faith in the Central Bank. The point is this debate about Inflation and growth is a misplaced debate. In a developing country there will be, and perhaps, there must be some degree of inflation within tolerable limits. But a larger goal must be growth and maximising employment. This is what I said in the Rajya Sabha about a week ago. While I entirely endorse that the Central Bank's primary goal must be price stability, what is price stability; and how do you define price stability must be done in the context of growth and employment. This is what we tried to communicate to the RBI. This is what every Finance Minister tries to communicate to the Governor of the Central Bank. We hope that working together we can strike a balance but what the balance will be and where it will be struck depends upon the perception of the individual.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, today is the day of thanks-giving to the Ministers; and Ministers to Members. I wish to thank the hon. Finance Minister that a very loaded question has been very intelligently replied which seeks to conceal more than it reveals. What is the substance of the question? The substance of the question is sliding rupee. You call it nominal index rate, or, real index rate, or, whatever it is, it is sliding. The Finance Minister has just now responded to external factors.

Mr. Minister, my query is very straight. Do you attribute some domestic factors for the sliding of Indian rupee? If there are, what are these? One of your replies itself says that of inflation. Here what I am amazed to see is that in the Indian context you are going for the Wholesale Price Index, but when you go for foreign measurement, you go in for the Consumer Price Index. Why should it not be in the Indian context? I will be very grateful if you can outline the domestic factors for the sliding rupee in India.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the substance of the question is to elicit information about how REER is calculated and how the weights are assigned. The question sought this information and that information has been given. I don't think the question is a loaded question. The question is a

straightforward question. I believe I gave a straightforward answer. To call that straightforward answer an intelligent answer, I take it as a compliment. I did say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nevertheless a compliment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I did say that there are not only external factors, there are domestic factors also. How can any one ignore the domestic factors? There are domestic factors. On the 22nd of August, I made a statement and then the RBI Governor followed it up with a Media briefing. We recognise what are the domestic factors. One of the domestic factors is that we allowed the fiscal deficit to be breached and we allowed the current account deficit to swell because of certain decisions that we took during the period 2009-11. It brought us growth. It stabilized the economy. We staved off the very serious consequences of the 2008 collapse in the US economy, but it cost us in terms of fiscal deficit and current account deficit. We have taken steps to correct the fiscal deficit. We are now on the path of fiscal consolidation following the Dr. Kelkar Report. I have categorically said that the new fiscal deficit targets are red lines which we will not breach. In the meanwhile, the current account deficit has indeed become a problem. We can discuss this. We did discuss this a few days ago. We spend more dollars than we earn. I am using the word 'dollar' as shorthand for foreign exchange. We earn 'x' amount of foreign exchange, we spend 'y' amount of foreign exchange largely for essential imports like oil. Therefore, that difference between what we spend as dollars and what we earn as dollars must be filled. That is the current account deficit. We are taking steps to contain the current account deficit. We have some of the best advisors, the best economic minds in the world. Nobody can question their competence. And based on their advice, I did say on the 22nd of August that we will contain the current account deficit to below 70 billion dollars in the current year. Last year, we fully financed the current account deficit. We added 3.8 billion dollars to the reserve. So, why doubt our capacity to contain the current account deficit at 70 billion dollars or below? And why doubt our capacity to fully finance it? Picture will be available in the month of March. But that does not mean there are no other challenges. Inflation is a challenge. What is happening in the world economy has its consequences on the domestic economy. Export growth was very sluggish in the first three months. That is a challenge. But in July, the export

growth has picked up. Import of gold is a challenge. I am not putting any value judgement on anyone who wants to import gold. It was a challenge in the months of April and May. To some extent, that has been contained. These challenges will be there, but we must have the courage, the patience and the clear headedness to meet every challenge as we face it. I am confident, with your cooperation, with your support, with this House's support, we can meet the challenges.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the exchange rate is, currently, more than Rs.65. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I must say that in relation to Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index, which are the critical aspects of inflation, the Finance Minister did not respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member put his supplementary.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: And, with that, the nation is looking towards its exigencies wherein this august House is focusing on the Real Effective Exchange Rate and its subsequent factors and parameters. Here, the hon. Minister has mentioned about fiscal consolidation, and he was also mentioning earlier about the prices of gold and its influence on the economy. Since the Consumer Price Index is having the proxy for prices, while arriving at the Real Effective Exchange Rate, what is our effort to face the currency and its weightage all across the globe?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not quite sure what the thrust of the supplementary is. The NEER and the REER are constructed based on well-established criteria. This is not something which I introduced. This has been there for many, many years. Therefore, in terms of comparison, the *comparata* was based on the same principle and the New Index, which is published every month, is based on the same principle. Therefore, for purposes of comparison, there is no problem in comparing the REER of this month with the REER of the last month or the REER twelve months ago.

Now, coming back to CPI and WPI, which is a part of the hon. Member's supplementary and a part of the supplementary put by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, we have not one CPI, but we have many Consumer Price Indices in this country.

So, we cannot take any one Consumer Price Index. There is one Wholesale Price Index, but there are multiple Consumer Price Indices. That is the first reason. The second reason is that the Indian retail market is not an efficient market because we have a large number of inter-State barriers, infrastructure bottlenecks, logistical shortcomings, etc. So, it is not an efficient market where the same retail price is reflected in different parts of the country. Take sugar or wheat, for example. I look at the numbers virtually every week and, sometimes, more frequently. The retail prices of these commodities vary widely between city and city. Therefore, for many, many years, for the purposes of constructing REER, we take the WPI, which is one index, and which is, broadly, reflective of the wholesale prices throughout the country. Now, if you think, it should be revisited, we can. I can ask the RBI to revisit it. But this is the practice that has been followed for many, many years. In other countries, the Consumer Price Index is one index and it is very efficiently constructed because the markets are far more efficient and far more integrated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make.

**WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION
FROM PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have with us, seated in the special box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Papua New Guinea, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency, Mr. Theodore Zurenuoc, Speaker of the Parliament of Papua New Guinea.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the Leader and other Members of the Delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between Papua New Guinea and India. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Papua New Guinea.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Loan waiver to farmers under various schemes**

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

- (a) whether Government has been providing loan waiver to farmers under various schemes;
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes; and
- (c) the details of the amount distributed, farmers benefited from the schemes, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Loan waiver to farmers was provided by the Central Government under Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS) 2008. Under the Scheme, direct agricultural loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Local Area Banks, Cooperative Credit Institutions and Regional Rural Banks between 1st April, 1997 to 31st March, 2007 to farmers, which were overdue as on 31st December, 2007 and remained unpaid up to 29th February, 2008 were eligible for Debt Waiver/Debt Relief. While 'Small and Marginal Farmers' were entitled to cent percent Debt Waiver, 'Other Farmers' were given a rebate of 25 percent of eligible amount, subject to the condition that the farmer pays the balance of 75 per cent. As many as, 3.73 crore farmers have been benefitted to the extent of Rs. 52,259.86 crore. The State-wise/Bank-wise details of implementation of the Scheme are given in Statement-I.

Statement-I*A. Statement of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief GR Claims released to RRBs and Position as on 30 November, 2012***Co-operative Banks under ADWDRS-2008**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Bank	Debt Waiver		DW GRM	
		No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amounts
1	2	3	4	5	6
Consolidated Position					
	SCBs	11093965	1555282.8	107271	6399.07
	SLDBs	1688577	337409.45	24238	5087.52
	RRBs	3361766	603006.42	12470	2632.77
	TOTAL	16144308	2495698.7	143979	14119.36
1	Andaman and Nicobar				
	SCB	715	80.38	0	0
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	715	80.38	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh				
	SCB	2487188	346050.26	228	82.08
	SLDB (No LDB in AP)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs	535066	100825.4	51	6.49
	SUB TOTAL	3022254	446875.66	279	88.57
3	Arunachal Pradesh				
	SCB	11320	237.05	0	0
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs	1013	235.12	37	17.27
	SUB TOTAL	12333	472.17	37	17.27

Statement-I**A. Statement of Debt Waiver and Debt Relief GR Claims released to RRBs and Position as on 30 November, 2012**

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Debt Relief		DR GRM		TOTAL	
No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount	No. of A/cs	Amount
7	8	9	10	11	12
1769262	265083.19	11084	1465.23	12981582	1828230.2
254730	41813.16	221	27.07	1967766	384337.2
500884	91381.85	2340	345.32	3877460	697366.36
2524876	398278.2	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8
0	0			715	80.38
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
0	0	0	0	715	80.38
261681	32081.44			2749097	378213.77
0	0			0	0
107532	19645.26			642649	120477.15
369213	51726.7	0	0	3391746	498690.92
29	5.34			11349	242.39
0	0			0	0
0	0			1050	252.39
29	5.34	0	0	12399	494.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Assam				
	SCB	13576	867.86	0	0
	SLDB	95	48.38	0	0
	RRBs	72253	8188.57	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	85924	9104.81	0	0
5	Bihar				
	SCB	317028	33783.51	4673	624.48
	SLDB	15583	3458.8	0	0
	RRBs	449669	77650.95	5	80.61
	SUB TOTAL	782280	114893.26	4678	705.09
6	Delhi				
	SCB	453	254.55	0	0
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	453	254.55	0	0
7	Goa				
	SCB	2907	478.32	1	0.14
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	2907	478.32	1	0.14
8	Gujarat				
	SCB	314519	77986.41	0	20.7
	SLDB	9941	4680.91	0	0
	RRBs	28709	4772.67	8	7.15
	SUB TOTAL	353169	87439.99	8	27.85

7	8	9	10	11	12
19	5.36			13595	873.22
13	2.68			108	51.06
681	66.81			72934	8255.38
713	74.85	0	0	86637	9179.66
0	0	0	0	321701	34407.99
324	202.13	0	0	15907	3660.93
14701	2344.2	2228	325.3	466603	80401.06
15025	2546.33	2228	325.3	804211	118469.98
100	47.61			553	302.16
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
100	47.61			553	302.16
131	18.25			3039	496.71
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
131	18.25			3039	496.71
128148	29872.08			442667	107879.18
0	3081.29			9941	7762.2
10425	2062.43			39142	6842.25
138573	35015.8			491750	122483.63

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Haryana				
	SCB	261229	82961.04	164	43.63
	SLDB	49316	19502.66	19	102.69
	RRBs	18991	6875.07	28	17.05
	SUB TOTAL	329536	109338.77	211	163.37
10	Himachal Pradesh				
	SCB (Including 1195 PAC)	113836	16689.9	64	20.64
	SLDB	10986	3897.64	0	0
	RRBs	8294	1594.96	1	0.46
	SUB TOTAL	133116	22182.5	65	21.1
11	Jammu and Kashmir				
	SCB	17929	274271	0	0
	SLDB	576	443.55	0	0
	RRBs	5414	1054.91	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	23919	4241.17	0	0
12	Jharkhand				
	SCB	36736	4930.3	0	0
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs	168733	14018.35	52	2.26
	SUB TOTAL	205469	18948.65	52	2.26
13	Karnataka				
	SCB	164964	30715.88	9998	3447.25
	SLDB	77456	9057.36	501	19.52
	RRBs	239423	67485.87	240	82.79
	SUB TOTAL	481843	107259.11	10739	3549.56

7	8	9	10	11	12
91582	16180.97			352975	99185.64
10101	2056.3			59436	21661.65
7423	2402.53			26442	9294.65
109106	20639.8			438853	130141.94
567	123.98			114467	16834.52
1060	224.76			12046	4122.4
133	18.37			8428	1613.79
1760	367.11			134941	22570.71
0	0			17929	2742.71
72	19.68			648	463.23
0	0			5414	1054.91
72	19.68			23991	4260.85
0	0			36736	4930.3
0	0			0	0
2680	215.03			171465	14235.64
2680	215.03			208201	19165.94
20005	2441.31			194967	36604.44
25780	3000.82			103737	12077.7
135125	24077.86			374788	91646.52
180910	29519.99			673492	140328.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Kerala				
	SCB	524753	91659.17	73576	448.5
	SLDB	126723	18196.36	0	0
	RRBs	126650	36136.69	17	10.86
	SUB TOTAL	778126	145992.21	73593	459.36
15	Madhya Pradesh				
	SCB	870103	100567.04	0	0
	SLDB	115394	33233.21	1103	585.87
	RRBs	77188	16185.87	1517	383.23
	SUB TOTAL	1062685	149986.12	2620	969.1
16	Chhattisgarh				
	SCB	270165	18244.78	1463	0
	SLDB	10226	1869.04	582	79.13
	RRBs	52147	6843.52	2	0.43
	SUB TOTAL	332538	26957.34	2047	79.56
17	Maharashtra				
	SCB	2197706	374925.99	1492	398.77
	SLDB	98687	29230.36	0	9.3
	RRBs	72044	12010.33	455	78.36
	SUB TOTAL	2368437	416166.67	1947	486.43
18	Manipur				
	SCB	41210	2019.53	0	0
	SLDB	30	21.2	23	15.17
	RRBs	16780	221.8	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	58020	2262.53	23	15.17

7	8	9	10	11	12
2347	667.72			600676	92775.39
3640	594.16			130363	18790.52
1130	289.06			127797	36436.61
7117	1550.94			858836	148002.51
158037	18160.02			1028140	118727.06
43311	6655.71			159808	40474.79
41084	7652.06			119789	24221.16
242432	32467.79			1307737	183423.01
93812	8752.02	0	0	365440	26996.8
4869	924.62	221	27.07	15898	2899.86
9718	1667.98	2	0.54	61869	8512.47
108399	11344.62	223	27.61	443207	38409.13
647072	109272.27			2846270	484597.02
37834	4403.61			136521	33643.32
38597	7218.14			111096	19306.83
723503	120894.07			3093887	537547.17
105	4.12			41315	2023.65
2	0.58			55	36.95
32	7.24			16812	229.04
139	11.94			58182	2289.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Meghalaya				
	SCB	4855	500.08	0	0
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs	5673	8434	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	10528	1343.48	0	0
20	Mizoram				
	SCB	1552	439.44	0	0
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs	5510	1358.04	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	7062	1797.48	0	0
21	Nagaland				
	SCB	10813	1072.94	0	0
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs	1091	191.68	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	11904	1264.62	0	0
22	Pondicherry				
	SCB	6713	1344.09	0	0
	SLDB	303	172.12	0	0
	RRBs	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	7016	1516.21	0	0
23	Orissa				
	SCB	1035686	126079.47	186	125.99
	SLDB	92130	13458.13	3583	711.98
	RRBs	325836	405363	6544	815.41
	SUB TOTAL	1453652	180073.9	10313	1653.38

7	8	9	10	11	12
20	3.61			4875	503.69
0	0			0	0
5	0 16			5678	843.56
25	3.77			10553	1347.25
0	0			1552	439.44
0	0			0	0
310	7.98			5820	1366.02
310	7.98			7372	1805.46
0	0			10813	1072.94
0	0			0	0
5	1.93			1096	193.61
5	1.93			11909	1266.55
129	13.13			6842	1357.22
0	0			303	172.12
0	0			0	0
129	13.13			7145	1529.34
14798	1728.74	11084	1465.23	1061754	129399.43
1834	229.71			97547	14399.82
14736	2308.37			347116	43660.08
31368	4266.82	11084	1465.23	1506417	187459.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Punjab				
	SCB	89934	24117.83	1	0.56
	SLDB	26313	12498.19	0	0
	RRBs	6	2260.06	5	5.82
	SUB TOTAL	116253	38876.08	6	6.38
25	Rajasthan				
	SCB	378957	57040.73	1182	205.62
	SLDB	109768	29056.18	1429	434.71
	RRBs	113816	24465.79	109	39.75
	SUB TOTAL	602541	110562.7	2720	680.08
26	Tamil Nadu				
	SCB	90264	12538.1	3	0.79
	SLDB	0	0	0	0
	RRBs	41991	6345.39	6	0.64
	SUB TOTAL	132255	18883.49	9	1.43
27	Sikkim				
	SCB	529	82.69	0	0
	SLDB (No LDB)	0	0	0	0
	RRBs (No RRB)	0	0	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	529	82.69	0	0
28	Tripura				
	SCB	18553	3199.21	0	25.12
	SLDB	987	250.4	0	0
	RRBs	7280	638.66	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	26820	4088.27	0	25.12

7	8	9	10	11	12
12932	2007.01			102867	26125.4
25249	4497.05			51562	16995.24
2564	728.85			2575	2994.73
40745	7232.91			157004	46115.37
284565	37973.32	0	0	664704	95219.67
54413	9809.18	0	0	165610	39300.07
39930	7918.71	1	0.2	153856	32424 45
378908	55701.21	1	0.2	984170	166944.19
13442	1806.07			103709	14344.96
0	0			0	0
5641	916.11			47638	7262.14
19083	2722.18			151347	21607.1
7	1.5			536	84.19
0	0			0	0
0	0			0	0
7	1.5			536	84.19
0	0			18553	3224.33
5	0.58			992	250.96
24	2.34			7304	641
29	2.92			26849	4116.31

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Total Accs	Total Debt Waiver paid Rs.
1	2	3	4
Public Sector Banks			
Bank-wise Data ADWDRS 2008			
1	State Bank of India	2429.25	53,29,44,10,382.05
2	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	1986.66	4,16,30,93,370.25
3	State Bank of Hyderabad	293.82	5,44,29,78,988.00

7	8	9	10	11	12
37684	3622.92	0	0	1107399	83183.73
46079	6090.92	0	0	957983	158427.39
67165	11632.19	109	19.28	915004	170254.61
150928	21346.03	109	19.28	2980386	411865.73
1661	198.98			73746	7137.24
0	0			0	0
725	96.93			10515	1370.64
2386	295.91			84261	8507.88
389	95.42			682601	58224.67
144	19.33			49301	9146.97
518	101.31			134580	13575.67
1051	216.06			866482	80947.31
2524876	398278.19	13645	1837.62	18826808	2909933.8

B. Reimbursement by Government of India under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008

(No. of accounts in thousands and amounts in Rs. actuals)

Total Accs	Total Debt Relief paid Rs.	Total Refunds	Net pd DW+DR pd
5	6	7	8
714.70	14,76,86,52,783.05	0.00	68,06,30,63,165.10
109.50	2,61,42,56,324.50	0.00	6,77,73,49,694.75
84.67	1,69,25,86,220.00	0.00	7,13,55,65,208.00

1	2	3	4
4	State Bank of Indore	307.93	1,61,47,16,193.95
5	State Bank of Mysore	750.90	2,43,54,88,153.00
6	State Bank of Patiala	38.29	1,43,43,54,715.70
7	State Bank of Travancore	118.76	3,27,91,88,533.00
8	Allahabad Bank	428.50	10,44,26,60,746.95
9	Andhra Bank	397.84	7,47,00,13,355.00
10	Bank of Baroda	554.03	5,06,03,67,844.00
11	Bank of India	339.92	6,39,21,85,943.78
12	Bank of Maharashtra	86.58	2,19,28,06,730.75
13	Canara Bank	1148.58	12,63,06,60,238.25
14	Central Bank of India	449.98	9,83,39,08,201.00
15	Corporation Bank	42.76	1,14,58,67,302.00
16	Dena Bank	54.55	77,17,48,896.00
17	IDBI Bank	11.27	27,32,13,581.00
18	Indian Bank	582.87	4,60,28,70,616.00
19	Indian Overseas Bank	2265.00	5,83,29,73,187.00
20	Oriental Bank of Commerce	98.30	3,70,22,40,045.00
21	Punjab National Bank	339.40	11,47,27,84,863.00
22	Punjab and Sind Bank	15.38	47,73,77,955.00
23	Syndicate Bank	293.25	7,37,05,39,664.15
24	Union Bank of India	275.94	7,38,86,44,112.25
25	United Bank of India	144.94	2,11,19,44,545.00
26	UCO Bank	252.35	5,37,71,02,680.00
27	Vijaya Bank	47.96	1,47,96,40,196.25
TOTAL		13755.01	1,77,69,37,81,038.33
Private Sector Banks			
1	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	17.10	5,31,20,868.00
2	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1.55	2,59,64,879.99
3	City Union Bank Ltd.	5.61	9,75,82,109.65

5	6	7	8
52.64	1,16,66,45,754.82	0.00	2,78,13,61,948.77
27.06	76,12,16,165.00	0.00	3,19,67,04,318.00
34.04	65,86,90,164.85	0.00	2,09,30,44,880.55
6.21	15,18,19,223.00	0.00	3,43,10,07,756.00
89.44	1,92,78,55,766.10	0.00	12,37,05,16,513.05
78.45	1,51,81,20,961.75	0.00	8,98,81,34,316.75
64.84	1,33,38,75,904.00	9,22,699.00	6,39,33,21,049.00
71.71	1,62,51,03,267.00	0.00	8,01,72,89,210.78
39.32	82,00,85,639.00	0.00	3,01,28,92,369.75
69.79	1,75,22,31,280.48	0.00	14,38,28,91,518.73
87.21	2,01,94,75,756.00	0.00	11,85,33,83,957.00
13.95	34,88,53,971.00	0.00	1,49,47,21,273.00
18.31	46,54,24,050.00	27,77,376.00	1,23,43,95,570.00
4.11	8,22,43,008.20	3,06,050.00	35,51,50,539.20
30.42	64,31,71,482.00	0.00	5,24,60,42,098.00
50.17	92,08,39,088.00	0.00	6,75,38,12,275.00
64.65	94,31,33,363.65	0.00	4,64,53,73,408.65
98.04	2,79,57,82,863.70	2,67,29,431.27	14,24,18,38,295.43
5.71	16,46,43,567.00	0.00	64,20,21,522.00
84.66	1,82,32,28,324.75	0.00	9,19,37,67,988.90
57.89	1,44,04,54,659.85	0.00	8,82,90,98,772.10
1857.17	3,15,92,592.00	0.00	2,14,35,37,137.00
24.24	53,96,56,042.69	0.00	5,91,67,58,722.69
15.24	40,39,17,320.00	50,43,443.21	1,87,85,14,073.04
3854.11	43,41,35,55,542.39	3,57,78,999.48	2,21,07,15,57,581.24
0.69	1,26,32,315.00	93521.00	6,56,59,662.00
45.00	19,85,325.00	0.00	2,79,50,204.99
0.69	1,46,01,177.50	0.00	11,21,83,287.15

1	2	3	4
4	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2.15	4,35,54,034.28
5	Federal Bank Ltd.	18.77	1,05,71,41,431.00
6	HDFC Bank Ltd.	0.43	2,91,73,542.00
7	ICICI Bank Ltd.	672.03	2,54,95,61,028.45
8	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	9.03	23,21,27,161.15
9	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	16.60	34,74,91,744.89
10	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	0.18	50,53,294.99
11	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	9.48	17,58,99,020.00
12	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.99	2,62,51,110.00
13	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1.10	2,99,62,591.00
14	South Indian Bank Ltd.	4.90	9,52,48,747.99
15	Tamilnad Merc Bank Ltd.	4.18	6,86,30,891.00
16	Axis Bank Ltd.	6.75	48,12,39,173.35
17	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	14.74	38,73,35,658.00
18	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	8.25	20,59,60,974.00
TOTAL		793.85	5,91,12,98,259.74
Local Area Banks			
1	Subhadra Local Area Bank	0.04	10,73,666.00
2	Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.11	17,37,035.77
3	Krishna Bhima Samruddhi	2.08	93,30,193.77
4	Capital Local Area Bank Ltd.	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		2.23	1,21,40,895.54
Urban Coop. Banks		83.75	3,52,24,54,853.33
Scheduled Commercial Banks			
			1,87,13,96,75,046.94

5	6	7	8
0.06	17,29,584.83	0.00	4,52,83,619.11
2.56	20,35,24,215.00	0.00	1,26,06,65,646.00
0.89	4,11,33,578.00	0.00	7,03,07,120.00
16.20	21,35,93,478.90	20000.00	2,76,31,34,507.35
3.81	10,78,26,606.88	0.00	33,99,53,768.03
247	2,41,87,515.85	10952985.65	36,07,26,275.09
0.06	8,92,168.00	0.00	59,45,462.99
2.38	3,70,59,058.00	0.00	21,29,58,078.00
0.69	70,30,092.00	246647.00	3,30,34,555.00
0.00	1,07,15,931.00	0.00	4,06,78,522.00
0.39	1,11,51,282.00	0.00	10,64,00,029.99
2.09	2,97,39,481.00	706908.99	9,76,63,463.01
7.05	21,03,39,142.05	302035.92	69,12,76,279.48
6.29	14,79,68,762.45	24422.00	53,52,79,998.45
0.44	1,48,08,204.80	0.00	22,07,69,178.80
91.75	1,09,09,17,918.26	12346520.56	6,98,98,69,657
0.01	4,62,368.00	154963.00	13,81,071.00
0.01	1,90,433.00	0	19,27,468.77
0.03	2,98,597.00	0	96,28,790.77
0.05	52,49,942.00	0.00	52,49,942.00
0.11	62,01,340.00	1,54,963.00	1,81,87,272.54
11.09	185749591.50	18,25,59,931.44	3,52,56,44,513.39
	44,69,64,24,392.15	23,08,40,414.48	2,31,60,52,59,024.61

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि क्या सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत किसानों के ऋण माफ कर रही है? मैंने बड़ा साफ प्रश्न पूछा था और यह कहा था कि पिछले तीन साल का ब्योरा दे दें। आपने 2007 का ब्योरा दे दिया है, जबकि हमने तो 2010 के बाद का ब्योरा मांगा था। अगर इसे नहीं करना है, तो आप लिख देते कि हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे भय है, इस समय बैंक का एनपीए 4 परसेंट हो गया है, जबकि इसे एक परसेंट होना चाहिए। उस एनपीए में 60 परसेंट वे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने 10 लाख रुपए से कम का कर्ज लिया है, यानी छात्र और किसान हैं। वे लोग कर्ज इसलिए नहीं चुका पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि ब्याज की दर बहुत है और उनकी आमदनी उतनी नहीं है, जिससे एनपीए बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नौकरी भी नहीं मिल रही है, यह भी है। डॉलर का रेट गिर रहा है। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय किसानों और छात्रों पर बैंकों के कितने रुपए बकाया हैं? यह सत्य है कि उद्योगपति बीआईएफआर से रोक लगवा लेते हैं, तमाम अदालतों से उनके लिए तमाम तरीके हैं, लेकिन किसानों और छात्रों के लिए कोई ऐसा बोर्ड नहीं है, जहां अगर वे रुपए नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, तो अपील कर सकें। उनके लिए सीधे तहसील से आरसी कट जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि किसानों और छात्रों पर जो रुपए बकाया हैं, उनको न दिए जाने के लिए क्या आप पहले कोई बोर्ड गठित करेंगे, जहां वे भी अपनी बात कह सकें और उसके बाद उसकी वसूली की जाए?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would respectfully submit that we remain within the question. The question is about loan waiver that was provided to farmers, the details of the schemes and the amount distributed. The only loan waiver we did was in the year 2008-09, and that has been given. Subsequently, there has been no loan waiver. So, there is really no loan waiver scheme subsequent to that. On that loan waiver scheme, my colleague, in the written reply, has given all the details and I don't think we should convert this question into talking about NPAs of banks or about educational loans. On the loan waiver, we have done our homework and my colleague and I will answer to the best of our ability every question on the loan waiver. Any other question we will answer, but you have to put a separate question. We can't carry all the data.

श्री सभापति: आप पहले सुन लीजिए। देखिए, Nareshji, read your question and then frame your supplementaries.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं आपसे एग्री करता हूं, आप मेरा क्वेश्चन पढ़ लीजिए। मेरा क्वेश्चन यह है, "क्या सरकार विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किसानों के ऋण माफ कर रही है; यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है; और विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वितरित धनराशि तथा इनसे लाभान्वित हुए किसानों का राज्य-वार ब्योरा क्या है?" सरकार ने 2007-08 का ब्योरा दे दिया, जबकि हमने तो इसे मांगा ही नहीं था। हमने तो

उनसे यह नहीं कहा कि 2007-08 का ब्यौरा दीजिए। अगर आप विगत तीन वर्षों का ब्यौरा लेंगे, तो यह 2010 से होगा। इनको सीधे यह कह देना चाहिए कि हमारी कोई नीति नहीं है, कोई बकाया नहीं है। जब आपने 2007-08 का ब्यौरा दिया, तो फिर हमारा प्रश्न ऑटोमेटिकली बन गया। अगर ये 2007-08 का ब्यौरा नहीं देते, तो मैं इन चीजों को नहीं कहता, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने खुद इसका उत्तर दिया है। चूंकि यह सदन की कार्यवाही का हिस्सा है, इसलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न पूछा। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे फिर प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ, इस समय सरकार फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल लाई है, तो किसानों और छात्रों पर बकाए को देखते हुए, जैसा मैंने कहा कि एनपीए अकाउंट का 60 परसेंट बकाया किसानों और छात्रों पर है, किसान और छात्र कर्ज नहीं चुका पा रहे हैं, कई लोग आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं दो चीजें आपसे पूछता हूँ कि उन पर जो भी बकाया है, क्या आप उसका पूरा ब्याज माफ करने की घोषणा करेंगे, जिससे वे अपना एनपीए अकाउंट का बकाया दे सकें? अगर आप पूरा ब्याज माफ नहीं कर सकते, तो क्या आप उसको घटा कर 3 या 4 परसेंट करने की घोषणा करेंगे? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: सर, लोन वेवर भारत सरकार की एक स्कीम थी, जिसके तहत ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम तो वह पूछ ही नहीं रहे हैं।

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not accuse the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं चेयर पर आरोप नहीं लगाता हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and listen to the answer.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं लोन वेवर की बात ही नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं तो मौजूदा स्थिति की बात कर रहा हूँ। आप मुझे मौजूदा स्थिति का जवाब दे दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, your question is headed, 'Loan waiver to farmers.'

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मेरा प्रश्न 2007-08 के बारे में नहीं है, मैंने विगत तीन सालों का ब्यौरा पूछा है।

श्री सभापति: अगर इसके जवाब में कोई कमी है, तो आप उसको उठाइए।

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: सर, लोन वेवर तो एक ही था। हमारी सरकार ने किसानों के हित के लिए सब्वेन्स भी दिए हैं। हमारी सब्वेंशन स्कीम 2006-07 में चली, जिसके अंतर्गत

हम किसानों को 7% पर लोन दे रहे हैं। इसके बाद 2009-10 में 1% सब्सिडी दिया गया, फिर 2010-11 में भी 1% सब्सिडी दिया गया, उसके बाद अगले साल फिर सब्सिडी दिया गया। इस प्रकार आज किसानों को हम वेवर नहीं, उनके लोन पर सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। जो किसान 3% समय पर चुका देता है, उसको 3% सब्सिडी के रूप में भारत सरकार देती है और 4% किसान स्वयं देता है। इस प्रकार हमारी यह स्कीम चल रही है। समय-समय पर भारत सरकार ने किसानों के लिए और ज्यादा पैसा आरक्षित किया है। इस साल के बजट में 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये ईयरमार्क किए गए हैं, ताकि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दिया जा सके।

इसके साथ इन्होंने छात्रों के बारे में पूछा है, हमारी सरकार ने स्टुडेंट्स के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question is not on students.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, फार्म लोन वेवर के बारे में इनका जो उत्तर है, उसी पर मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। लोन वेवर स्कीम के तीन पहलू सामने आए। किसानों को ऋण माफी हुई, that is first. दूसरा, जिनको लाभ नहीं मिलना चाहिए था, ऐसे किसानों को लाभ नहीं मिला है। अब यह सारी रिपोर्ट आ गई है। सरकार ने उस पर 30 जून तक एक इन्स्पेक्शन भी पूरा किया है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या 30 जून तक सभी बैंकों में यह इन्स्पेक्शन पूरा हो गया है? एक तो आरबीआई इन्स्पेक्शन कर रही थी और दूसरा नाबार्ड कर रहा था। ऐसे कितने लोग पाए गए और कितना एमाउंट पाया गया, तो जिन किसानों को मिलाना चाहिए था, उनको नहीं मिला? अब आप उस एमाउंट को उन किसानों को कैसे देंगे?

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन किसानों को इसका बेंनिफिट नहीं मिलना चाहिए था और उनको मिला है, उनसे पैसा वापस लेने के लिए क्या काम किया जा रहा है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, in a scheme of the scale and magnitude that is implemented, there will be, naturally, some errors of inclusion and some errors of exclusion. In fact, I candidly admitted when last time this question came. Given the scale of the scheme and the fact that it was implemented in over 100,000 branches of this country, there will be some errors of inclusion and exclusion. But, we are not defending any of those errors. We have taken corrective action.

The RBI had 1.85 crore beneficiary accounts to be inspected. It has verified 1.76 crore accounts and found only 56,322 cases of errors, involving an amount of Rs. 98.97 crores. Every account has been verified.

The NABARD had to verify 1.88 crore accounts. It has completed 1.72 crore accounts. It has found irregularities in 2,80,194 accounts, involving Rs. 131.70 crores. So, together, they have done the bulk of the accounts. The work is going on. Total irregularities observed and the sum of the two is 3,36,516, involving Rs. 230 crores. These are the irregularities. Action is being taken. I have got a list of disciplinary action, recovery action, action against auditors, criminal cases and all that is there. Action is being taken. Nobody will be spared. Nobody is being defended for the mistakes. But the mistakes are extremely small in a scheme of this scale.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, my question has not been answered.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let us take the next question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I asked: How are you going to compensate the farmers who are eligible for loan waiver and not included. That is the question I asked. And, what you will about those who have unduly benefited. That is my question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is all answered. I did say that there will be some errors of exclusion in a scheme of this scale and magnitude.

With regard to the cases relating to farmers, the banks have been told to take a sympathetic view as to what can be done now. In a scheme of this scale involving 3.73 crore accounts, there will be some errors of exclusion. I am not sorry for that farmer. The banks have been told to look at the account sympathetically. Whatever help can be given can be given at this stage.

श्री बलविन्दर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फार्मर्स की चार कैटेगरीज़ हैं - लैंडलेस फार्मर, स्मॉल, मार्जिनल एंड ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Proposal for amendment in the Double Taxation Treaty with Mauritius

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

(a) whether the Government of Mauritius has submitted a proposal to the Government of India for an amendment to the Double Taxation Treaty between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal submitted by the Government of Mauritius and whether the Indian Government has since examined the proposal and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to prevent the misuse of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) has been a subject matter of review since 1996. India had proposed amendments to the DTAC including Capital Gains and Limitation of Benefits (LOB) for prevention of treaty abuse. Government of Mauritius did not accept these proposals. A Joint Working Group (JWG) comprising members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted in 2006 to inter-alia, put in place adequate safeguards to prevent misuse of the India-Mauritius DTAC. However, the issues remained unresolved.

In 2011, Government of India again sent a detailed proposal for amendments of various articles of DTAC including Capital Gains and LOB. In response to this, Government of Mauritius sent their proposal in 2012 which did not satisfactorily address the concerns of Government of India. Thereafter, in April, 2013, Government of Mauritius sent another proposal on LOB Article to Government of India. Government of India has examined the Mauritius proposal and has sent detailed comments in May, 2013. Response of Government of Mauritius is awaited.

Government of India proposes to continue with efforts to find a mutually satisfactory solution to address India's concerns.

Skidding off runway by AI plane at the Bagdogra airport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air India plane with 140 people on board has recently skidded off the runway shortly after landing at the Bagdogra airport, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has conducted any investigation into it, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Air India flight AI-879 operating on Delhi-Bagdogra route on 05.07.2013 landed safely. However, after exiting the runway and entering the taxiway at a substantially lower speed the aircraft's right wheel went into the soft land and got stuck. The aircraft was then recovered by towing. There were 118 passengers, two cockpit crew and five cabin crew on board. There was no injury to any person and no major damage to the aircraft.

(b) Based on preliminary inquiry, the Captain and First Officer of the flight have been put off flying duties pending final investigation by the Permanent Investigation Board (PIB) of Air India along with Director of Air India Safety (Western Region) of DGCA.

Villages not connected to power grid

*247. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country which are not yet connected to any power grid, State-wise;

(b) the total number of villages in the country in which grid connectivity for electrifying through the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is neither feasible nor financially viable, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the measures Government has taken or proposes to take to connect such villages to the power grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Government of India launched Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in April, 2005 and since then electrification works in 1,07,497 un-electrified villages and 2,99,690 partially electrified villages have been completed under grid based projects. Besides, electrification works in 5475 un-electrified villages and 83169 partially electrified villages are under execution. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Another 88,000 villages are proposed to be covered under grid based projects during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. Villages where grid connectivity is neither feasible nor financially viable are covered under De-centralized Distributed Generation (DDG) component of RGGVY.

(b) and (c) The villages in which grid connectivity is neither feasible nor financially viable are considered for electrification under the DDG component of RGGVY. So far 1054 villages/hamlets have been covered under 586 projects of DDG. The DDG scheme will continue in the Twelfth Plan. State-wise details (including Andhra Pradesh) of sanctioned DDG projects and the number of villages/hamlets covered is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Out of the above 586 DDG projects, 310 projects have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh covering 349 villages/hamlets. The infrastructure created under DDG scheme is compatible with grid supply and can be safely connected with the grid when it reaches near such village.

Statement-I

State-wise target and achievement of un-electrified and partially-electrified villages under RGGVY

Sl. No.	State	Un-electrified Villages			Partially-electrified Villages		
		Target	Achievement	Balance	Target	Achievement	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0	26628	26570	58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2081	1815	266	1526	1094	432
3	Assam	8230	8051	179	12907	12392	515
4	Bihar	24894	22842	2052	18717	5211	13506
5	Chhattisgarh	1736	1114	622	16098	12848	3250
6	Gujarat*	0	0	0	16228	16177	51
7	Haryana*	0	0	0	6593	4676	1917
8	Himachal Pradesh	95	83	12	12734	10534	2200
9	Jammu and Kashmir	234	188	46	3247	2972	275
10	Jharkhand	18912	18107	805	6359	5747	612

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Karnataka	62	62	0	25271	24680	591
12	Kerala*	0	0	0	1272	181	1091
13	Madhya Pradesh	886	601	285	49327	25470	23857
14	Maharashtra*	0	0	0	41921	36763	5158
15	Manipur	882	616	266	1378	585	793
16	Meghalaya	1866	1680	186	3239	2364	875
17	Mizoram	137	94	43	570	346	224
18	Nagaland	105	89	16	1167	1072	95
19	Odisha	14722	14391	331	29324	25323	4001
20	Punjab*	0	0	0	5991	5443	548
21	Rajasthan	4238	4150	88	34401	33338	1063
22	Sikkim	25	25	0	413	383	30
23	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0	10402	9673	729
24	Tripura	148	143	5	658	620	38
25	Uttar Pradesh	28006	27750	256	22973	2982	19991
26	Uttarakhand	1511	1511	0	9263	9221	42
27	West Bengal	4202	4185	17	24252	23025	1227
TOTAL		112972	107497	5475	382859	299690	83169

* In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

Statement-II**DDG - State wise details of sanctioned DDG Projects**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Villages/ Hamlets Covered
1	Andhra Pradesh	310	6677.63	349
2	Bihar	48	3784.64	175
3	Jharkhand	43	2090.91	89
4	Chhattisgarh	19	1052.67	50
5	Uttar Pradesh	62	6409.61	103
6	Madhya Pradesh	48	2882.92	170
7	Uttarakhand	2	484.70	10
8	Rajasthan	10	428.11	10
9	Meghalaya	3	389.40	3
10	Karnataka	41	2109.78	95
TOTAL		586	26310.37	1054

Mismatch of currency notes printed and collected by RBI

*248. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, 339 millions worth of currency notes have been received in RBI vaults which is in excess than printed in Government press/ mints, as per the information furnished under RTI;

(b) if so, the details of the notes printed and received by RBI during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for huge mismatch between number of currency notes printed and received by RBI;

(d) whether Government would initiate inquiry into this;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (f) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not received currency notes more than the number of notes printed in Government Presses. Printing of banknotes is a continuous process. There is always a stock of finished banknotes at the printing presses at any point of time. Therefore, the number of notes printed at printing presses during a given time period and the number of notes received at RBI offices during the same time period could be different.

Transparency in admission processes in medical colleges

*249. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to ensure the transparency and merit of the admission processes in medical colleges all over the country, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Medical Council of India Act gave powers to the Council to conduct an All India Level Examination for admission; and

(c) if not, whether Government is ready to amend the Act?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Medical Council of India (MCI) is a statutory body responsible for regulating Medical Education in the country. The Regulations on Graduate Medical Education, 1997, and Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000, prescribe the admission process of the Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) courses in medical colleges/ institutions coming under the ambit of MCI.

(b) and (c) The Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956, empowers the MCI to prescribe the minimum standard of medical education required for granting recognized medical qualifications by Universities or medical institutions of India. In pursuance of this power, MCI with the prior approval of Central Government had notified the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to UG/PG Medical courses.

Slow progress of power projects

*250. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power transmission sector was opened up for private participation in 2008 with all new inter-State projects going through mandatory competitive bidding from January, 2011;

(b) whether none of the seven projects with a combined total investment of around Rs. 10,000 crores awarded through tariff based competitive bidding process are near completion; and

(c) whether the slow-down is attributed to poor project planning by the Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) As per Tariff Policy notified by Government of India on 6th January, 2006 and the Gazette notification dated 8th July, 2011, the power transmission sector was opened up for private sector participation through mandatory competitive bidding with certain exemptions.

(b) and (c) A total of eight projects estimated at Rs.13,185 crore were awarded as per scheduled time by the Bid Process Coordinators - Power Finance Corporation Consulting Ltd. and Rural Electrification Corporation Transmission Projects Company Ltd. to successful developers. Following the award, the status of construction of various projects by the developers is as indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crore)	Status/Reason for slow down
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheme for enabling import of North-Eastern Region / Eastern Region surplus by Northern Region	1,700	Under construction.
2.	System strengthening common for Western Region and Northern Region	1,720	

1	2	3	4
3.	Transmission System Associated with Krishnapattnam Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) - Synchronous interconnection between Southern Region and Western Region (Part-B)	440	
4.	System strengthening for Western Region	2,900	
5.	System Strengthening in Northern Region for import of power from North Karanpura and other projects outside Northern Region and System Strengthening in Western Region for import of power from North Karanpura and other projects outside Western Region and also for projects within Western Region.	2,700	Matter in Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for revision of tariff and extension of date of commissioning.
6.	Talcher-II Augmentation System	1,400	
7.	Transmission system associated with Independent Power Producers (IPPs) of Nagapattinam / Cuddalore Area-Package A	1,025	
8.	Transmission System associated with IPPs of Vemagiri Area-Package A	1,300	Put on hold as commissioning of the associated generating station is delayed due to non-availability of gas.
TOTAL		13,185	

Exploration of shale gas

*251. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been made regarding exploration of shale gas in India; and

(b) whether any survey has been made regarding the possibility of finding shale gas in India, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) In order to explore and exploit Shale Gas and Shale Oil resources in the country, the Shale Gas and Oil Policy is being finalized by Government after consultation with various stakeholders.

(b) The data generated during exploration of conventional oil/gas during last several years has been used for identifying prospective basins/ areas for Shale Gas and Oil exploration. In addition, ONGC has drilled four wells viz., RNSG#1, NKSG#2, RNSG#2, NKSG#1, for assessment of shale gas potential under a R&D Pilot programme in Damodar Valley.

Various agencies have estimated the shale gas resource potential in selected sedimentary basins/sub-basins in India. The details are as under:

- i. M/s Schlumberger: 300 to 2100 TCF (as available in public domain)
- ii. Energy Information Administration (EIA), USA: 290 TCF in 4 basins
- iii. ONGC: 114 TCF in 3 basins
- iv. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI): 45 TCF in 6 sub basins.

In addition, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) has also estimated technically recoverable shale gas resources of 6.1 TCF in 3 basins. Further, USGS has indicated that these basins have also potential for shale oil.

Creation of inter-state transmission network

*252. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present capacity of transmission lines in the country;
- (b) whether Government plans to run these transmission lines in their full capacity;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is unable to supply surplus power to power deficit States due to constraints in interregional transmission corridors;
- (d) whether Government has any plan for power-deficit States;
- (e) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested Government to utilise the fund lying in the Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for creation of sufficient inter-regional transmission links; and
- (f) if so, whether Government proposes to use PSDF for establishing inter-State transmission network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Transmission lines (220 kV and above) of total length 2,78,268 Circuit Kilo Meter, transformation capacity of 4,69,211 MVA in Alternate Current (AC) sub-stations (220 kV and above), High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) capacity of 13,500 MW and Inter-regional transmission capacity of 31,850 MW exist in the country as on 31st July, 2013.

(b) The transmission lines are operated in accordance with Regulations/Standards of Central Electricity Authority (CEA)/Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

(c) Generation entities located in Gujarat have been, inter-alia, able to supply power to various load entities/State utilities across the country except for some congestion in supply of power to Southern Region, etc.

(d) As per Planning Commission, a capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan on an All India basis which is expected to meet the projected demand for power on an All India basis, including the power deficit States by 2016-17.

(e) and (f) With regard to the request of the State Government of Gujarat, the Ministry of Power has already responded in 2011 regarding utilisation of the Power System Development Fund (PSDF) for creation of inter-regional transmission capacity. As per present status, PSDF which has been constituted by CERC *vide*

CERC (Power System Development Fund) Regulations, 2010, can be utilized for establishment of inter-regional transmission capacity.

Curbing of chit fund schemes by SEBI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that SEBI has expressed its inability to curb chit fund Companies, multilevel marketing schemes;

(b) if so, what kind of problems, including jurisdictional, SEBI is facing and how the Ministry is planning to ensure that SEBI overcomes these problems;

(c) whether the Ministry has any intelligence mechanism to find out running of such schemes in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether this mechanism has done enough and would be able to curb such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) SEBI has not been mandated to regulate or curb activities of chit fund companies and multilevel marketing schemes.

Time shares schemes would fall within the ambit of SEBI if they satisfy the criteria under section 11AA of the SEBI Act, 1992.

- i. Chit Fund companies falls with in the regulatory ambit of the State Government under Chit Funds Act, 1982.
- ii. Multilevel marketing schemes fall with in the regulatory ambit of the State Government under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1972.
- iii. Gold purchase schemes are mostly conducted by NBFCs, which are regulated by RBI.

The nature of activities of certain companies are deliberately structures in such a way that they do not fall under any of the existing regulators/ Govt, agencies. 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 authorize the carrying out of search and seizure operations, as part of efforts to crack down on illegal collective investment schemes.

SEBI examines complaints / references received against companies for violation of SEBI (CIS) regulations. SEBI also examines the activities of several companies based on advertisement in news paper, TV etc. The activities (pooling of money from public) of such companies is spread in small towns and remote parts of the country and limited information flow from such areas is a constraint. Hon'ble Minister of Corporate Affairs (CA) has written D.O. letters dated 22.02.2013 to Chief Minister(s) informing that that large section of general public is cheated by the finance companies often using Multi-Level Marketing strategy and has requested to all the Chief Minister(s) review the situation in their respective states with regard to cheating of investors in the field of MLM along with police, local RBI authorities and Regional Officers.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has a system of monthly communication by its various regional offices to their respective central office departments. These communications are essentially a part of RBI's marketing intelligence. Any specific information collected through this exercise is promptly acted upon if the matter falls under RBI's regulatory jurisdiction. In case the matter involves other regulators/law enforcement authorities, it is immediately shared with the concerned regulator or the law enforcement authority of the concerned states. Information is also received through the meetings of State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) convened at half yearly intervals by the Reserve Bank in each state. The SLCC is attended by representatives from the financial sector regulators, law enforcement agencies of centre and state, Ministry of Corporate Affairs etc.

Implementation of NRHM

*254. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to WHO, the role played by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is pivotal but its pace is not satisfactory to meet the laid down targets;

- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (c) the manner in which Government proposes to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No such observation has been made by WHO.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Welfare activities undertaken by oil PSUs in Assam

255. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that PSUs under the Ministry have taken up activities related to welfare and economic development of SCs/STs and other weaker sections residing in neighbourhood of projects in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details of such activities undertaken during the last three years, year-wise and PSU-wise in the entire State?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Oil PSUs under MOP&NG have implemented various projects relating to welfare and development of SC, STs and other persons residing in neighbourhood of projects in Assam. The thrust areas under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are on issues like education, health care, drinking water, skill development, infrastructure development, promotion of arts, sports, literature and culture etc.

The expenditure incurred during last three years by different oil PSUs under MOPNG to carry out such activities in Assam are given as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of PSUs	Year	Funds utilised
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	2010-11	28.33
		2011-12	17.99
		2012-13	13.55

1	2	3	4
2.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	2010-11	1.18
		2011-12	2.26
		2012-13	2.84
3.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	2010-11	0.29
		2011-12	0.33
		2012-13	0.32
4.	GAIL India Limited	2010-11	6.28
		2011-12	5.95
		2012-13	7.15
5.	Oil India Limited	2010-11	6.18
		2011-12	5.12
		2012-13	7.8
6.	Engineers India Limited	2010-11	1.44
		2011-12	0.22
		2012-13	0.17
7.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	2010-11	4.97
		2011-12	5.86
		2012-13	5.51

More powers for SEBI and RBI to control ponzy schemes

*256. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inter-Ministerial Group has decided to grant more powers to RBI and SEBI to protect investors from fraudulent money pooling schemes, and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) to what extent the above powers would control and contain ponzy schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was constituted on 01.05.2013 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Financial Services) in the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance for proper enforcement of regulatory framework for Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) and companies running Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) and also to suggest a coordinated approach so that the problem of unauthorised collection of deposit or money by entities is addressed. The IMG was unanimous in suggesting that the Government and RBI may continue to pursue with the State Government / Union Territories, which have not enacted the specific law to Protect the Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments), to make such laws so that there is no regulatory vacuum. Further, the IMG discussed as to how to formulate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), that is, a Protocol, which shall clearly specify the responsibilities of each regulatory agency to address the issue of effective control and containment of unauthorized money or deposit collection schemes in the country. The IMG has solicited comments of all the regulatory agencies in the financial sector to submit their views on the SOPs, based on which a decision would be taken to recommend for any change in the policy or the legislative framework including grant of additional powers to the regulatory agencies.

Further, The Government has promulgated an ordinance to amend Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (SEBI Act) for, *inter-alia*, providing more powers to the capital markets regulator for enforcement against illegal Collective Investment Schemes. Owing to new and innovative methods of raising funds from investors, such as art funds, time-share funds, emu / goat farming schemes, there has been regulatory gap / overlap regarding types of instruments / fund raising. At the same time, SEBI receives complaints against unapproved fund raising activities of certain companies that claim that they do not come under the purview of SEBI Collective Investment Scheme Regulations. With the amendments in force now, SEBI would have powers to regulate any pooling of funds under an investment contract involving a corpus of Rs.100 Crore or more, attach assets in case of non-compliance and Chairman, SEBI would have powers to authorize the carrying out of search and seizure operations, as part of efforts to crack down on ponzi schemes.

Requirement of petroleum products for the country

*257. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the requirement of petrol, diesel and gas for the country at present;
- (b) the steps needed to meet these challenges;
- (c) how much the country depends on imports and what is its cost; and
- (d) by when this burden will be minimized?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) has reported that as per the Original Estimates (OE), the estimated demand of petrol, diesel and LPG is 16335 MT, 73500 MT and 16712 MT respectively in the country in the year 2013-14. Crude oil from which these products are derived has to be largely (78.75% import) imported. As per the Working Group Report of this Ministry for the 12th Five Year Plan, the estimated demand of petroleum products during 2016-17 would be 186.2 MMT. As on 01.07.2013, the refining capacity in the country is 215 MMTPA which is more than the domestic demand of products. During 2012-13 the production of petroleum products in the country, including production from fractionators was 217.8 MMT (Provisional) as against the demand of 155.4 MMT. Thus, the present refining capacity is adequate to meet the demand of petroleum products in the country in near future on an overall basis. However, some products like LPG and Lubes are in deficit, which are being imported. The net import (Prov.) of LPG and Lubes was 6093 TMT (Value Rs.30402 crore) and 1409 TMT (Value Rs.8877 Crore) respectively during the year 2012-13.

Shortage of HIV kits

*258. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is acute shortage of CD4 and viral load kits used in the detection and monitoring of the HIV virus infection and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the reason for shortage of these kits is the delay made by the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) in placing tenders for procurement of those kits, and if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has failed to respond to the request of NACO in renewing the contract of procurement agent, RITES; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to resolve the problem?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal of Department of AIDS Control to extend the consultancy contract of procurement agent with M/s RITES Limited upto October 31st, 2013 has been approved.

(d) Does not arise.

Disinvestment of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation

*259. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to disinvest 5% government stake in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC);

(b) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu had opposed the disinvestment of NLC and;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reason for taking a decision to sale Government stake in contrary to the State Government's demand?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Government has disinvested 3.56% of the total equity out of Government of India's holding in Neyveli Lignite Corporation to comply with Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957.

(b) and (c) Initially Government of Tamil Nadu opposed the disinvestment. But it was explained to the Government of Tamil Nadu that achieving minimum public shareholding of 10% was a statutory requirement. Thereafter, on the request of Tamil Nadu Government, Government of India decided to change the method of disinvestment from Offer for Sale (OFS) to Institutional Placement Programme (IPP).

It was further decided that in the IPP, preference would be given to the Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) belonging to the State Governments in the States in which the generating plants of NLC are located.

As per the above decision, 3.56% of total equity of NLC was divested through Institutional Placement Programme (IPP) to the following five Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs) belonging to State Government of Tamil Nadu:-

- (i) State Industries Promotion Corp. of Tamil Nadu Ltd.
- (ii) The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infra. Development Corp. Ltd.
- (iv) Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infra. Development Corp. Ltd.
- (v) Tamil Nadu Industrial Dev. Corp. Ltd.

Rise in cases of infant deaths

*260. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases related to infant deaths are increasing in the country, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the reasons for deaths of infants, State-wise and year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No Sir, Infant deaths are decreasing in the country with a steady decline in Infant Mortality Rate. State-wise and year-wise trend of declineless in infant mortality rate is given in Statement (*See below*).

- (b) Information on the reasons for death of infants, State-wise and year-wise is not maintained at Central level. As per the Registrar General of India, main causes of infant mortality include perinatal conditions, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal disease, congenital anomalies and other infectious and parasitic diseases.

Statement*National and State-wise trend in Infant Mortality Rate: India (2001-2011)*

Sl.No.	State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births, SRS									
		2001	2003	2004	2005.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	India	66	60	58	58	57	55	53	50	47	44
	Bigger States										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	59	59	57	56	54	52	49	46	43
2.	Assam	73	67	66	68	67	66	64	61	58	55
3.	Bihar	62	60	61	61	60	58	56	52	48	44
4.	Chhattisgarh	76	70	60	63	61	59	57	54	51	48
5.	Delhi	29	28	32	35	37	36	35	33	30	28
6.	Gujarat	60	57	53	54	53	52	50	48	44	41
7.	Haryana	65	59	61	60	57	55	54	51	48	44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	48	44	49	50	52	51	49	45	43	41
9.	Jharkhand	62	51	49	50	49	48	46	44	42	39

10.	Karnataka	58	52	49	50	48	47	45	41	38	35	Written Answers to [27 August, 2013]	
11.	Kerala	11	11	12	14	15	13	12	12	13	12		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	86	82	79	76	74	72	70	67	62	59		
13.	Maharashtra	45	42	36	36	35	34	33	31	28	25		
14.	Orissa	90	83	77	75	73	71	69	65	61	57		
15.	Punjab	51	49	45	44	44	43	41	38	34	30		
16.	Rajasthan	79	75	67	68	67	65	63	59	55	52		
17.	Tamil Nadu	49	43	41	37	37	35	31	28	24	22		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	82	76	72	73	71	69	67	63	61	57		
19.	West Bengal	51	46	40	38	38	37	35	33	31	32		
Smaller States													
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	34	38	37	40	37	32	32	31	32		Starred Questions 73
2.	Goa	19	16	17	16	15	13	10	11	10	11		
3.	Himachal Pradesh	54	49	51	49	50	47	44	45	40	38		
4.	Manipur	20	16	14	13	11	12	14	16	14	11		
5.	Meghalaya	56	57	54	49	53	56	58	59	55	52		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	74 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Starred Questions
6.	Mizoram	19	16	19	20	25	23	37	36	37	34	
7.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	17	18	20	21	26	26	23	21	
8.	Sikkim	42	33	32	30	33	34	33	34	30	26	
9.	Tripura	39	32	32	31	36	39	34	31	27	29	
10.	Uttaranchal	48	41	42	42	43	48	44	41	38	36	
Union territories												
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	18	18	19	27	31	34	31	27	25	23	
2.	Chandigarh	24	19	21	19	23	27	28	25	22	20	
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	54	48	42	35	34	34	37	38	35	
4.	Daman and Diu	40	39	37	28	28	27	31	24	23	22	
5.	Lakshadweep	33	26	30	22	25	24	31	25	25	24	
6.	Pondicherry	22	24	24	28	28	25	25	22	22	19	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Development of 50 new airports in the country**

1861. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has decided to develop/start 50 new airports in Tier-II and III cities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 8 airports are going to come up this year; and
- (d) if so, the details of cities selected from Andhra Pradesh and roadmap for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, Govt. of India is in the process of identifying 50 low cost small airports all over India for their development through feasibility studies to be earned out by Airports Authority of India.

Reduction of flights/frequency

1862. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to heavy rise in operating costs airline operators have decided to reduce the number of flights and its frequency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years including Air India flights; and
- (c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in this regard to reduce the economic losses of airline operators including Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No planned reduction has been observed in the number of domestic flights in the Summer schedule effective from 31st March 2013.

- (c) A Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary,

Civil Aviation with Finance Secretary, Financial Services Secretary, M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas DGFT and Joint Secretary, Civil Aviation to discuss the factors causing stress in civil aviation and to suggest solutions to the same. Based on the recommendation of the Working Group, the Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry, reduce the economic losses and ensure long term viability of the sector:

- (i) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.
- (ii) FDI by foreign airlines in the domestic scheduled and non scheduled carrier has been permitted upto 49 percent of their paid up capital.
- (iii) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.
- (iv) The State Govt. has been persuaded to reduce the VAT on ATF. As a result, Govt. of Maharashtra, Govt. of Rajasthan, Government of Chhatisgarh, Govt. of Jharkhand and Govt. of West Bengal has reduced the VAT on ATF with certain conditions.

Profits and losses of airlines operators in the country

1863. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the profits and losses of public and private airline operators in India over the last three years;
- (b) whether it is a fact that most airline operators in India have been recording losses for the last three years;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government is proposing to assess and improve the situation to enable airline operators in India to function effectively; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air India suffered a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crore in

2007-08, Rs. 5548.26 crore in 2008-09, Rs. 5552.44 crore in 2009-10, Rs. 6865.17 crore in 2010-11, Rs. 7560 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 5,199 crores (provisional) in 2012-13. The Ministry of Civil Aviation does not maintain records on financial performances of private airlines. However, as informed by Jet Airways and Spicejet, they have also incurred losses in the last financial year.

(c) The spiraling cost of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), global economic slow down, low yield due to intense competition and consequent widening gap between revenue and expenses and depreciation of rupee have contributed to financial crisis of the airline sector. Over the years, the operational costs for the airlines have gone up mainly due to increase in fuel prices and depreciation of Rupee. Further, the airport/user development fees have gone up for some major airports. The service tax has also increased in FY.

(d) and (e) A Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation with Finance Secretary; Secretary, Financial Services; Secretary, M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas; DGFT and Joint Secretary, Civil Aviation to discuss the factors causing stress in civil aviation and to suggest solutions to the same. Based on the recommendation of the Working Group, the Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry and ensure long term viability of the sector:

- (i) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.
- (ii) FDI by foreign airlines in the domestic scheduled and non scheduled carrier has been permitted upto 49 percent of their paid up capital.
- (iii) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

**Development work of Naini-Sani airstrips at
Pant Nagar in Uttarakhand**

†1864. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether extension and development works of Pant Nagar and Naini-Sani airstrips in Uttarakhand is under progress;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, by when the work of these airstrips is likely to be completed;
- (c) by when the air services are proposed to be started regularly on these airstrips;
- (d) if not, whether the Ministry does not treat the air services a necessity for the people there;
- (e) whether it has not been possible to start the air services in these areas just on account of the pressure exerted by other countries; and
- (f) if not, the details of the problems being faced in starting the air services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Extension of the existing apron at Pant Nagar airport was completed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in May, 2013, and this extended apron can accommodate 2 ATR-72 type of aircraft. Naini-Saini airstrip belongs to the State Government of Uttarakhand.

(c) Flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by the government. However, it is up to the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Development of regional airlines

1865. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has plans to develop regional airlines connecting small cities in the country;
- (b) whether there is good traffic potential for such regional airlines in connecting major industrial centres in Eastern India, especially Jharkhand; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to start operation of regional airlines in the Eastern Region, especially Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by airlines concerned on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. 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 including north-east region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

(b) No such assessment has been made by the Ministry.

(c) With a view to promote air connectivity within a region, expand air travel services for Tier II and Tier III (small cities) cities and between specific regions, Government has introduced a separate category of Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services in 2007. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements for Scheduled regional air transport service. Ministry of Civil Aviation has granted initial NOC to M/s North East Shuttles to operate Regional Services in North Eastern region.

Jet-Etihad deal

1866. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister Office (PMO) have received some representations raising some vague and unsubstantiated allegations in order to stall the Jet-Etihad deal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that PMO office on 2 July, 2013 came out with a statement rebutting these allegations; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that such a mega deal in FDI in aviation sector is being tried to be scuttled on the basis of such representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has received representation from MPs on the Jet-Etihad deal.

(b) On media reports that inferred that PMO is playing a role in Jet-Etihad, PMO had issued a Press release on 02.07.2013 about bilateral air services

negotiations with UAE, Jet-Etihad deal clarifying that the allegations in media are actually incorrect and baseless.

(c) The Jet-Etihad deal is examined by Foreign Investment Promotion Board in consultation with various Ministries/departments on the existing guidelines. Different agencies have made certain observations on some of the clauses in the Share Holder Agreements, Commercial Cooperation Agreement etc. entered into by Jet- Etihad. The companies have revised the agreements and submitted their replies to Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). The Jet-Etihad proposal was considered in the 194th meeting of the FIPB held on July 29, 2013. The decision of the Government is awaited.

Parking hub for aircrafts at Surat

1867. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that charter flights/regular flights from Mumbai Airport arrive at Ahmedabad Airport for parking due to congestion at Mumbai;

(b) whether the Ministry is planning to use/develop the Surat Airport and make it a parking hub to save fuel costs;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to develop hangars, parking space and other facilities at Surat so that the congestion in Mumbai airport can be reduced; and

(d) what's the operating/functioning time of the ATC Surat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Charter flights as well as regular commercial flights bound for Mumbai airport sometimes land at SVP Airport, Ahmedabad due to operational reasons like bad weather, poor visibility, congestion or emergency at Mumbai Airport.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has prepared a Master Plan for development including construction of hangars and other facilities at Surat Airport.

(d) The ATC watch hours at Surat Airport are from 0700 hrs-0930 hrs. daily,

1630 hrs. - 2130 hrs. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday and 1900 hrs. - 2130 hrs. on Wednesday and Sunday.

Acquisition of land for expansion of international airport in Bihar

†1868. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that lands belonging to a lot of people were acquired in 2010 for the expansion of International Airport in Bihar;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that neither full compensation for the land were paid to the farmers nor their family members were given Government job; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that farmer's land were not acquired at market prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. There is no international airport in Bihar. However, there are two domestic/custom airports in Bihar at Patna and Gaya. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has requested the Government of Bihar for acquisition of around 200 acres of land for expansion of Gaya airport.

The matters relating to acquisition of land and payment of compensation thereto are the concern of the State Government. The land is to be handed over to AAI free of cost and free from all encumbrances. The State Government is in the process of acquisition of the requisite land.

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

Withdrawal of business/executive class seats in the Air India flights

1869. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the reasons for withdrawal of Business/Executive Class seats in the Air India flights flying to the North-eastern region from various parts of the country particularly flights operating between Delhi-Guwahati and Kolkata-Guwahati-Dibrugarh sector;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government will take any action in this regard to resume and make available of the Business/Executive Class seats in Air India flights;

(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) to (d) Air India has converted 14 of its A-320 aircraft into all economy versions and deployed them on its network including routes to North East. The seat configuration and aircraft deployment on routes is done based on availability of aircraft, airport constraints/restrictions subject to commercial viability. However, Air India is still operating executive class in some of the sectors in North East Region.

Restriction of crew members of the national carrier

1870. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering imposing harsher restrictions on crew members of the national carrier; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Safety audits by DGCA

1871. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings of the air safety audits conducted by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has recently exposed several loopholes in the aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has since taken any action on the findings of the air safety audit reports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ensure safe and trouble free air services to passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the regulatory audit conducted by DGCA some deficiencies related to operational and maintenance documents have been observed. Salient observations of the audit are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. All the deficiencies observed during the audit are taken up with the concerned airline operators for appropriate remedial action.

(e) The deficiencies in the system and the compliance of rules and regulations pertaining to aviation are monitored during the surveillance of the operators carried out by the various directorates of the DGCA and Regulatory safety audits by DGCA teams.

DGCA makes annual programme for all the surveillance safety checks to be carried out by each Directorate and same is displayed on the website of the DGCA. The deficiencies observed are categorised depending upon the level of severity of Class I and Class II deficiencies. All the findings are discussed for appropriateness of the action taken. The safety inspections by the operators are also examined during the safety checks by the DGCA officers.

Statement

Salient Audit Observations

- Lack of system to facilitate management of the distribution and revision of Operational Documents.
- Lack of supervisory control to check the amendments of documents as per applicable regulations and circulars.
- Adequate organization procedures not in place to ensure uniform standard of work.
- Calibration of various maintenance/operational tools/instruments is not as per schedule approved by manufacturer.

- System/practice of supervision and internal auditing of the operations/maintenance activities.
- Lack of man power & trainings.
- Planners/Mechanics/Specialized service staff/Supervisors not assessed for competence by on the job evaluation.
- Accident/incident reporting system is not proper.
- System of follow up action on the finding/recommendation on prevention activities, FOQA and incident investigation is not closed loop.

Improvement in air safety

1872. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to improve air safety by making it obligatory for each Air Traffic Controller (ATC) to get a licence as a legal document and to ensure that the holder has been trained in the relevant ATC procedures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the intention is to improve air safety and help address the ATC shortage; and

(d) how far would this help to control air accidents while landing and taking off aircrafts?

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

(b) The Government of India *vide* Gazette Notification, GSR 64(E) dated 03rd February, 2012 made amendment to the Aircraft Rules, 1937 and inserted Part XII "Personnel of Air Traffic Sciences" Rule 93 which mandates the requirement of a licence for air traffic services personnel.

(c) and (d) Licencing of Air Traffic Controllers will bring ATC operations in India Airspace under the ambit of Regulatory framework. This will ensure periodic in monitoring of ATCO's performance and also will enhance the professional competence of ATCOs to ensure safe and efficient operations thus improve air safety. However, this will not help in addressing issue of ATC shortage.

Default in payment by airlines to AAI

1873. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) resorted to legal action against any privately-owned Airlines, for getting its dues with interest;

(b) if so, the details of Airlines which have defaulted in payment of airport rentals, taxes, etc.;

(c) the amount pending for payment by these airlines from 1 January, 2012 to 31 of March, 2013 airline-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such a situation in future?

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

(b) and (c) M/s Kingfisher Airlines, M/s East West Airlines, M/s NEPC Airlines, M/s Paramount Airways, M/s Continental Airlines and M/s VIF Airlines have defaulted in payment of airport rentals, taxes, etc. The details of total dues payable by these airlines (excluding penal interest) as on 31.03.2013 were as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Airline	Total dues (Rs. in crore)
1.	Kingfisher Airlines	186.26
2.	East West Airlines	14.31
3.	NEPC Airlines	2.74
4.	Paramount Airways	1.75
5.	Continental Airlines	0.95
6.	VIF Airlines	0.29

(d) AAI (Airports Authority of India) is making efforts to recover the outstanding dues from the defaulters. Besides, AAI has taken the following steps to avoid recurrence of similar situation in future:—

- (i) The dues against privately owned Airlines are monitored on regular basis
- (ii) In case of delay AAI issues notice to the Airlines to settle the dues
- (iii) Penal interest is being charged on account of delay in the settlement of the bills, and
- (iv) In cases where delay persists, besides encashing the security deposit the defaulting Airline is put on "CASH & CARRY" basis.

Agreement between private airport developers and AAI

1874. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the various private airport developers signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and revenue sharing agreement with the Airports Authority of India;
- (b) if so, the details of the agreements, project-wise;
- (c) whether the private operators have violated the contracts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if so, what steps Government has taken to ensure compliance by erring developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has entered into an agreement namely, Operation Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) with M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL) for IGI airport, New Delhi and CSI Airport, Mumbai respectively.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

Additional land for Dabolim airport in Goa

1875. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) have requested the State Government of Goa to acquire 26,800 sq. meters of land at Dabolim Airport, Goa for car-park and city-side facility for the New Aero-Bridge Terminal at Goa in Survey no.8;

(b) if so, the present status of this request and the response of the State Government; and

(c) the response of the Central Government or AAI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has requested for additional land measuring 53157 sq. meters from the Government of Goa for construction of car park and city side facilities. AAI has paid 75% of the land cost to the Government of Goa. However, the Government of Goa is yet to notify, acquire and hand over the land to AAI.

Expansion of Belgaum airport in Karnataka

1876. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India acquired additional land for the Airports Authority of India (AAI) for expansion of Belgaum airport in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of the land acquired;

(c) whether it is for civilian or defence purposes;

(d) if so, what percentage of land will be used for civil and defence purposes; and

(e) in case, it is for defence purposes, then for which defence wing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Government of Karnataka has acquired 370 acres of land for the development of Belgaum airport and handed over the same to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for development of runway extension, basic strip, construction of a new apron with taxiway, new passenger and cargo terminal and other infrastructure facilities.

(c) Belgaum airport is a civil airport belonging to AAI.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Upgradation of airports in Madhya Pradesh

1877. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of airports in Madhya Pradesh, name and location-wise;
- (b) whether some airports are proposed for upgradation/has been upgraded as international airports in Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, airport-wise; and
- (d) the time by when the upgradation work is likely to be completed along with the time by which international flights will start from the airports which have been upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There are eight airports, including one civil enclave which are managed and maintained by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh. These airports are:- Raja Bhoj Airport (Bhopal), Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport (Indore), Khajuraho, Jabalpur, Khandwa, Panna, Satna and Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Terminal (Gwalior - Civil Enclave).

(b) to (d) Airports at Bhopal and Indore have all the facilities to function as International Airports. There is no proposal at present to declare these airports as International Airports. It is up to the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

Increase in air traffic in the country

†1878. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of increase in air traffic during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the air traffic has witnessed a fall of 3 per cent during the financial year 2011-12;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken being taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Details regarding number of passengers carried by scheduled domestic airlines and corresponding growth during the year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and current year (up to June) are as follows:

Year	Passenger Carried (In million)	% Growth
2009	43.80	—
2010	52.00	+18.70
2011	60.70	+16.60
2012	58.80	-3.04
2013 (up to June)	31.01	+0.31

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.

(d) The Government has taken several measures like allowing direct import of Aviation Turbine Fuel by Indian Carriers as actual users, permitting foreign airlines to participate upto 49 per cent in the equity of an scheduled air transport undertaking, allowing ECB for working capital requirement of airline industry for a period of one year, subject to a total ceiling of US \$1 billion and tax concession for parts of aircraft and testing equipment for third party maintenance, repair and overhaul of civil aircraft.

Comprehensive Civil Aviation Policy in promoting tourism

1879. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to formulate a comprehensive Civil Aviation Policy keeping in view the role played by the sector in promoting tourism;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) All key components of strategy, policy and plans for future growth of Civil Aviation Sector in India have been formulated and duly reflected in the Twelfth Five Year Plan Document (2012-17). Major features for strategy and plan for Civil Aviation Sector include:

- (i) Modernization and upgradation of airports.
- (ii) Improvement of air connectivity to NE region and other remote areas.
- (iii) Strengthening regulatory framework on safety and economic aspects of Civil Aviation.
- (iv) Development of Air Cargo Industry.
- (v) Encourage MRO infrastructures to support growth in the Sector.
- (vi) Promotion of regional airlines through simplification of rules/procedures and provision of better infrastructure.

Fire fighting systems at airports in the country

1880. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many airports in the country lack adequate fire fighting systems to deal with in the event of fire;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport in New Delhi has been facing fire accidents frequently; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Fire Fighting systems at all the operational airports of the country are adequate to deal with incidents of fire.

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

Development of Bidar airport

1881. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that the Ministry of Defence had accorded their approval in principle in November, 2006 for commencing civil operations at Bidar airport in Karnataka;
- (b) whether connectivity could be provided to the smaller cities and towns from major airports like Bangalore international airport to benefit such areas; and
- (c) by when Government would approve the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Ministry of Defence had accorded their approval in principle in November, 2006 for commencing civil operations at Bidar airport in Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Operations in domestic sector has been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government. It is up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

Flying hours for pilots

1882. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring new set of rules to rationalize the flying hours for pilots;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to bring new civil aviation regulations to evolve flight duty time limitation for pilots in order to minimize possibility of airplane accidents due to fatigue of pilots?

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

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

(c) and (d) Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 7. Series J, Part III, Issue II/dated 11th August, 2011 on the subject "Flight Duty Time Limitations and Rest Requirements of flight crew engaged in scheduled/non-scheduled transport operations and general aviation aeroplanes operations have been issued.

Safety alarm for charter aircrafts

1883. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has raised safety alarm over charter aircrafts operating in India and had downgraded ratings of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in respect of "Lack of effective implementation (LEI)";

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of non-scheduled operators in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(c) the licensing process for aircrafts of an operator; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government as per regulations of ICAO in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise. In so far as the details of all Non-Scheduled Operators in the country are concerned, they are available on DGCA's website www.dgca.nic.in under the Heading "Operator" and sub-heading "Non-Scheduled".

(c) The Air Operator Permit (Non-Scheduled) is issued as per the requirements contained in Civil Aviation Requirements Section 3 Series C Part III.

(d) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Ratio of aircraft engineers in AI

1884. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the ratio of aircraft and engineers in Air India (AI) to the total staff strength;
- (b) the ratio of aircraft and engineers in other private airlines, airline-wise;
- (c) the world's average aircraft and engineer ratio;
- (d) whether it is a fact that aircraft and engineer ratio in Air India is more; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and how AI is planning to utilize their services?

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

Impact of manpower shortage on direct tax collection

1885. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been alerted by the Income Tax Gazetted Officers Association that the Government's direct tax collections could fall short of the budget target by about Rs. 25,000 crores due to shortage of manpower;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government knows that the biggest impediment to the proper functioning of the IT department is the severe shortage of officers and staff;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the details of average number of individuals and companies scrutiny cases handled by each Assessing Officer of the IT department annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (d) The Government is aware that a severe shortage of manpower affects revenue collection. With a view to augmenting the strength of Officers and Staff, the Government has recently approved Cadre Re-Structuring of the Income Tax Department whereby a total of 20,751 additional posts in various cadres have been created.

(e) Does not arise.

**Tie-up of private insurance companies with
public sector banks**

1886. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some private insurance companies have made tie ups with Public Sector Banks to do the life insurance business;

(b) if so, the names of such insurance companies and respective public sector banks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the private life insurance companies have sold their equity shares at a very undervalued price to the public sector banks with which the tie up agreement is made; and

(d) if so, what are the IRDA guidelines on such transfer of shares and what action has been taken by IRDA to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that Public Sector Banks have tie-ups with insurance companies to do business. The list of private insurance companies that have tie ups with Public Sector Banks to do the life insurance business is detailed in Annex.

(c) and (d) IRDA has further informed that Section 6A 4(b) of the Insurance Act, 1938 prescribes norms for transfer of shares by a public company carrying on insurance business. The Authority has also laid down guidelines in this regard *vide* Circular No. IRDA/F&A/CIR/DRSH/183/08/2011 dated August 11, 2011.

However, the valuation of shares for inter-se transfer between the resident shareholders are governed by the extant Company Law provisions and IRDA has not prescribed any guidelines for valuation of shares for such transfer between two domestic resident companies. Transfer of shares by domestic companies to foreign promoters is guided by compliance to RBI Pricing Guidelines.

Statement

Private insurance companies having tie-ups with PSU Banks

Sl. No.	Name of the Life Insurer	Name of the Public Sector Bank
1	2	3
1	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	State Bank of India
2	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
3	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	State Bank of Hyderabad
4	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	State Bank of Travancore
5	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	State Bank of Patiala
6	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	State Bank of Indore
7	SBI Life Insurance Company Limited	State Bank of Mysore
8	India First Life Insurance Company Limited	Andhra Bank
9	India First Life Insurance Company Limited	Bank of Baroda
10	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Limited	Bank of India
11	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company Limited	Canara Bank
12	HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited	Indian Bank
13	Canara HSBC OBC Life Insurance Company Limited	Oriental Bank of Commerce

1	2	3
14	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited	Punjab & Sind Bank
15	PNB Met Life Insurance India Company Limited	Punjab National Bank
16	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Limited	Syndicate Bank
17	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company Limited	Union Bank of India
18	Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited	United Bank of India
19	IDBI Federal Life Insurance Company Limited	IDBI Bank

Loan waiver for weavers

†1887. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned to waive the loan of country's weavers as well as to provide them a relief package; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/Union Territory-wise including that of Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government of India had approved Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) package for handloom sector in November, 2011 for waiver of overdue loans as on 31.03.2010 and provide recapitalization assistance to viable and potentially viable apex, primary weavers cooperatives and individual weavers, besides providing subsidized credit. This package has been implemented across the country including State of Chhattisgarh by the Ministry of Textiles, through NABARD. The State-wise details, including Chhattisgarh, regarding number of apex, primary weavers cooperative societies, individual weavers and Self Help Groups (SHGs) benefited under RRR package, waiver of overdue loan amount as on 31.3.2010 and recapitalization assistance approved by State Implementation, Monitoring and Review Committee (SIMRC) is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise progress under RRR Package

		(Rs. in crore)							
Sl. No.	State	No. of societies found viable/potentially viable by NABARD		Loan amount assessed by special audit for co-operatives		Total	Claim assessed for individual weavers and weavers of SHGs		Loan amount vetted by SIMRC in respect of AWCS/ PWCS/ individual
		Apex	Primary	Apex	Primary		Number of individual weavers and weavers of SHGs	Number of SHGs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	322	79.75	53.15	132.9	7792	0	148.27
2	Assam	1	942	1.39	31.46	32.85	2533	475	38.71
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	1607	0	2.84
4	Chhattisgarh	1	140	8.38	3.42	11.8	138	0	3.42
5	Delhi	0	61	0	0.625	0.625	0	0	0.62
6	Gujarat	2	172	1.35	3.44	4.79	419	0	4.93
7	Haryana	0	2	0	0.0355	0.0355	69	0	0.36
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	71	3.36	4.60	7.96	370	26	7.16

Written Answers to

[27 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	98
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
10	Jharkhand	0	27	0	1.88	1.88	369	0	2.89	
11	Karnataka	1	142	0.75	3.61	4.36	603	2	5.68	
12	Kerala	0	126	0	27.92	27.92	1114	0	29.9	
13	Madhya Pradesh	0	28	0	0.86	0.86	210	2	1.33	
14	Maharashtra	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Manipur	1	0	0.33	0	0.33	507	1107	3.46	
16	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0.09	
16	Mizoram	1	69	0.42	1.85	2.27	51	0	2.43	
17	Odisha	1	57	8.57	9.83	18.4	10740	2535	43.32	
18	Punjab	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.26	
19	Rajasthan	0	24	0	1.08	1.08	216	11	1.32	
20	Sikkim	0	1	0	0.08	0.08	0	0	0.08	
21	Tamil Nadu	1	590	32.14	64.45	96.59	520	101	97.93	
22	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0.16	0.16	47	2	0.29	
23	Uttar Pradesh	12	1004	4.63	34.12	38.75	21620	1150	66.2	
24	West Bengal	0	293	0	49.48	49.48	1454	47	53.33	
TOTAL		25	4073	141.07	292.0505	433.1205	50403	5462	514.82	Unstarred Questions

Source: Office of Development Commissioner, Handlooms

Filing of FIR by SBI against loan defaulter

1888. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 188 dated 6 August, 2013 in Rajya Sabha and state:

(a) the reasons for not fixing responsibility for missing of complaint of FIR by SBI dated 26 April, 2013;

(b) whether Government is aware that FIR No. 486/2013 has been filed on basis of reminder to missing complaint without factual content and allegations deliberately in connivance with bank officials, fraudsters and State police, making it unfactual and quashable by court;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) if not, how FIR has been filed on basis of reminder only;

(e) whether responsibility would be fixed in this regard and FIR would be amended/re-filed with proper content and allegations; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Dubious investment schemes by real estate companies

1889. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints against real estate companies in the country for forgeries and dubious investment schemes during last one year;

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

(c) the details of the cases which are being probed by SEBI and Enforcement Directorate at present, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the cases in which violation of rules have been established against real estate companies during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the table of house.

Guidelines for bank locker

1890. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not making guidelines for bank locker holders to provide authentic information about their belongings, which are put in bank lockers, as currently there is no proper mechanism in this regard and in case of fire or theft took place in bank lockers, bank authorities are hesitating to pay compensation, as they are unable to assess properly about belongings; and

(b) whether Government is aware about the fact that, money and gold and diamonds which are not disclosed before authority, are put in bank lockers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The existing guidelines on bilateral locker agreement between the banker and the customer do not specify the need to confide about the contents of the lockers.

Under the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, Banks are required to exercise, among others, due care and necessary precaution for the protection of the lockers provided to the customer, including observing the security and other procedures.

Scam in Amanath Co-operative Bank

1891. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a serious scam in the Amanath Cooperative Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the depositors;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for the last six months the depositors are only allowed to withdraw Rs.1000/- and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the management of the bank has siphoned off more than Rs.120 crores from the bank;

(e) if so, the action taken by Government to remove the management and institute a CBI enquiry into the scam; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not taking any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that there have been serious irregularities in the functioning of the Amanath Cooperative Bank since 2002 relating to mismanagement and violation of RBI directives etc. such as extending loans and advances to the directors and their relatives, extending unauthorized loans sanctioned/diverted/siphoned off in a fraudulent manner and settling old Non-Performing Account (NPA) accounts of ex-directors/relatives with concessions, in contravention of Bank Regulations (BR) Act, 1949 (As applicable to Cooperative Societies).

Accordingly, the RBI advised Registrar of Cooperative Societies (RCS), Karnataka in August, 2003 to supersede the Board of Directors of the Bank and appoint an Administrator in addition to initiating criminal proceedings against the ex-directors/officials of the Bank and conduct thorough voucher audit of the Bank from the year 1996 onwards.

The RCS, Karnataka superseded the Board of the Bank and appointed Administrator on 5th December, 2006 which continued upto September, 2012 thereafter elections were held and a new Board was constituted on 3rd October, 2012.

In view of precarious financial position of the Bank, directions under Section 35A of the BR Act, 1949 (AACS) were imposed on the Bank in September, 2006. The directions were lifted in April, 2007 after supersession of the Board by RCS.

However, on account of deteriorating financial health of the Bank, all-inclusive directions were again imposed by RBI in April, 2013 to safeguard the interest of the depositors.

In terms of these directions, the Bank is permitted to allow each depositor to withdraw a sum not exceeding Rs. 1000/- of the total balance in every savings bank or current account or any other deposit account provided that wherever such depositor is having liability to the Bank in any manner, *i.e.* either as borrower or surety, the amount may be adjusted first to the relevant borrowal account(s).

The RBI have reported that an enquiry has also been conducted by RCS, Karnataka under the provisions of Karnataka Cooperative Societies Act (KCS) Act, 1959 and criminal case has also been registered by the Bank against the ex-directors/officials in February, 2011.

Disappearance of coins from circulation

†1892. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has stopped printing of one rupee note, but it has been found that one rupee note is in circulation in the market in large quantity;

(b) the action being taken by Government on the fact that it issues coins of one, two and five rupees from time to time but these old coins are disappearing from the market; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Printing of one rupee note had been stopped by the Government of India during 1990s. These notes continue to be legal tender and therefore in circulation.

(b) and (c) The following steps have been taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to ensure availability of coins:

- (i) More remittances of coins are being sent to the Currency Chests (CCs) in the areas from where shortage is reported.
- (ii) Regional offices of RBI have been advised to keep minimum balances in their vaults and in Currency Chests (CCs) to ensure availability of coins to bank branches and members of public in every state.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Shopkeepers and other business establishments, tollgate agencies, etc. have been attached to the nearest CCs for their requirements of coins, subject to availability.
- (iv) The banks have been encouraged to install Coin Vending Machines (CVMs) for issue of coins for which RBI provides capital subsidy.
- (v) The banks have been advised to organize coin melas for issue of coins directly to the members of public.
- (vi) Production of coins has been increased from 6070 million pieces in 2010-11 to 6708 million pieces in 2012-13.

Criteria for opening bank branches

1893. SHRI N.BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of bank's branches opened since the last three years and till now, year-wise, bank-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the number of occasions when the Minister of Finance was present during those occasions, year-wise, bank-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether there is any criteria/norm fixed for opening of a bank branch; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of number branches opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks, State-wise and Bank-wise are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) As reported by Public Sector Banks, the information on number of occasions when the Minister of Finance was present during branch opening functions is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 banks cannot open branches without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Further, 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.

Statement-I*State-wise Number of Bank Branches Opened by
Scheduled Commercial Banks*

State Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	3	3	4	6
Andhra Pradesh	531	524	638	559
Arunachal Pradesh	4	8	9	8
Assam	69	69	78	98
Bihar	227	200	276	284
Chandigarh	13	11	19	10
Chhattisgarh	93	112	185	154
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	7	6	6
Daman and Diu	3	4	11	4
Goa	22	30	44	37
Gujarat	344	351	436	420
Haryana	237	265	298	344
Himachal Pradesh	68	74	73	68
Jammu and Kashmir	30	44	102	126

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	107	131	154	159
Karnataka	379	307	564	496
Kerala	230	269	330	322
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	225	220	273	242
Maharashtra	485	532	639	579
Manipur		5	11	14
Meghalaya	8	9	17	16
Mizoram	4	4	11	8
Nagaland	4	7	12	16
NCT of Delhi	170	196	155	144
Odisha	163	186	230	207
Puducherry	15	12	11	14
Punjab	254	364	336	457
Rajasthan	196	306	352	398
Sikkim	5	8	6	7
Tamil Nadu	408	387	712	510
Tripura	16	11	25	24
Uttar Pradesh	641	634	906	791
Uttarakhand	98	101	128	109
West Bengal	261	254	350	260
GRAND TOTAL	5,318	5,645	7,401	6,897

Notes:

- (1) Figures relate to Financial Year (*i.e.* April to March)
- (2) Data in respect of 2012-13 are provisional.
- (3) Data exclude 'Administrative Offices'.
- (4) *Source:* Master Office File (MOF) System, Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India, as on July 18, 2013. MOF data are dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from Banks.

Statement-II

Bank-wise Number Branches Opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks

Bank Group	Bank Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) SBI and its associates	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	12	43	47	74
	State Bank of Hyderabad	148	116	158	73
	State Bank of India	1,064	518	507	593
	State Bank of Indore	8			
	State Bank of Mysore	15	17	32	40
	State Bank of Patiala	41	124	50	61
	State Bank of Travancore	22	44	83	118
(B) Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	25	137	87	192
	Andhra Bank	125	71	78	151
	Bank of Baroda	176	265	540	372
	Bank of India	183	280	502	272

Bank of Maharashtra	26	71	53	139
Canara Bank	315	211	342	130
Central Bank of India	54	153	278	271
Corporation Bank	95	177	126	182
Dena Bank	32	68	53	125
Indian Bank	109	101	95	128
Indian Overseas Bank	83	180	433	262
Oriental Bank of Commerce	104	111	128	158
Punjab and Sind Bank	6	47	62	91
Punjab National Bank	415	244	304	173
Syndicate Bank	82	193	199	205
UCO Bank	83	54	178	192
Union Bank of India	254	212	180	255
United Bank of India	80	35	55	47
Vijaya Bank	56	38	79	27

Written Answers to

[27 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	108
(C) Other Public Sector Banks	IDBI Bank Limited	194	106	156	101	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
(D) Old Private Sector Banks	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1	-	8	18	
	City Union Bank Limited	15	24	54	73	
	Federal Bank Ltd.	60	70	207	148	
	Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.	27	30	20	15	
	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	1	19	54	77	
	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	17	14	25	47	
	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	23	33	76	97	
	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	24	3	17	1	
	Nainital Bank Ltd.	9		1	6	
	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	3	12	1	23	Unstarred Questions
	South Indian Bank Ltd.	50	61	57	48	
	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	3	16	45	42	
	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	87	5			

E) New Private Sector Banks	Axis Bank Limited	192	404	230	309
	Development Credit Bank Ltd.			4	10
	HDFC Bank Ltd.	314	263	553	483
	ICICI Bank Limited	287	366	223	332
	Indusind Bank Ltd	32	89	100	97
	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	30	72	34	82
	Yes Bank Ltd.	33	64	142	71
(F) Foreign Banks (Total)		15	9	5	12
(G) Regional Rural Banks (Total)		288	475	740	474
GRAND TOTAL		5,318	5,645	7,401	6,897

Notes:

- (1) Figures relate to Financial Year (*i.e.* April to March).
- (2) Data in respect of 2012-13 are provisional.
- (3) Data exclude 'Administrative Offices'.
- (4) *Source:* Master Office File (MOF) System, Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India, as on July 18, 2013.
MOF data are dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from Banks.

Minister of Finance presence on Number of occasions on Branch opening

[illegible]

Statement-III*Minister of Finance presence on Number of occasions on Branch opening*

Karnataka	Kerala	Lakshwadeep	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Orissa	Pondicherry	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttaranchal	West Bengal	Total
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
																1		1	2
														1					1
																1			1
																			0
														1					1
				1										1					3
														4			1		5
														1			1		2
																	1		1
												1		2			1		4
														4					4
														1			1		2
														1			1		2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Punjab & Sind Bank																	
Punjab National Bank										1							
State Bank of India																	
Syndicate Bank																	
UCO Bank																	
Union Bank of India																	
United Bank of India																	
Viiaya Bank																	
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur																	
State Bank of Hyderabad																	
State Bank of Mysore																	
State Bank of Patiala																	
State Bank of Travancore																	
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
																			0
													3					5	9
				1									2					2	5
																1		1	2
																		1	1
													2					1	3
																		2	2
1													1						2
											1								1
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																			0
																			0
1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	24	0	3	0	19	53

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
No. of occasions	15	16	11	11	53

Source : PSBs

Foreign exchange reserve

1894. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange reserves have reduced considerably in the recent past due to devaluation of rupee in comparison to dollar;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign exchange reserves in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government proposes to utilize the foreign exchange reserves in a more meaningful and productive manner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The level of foreign exchange reserves is the outcome of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) intervention in the foreign exchange market to smoothen exchange rate volatility and valuation changes due to movement of the US dollar against other major currencies of the world.

Year-wise details of foreign exchange reserves during the last three years and in the current year is given below:

(US\$ billion)					
Year	FCA *	Gold#	SDR@	RTP in IMF	Total Foreign Exchange Reserves
1	2	3	4	5	6
2010-11 (end March 2011)	274.3	22.972	4.569	2.947	304.8
2011-12 (end March 2012)	260.1	27.023	4.469	2.836	294.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13 (end March 2013)	259.7	25.692	4.328	2.301	292.0
2013-14 (end July 2013)	250.3	20.747	4.369	2.180	277.6

FCA: Foreign Currency Assets, SDR: Special Drawing Rights. RTP in IMF: Reserve Tranche Position in International Monetary Fund. * FCA excludes US\$ 250 million invested in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by IFFC (UK) since March 20, 2009, excludes US\$ 380 million since September 16, 2011, excludes US\$ 550 million since February 27, 2012, excludes US\$ 673 million since March 30, 2012 and US\$ 790 million since July 5, 2012, exclude US\$ 950 million since March 2013 and US\$ 99.47 million equivalent of Bhutan currency received from Bhutan under SAARC Swap arrangement, and in July 2013 excludes US\$ 88.52 million. @ Includes SDRs 3,082.5 million allocated under general allocation and SDRs 214.6 million allocated under special allocation by IMF done on August 28, 2009 and September 9, 2009, respectively. # Includes US\$ 6,699 million reflecting the purchase of 200 metric tonnes of gold from IMF on November 3, 2009. 2. Some figures may not tally due to rounding off. Source: Reserve Bank of India

(c) and (d) The investment in the domestic economy is made in rupee only. In line with the principles of preserving the long-term value of the reserves in terms of purchasing power, minimizing risk and volatility in returns and maintaining liquidity, the RBI holds foreign currency assets (FCAs) in major convertible currency instruments. These include deposits of other country central banks, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and top-rated foreign commercial banks, and in securities representing debt of sovereigns and supranational institutions with residual maturity not exceeding 10 years, to provide a strong bias towards capital preservation and liquidity.

Tax benefits for States

1895. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States which are getting various types of tax benefits in the country;
- (b) the time since when these States are being given tax benefits;
- (c) whether Goa was also getting similar benefits;
- (d) if so, how long Goa got these benefits;

- (e) the grounds on which these benefits were withdrawn;
- (f) whether there was any proposal to provide a level playing field;
- (g) if so, whether the same has been implemented; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) The details of States given central excise duty exemption and the time limit for setting up new units or for existing units to undertake substantial expansion are as under:

States	Date from which the exemptions are available	Time limit for new units to be set up or existing units to undertake substantial expansion
(i) North Eastern States	08.07.1999	31.3.2017
(ii) Jammu and Kashmir	14.11.2002	No time limit
(iii) Sikkim	25.06.2003	31.03.2017
(iv) Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh	10.06.2003	31.3.2010

The exemption is available to new units or units undertaking substantial expansion within the dates mentioned in the table above, for a period of ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

In respect of Direct taxes, the States which are getting tax benefits under the Income-tax Act, 1961 are as under:

Section	Period	State
1	2	3
80-IB	100% deduction of profits for 5 assessment years, followed by 25% (30% in the case of a company) for the next 5 years, for industrial undertakings commencing business during the period 01.4.1993 to 31.03.2012.	Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3
80-IC	100 % deduction of profits for 5 assessment years and 25 per cent (30 per cent in the case of companies) for the next 5 years provided that the undertaking commences production or undertakes substantial expansion during the period 07.1.2003 to 31.03.2012.	Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
	100% deduction of profits for 10 assessment years provided that the undertaking or enterprise begins manufacture or production or undertakes substantial expansion during the period beginning on 23.12.2002 to 31.03.2007.	Sikkim
	100% for 10 assessment years provided that undertaking or enterprise begins manufacture or production or undertakes substantial expansion during the period beginning on 24.12.1997 to 31.03.2007.	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura
80-IE	100% deduction for 10 assessment years provided the business commences during the period 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2017.	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura (North-Eastern States)

The above deductions are available to undertakings satisfying the conditions mentioned in the respective sections of the Income-tax Act, 1961. However, undertakings eligible for deduction of profits under the above sections, are liable to Minimum Alternate Tax/Alternate Minimum Tax (MAT/AMT) under section 115JB/115JC of the Act.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of section 80-IB(4) of the Act, industrial undertakings set-up in the State of Goa were eligible for 100 % deduction of the profits for first five assessment years and thereafter 25% (30% in case of a company) deduction for the next five years (7 years in case of a co-operative society). This deduction was available to undertakings that began manufacture or production of articles or things or operation of cold storage plant(s) during the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1993 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2004.

(e) to (g) Ministry of Finance, as a policy, encourages development through budgetary route which is more transparent. Profit-linked incentives, whether industry or area based, lead to significant revenue loss and adversely affect buoyancy in revenue collection. Area based exemptions, both in indirect and direct taxes, are being discontinued/phased out. On the indirect taxes side, these are incompatible with the proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) and on the direct taxes side, these are incompatible with the proposed Direct Taxes Code (DTC) where investment based deductions are to replace the profit based/area based deductions/exemptions.

(h) Does not arise in view of (e), (f) and (g) above.

Expenditure on social welfare schemes

1896. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the combined expenditure of Central and State Governments on social welfare schemes is less than 7 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as against 20 to 30 per cent of GDP spent by developed countries; and

(b) the details of steps proposed to be taken to increase the annual expenditure on social welfare schemes for poor in urban and rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The combined expenditure of India's Central and State Governments on social welfare schemes for 2012-13 as per Budget Estimates is 7.09 per cent of GDP. There has been an almost continuous rise in social welfare expenditure in India over the last five years as can be seen in the following table.

As a percentage to GDP						
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 RE	2012-13 BE
Total	26.37	28.41	28.59	27.52	28.07	28.30
Expenditure						
Expenditure	5.91	6.76	6.89	6.79	6.89	7.09
on Social						
Services						

Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as obtained from Budget Documents of Union and State Governments.

RE: Revised Estimate

BE: Budget Estimate.

Many developed countries have higher social welfare expenditure. The public social expenditure of OECD countries in 2011 is 21.9 per cent. While there are measurement differences for cross-country comparisons, the three largest categories of social expenditure in these countries are pensions (on average 8 per cent of GDP), health (7 per cent) and income transfer to the working age population (5 per cent).

(b) Indian Government has been implementing many social welfare schemes. Some of these are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for providing 100 days of wage employment to the poor and the disadvantaged sections of society, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for providing accessible, affordable, and quality healthcare facilities to the rural population and remote areas of the country, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) which ensures universalization of right to free and compulsory education for children in the age group of 6-14 years and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), a self-employment programme for lifting of poor rural families above the poverty line. Recently, the National Food Security Ordinance has been passed and the bill is in the Parliament, for ensuring food and nutritional security upto 75 per cent of the rural population and upto 50 per cent of the urban population.

TDS on purchase of property

†1897. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a liability of deduction of 1 per cent tax at source (TDS) upon the purchase of property worth above rupees fifty lakhs has been assigned to the buyer or the tax payer;

(b) whether the Ministry has received the complaints against the sellers, builders, Government institutions regarding not accepting the said legal provision and not getting the deduction of 1 per cent TDS made out of selling amount; and

(c) whether Government would consider to assign the liability of depositing 1 per cent tax on selling price of the property to the sellers, builders and Government organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The Finance Act, 2013 inserted section 194-IA in the Income-tax Act, 1961

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which provides that every transferee, at the time of making payment or crediting of any sum as consideration for transfer of immovable property (other than agricultural land) to a resident transferor, shall deduct tax, at the rate of 1% of such sum. It has also been provided that no deduction of tax under this provision shall be made where the total amount of consideration for the transfer of an immovable property is less than fifty lakh rupees. Thus, the liability is assigned on the buyer.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The tax is required to be deducted only by the person making payment *i.e.* buyer of property.

Pending tax dues on aviation companies

†1898. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of taxes levied upon the aviation companies in the country and the procedures thereof;

(b) the amount of taxes pending/due upon aviation companies during each year of the last three years and current year, company-wise; and

(c) the amount recovered out of the said pending/due amount during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Corporate Tax and Dividend Distribution Tax is charged from companies in India including aviation companies under the Direct Tax laws. Indirect Taxes, in the form of Customs Duty, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax are leviable on goods and services and not on companies, *per se*. Service Tax is imposed on aviation companies for transportation of passengers by air and related services undertaken by the aviation companies such as transportation of goods by air, management, maintenance and repair etc. in terms of the Finance Act, 1994, as amended from time to time.

(b) and (c) So far as direct taxes and indirect taxes are concerned, the data of pending/outstanding taxes against aviation companies is not maintained centrally. The information with regard to the amount of taxes pending/outstanding against the aviation companies during each of the last three years and the current year and the amount of recovery made therefrom is also not maintained centrally. However, the information about the aviation companies against whom amount of taxes more than Rs.5 crore pending/recovered is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Collection of cess on petroleum products

1899. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has collected cess on petroleum products in our country;
- (b) if so, the amount collected as such during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Central Government has distributed this to the States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Additional duty of excise, commonly known as road cess, is levied @ Rs. 2 per litre on Motor Spirit commonly known as petrol and high speed diesel oil. The details of the duty collected are not maintained State-wise. However, the total duty collected during the last three years is Rs. 16979 crore, Rs. 18428 crore and Rs. 19333 Crore during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of Section 111 of Finance (No.2) Act, 1998 and Section 133 of Finance Act, 1999, the above mentioned additional duty of excise is levied for the purpose of Union and the proceeds there of shall not be distributed among the States.

Transfer orders of IT officers

1900. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 193 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6 August, 2013 and state:

- (a) whether in the current financial year after issuance of annual general transfer orders, many officers were retained or orders cancelled *vide* transfer order nos. 86, 88, 93, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, of 2013;
- (b) whether none of these retentions / cancellations are as per direction of court as per transfer guidelines 2010;
- (c) the reasons for not considering the guidelines at time of initial transfer itself along with reasons for relaxation for each case later on; and

(d) the names of officers who have overstayed their total stay and have not been transferred along with the exact period of stay of each of the current CBDT member at one region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Yes Sir. Officers have been retained, or their transfer orders cancelled and/or stayed as per various orders issued during the current financial year.

(b) Retention/cancellation/stay of transfer orders have been done as per the Transfer and Placement Guidelines, 2010 and/or as per the directions of Hon'ble Courts/Tribunals in relevant cases.

(c) Transfer and Placement Guidelines, 2010 are applied in each and every case of transfer. Stay / retention has also been granted in the initial transfer order itself. Specific reasons for retentions / cancellation / stay have been duly provided in the transfer orders in relevant cases.

(d) The details of the officers who were 'due' for transfer from Region but have been retained / not transferred along with the reason as also the period of stay of current Members, CBDT region-wise is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the officers who were 'due' for transfer from Region but have been retained/ not transferred region-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer (Civil Code)	Reason for not Transferring the Officer
1.	Shri Baldeep Singh Sandhu (81020)	Being in Promotion Zone
2.	Mrs. Neena Kumar (82021)	Posted to the Station only last year. Retained on Administrative Requirements till Annual General Transfer (AGT) - 2014
3.	Shri Sirdhar Pidotela (84052)	On Compassionate / Health Grounds
4.	Mrs. Laxmi Hande Puri (85037)	Retained till next Agt-2014 Since Being on the Post for Only Short Period (Six Months)
5.	Shri P.C. Pancholy (93578)	Being in Retirement Zone

*The Total Stay of the Current Members of CBDT in Years (Y) and Month (M) Region-wise
(as per Cadre Management System) is as per the Following Table:*

Sl. No.	Region	Shri R.K. Tewari, Member (IT) (76032)	Shri K.V. Chowdary, Member (INV.) (78001)	Smt. Anita Kapur, Member (A&J), (78002)	Smt. Deepa Krishan, Member (P&V), (77032)	Smt. P.S. Behuria, Member (Revenue), (77038)
1.	Bangalore (CCA, Karnataka)		4Y 4M#			
2.	Chandigarh (CCA, NWR)	0Y 10M		6Y 6M	0Y 3M	8Y 7M
3.	Chennai (CCA, TN)		7Y 1M			
4.	CCA, Delhi	7Y 6M#	2Y 6M#	6Y 6M#	7Y 4M#	9Y 9M#
5.	Guwahati (CCA, NER)				6Y 7M + 0Y 10M (NC)*	
6.	Hyderabad (CCA, AP)		8Y 3M			
7.	Jaipur (CCA, Rajasthan)					0Y 4M
8.	Kanpur [CCA, UP (West)]	5Y 0M				0Y 5m (NC)*
9.	Lucknow (CCA, UP (East))	2Y 11M	1Y 1M		0Y 6M	
10.	CCA, Mumbai	3Y 0M			1Y 0M	
11.	NADT, Nagpur	3Y 9m				
12.	CCA, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	11Y 0M (NC)*	2Y 7M +0Y 11m (NC)*	0Y 11M (NC)*	0Y 11M (NC)*	1Y 0M (NC)*

Does not include Period Spent on Deputation, in CBDT, on Exempt Postings etc. as per Transfer and Placement Guidelines-2010.

*NC: Not Counted towards total stay as per Transfer and Placement Guidelines-2010.

NB: Calculations of Total Periods is upto 31.12.2012 and as per Cadre Management System.

Written Answers to

[27 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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Non-Payment of Loans

1901. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that certain companies are not regularly repaying the loans taken by them from the banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the level of NPAs and amount of loans/number of proposals under CDR's approved or under consideration during the last three years and current year, bank-wise;

(c) whether the banks have attached/propose to attach their properties and invoke personal guarantees for non-payment of loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of the other effective measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPAs) and GNPA Ratio in respect of Public Sector Banks during the last three years and for the first quarter of the current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

The details of proposals received / approved /under consideration by CDR Cell during the last three years and Tor the first quarter of the current year are as under:

Year	(Amt. in Rs. Crore)					
	Proposals received		Proposals approved		Proposals under consideration	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
2010-11	49	22614	36	14890	-	-
2011-12	87	67889	68	62821	-	-
2012-13	129	91497	100	71713	10	5921
*2013-14	28	39521	-	-	27	39108

*Upto June, 2013

There are 37 proposals pending with CDR Cell as on June 30, 2013. Bank-wise details are as follows:

(Amt. in Rs. Crore)		
Name of the Bank	No. of cases	Exposure
State Bank of India	17	24487
Bank of India	5	3231
Bank of Baroda	3	1362
ICICI Bank	3	7820
Canara Bank	2	4599
IDBI Bank	1	126
Axis Bank	2	1433
Indian Overseas Bank	1	341
Punjab National Bank	1	200
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1	119
State Bank of Patiala	1	1311
TOTAL :	37	45029

(c) to (f) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures; and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats. The existing guidelines are sufficient to address the issues of NPA management.

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.

Parliament has recently enacted 'The Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012' for removing certain bottlenecks in the recovery of bad debts. The Amendment Act has come into force from 15.01.2013.

Statement

Gross NPAs and Gross NPAs ratio of Public Sector Banks (Amt. in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Gross NPAs				GNPA Ratio			
		Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Jun-13	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13	Jun-13
1	Allahabad Bank	1647	2056	4962	5962	1.80	1.91	3.98	4.91
2	Andhra Bank	996	1798	3714	4748	1.38	2.12	3.71	4.73
3	Bank of Baroda	2786	3882	6551	8109	1.62	1.89	2.87	3.68
4	Bank of India	4357	5170	7152	8245	2.64	2.91	3.51	3.95
5	Bank of Maharashtra	1174	1297	1138	1500	2.47	2.28	1.49	1.81
6	Canara Bank	3030	3890	5786	7070	1.50	1.75	2.53	3.03
7	Central Bank of India	2395	7273	8456	10529	1.82	4.83	4.81	6.03
8	Corporation Bank	790	1274	2048	2749	0.91	1.26	1.72	2.37
9	Dena Bank	842	957	1452	1757	1.86	1.67	2.19	2.70
10	IDBI Bank Limited	2785	4551	6450	7959	1.79	2.57	3.43	4.70
11	Indian Bank	720	1672	3255	3366	0.99	1.94	3.22	3.28
12	Indian Overseas Bank	2793	3554	5621	6428	2.71	2.79	3.88	4.44

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1921	3580	4184	4348	1.98	3.17	3.21	3.39
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	424	763	1537	1755	0.99	1.65	2.96	3.45
15	Punjab National Bank	4371	8690	13255	14860	1.89	3.15	4.68	5.34
16	Syndicate Bank	2589	3051	2816	3377	2.65	2.75	2.27	2.76
17	UCO Bank	3090	4020	6905	6928	3.31	3.73	5.75	5.99
18	Union Bank of India	3616	5422	6143	6867	2.46	3.16	3.09	3.66
19	United Bank of India	1356	2176	2964	3052	2.51	3.41	4.25	4.26
20	Vijaya Bank	1259	1718	1533	1645	2.56	2.93	2.17	2.42
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	835	1651	2119	2219	2.00	3.30	3.62	3.88
22	State Bank of Hyderabad	1150	2007	3186	3995	1.76	2.56	3.46	4.46
23	State Bank of India	23074	37156	48378	53936	3.48	4.90	5.32	5.93
24	State Bank of Mysore	864	1503	2081	2473	2.51	3.70	4.53	5.61
25	State Bank of Patiala	1382	1888	2453	3208	2.64	2.94	3.25	4.37
26	State Bank of Travancore	835	1489	1750	2088	1.80	2.66	2.56	3.09
Public Sector Banks		71080	112489	155890	179174	2.32	3.17	3.84	4.48

Source: RBI (OSMOS Data base, domestic operations, provisional)

Note: Data for Jun-13 are provisional and unaudited

Written Answers to

[27 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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Takeover code

1902. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact new Regulations 28(c) and 31 of the Takeover code making it mandatory for promoters of all listed companies to make disclosure of encumbrances on their shareholding was neither discussed nor approved at SEBI Board meeting held last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of Takeover code?

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

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

(c) The SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011 was notified on September 23, 2011 and came into force with effect from October 22, 2011. It was subsequently amended on March 26, 2013.

Elimination of co-operative banks from Agriculture credit

1903. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed about the recent order by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to eliminate thousands of Co-operative Banks from the service of agriculture credit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has informed that they have not issued any order to eliminate any cooperative bank from the service of agriculture credit. Based on the decision and subsequent clarifications of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the NABARD have issued a circular, permitting Primary Cooperative Agriculture Societies (PACS) as Business Correspondents (BCs) of the Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs). This will be an additional activity and the services of agricultural

credit remains with Cooperative Banks. The RBI has already permitted PACS to function as BCs of Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs).

Crop insurance

1904. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who opted for crop insurance, the quantum of insurance sold and compensation given to farmers in the event of crop failure, State-wise/area-wise during the last three years;

(b) the number of branches of Agricultural Insurance Company (AIC) of India Ltd. working in the rural area, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether AIC has organized any camp in the rural areas in order to make the farmers aware of the various schemes of Crop Insurance and also to sell policies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The State-wise details of farmers opted for crop insurance, the quantum of insurance sold and compensation given to farmers in the event of crop failure State-wise under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) and Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) for the years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 (Kharif + Rabi seasons) are given in Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

(b) Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AICIL) has two tier system *i.e.* Head Office, at New Delhi and 17 regional offices situated at State capitals, which are their operating offices. Besides this, there are 4 One Man Offices at district level in four States. The list is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Various measures have been taken by AICIL to create awareness about crop insurance schemes amongst the prospective farmers and for the smooth implementation of the Scheme in the country, which include conducting State/District level/Block level awareness cum training programmes/ workshops for Financial Institutions, other agencies, farmers in all the implementing States/UTs.

Statement-I*No. of Farmers Covered*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			NAIS
		NAIS	WBCIS	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	3347813	17308	3365121	2662030
2	Assam	51907		51907	36108
3	Bihar	1067844	777617	1845461	893705
4	Chhattisgarh	910515	0	910515	913152
5	Goa	237		237	360
6	Gujarat	948419	140891	1089310	966065
7	Haryana	54931	1784	56715	8651
8	Himachal Pradesh	45332	4929	50261	31088
9	Jharkhand	1330955	16251	1347206	380475
10	Karnataka	1102064	102105	1204169	718441
11	Kerala	32810	8493	41303	32526
12	Madhya Pradesh	2557165	41390	2598555	2840915
13	Maharashtra	3184348	49832	3234180	2180361
14	Manipur	10930		10930	341
15	Meghalaya	5059		5059	1748
16	Mizoram	121		121	0
17	Orissa	1203359	81429	1284788	1142386
18	Punjab		0		
19	Rajasthan	3012900	743566	3756466	0
20	Sikkim	40		40	0
21	Tamil Nadu	944158	16088	960246	1039798
22	Tripura	588		588	1488

Statement-I*No. of Farmers Covered*

2010-11			2011-12			
WBCIS	MNAIS	Total	NAIS	WBCIS	MNAIS	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
115794	54195	2832019	2247473	896296	98170	3241939
	2097	38205	56317		8583	64900
998335	37123	1929163	345455	1658037	80487	2083979
683	18	913853	1012068	64199		1076267
		360	344			344
132951	125	1099141	1009767	223819	187	1233773
7489		16140	33999	12463	25926	72388
16850		47938	28976	19228		48204
31451	183	412109	216231	49536	7861	273628
46654	8743	773838	1369488	133862	152674	1656024
11843		44369	30430	4681		35111
239371	16846	3097132	2890713	101327	25071	3017111
394627	3663	2578651	2511945	45075	48301	2605321
		341	2683			2683
		1748	1461			1461
		0	0		453	453
74734	40434	1257554	1512407	36789	73	1549269
0				0		
4610736		4610736	0	5141643	179756	5321399
		0	105			105
9745		1049543	488893	9025	50109	548027
		1488	1226			1226

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Uttar Pradesh	2967896		2967896	2476254
24	Uttarakhand	93174		93174	74315
25	West Bengal	1052942	5888	1058830	1243690
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	170		170	284
27	Puducherry	4210		4210	2777
28	Jammu and Kashmir	4333		4333	2446
GRAND TOTAL :		23934220	2007571	25941791	17649404

Note: Claims for Rabi 2011-12 are yet to be reported from some States
Rajasthan did not participate in NAIS from Kharif 2010 Season
MNAIS was introduced during Rabi 2010-11 Season.
The Blanks indicate that scheme was not implemented in that particular State for the
respective year

Statement-II

Sum Insured (In Rs. Lakh)

		2009-10			
Sl. No.	State	NAIS	WBCIS	Total	NAIS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	741583.89	14320.79	755904.68	725000.40
2	Assam	10521.76		10521.76	7728.81
3	Bihar	271371.34	183284.59	454655.93	208395.57
4	Chhattisgarh	119170.47		119170.47	126260.47
5	Goa	4.70		4.70	14.54
6	Gujarat	305486.78	6340.10	311826.87	346803.29
7	Haryana	12501.30	1394.10	13895.40	1347.13
8	Himachal Pradesh	6984.23	1963.98	8948.21	7405.83

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33519	167661	2677434	2100855	8666	67690	2177211
3274	5636	83225	36485	20595	18535	75615
9495		1253185	889227	8392	271283	1168902
		284	230			230
		2777	3111			3111
		2446	3666			3666
6737551	336724	24723679	16793555	8433633	1035159	26262347

Statement-II*Sum Insured (In Rs. Lakh)*

2010-11			2011-12			
WBCIS	MNAIS	Total	NAIS	WBCIS	MNAIS	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
38051.31	19194.69	782246.40	699847.31	321132.45	51782.97	1072762.73
	496.46	8225.27	13595.13		2263.81	15858.94
233635.19	10030.05	452060.81	87422.56	415817.50	20527.25	523767.31
284.01	4.76	126549.25	154564.97	23542.00		178106.97
		14.54	16.22			16.22
5982.80	108.39	352894.48	427968.30	10071.86	94.65	438134.81
6482.25		7829.38	13886.52	8530.40	22899.51	45316.43
8183.55		15589.38	10636.87	9654.70		20291.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Jharkhand	105762.90	1133.20	106896.10	40190.25
10	Karnataka	148561.04	16110.49	164671.53	140686.33
11	Kerala	7396.39	1957.43	9353.83	8326.24
12	Madhya Pradesh	481353.29	17888.77	499242.06	585696.00
13	Maharashtra	250968.36	8868.72	259837.08	132743.74
14	Manipur	2991.32		2991.32	138.02
15	Meghalaya	1084.83		1084.83	411.51
16	Mizoram	23.24		23.24	0.00
17	Orissa	183421.04	13591.88	197012.93	194756.75
18	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	
19	Rajasthan	344245.92	125183.23	469429.16	0.00
20	Sikkim	8.84		8.84	0.00
21	Tamilnadu	274686.88	3827.59	278514.47	356119.87
22	Tripura	101.96		101.96	236.10
23	Uttar Pradesh	437977.40		437977.40	391255.37
24	Uttarakhand	18236.70		18236.70	19142.23
25	West Bengal	136086.45	702.52	136788.97	177950.74
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31.43		31.43	75.98
27	Puducherry	1155.27		1155.27	824.49
28	Jammu and Kashmir	703.12		703.12	454.49
GRAND TOTAL		3862420.85	396567.3894	4258988.239	3471964.143

Note: Claims for Rabi 2011-12 are yet to be reported from some States

Rajasthan did not participate in NAIS from Kharif 2010 Season

MNAIS was introduced during Rabi 2010-11 Season.

The Blanks indicate that scheme was not implemented in that particular State for the respective year

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2030.76	24.57	42245.58	22830.26	6889.85	946.54	30666.65
8202.29	1451.04	150339.65	157577.25	19217.76	30601.11	207396.12
2487.90		10814.14	9130.19	1825.93		10956.12
93303.58	3779.42	682779.00	681397.96	52412.77	5875.12	739685.85
76159.39	592.78	209495.92	182390.71	42551.54	7028.28	231970.53
		138.02	899.13			899.13
		411.51	354.83			354.83
		000	0.00		74.49	74.49
12206.20	8843.15	215806.10	308356.83	6641.56	21.39	315019.78
0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
472618.32		472618.32	0.00	575408.18	31933.17	607341.35
		0.00	43.86			43.86
2412.22		358532.09	168582.40	2362.79	11728.01	182673.20
		236.10	323.17			323.17
2275.82	21520.31	415051.50	397811.51	950.14	22815.02	421576.68
2352.55	633.40	22128.18	9330.47	5213.46	4048.24	18592.17
1617.92		179568.66	127704.61	1426.55	6329035	192421.52
		75.98	163.92			163.92
		824.49	1139.95			1139.95
		454.49	1016.71			1016.71
968286.0543	66679.03584	4506929.233	3476991.66	1503649.453	275929.8931	5256571.006

Statement-III*Claim reported (in Rs. Lakh)*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10			NAIS
		NAIS	WBCIS	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	73195.28234	1718.47	74913.75	83465.26963
2	Assam	398.0739083		398.07	85.318498
3	Bihar	70207.20319	10735.90904	80943.11	36437.36903
4	Chhattisgarh	12423.63397		12423.63	117.0036081
5	Goa	0.1158848		0.12	0
6	Gujarat	80486.39634	662.81	81149.21	7234.414929
7	Haryana	267.3498249	103.33	370.68	1.3858779
8	Himachal Pradesh	621 5248034	447.81	1069.33	0.430719
9	Jharkhand	25556.1976	144.86	25701.06	9012.183479
10	Karnataka	18369.13115	1631.82	20000.95	4695.008335
11	Kerala	51.6871497	174.90	226.59	196.211327
12	Madhya Pradesh	7726.062416	631.69	8357.75	32383.22307
13	Maharashtra	37625.77309	957.72	38583.50	1484.020927
14	Manipur	223.4900901		223.49	11.2752885
15	Meghalaya	9.6861839		9.69	1.0665761
16	Mizoram	11.231412		11.23	0
17	Orissa	5345.595463	750.14	6095.74	13825.29496
18	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	
19	Rajasthan	144969.3562	10932.09	155901.45	0
20	Sikkim	0		0.00	0
21	Tamilnadu	13006.91792	115.60	13122.52	25776.96379
22	Tripura	0.0793158		0.08	0
23	Uttar Pradesh	17127.28919		17127.29	10141.02393
24	Uttarakhand	959.7741095		959.77	1171.345269
25	West Bengal	3675.697636	97.57	3773.27	3739.791979
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		0.00	2.7438612
27	Puducherry	3.2059007		3.21	9.159787
28	Jammu and Kashmir	100.6188292		100.62	11.9758302
GRAND TOTAL		512361.37	29104.73344	541466.11	229802.48

Note: Claims for Rabi 2011-12 are yet to be reported from some States

Rajasthan did not participate in NAIS from Kharif 2010 Season

MNAIS was introduced during Rabi 2010-11 Season.

The Blanks indicate that scheme was not implemented in that particular State for the respective year

Statement-III*Claim reported (in Rs. Lakh)*

2010-11			2011-12			
WBCIS	MNAIS	Total	NAIS	WBCIS	MNAIS	Total
1137.47	77.92	84680.66	31935.38619	20889.07	1019.38	53843.83
	0.00	85.32	347.1370896		27.79	374.93
13359.98	321.66	50119.01	272.3249226	12084.74	612.65	12969.72
14.54	0.00	131.55	1261.48758	2801.10		4062.59
		0.00	0			0.00
58.84	0.00	7293.26	31904.13137	135.69	0.00	3203982
696.69		698.07	878.0465876	533.11	1579.55	2990.70
827.32		827.75	3.1574797	2209.77		2212.93
212.46	0.00	9224.64	158.5866978	352.53	2.45	513.56
265.54	242.08	5202.63	14069.52621	881.73	1738.13	16689.39
173.70		369.91	55.19615	239.42		294.62
5464.07	3.33	37850.63	30885.56083	3279.51	23.33	34188.40
2252.76	0.00	3736.78	17495.0093	4423.75	0.00	21918.76
-	-	11.28	70.1009935	-	-	70.10
-	-	1.07	4.1928606	-	-	4.19
-	-	0.00	0	-	8.66	8.66
124.77	401.03	14351.09	68445.20378	587.76	0.64	69033.60
0.00				0.00		
18857.22		18857.22	0	44338.40	1448.64	45787.05
		0.00	0			0.00
95.44		25872.40	3099.769171	184.50	3523.89	6808.16
		0.00	0			0.00
3.03	549.86	10693.91	3972.301102	19.15	109.67	4101.11
170.83	0.00	1342.17	16.55972	446.49	91.13	554.18
182.46		3922.25	5839.214791	117.91	4487.78	10444.90
		2.74	5.0149224			5.01
		9.16	53.7260984			53.73
		11.98	0			0.00
43897.13	1595.88	275295.49	210771.63	93524.64	14673.69	318970

Statement-IV***Details of Offices At Various Levels***

Head Office: New Delhi	13th Floor, Ambadeep Building, 14 K.G. Marg, New Delhi - 110001
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Regional Offices: 17 At State Level

Office Location	Area of Operation
Ahmedabad	Gujarat
Bangalore	Karnataka
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
Bhubaneswar	Odisha
Chandigarh	Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir
Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Dehradun	Uttarakhand
Guwahati	Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
Jaipur	Rajasthan
Kolkata	West Bengal, Tripura, Sikkim
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
Mumbai	Maharashtra, Goa
Patna	Bihar
Raipur	Chattisgarh
Ranchi	Jharkhand
Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala

One Man Offices: 4 At District Level

Office Location	Area of Operation
Hubli	Hubli (Karnataka)
Madurai	Shivaganga and Madurai (Tamil Nadu)
Nagpur	Nagpur (Maharashtra)
Rajkot	Rajkot (Gujrat)

Reduction of budget allocation to various ministries

1905. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister has given a target of reducing budget allocations of various ministries by Rs.70,000.00 crores to bridge the budget deficit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some PSUs are also being disinvested by Government for mopping up resources;

(d) if so, the status of PSUs being disinvested; and

(e) the reasons for a bailout package to Air India at the expense of social sector Schemes?

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

(b) Does not arise;

(c) Yes, Sir;

(d) In the current year, Government has so far approved for disinvestment of the shares of following PSUs -

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU	% of disinvestment
1	2	3
1.	MMTC Ltd.	9.33%
2.	Hindustan Copder Ltd.	4.01%
3.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	3.56%

1	2	3
4.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	7.64%
5.	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	1.02%
6.	India Tourism Development Ltd.	5.00%
7.	Engineers India Ltd.	10.00%
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	10.00%
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	10.00%
10.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	5.00%
11.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	10.00%

(e) The bailout package provided to Air India in the form of equity infusion is towards financial restructuring/turn around plan of the company. However, this does not go towards reducing the expenditure under social sector schemes as is evident from the following table:

(Rs. crore)			
Details	Actuals	Revised	Budget
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Plan	129609	149378	190575
Non Plan	19444	21304	23114
TOTAL :	149053	170682	213689

Transparency in granting new bank licences

1906. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for opening new banks, received by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capital prescribed for each bank;

(d) whether Government would ensure transparency in the selection of bids for banks; and

(e) whether Government would ensure that it brings in improved customer protection and a resolution corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines for setting up new banks in the private sector *vide* Press Release dated 22.02.2013. The last date for receipt of applications was 01.07.2013. In all, RBI has received 26 (twenty six) applications. The names of the applicants are as under:

1. Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., Mumbai.
2. Bajaj Finserv Ltd., Pune.
3. Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata.
4. Department of Posts, New Delhi.
5. Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, Mumbai.
6. IDFC Limited, Mumbai.
7. IFCI Limited, New Delhi.
8. Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited, New Delhi.
9. India Infoline Ltd., Mumbai.
10. INMACS Management Services Limited, Gurgaon.
11. Janalakshmi Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
12. J M Financial Limited, Mumbai.
13. LIC Housing Finance Ltd., Mumbai.
14. L & T Finance Holdings Limited, Mumbai.
15. Magma Fincorp Limited, Kolkata.
16. Muthoot Finance Limited, Kochi.
17. Reliance Capital Limited, Mumbai.
18. Religare Enterprises Limited, New Delhi.
19. Shriram Capital Limited, Chennai.

20. Smart Global Ventures Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
21. SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited, Kolkata.
22. Suryamani Financing Company Limited, Kolkata.
23. TATA Sons Limited, Mumbai.
24. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi.
25. UAE Exchange and Financial Services Ltd., Kochi.
26. Value Industries Limited, Aurangabad.

(c) In terms of RBI guidelines dated 22.02.2013, the initial minimum paid-up voting equity capital for a bank shall be Rs. 5 billion.

(d) In order to ensure transparency, names of all the 26 applicants were placed on the RBI's website on 01.07.2013 (the last date for receipts of the applications).

(e) In the new guidelines dated February 22, 2013, it has been specifically provided that the new banks should have a high powered Customer Grievances Cell to handle customer complaints. Further, the extant guidelines regarding customer services and grievances redressal framework that are applicable to the existing commercial banks will be applicable to the new banks that would be licensed under the new guidelines also.

Further, the financial crisis brought to the fore the importance of a sound and effective resolution regime to deal with the Systemically Important Financial Institutions (SIFI) which may come under stress and affect financial stability and thus require resolution. Accordingly, A high-level Working Group (WG) on resolution regime for financial institutions in India has been set up to examine the existing resolution regime / framework for the entire financial sector, identify the current gaps in the national resolution regime / framework *vis-a-vis* the Financial Stability Board (FSB) Key Attributes of effective resolution of financial institutions, and make recommendations for framing a comprehensive resolution regime in the country for all types of financial institutions. The WG is currently deliberating the constitution of an effective resolution regime.

Safeguard measures in new banking licence norms

†1907. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is issuing licences to open new banks in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of applications received so far to open new banks and the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which final decision will be taken on these applications;
- (d) whether any foreign companies have also applied for licences to open new bank;
- (e) if so, details thereof; and
- (f) the measures being taken by Government to check frauds with customers by any bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines for setting up new banks in the private sector *vide* Press Release dated 22.02.2013. The last date for receipt of applications was 01.07.2013. In all, RBI has received 26 (twenty six) applications. The names of the applicants are as under:

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2. Bajaj Finserv Ltd., Pune.
3. Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata.
4. Department of Posts, New Delhi.
5. Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, Mumbai.
6. IDFC Limited, Mumbai.
7. IFCI Limited, New Delhi.
8. Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited, New Delhi.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

9. India Infoline Ltd., Mumbai.
10. INMACS Management Services Limited, Gurgaon.
11. Janalakshmi Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
12. J M Financial Limited, Mumbai.
13. LIC Housing Finance Ltd., Mumbai.
14. L & T Finance Holdings Limited, Mumbai.
15. Magma Fincorp Limited, Kolkata.
16. Muthoot Finance Limited, Kochi.
17. Reliance Capital Limited, Mumbai.
18. Religare Enterprises Limited, New Delhi.
19. Shriram Capital Limited, Chennai.
20. Smart Global Ventures Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
21. SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited, Kolkata.
22. Suryamani Financing Company Limited, Kolkata.
23. TATA Sons Limited, Mumbai.
24. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi.
25. UAE Exchange and Financial Services Ltd., Kochi.
26. Value Industries Limited, Aurangabad.

(c) At the first stage, the applications will be screened by RBI to ensure *prima facie* eligibility of the applicants, including the assessment of 'fit and proper' status of applicants. Thereafter, the applications will be referred to a High Level Advisory Committee to be set up by RBI. In view of the processes involved, it is expected to issue 'in-principle' approvals for new banks by the first quarter of 2014.

(d) and (e) In terms of the said guidelines only 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). Hence, the foreign companies are not eligible to apply for licences to open new banks in terms of the guidelines dated 22.02.2013.

(f) In terms of Master Circular dated 01.07.2013 on "Frauds Classification and reporting" the RBI has advised the Chairmen and Managing Directors (CMD) / Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of banks that they must provide focus on the "Fraud Prevention and Management Function" to enable, among others, effective investigation of fraud cases and prompt as well as accurate reporting of them to appropriate regulatory and law enforcement authorities including Reserve Bank of India. It is further stated that the fraud risk management, fraud monitoring and fraud investigation function must be owned by the bank's CEO, its Audit Committee of the Board and the Special Committee of the Board, at least in respect of large value frauds. As part of its supervisory process the RBI has also advised the banks about the areas which may require focused attention of the top management of the bank. The RBI follows the processes of Sensitizing banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of *modus operandi* circulars and Issue of Caution Advices in respect of borrowers who have defrauded the banks. The RBI has further advised the banks to introduce the system of concurrent audit and to review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The banks should also constitute a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above. Further, on receipt of fraud reports from nationalized banks, they are advised to examine staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff within the time limit prescribed by Central Vigilance Commission.

New laws governing chit funds

†1908. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of chit fund companies recognized by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) operating in different States in the country which are not complying with the set guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether several cases of irregularities and scams committed on the part of chit funds companies have been reported recently;

(d) if so, the action taken against these erring chit fund companies and guilty persons;

(e) whether Chit Fund Exchange Law is not adequate to control these companies; and

(f) if so, whether Government proposes to enact a new law alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Chit Funds are Classified as miscellaneous Non-Banking Financial Institutions, under the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and are now governed by Chit Funds Act, 1982 which is administered by the respective State Governments. These companies are registered by the Registrar of Chits and are within the regulatory purview of the State Governments. RBI has only an advisory role to the Central Government / State Governments on any issues raised on the Chit Fund Act, 1982. such as framing rules and giving effect to the provisions of the Act. Any complaint received by RBI against any chit fund company is, therefore, forwarded to the concerned State Government for appropriate action. On August 28, 2009, RBI by notification has prohibited chit fund companies from accepting deposits except from their shareholders.

(d) to (f) The Central Act (Chit Funds Act, 1982) has been notified / adopted by most of the States in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir as the Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. 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.

Insurance claims in Uttarakhand

1909. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people in Uttarakhand, where the natural calamity occurred recently, are finding it difficult to claim insurance from insurance companies in view of loss of documents or non availability of any family members in certain cases;

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by the insurance companies to ease the reimbursement of claims in Uttarakhand;

(c) whether the insurance companies have relaxed their norms for reimbursement of claims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that all life insurance companies have been advised to take up proactive initiatives for settlement of claims based on terms and conditions of the contract governing a policy of insurance. Government has issued specific directive to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) to accept a certificate issued by the Government concerned with regard to persons missing in recent Uttarakhand tragedy. Necessary instructions in this regard have also been given by IRDA to all life insurers for expeditious settlement of death claims of the victims of Uttarakhand tragedy. LIC has set up special help desks in their divisional and branch offices to assist the affected persons. Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGIC) have also set up "Apda Rahat" Camps to facilitate the lodging of claims of affected persons & property.

(c) and (d) LIC has issued a circular on 24.06.2013 regarding the concessions and relaxations to policyholders affected by flash floods and landslide in the State of Uttarakhand. For Uttarakhand victims, Claim Format has been simplified and a Certificate issued by any Government Department, is being accepted as proof of death. PSGIC have also devised relaxed norms for quick settlement of claims.

Agreement between PNB and Met Life Insurance Co.

1910. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Punjab National Bank (PNB) has entered into agreement with Met Life Insurance Co. to do the life insurance business;
- (b) whether it is also a fact the Met Life Insurance Co. in order to have tie up with PNB has sold its 30 per cent equity shares at a very under valued price to PNB;
- (c) if so, what was the criteria of valuation and what was the share value of Met Life as per its Balance Sheets and if it tantamount to some fishy deals;
- (d) whether Met Life insurance Co. has spent hefty amounts on foreign tours / gifts and other expenses for the PNB Executives to procure this tie up arrangement; and
- (e) if so, the details of amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Punjab National Bank (PNB) has informed that they have entered into a Corporate Agency Agreement with Met Life India Insurance Company and is functioning as Corporate Agent of PNB Met Life India Insurance Company Ltd. for life insurance business.

(b) to (e) The existing shareholders of the company have transferred their 30% equity to PNB allowing the company to use PNB brand and 10 years commitment of corporate agency. The bank has been allotted 59,08,71,263 shares at a notional amount of Rs. 100 each. PNB has further informed that a process of selection of its partner in insurance foray was initiated and applications were invited from interested life insurance companies. PNB has also informed that getting into an existing Insurance company (Brownfield model) was found to be the most suitable model for it. Out of the top three bidders, the offer of Met Life India Insurance company was found to be the best and was approved by the Board of PNB, Reserve Bank of India and Insurance Regulatory Authority of India.

Impact of subsidy cut

1911. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to cut down the subsidy being provided on various essential items and commodities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has undertaken any study to find out the effects of these subsidy cut; and

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

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

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

New Banking License

†1912. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started the process of issuing new bank licenses;
- (b) if so, the number of companies and institutions which have applied for the new bank licenses;
- (c) the number of licenses decided to be issued by Government; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government so as to prevent usage of bank licenses by the companies for their own interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines for setting up new banks in the private sector *vide* Press Release dated 22.02.2013. The last date for receipt of applications was 01.07.2013. In all, RBI has received 26 (twenty six) applications.

(c) At the first stage, the applications will be screened by RBI to ensure *prima-facie* eligibility of the applicants, including the assessment of 'fit and proper' status of applicants. Thereafter, the applications will be referred to a High Level Advisory Committee to be set up by RBI. In view of the processes involved, it is expected to issue 'in-principle' approvals for new banks by the first quarter of 2014.

(d) The safeguards and prudential regulations which have been put in place in the guidelines for the new bank, the parent Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC) and the consolidated bank to serve as adequate safeguards to deal with conflict of interest situations, *inter-alia*, include 'fit and proper' criteria; corporate structure of the Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC); no exposure to the promoter group by bank, NOFHC and other financial sector entity under the NOFHC and; corporate governance of NOFHC and stipulation of majority of independent directors on the Board of the Bank.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Grant-in-aid to States

1913. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is the Finance Commission which is exclusively empowered under the Constitution to recommend financial allocation to States by the Centre;
- (b) whether Government has power/authority under Constitution of India to provide sums as grant-in-aid to any State without the concurrence of Parliament;
- (c) if so, details of Constitutional provisions thereof;
- (d) whether Government has powers/authority under Constitution of India to declare financial assistance to any state unilaterally after a Finance Commission has been constituted; and
- (e) if so, the details of Constitutional provision thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Finance Commission, constituted under clause (1) of Article 280 of the Constitution, makes the recommendations regarding allocations to the States in respect of Grants-in-aid of the revenues of the State under Article 275 of the Constitution.

In terms of Article 282 of the Constitution the Union or a State may make any grants for any public purpose, notwithstanding that the purpose is not one with respect to which Parliament or the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, may make laws. Government provides grant assistance to the States in consultation with Planning Commission such as Special Plan Assistance, Normal Central Assistance and Additional Central Assistance under Grant No.36 "Transfers to State & Union Territory Governments.

Ban on advertisements of money collection schemes

1914. DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of many money-collection schemes promising unrealistic returns being operated by several companies across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof for last two years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to ban the promotions/advertisements of such fraudulent companies;

- (d) if so, the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken;
- (e) whether Government has failed to utilize the Investor Education Protection Fund (IEPF) in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefore and if not the details of utilization of funds for the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and shall be placed on the Table of House.

Funds allotted and expended by States

1915. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allotted and expended under different centrally sponsored schemes and special package to different districts and States of the Union during the last three years, scheme/project-wise and district-wise; and
- (b) the schemes/projects where the State Government has to share financial burden above 10 per cent as stipulated for special category States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The State specific need base special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under annual/Five Year Plans. In the recent past, the Government of India has provided Central Assistance in the form of Special Plans for West Bengal, Bihar and KBK districts of Odisha under Backward regions Grants Fund(BRGF), Prime Minister Reconstruction Plan and Jammu & Ladakh Package for J&K, Prime Minister's Special Economic Package to Arunachal Pradesh, Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation package for selected districts of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Rehabilitation package for Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra and Golden Jubilee package to Goa, Special Assistance package for Kumbh Mela to Uttar Pradesh and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for tribal and backward districts in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States.

State-wise release of Plan Assistance from the Centre for three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 and also 2013-14 (as on 23.08.2013) is given in Statement.

Statement***State-wise Release of Plan Assistance from the centre (Rs. in crore)***

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		Total	Central Assistance to State Plan
		Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Special Category States					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2420.22	1329.19	3749.41	2754.00
2	Assam	4497.87	7112.67	11610.54	4841.71
3	Himachal	2534.28	1913.94	4448.22	3353.28
4	Jammu and Kashmir	5425.59	2400.78	7826.37	9148.55
5	Manipur	2098.37	1191.29	3289.66	2178.39
6	Meghalaya	1437.59	1070.45	2508.04	1859.72
7	Mizoram	1257.48	925.14	2182.62	1751.51
8	Nagaland	1607.99	1174.51	2782.50	2106.75
9	Sikkim	810.70	413.75	1224.45	1237.31
10	Tripura	1667.78	1509.88	3177.66	2457.75
11	Uttarakhand	2280.00	1781.98	4061.98	2900.02
SUB TOTAL SCS		26037.87	20823.58	46861.45	34588.99

Statement*State-wise Release of Plan Assistance from the centre (Rs. in crore)*

2011-12		2012-13			2013-14*		
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1219.86	3973.86	2839.25	1675.09	4514.34	779.60	527.43	1307.03
7733.23	12574.94	6157.46	6336.09	12493.55	1906.10	2821.99	4728.09
1858.26	5211.54	4386.18	1276.42	5662.60	1453.50	796.22	2249.72
3392.57	12541.12	9610.22	3069.31	12679.53	2164.92	1715.94	3880.86
1375.65	3554.04	2738.19	1485.33	4223.52	592.54	355.05	947.59
981.78	2841.50	1910.61	1066.86	2977.47	479.47	508.61	988.08
1020.87	2772.38	1963.78	1000.10	2963.88	852.01	389.43	1241.44
1437.46	3544.21	2344.61	1444.76	3789.37	680.25	442.13	1122.38
471.78	1709.09	1150.64	527.09	1677.73	360.14	95.18	455.32
2088.58	4546.33	2756.24	1872.90	4629.14	856.47	874.54	1731.01
1933.72	4833.74	3118.92	1598.76	4717.68	958.29	886.85	1845.14
23513.76	58102.75	38976.10	21352.71	60328.81	11083.29	9413.37	20496.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
Non Special Category States					
12	Andhra Pradesh	5664.97	15424.26	21089.23	6851.33
13	Bihar	6371.12	13698.96	20070.08	5942.93
14	Chhattisgarh	2462.71	5147.90	7610.61	1997.14
15	Goa	343.87	106.15	450.02	299.58
16	Gujarat	2249.16	5311.22	7560.38	2151.14
17	Haryana	1015.31	2094.05	3109.36	913.47
18	Jharkhand	1932.65	5123.87	7056.52	2465.91
19	Karnataka	4133.95	7556.67	11690.62	4483.10
20	Kerala	1371.19	2769.88	4141.07	1403.48
21	Madhya Pradesh	6320.33	11213.40	17533.73	5941.12
22	Maharashtra	6604.08	9161.49	15765.57	5650.85
23	Odisha	3521.11	7962.32	11483.43	4105.58
24	Punjab	1172.07	2082.07	3254.14	998.62
25	Rajasthan	2922.85	10189.08	13111.93	2863.30
26	Tamil Nadu	3702.68	6898.41	10601.09	3677.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	7505.39	20449.21	27954.60	7490.16
28	West Bengal	3561.33	9320.23	12881.56	7144.51
SUB TOTAL		60854.77	134509.17	195363.94	64379.47
TOTAL STATES (SCS + NSCS)		86892.64	155332.75	242225.39	98968.46

SOURCE: CPSMS

* As on 23-08-2013

<i>Written Answers to</i>			[27 August, 2013]			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		155
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
11867.19	18718.52	4702.66	10979.72	15682.38	1675.53	6963.84	8639.37	
12970.26	18913.19	5783.62	12209.09	17992.71	1522.46	6275.32	7797.78	
6019.59	8016.73	2218.65	5560.01	7778.66	605.81	2190.77	2796.58	
90.48	390.06	335.73	105.57	441.30	76.77	44.41	121.18	
5614.47	7765.61	3492.94	5879.25	9372.19	844.09	2545.97	3390.06	
2556.73	3470.20	988.94	2350.40	3339.34	281.31	1192.95	1474.26	
5069.17	7535.08	2711.04	3432.18	6143.22	402.16	1867.12	2269.28	
6033.94	10517.04	4075.96	7175.61	11251.57	1544.14	3428.61	4972.75	
3570.49	4973.97	1917.99	3485.37	5403.36	577.81	1408.69	1986.50	
11681.51	17622.63	7385.49	9512.81	16898.30	2281.06	5814.51	8095.57	
11287.24	16938.09	5940.60	11111.52	17052.12	1679.06	5250.83	6929.89	
7661.00	11766.58	4018.37	5506.51	9524.88	1262.70	4134.54	5397.24	
2214.31	3212.93	1070.30	2439.05	3509.35	611.09	830.29	1441.38	
9351.19	12214.49	2693.12	9584.52	12277.64	1217.15	4476.33	5693.48	
7702.13	11379.38	4402.60	9154.39	13556.99	1585.17	5083.57	6668.74	
18222.34	25712.50	6375.63	16475.77	22851.40	2483.05	7962.24	10445.29	
10519.88	17664.39	6771.93	11203.60	17975.53	1567.31	5385.85	6953.16	
132431.92	196811.39	64885.57	126165.37	191050.94	20216.67	64855.84	85072.51	
155945.68	254914.14	103861.67	147518.08	251379.75	31299.96	74269.21	105569.17	

Interest rate on small saving loans

1916. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of requests received from various States including Andhra Pradesh State for reset of interest rates on small saving loans and status thereof; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Sir, as recommended by 13th Finance Commission, a committee headed by Ms. Shyamala Gopinath, then Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India was set up for review of reset of interest rate with other matters. The committee recommended that interest rate might be reset at 9% in accordance with the recommendation of 13th Finance Commission.

After examination of recommendation made by Committee and requests received from various States including State of Andhra Pradesh, the Government has decided that the rate of interest on securities issued between 1999-2000 and 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of previous year shall bear the interest rate of 9% depending on compliance to FRBM targets.

Release of Debt Waiver for Andhra Pradesh

1917. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for releasing of Debt Waiver for the year 2005-06 and 2008-09;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to expedite releasing of Debt Waiver for the years 2005-06 and 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested that latest Central Statistical Organisation Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimates (1999-2000 series) be adopted to determine the State's eligibility for debt

waiver of Rs.703.08 crore for 2008-09. The State Government had also requested for allowing the balance debt waiver of Rs.219.85 crore for 2005-06, on the grounds that it had achieved the targets as laid down in the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) guidelines and that it had performed well in subsequent years.

Based on its fiscal performance during the award period of TFC 2005-10, under the DCRF recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission, Andhra Pradesh was provided debt waiver of Rs. 483.23 crore for 2005-06 and Rs. 703.08 crore for each of the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2009-10, totaling to Rs. 2,592.47 crore. During TFC award period 2005-10, GSDP estimates (1999-2000 series) had been used uniformly for all States for the purposes of DCRF and to calculate annual borrowing ceilings. The request of the State for revising the GSDP estimates retrospectively and for allowing further debt waiver was not found to be tenable under DCRF.

As recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, DCRF is not continued to any state any further.

Proposal for national level Grameen Bank

1918. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Grameen Banks in the country have grown very large and in view of its administration getting complex, Government is proposing to set up a National Level Grameen Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Investment of banks in money laundering

1919. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale used by RBI in computing the fines on the banks which were recently found violating anti-money laundering and other norms, following an expose by Cobrapost on the issue, bank-wise details;

(b) whether Government proposes to put measures in place to rationalize the fine/penalty structure so that it is more proportionate with the current earnings and profits of banks;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether under the RBI Act, the CEOs of banks are liable for any instances of money laundering or violation of banking norms; and

(e) what disincentives and/or legal measures for the Chief Executives does Government propose to take to ensure that money laundering is rooted out from the Indian banking system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The contravention of any of the directions and instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is an offence punishable under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Banking Regulation Act. In terms of sub-section (1) of Section 47A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, if a contravention or default of the nature referred to in sub-section (4) of Section 46 is made by a bank, the Reserve Bank may, *inter-alia*, impose on such bank, a penalty not exceeding one crore rupees for each of such contravention and a further penalty which may extend to one lakh rupees for every day during which the contravention or default continues.

The monetary penalties have been imposed on banks in exercise of powers vested in the RBI under the provisions of Section 47(A)(1)(c) read with Section 46(4)(i) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(b) The fines and monetary penalties under section 46 and 47A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 respectively were substantially increased through the Banking Laws (Amendment Act, 2012) which was brought into force in January, 2013. The objective of the amendments was to establish an effective and dissuasive penalty regime for violations of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(c) In view of the recent amendment to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory powers of RBI by the rationalising the fine and penalty regime for violations under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, there is no proposal to further rationalise the fine and penalty regime under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(d) There is no provision under Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(e) In view of reply to (d) above, does not arise.

Relaxation of FDI limits

1920. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to liberalise the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) regime further relaxing FDI limits in various sectors including defence and telecom; and

(b) if so, the details of the changes made and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government has decided to amend the provisions relating to the FDI caps, routes and norms in various sectors namely Petroleum & Natural Gas, Commodity Exchanges, Power exchanges, Stock Exchanges, depositories and clearing corporations, Asset Reconstruction Company, Credit information companies, single-brand product retail trading, Telecom Services, Courier services, Defence and Multi Brand Retail Trading. Details of the same are available in the Press Note No. 6 (2013 series) dated 22.08.2013 of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The basic reason for liberalizing the caps, routes and norms is to attract more foreign investment and enable infusion of latest technology.

Regulation of commission rate to insurance sales agents

1921. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has taken any action to regulate the first year commission rate to the sales agents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was any drop in the first year premium of Life Insurance business during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has notified Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013 wherein, Regulation (9) prescribes levels of commission under the linked insurance products. Similarly Commission norms in respect of non linked products have been prescribed in Regulation (21) of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Non-Linked Insurance Products) Regulations, 2013.

(c) and (d) As informed by the IRDA, the position regarding first year premium of the life insurance business in the last three years, is as follows:

Year	First Year Premium (in Crs)	% Growth
2010-11	126398.18	15.02
2011-12	113942.17	-9.85
2012-13	107008.37	-6.48

The recent negative growth may be attributed to factors rooted in the economic environment.

Interest subsidy scheme on educational loan

1922. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated an interest subsidy scheme applicable from academic year 2009-10, to provide full interest subsidy on educational loans to students whose parental/family income is less than Rs 4.5 lakhs per annum;

(b) if so, the details of the budgetary allocation made to the Credit Guarantee Fund for this purpose; and

(c) the number of students who have received such subsidy since the announcement of the scheme; year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir, under the Central Scheme to provide Interest Subsidy (CSIS), full interest subsidy is provided during the period of moratorium (course period plus one year or six months after getting the job, whichever is earlier) on education loans taken by students belonging to economically weaker sections from scheduled banks under the education loan scheme of Indian Banks Association for pursuing approved courses of studies in technical and professional streams from recognized institutions in India. The loan should be disbursed after 1st April, 2009 and the annual gross family income upper limit should be Rs. 4.5 lakh from all sources.

(b) For the financial year 2013-14, as per Ministry of Human Resource Development a budgetary provision of Rs 1100 crores has been allocated for CSIS on Education Loans. Out of this, an amount of Rs 500 crores has been set aside for the Credit Guarantee Fund.

(c) Canara Bank, the Nodal Bank for implementing the CSIS has informed that interest subsidy of Rs.2231.24 crores has been provided to 25.26 lakh students under the scheme up to 31.03.2012. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

Further Nodal Bank has informed that Member banks have lodged claims of Rs.560.11 crores for 3.88 lakh Students for FY 2012-13 upto 23.08.2013.

Statement*State-wise educational loan subsidy under CSIS*

(Amt. in Crore and No. of A/c in Lakh)

State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
	No. Acs	Net Subsidy Claim in Rupees	No. Acs	Net Subsidy Claim in Rupees	No. Acs	Net Subsidy Claim in Rupees	Total No.Acs	Total Subsidy Claim in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.63	0.01	0.66	0.00	0.37	0.02	1.66
Andhra Pradesh	0.45	19.27	0.52	40.45	0.46	58.10	1.43	117.82
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.31	0.01	0.76
Assam	0.02	1.55	0.03	4.00	0.03	5.70	0.08	11.25
Bihar	0.22	15.06	0.26	33.30	0.35	61.12	0.83	109.48
Chandigarh	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.51	0.01	0.99	0.01	1.77
Chhattisgarh	0.02	1.17	0.03	3.14	0.04	6.04	0.08	10.34
Dadra and Nager Haveli	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.31

Daman and Diu	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	<p><i>Written Answers to</i></p> <p>[27 August, 2013]</p> <p><i>Unstarred Questions</i></p> <p>163</p>
Delhi	0.01	0.83	0.02	2.06	0.02	3.11	0.04	6.00	
Goa	0.00	0.28	0.01	0.57	0.00	0.90	0.01	1.75	
Gujarat	0.06	3.15	0.08	8.21	0.09	14.50	0.22	25.86	
Haryana	0.06	3.19	0.09	9.15	0.11	16.79	0.26	29.14	
Himachal Pradesh	0.03	1.32	0.04	3.69	0.04	6.61	0.11	11.61	
Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	0.49	0.01	1.20	0.03	3.19	0.05	4.89	
Jharkhand	0.08	6.47	0.12	15.75	0.12	26.63	0.32	48.85	
Karnataka	0.49	20.25	0.53	41.05	0.60	71.46	1.62	132.76	
Kerala	1.17	46.69	1.73	144.04	2.07	274.18	4.97	464.91	
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.09	
Madhya Pradesh	0.18	8.37	0.25	22.83	0.24	33.45	0.67	64.65	
Maharashtra	0.26	13.53	0.35	28.89	0.41	49.21	1.02	91.63	
Manipur	0.01	0.47	0.01	1.25	0.01	1.75	0.03	3.47	
Meghalaya	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.87	0.01	1.63	
Mizoram	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.44	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	164
Nagaland	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.20	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
No. State Mentioned	0.04	2.16	0.06	4.74	0.11	10.70	0.21	17.60	
Orissa	0.20	12.30	0.24	29.65	0.26	47.72	0.69	89.67	
Pondicherry	0.04	1.59	0.05	3.63	0.05	4.69	0.14	9.92	
Punjab	0.02	1.28	0.03	4.48	0.04	5.95	0.09	11.70	
Rajasthan	0.12	6.67	0.16	17.47	0.21	46.89	0.49	71.03	
Sikkim	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.14	
Tamil Nadu	2.46	96.25	3.72	235.04	3.83	317.66	10.01	648.95	
Tripura	0.00	0.22	0.01	0.66	0.01	1.31	0.02	2.18	
Uttar Pradesh	0.35	23.64	0.45	55.45	0.50	92.55	1.29	171.64	
Uttaranchal	0.04	2.88	0.06	7.22	0.07	15.42	0.17	25.52	Unstarred Questions
West Bengal	0.10	6.43	0.13	14.65	0.12	20.37	0.34	41.45	
TOTAL CLAIM	6.44	296.88	8.98	735.33	9.84	1198.88	25.26	2231.24	

Source: Canara Bank (Nodal Bank).

Rate of investment in country

1923. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of investment as proportionate to GDP has declined from 37 per cent in 2010-11 to 35 per cent in 2012-13;

(b) the reasons for such a sharp fall in spite of Government announcing policy measures; and

(c) how Ministry would look at it and what plans it has in the Twelfth Five Year Plan for better investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The investment rate in the Indian economy declined from 36.8 per cent in 2010-11 to 35.0 per cent in 2011-12. The data on total investment as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is not available for 2012-13. The tightening of monetary policy during most of 2011-12 to control inflation, lower demand for Indian exports from the rest of the world following a slowdown in advanced economies, bottlenecks in project implementation such as obtaining environmental clearances, land acquisition, etc. have contributed to a slowdown in investment.

(c) Higher investment, especially in infrastructure, is crucial for the revival of the investment climate in general, and for enhanced investment in manufacturing during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Government has taken several steps to revive investment in the economy that, *inter-alia*, include measures to speed up project implementation *via* the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI); introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments; boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, enhancement of credit to infrastructure companies; provision of greater support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, etc. Initiatives by the Government *viz.* 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; new gas pricing guidelines, etc. would also help to increase investment in the economy.

Money laundering through casinos

1924. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about Financial Action Task Force (FATF) report regarding high risks of possible money laundering and terror financing activities through casinos in India due to deficiencies in our regulatory framework; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Yes, Sir. However, these shortcomings in the regulatory framework are not considered to be high-risk from Money Laundering/ Terrorist Financing (ML/TF) perspective in view of the small size of the casino sector in India (only about 20 casinos have been licensed in the States of Goa and Sikkim). The casino Sector Assessment Committee (CSAC) appointed by the Ministry of Finance had also in its report of 2011 assessed the overall ML/TF risk of the casino sector in India as low.

(b) The Casino Sector Assessment Committee has examined FATF standards, legislation of other countries, typologies reports and the Report of the Designated Non-Financial Business and Profession (DNFBP) Risk Assessment to identify typologies relevant to the casino sector in the Indian context. The recommendations formulated by the Committee were approved by the Government of India and instructions were issued to both the Government of Sikkim and the Government of Goa to ensure compliance. Government of Sikkim has issued Anti Money laundering / Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) guidelines for casinos operating in Sikkim in September 2011 under the Sikkim Casino Games (Control and Tax) Act, 2002. On 10th January, 2013, the Government of Goa issued through a formal notification in the Official Gazette of the Government of Goa "The Goa Anti Money laundering and Financing of Terrorism Guidelines".

Besides, the recent amendments to the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) has brought casinos as one of the DNFBPs within its scope.

Issue of KCCs and SCCs in West Bengal

1925. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) and Swarojgar Credit Cards (SCCs) issued in West Bengal for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the benefits provided under these two schemes; and

(c) the details of financial benefits provided to the cardholders in West Bengal, under these two schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) and Swarojgar Credit Cards (SCCs) issued in West Bengal during the last three years is given below:

Year	KCCs issued	SCCs issued
2010-11	5,49,118	11,057
2011-12	7,24,779	8,472
2012-13	10,00,230	8,762

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), West Bengal.

(b) and (c) The KCC Scheme was introduced in 1998-99 to facilitate timely and adequate flow of credit to the agricultural sector. The KCC Scheme has been revised in May, 2012. Salient features of the revised Scheme include the KCC to be an ATM-cum-Debit Card; validity for five years; no processing fee upto the limit of Rs. 3 lakh and one-time documentation. There shall also be no requirement of margin as the margin is in-built into the scale of financing.

The SCC is normally valid for five years. The beneficiaries under the Scheme would automatically be covered under the group insurance scheme and the premium would be shared by the bank and the borrower equally. Women borrowers have preference and concession in the rate of interest is also provided. The credit facility extended under the Scheme is in the nature of composite loan including term loan and revolving cash credit upto a limit of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 per borrower.

In West Bengal during 2012-13, under KCC Scheme, the credit of Rs. 573927.58 lakhs was provided and Rs. 2518.71 lakhs under SCC Scheme

Health care industry in the country

1926. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is emerging as a healthcare hub in Asia due to the growing number of multi and single super speciality care hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain overseas organizations have shown interest in setting up hospitals in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) As per information received from the Ministry of Tourism, in order to promote Medical Tourism in the country, Ministry of Tourism has extended the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme to include Medical Tourism in its purview from February, 2009. The Ministry provides financial support under the Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) to following approved Medical Tourism Service Providers engaged in Medical Tourism, subject to adherence to scheme guidelines and availability of funds:

- (i) Representatives of Hospitals accredited by Joint Commission International (JCI) and the National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Services (NABH).
- (ii) Medical Tourism facilitators (Travel Agents/Tour Operators) approved by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.

The Ministry of Tourism also organizes road shows in the overseas markets, participates in travel marts, creates brochures, CDs, films and other publicity materials for promotion of Medical Tourism.

Medical Tourism is also an emerging niche segment of Tourism Industry in India. The total Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India and percentage of Foreign tourists who came for the purpose of Medical Treatment during the period 2009 to 2011 is given in Statement.

Statement

The total FTAs in India and percentage of Foreign Tourists for Medical Treatment during 2009 to 2011

2009		2010		2011	
Total FTAs (in numbers)	Total no. of Foreign tourists who came for medical treatment	Total FTAs (in numbers)	Total no. of Foreign tourists who came for medical treatment	Total FTAs (in numbers)	Total no. of Foreign tourists who came for medical treatment
5167699	113689	5775692	155944	6309222	138803

Unani treatment facilities in Government hospitals

1927. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government hospitals where Unani treatment facility is available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) the Government hospitals where such facility is not available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide Unani treatment facility in all such Government hospitals where it is presently not available; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) The names of Government hospitals where Unani treatment facility is available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The names of Government hospitals where such facility is not available for patients in Delhi is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Setting up of Unani treatment facility in all such hospitals depends on the budgetary allocation and availability of space for this purpose.

Statement-I

List of Government Hospitals where Unani treatment facility is available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi:

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	Administrative Control
1	2	3
1	Ram Manhoar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	Government of India
2	Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College, Karolbagh, New Delhi	Government of National Capital of Union Territory

1	2	3
3	Acharyashri Bhikshu Govt. Hospital, Moti Nagar New Delhi	
4	Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Shahadra, Delhi	
5	Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital, Jahangir Puri, New Delhi	
6	Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital, Jaffarpur Village, New Delhi	
7	Bhagwan Mahaveer Hospital, Pitam Pura, Delhi	
8	Jag pravesh Chandra Hospital, Shastri Park, Delhi	
9	Guru Gobind Singh Govt. Hospital, Raghubir Nagar, New Delhi	
10	Mrs Girdhar Lal Maternity Hospital	North Delhi Municipal Corporation

Statement-II

*List of Government Hospitals where Unani treatment facility is
not available for patients in Delhi/New Delhi:*

Sl. No	Name of Hospital	Administrative Control
1	2	3
1	Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi	Government of India
2	Lady Harding Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi	
3	Pt. Madan Mohan Maliva Hospital, Malviya Nagar, Delhi	Government of National Capital of Union Territory
4	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-08	
5	Anurna Asaf Ali (Civil) Hospital, Rajpur Road, Delhi	

1	2	3
6	Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalaya, Geeta Colony, Delhi	
7	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, S-Block Mangol Puri, Delhi	
8	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini	
9	Lai Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichri Pur, New Delhi	
10	Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, Karkardooma	
11	Maharishi Balmiki Hospital, Pooth Khurd, New Delhi	
12	Satyawadi Raja Harish Chandra Hospital, Narela, Delhi	
13	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Hospital, Delhi	
15	Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi	North Delhi Municipal Corporation
16	Kasturba Hospital, Delhi	
17	RBTB Hospital, Delhi	
18	MVID Hospital, Delhi	
19	Balak Ram Hospital, Delhi	

Career promotion scheme for doctors

1928. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

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

(a) whether Government has implemented third career promotion schemes for doctors of Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria and eligibility for the said promotion;

(c) the details of doctors eligible for the same at present, State-wise;

(d) whether Government is aware that in spite of fulfilling the required eligibility thousands of doctors have not been extended the third career promotion benefit;

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

(f) by when the promotion scheme would be extended to these doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Central Health Service (CHS) Officers in Central Government are governed by the Dynamic Assured Career Progression (DACP) Scheme, which was implemented by Government of India based on the recommendations of Fifth Central Pay Commission providing promotion to the CHS officers without linkage to vacancies upto the level of Chief Medical Officer - Non-Functional Selection Grade/CMO-NFSG/ Specialist Grade 1/ Professor *w.e.f.* 5.4.2002. The benefit of promotion under DACP Scheme was extended to Dental Officers under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare without linkage to vacancies upto the level of Staff Surgeon (Dental) (NFSG)/ Professor/ Maxillofacial Surgeon *w.e.f.* 25.8.2006.

Based on the acceptance of Sixth Central Pay Commission's the Government of India further extended the Dynamic Assured Career Progression (DACP) Scheme upto the Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) level without linkage to vacancies in respect of Medical and Dental Doctors in the Central Government, whether belonging to Organised Service or holding isolated posts *w.e.f.* 29.10.2008. All Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government are required to implement the DACP Scheme accordingly in respect of Medical/ Dental Doctors under their control. This benefit of promotion upto the level of SAG without linkage to vacancies under DACP Scheme was also extended to the officers of various sub-cadres of Central Health Service (CHS) and Dental Doctors under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare *w.e.f.* 29.10.2008.

(c) to (f) Doctors belonging to respective State services are not under the ambit of Central Government. The promotion of eligible Central Government medical doctors is a continuous ongoing process and promotions are made after following due procedure like Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) constituted for the purpose and fulfillment of other formalities as per Department of Personnel and Training's instructions in this regard.

Ban on tobacco consumption and smoking

1929. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

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

(a) whether according to a report of the International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, tobacco consumption has been the main cause for nearly 100 million premature deaths in India during 1910-2010;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to completely ban smoking and consumption of tobacco products as has been in vogue in Bhutan and in some other countries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Ministry is not aware of any such report.

(c) and (d) Smoking in Public places is prohibited under Section 4 of the "Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibitions of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act," (COTPA) of 2003.

Further, the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products. Currently, 33 States/UTs have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of food products such as Gutka and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine.

Roadmap for handling biological attacks

1930. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry on the representation that there may be probable biological attack by antinational elements and there is requirement of a roadmap to tackle such biological attack in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments;

(b) whether Ministry has approached concerned Government agencies in this regard; and

(c) whether the Central Government has conducted any detailed study in this regard including latest international level research?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) While health is a State subject, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has published guidelines on biological disasters including bio-warfare and bio-terrorism in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health. The guidelines have identified the bio-warfare/bio-terrorism agents, characteristics of these agents, epidemiological clues to identify outbreak of disease caused by them, laboratory identification and their management including prevention and treatment.

The Ministry of Health has a Crisis Management Plan for biological disasters that was updated last on 24.07.2013 and shared with Ministry of Home Affairs.

Workshops and trainings on biosafety and biosecurity are conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research (at National Institute of Virology, Pune) to raise awareness of biosecurity issues, relevant training to prevent biosecurity incidents and raising barriers to prevent the theft of relevant materials from laboratories.

Drug resistance bacteria and viruses

1931. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

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

(a) the details of action taken by the Medical Council of India in consultation with State Governments as on date on the fact that due to change in

disease pattern and unprecedented climatic conditions, many bacteria and viruses have become genetically stronger and lead to stiff resistance to anti-biotic medicines;

(b) whether the Ministry has issued any advisory to State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Medical Council of India has informed that they do not have any data available with them regarding bacteria and viruses becoming genetically stronger and resistant to anti-biotic medicines.

The Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR) has however informed that due to change in disease pattern and unprecedented climate conditions many bacteria and viruses have become genetically stronger and lead to drug resistance. For example *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Vibrio* species have become resistant to the known antibiotics and HIV -1 and Influenza viruses have also documented rising trend of drug resistance to the currently used antivirals.

The ICMR is strengthening the research on antimicrobial resistance through research studies so as to assess the extent of microbial, host, environmental & etiological factors leading to increase in drug resistance and on development of improved diagnostics and new treatment modalities. Further the ICMR has set up National Anti Microbial Surveillance Network for understanding of underlying mechanisms of resistance and genetic molecular studies.

(b) and (c) The Director General of Health Services has informed that under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), the Programmatic Management of Drug-Resistant TB (PMDT) Services have been rolled out across the country, whereby adequate diagnostic services & treatment with quality drugs are provided free of cost under the programme to all patient who develop drug resistant TB.

Dental clinics in CGHS dispensaries

1932. SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

- (a) the details of dental clinics in CGHS Dispensaries in the country;
- (b) the details of amounts paid to these dental clinics during the last year and the current year, month-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that these dental clinics are a big racket and are looting the exchequer with the connivance of some officers; and
- (d) whether Government would have the matter inquired into?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The dental services in CGHS Delhi have been outsourced in 13 Wellness Centres (5 under Central Zone and 8 under South Zone) for 22 dental procedures. The location-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of payment made to the service provider in respect of these clinics from the starting of the services till July, 2013 are at Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No specific complaint has been reported about such irregularities committed by the dental clinics in connivance of some officers. However deficiency in services has been reported from the beneficiaries. An Inspection Committee has been constituted for regular inspection of the dental units to ensure proper delivery of services as per the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Statement-I

*Details of CGHS Wellness Centers where the Dental Care
Services have been outsourced.*

Central Zone: New Delhi

Sl. No.	Wellness Centers Name	Address
1	2	3
1.	Dr. Z.H. Road (D44)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Dr. Z.H. Road, New Delhi.
2.	Chitra Gupta Road (D51)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Near Aram Bagh, New Delhi.
3.	Aliganj, Lodhi Road -I (D9)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Near Lodhi Road, New Delhi.

1	2	3
4.	Kali Bari (D76)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Kali Bari Marg, DIZ Area, New Delhi.
5.	CGHS Dispensary Chanakyapuri	CGHS Dispensary Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
South Zone: New Delhi		
1.	Sadiq Nagar (D63)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Behind Siri Fort Road, Near GK-I, New Delhi.
2.	Sriniwas Puri	CGHS Dispensary Building, Sriniwaspuri, New Delhi
3.	Pushp Vihar (D78)	A-B/125, 126, 127 - Sector-IV, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.
4.	R.K. Puram-V (57)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Sector-XII, R.K. Puram.
5.	Moti Bagh (D16)	CGHS Dispensary Building near Begum Zaidi Market, Moti Bagh, New Delhi.
6.	Kidwai Nagar (D12)	CGHS Dispensary Building, 61-63, Kidwai Nagar.
7.	Kalkaji-I (D42)	CGHS Maternity Centre & Dispensary, Kalkaji.
8.	Faridabad (D70)	CGHS Dispensary Building, NH-4, Faridabad.

Statement-II*Details of Expenditure of Outsourced Dental Units in CGHS Delhi.*

(Figures in Rs)

Sl. No.	Month	Central Zone	South Zone	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Oct-11	448956	-	448956
2.	Nov-11	497881	-	497881

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Dec-11	4043711	-	4043711
4.	Jan-12	-	-	-
5.	Feb-12	-	-	-
6.	Mar-12	176163	-	176163
7.	Apr-12	1179142	2586424	3765566
8.	May-12	13006909	-	13006909
9.	Jun-12	1303705	5290870	6594575
10.	Jul-12	484770	1928530	2413300
11.	Aug-12	3552947	7443269	10996216
12.	Sep-12	2663951	941197	3605148
13.	Oct-12	2425373	-	2425373
14.	Nov-12	3272900	-	3272900
15.	Dec-12	2359883	-	2359883
16.	Jan-13	1740479	2075111	3815590
17.	Feb-13	298461	2490650	2789111
18.	Mar-13	6519138	14361771	20880909
19.	Apr-13	2582860	2586424	5169284
20.	May-13	5579933	3251084	8831017
21.	Jun-13	2628854	12823634	15452488
22.	Jul-13	4296128	7420154	11716282

Strengthening of healthcare system in rural areas

1933. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to collapse of public health systems in major parts of the country particularly in rural areas, the rural families are falling into debt trap;

(b) if so, whether the rural families are unable to clear the burden of expensive private health sector resulting in the people coming under below poverty line; and

(c) if so, what immediate steps Government proposes to take to strengthen its health care systems across the country particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) It is true that some rural families have to take recourse to debt to meet their healthcare expenditure and fall below poverty line particularly when they receive inpatient care in private hospitals.

(c) Reduction of poor households out-of-pocket expenditure is among one of the outcome indicators for XII Plan. It has been indicated in the Health Chapter (p-17) of the XII Plan document that out-of-pocket expenditure on health care is a burden on poor families, leads to impoverishment and is a regressive system of financing. Increase in public health spending to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan, cost-free access to essential medicines in public facilities, regulatory measures proposed in the Twelfth Plan should lead to increase in share of public spending.

The 12th Five Year Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of public health systems both in rural and urban areas, with robust provision of primary health care through the National Health Mission encompassing two sub-Missions, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). Under this, Government aims to provide free drugs and diagnostics in all public hospitals, universal primary health care, and ensure much strengthened district hospitals which are able to provide a comprehensive range of services. These initiatives encompass the following:

- Free Maternal Health services, which include antenatal check-up including free investigation and Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, post-natal care and safe abortion services.
- Promoting institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality, Janani Suraksha

Yojana (JSK) incentives pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance.

- Under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) guarantees free and no expense delivery including caesarean section in public health facilities. This entitlement 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 referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment. 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.
- Free Child Health Services which include home based new born care through ASHA, facility based new born care to provide essential new-born care to all new-borns and care of sick new-born through Special New-born Care Units (SNCU), treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) Children at Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC), treatment of childhood illness like management of diarrhoea with Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and zinc, pneumonia management with antibiotics. New initiatives like Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram aimed at screening over 27 crore children from 0 to 18 years for 4 Ds -Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies and Development Delays including Disabilities. Children diagnosed with illness would receive follow up including surgeries at tertiary level, free of cost under NRHM.
- Universal Immunization Programme, Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) clinics, WIFS (Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation with deworming) and free family planning activities, which include free services including providing information, supply of contraceptives and other family planning interventions.
- Control of Free care in Malaria, Kala-azar, filarial, dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Chikungunya, Tuberculosis and Leprosy, Blindness

control programme will continue and be expanded to cover more communicable and non-communicable diseases.

- Free Emergency Patient Transport System and Referral services are also being provided to the patients including pregnant women.
- "National Health Mission -Free Drugs Service and National Health Mission -Free Diagnostics Service" initiative has been launched to encourage the States to provide free essential drugs and diagnostics in a systematic manner.
- The funds allocated under the National Health Mission (NHM) and Family Welfare for the 12th Five Year Plan is Rs. 193405.71 crore, which *inter-alia* include the following:

Major Scheme	Allocation (Rs. In crore)
NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool	115285.69
NUHM-Flexible Pool	15143.00
Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases	10551.87
Flexible Pool for Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury & Trauma	12325.71

Dengue-like fever in Delhi-NCR

1934. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that a disease with dengue-like fever has been spreading in Delhi and NCR in a large scale;
- whether it is also a fact that Delhi is a major centre from which dengue has spread to other parts of the country; and
- if so, what measures Government has taken or proposed to take to prevent such spread of disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Delhi and NCR have reported 30 cases of persons affected by dengue in 2013 (till 31st July).

(b) and (c) No. The Government of India has taken the following measures for prevention and control of dengue in the country including Delhi and NCR:

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 to State Governments.
 - Field visits are carried out by technical experts from NVBDCP 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.

CGHS facilities for casual employees

1935. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the guidelines for issuing of a CGHS card to the Government servant;
- (b) whether it is a fact that CGHS facilities are not provided to these personnel appointed on the daily wages, contract basis, leave vacancy basis and co-terminus basis;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government may consider their genuine demand for CGHS card so that they may get medical facilities as are provided in private sector; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS cards are issued to the eligible Central Government serving personnel/ pensioners provided their salary /pension are drawn from the Central Civil Estimate as per laid down procedure.

(b) and (c) The CGHS facilities are not provided to the personnel appointed on daily wages, contract basis, leave vacancy basis. However CGHS cards are issued to personnel appointed on co-terminous basis only for the period of appointment.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal before the Government.

Surrogacy racket

†1936. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether racket of surrogacy is flourishing now-a-days;
- (b) whether many young girls are falling prey to it to gain financial benefits;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether any survey has been done by Government in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Government is aware through media reports that racket of surrogacy is flourishing in India.

While developing the national guidelines for accreditations, supervisions and regulations of ART clinics in India where the issue of surrogacy was also addressed, a survey was conducted (2002-2004) in 7 cities in the country to obtain the opinion of various stakeholders on different aspects of assisted reproductive technology with special reference to surrogacy. The guidelines have been approved by the Government in 2005.

Acute shortage of Anti TB drugs

1937. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been an acute shortage of first-line as well as second-line of anti-tuberculosis (TB) drugs in the market in the last six months;
- (b) if so, the reason for this shortage;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that due to this shortage, States with lesser burden of patients have been asked to transfer drugs to those with higher number of patients; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for delay in procurement as well as the present status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Revised National TB Control Programme has no such report of acute shortage of first and second line anti-TB drugs in the market.

(c) and (d) Under RNTCP, the drugs are normally made available quarterly to states, based on consumption during the previous quarter. This can necessitate redistribution of drugs. Further, transfer of drugs amongst the States is a routine operational exercise undertaken to ensure that drugs are consumed well within their shelf life.

Misappropriation cases in St. John Ambulance Brigade

1938. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding misappropriation by the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Delhi) for not making honorarium payments to its volunteers during the Commonwealth Games-2010 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The complaints as and when received in the Ministry are forwarded for comments/appropriate action to St. John Ambulance. However, no such complaint has been received in this regard.

Further, as regards the deployment of volunteers (support staff) during Commonwealth Games-2010 by St. John Ambulance Brigade, Delhi, is concerned the claims are to be settled by the Delhi Government. These claims have been sent on to that Govt, for settlement. Hence, the question of misappropriation does not arise.

TB patients in the country

1939. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people treated for TB annually during the past three years;

(b) how many were identified as carriers of the disease;

(c) how many died due to TB during the period;

(d) the number of pharmaceutical companies in India which produce drugs for treatment of TB and how many of these companies are in public sector;

(e) whether there had been instances during the past three years of patients affected by TB dying due to non-availability of drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of people registered under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) for treatment of TB annually during the past three years are as under:

2010	2011	2012
1522147	1515872	1467119

(b) The disease is transmitted through sputum positive TB cases. Treatment with quality assured anti TB drugs converts these patients to non-infective sputum negative cases.

629589 new sputum positive cases were registered under RNTCP during the year 2012.

(c) The deaths due to TB among the registered patients for the last three years are as under.

2009	2010	2011
66241	63781	63265

Outcome of deaths are reported only after 12-15 months of treatment initiation, hence death in 2012 will only be available after Dec, 2013.

(d) There are more than twenty companies in India which produce drugs for treatment of TB and more than five of these companies are in public sector.

(e) No such instances regarding deaths of TB patients dying due to non-availability of drugs has been reported under RNTCP.

Adulteration of milk

1940. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of milk (68 per cent) is adulterated in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) of the total quantity of milk sold in the country, how much milk is handled by Government and cooperative agencies;

(d) the details of the mechanism available to check adulteration of milk in the country; and

(e) the manner in which Government proposes to make the existing mechanism more effective?

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

(c) No such data is maintained centrally by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the nodal agency for the purpose to regulate manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import of articles of food, and to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

(d) and (e) The implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 rests with State/UT Governments. Random samples of food items including milk are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and sent to the designated food testing laboratories for analysis. Penal action is taken against the offenders, in case samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the FSS Act and Regulations made thereunder. There is an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore in the Twelfth Five Year Plan to strengthen the food regulatory system at the State level.

Statement

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

State (s)	% of non-conforming samples
1	2
Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal and Mizoram	100%
Manipur and Meghalaya	96%
Tripura	92%
Gujarat and Sikkim	89%

1	2
Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	88%
Nagaland	86%
Jammu and Kashmir	83%
Punjab	81%
Rajasthan	76%
Delhi and Haryana	70%
Arunachal Pradesh	68%
Maharashtra	65%
Himachal Pradesh	59%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58%
Assam	55%
Chandigarh and Madhya Pradesh	48%
Kerala	28%
Karnataka	22%
Tamil Nadu	12%
Andhra Pradesh	6.7%
Goa and Puducherry	Nil

National Urban Health Mission

1941. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the objective of National Urban Health Mission;
- (b) whether it is proposed to address health-care challenges in towns and cities with focus on urban poor;
- (c) whether it has been developed on the lines of National Rural Health Mission to address the health challenges in the urban areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) aims to

improve the health status of the urban population with focus on the urban poor and other disadvantaged sections, by facilitating equitable access to quality health care through a revamped public health system, partnerships and community based mechanisms.

NUHM would cover all State Capitals, all district headquarters and other cities/towns with a population of more than 50,000.

Urban health care needs are different from that of rural areas; however, lessons learnt while implementing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) will be used as inputs for formulating the State NUHM Programme Implementation Plan.

Computerization of CGHS Homoeopathic Store Depot

1942. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Homoeopathic Store Depot in Delhi/New Delhi has not been computerized or made online, so far;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Homoeopathic Medical Store Depot is connected to all the dispensaries/units online;
- (d) if not, the details of action taken so far and whether responsibility for this tardiness has been fixed; and
- (e) by when it is likely to be made online/ computerized?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) CGHS Homeopathic Medical Store Depot in Delhi has been computerized and final tests are under way before making it fully operational.

There was some delay in implementation as the CGHS software required some modifications for inventory entry. Homeopathic medicines are dispensed in required dosages and full bottles are not issued. Therefore, after finalizing technical specifications changes were required to be made in CGHS software to suit specific requirements of Homeopathic units for inventory entry.

Allocation for funds for health programmes

†1943. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the funds allocated under various programmes for treatment of various diseases in the Twelfth Five Year Plan along with the names of such programmes;

(b) the number of programmes for which funds have been released till date along with the amount;

(c) whether it is a fact that delay is being reported in releasing the funds allocated for health which may cause obstacles in attaining the goals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A statement showing allocation and releases of funds under major Centrally Sponsored Health Programmes/Schemes for treatment of various diseases in Twelfth Five Year Plan, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) No. There is no delay in release of funds subject to conditionalities for release of funds being fulfilled.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

*Allocation/releases of funds under major Centrally Sponsored Schemes/
Programmes under Twelfth Five Year Plan for Health Sector*

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	Schemes/ Programmes	Approved outlay for 12th Five Year Plan	Releases for 2012-13 (Provisional)	Releases for 2013-14 Upto 16-8-13) Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
A. National Health Mission and Family Welfare				
1. NRHM -RCH Flexible Pool of which				
	(a) Routine Immunization	3200.00	478.54	82.39
	(b) Pulse Polio Programme	3900.00	844.56	277.74
	(c) National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	350.00	13.29	1.92

1	2	3	4	5
2. Flexible Pool for Communicable Diseases of which				
	(a) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	4912.72	303.80	152.64
	(b) Revised National TB Control Programme	4500.15	459.27	258.06
	(c) National Leprosy Eradication Programme	500.00	33.86	26.33
	(d) Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	639.00	32.60	30.39
3. Flexible Pool for Non-communicable Diseases of which				
	(a) National Programme for Control of Blindness	2506.90	209.47	Nil
	(b) National Mental Health Programme	*1577.46	NA	Nil
	(c) National Programme for prevention and control of Deafness	304.79	3.95	Nil
	(d) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	*6000.00	NA	Nil
4. Family Welfare - Central Sector of which				
	National Drug De-Addiction Control Programme	151.10	15.50	0.75
B. Health Sector of which				
	a) National Mental Health Programme	1222.54	51.91	Nil
	b) National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	3200.00	86.33	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
	c) National Programme for control of Blindness	*293.10	NA	1.55
	C. National AIDS Control Programme Phase IV	11394.00	1345.16	366.64

Note: * In 2013-14 district level component of the programmes/schemes has been shown under (A) National Health Mission and Family Welfare segment and Tertiary level component of the programmes/schemes under (B) Health Sector segment.

National Antibiotics Policy

1944. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a new National Antibiotics Policy to handle increasing antibiotics resistance;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a National Antibiotic Resistance Surveillance System;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to lay a road-map to tackle antimicrobial resistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government has already framed a comprehensive policy, namely, the National Policy for Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance, to address the problem of multi-drug resistance due to widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial / antibiotic drugs in the country. The policy was developed by a Task Force constituted under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services to address the problem. The policy is available on the web-site of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The salient features of the policy are as follows:

1. To review the current situation regarding manufacture, use and misuse of antibiotics in the country.
2. To recommend the design for creation of a national Surveillance System for Antibiotic Resistance

3. To initiate studies documenting prescriptions patterns & establish a Monitoring system for the same.
4. To enforce and enhance regulatory provisions for use of antibiotics in human & veterinary and industrial use.
5. To recommend specific intervention measures such as rational use of antibiotics and antibiotic policies in hospitals
6. Diagnostic Methods pertaining to antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring

Government has decided to initiate steps for the containment of antimicrobial resistance in the country through 30 lab networks and awareness activity for rational use of antibiotics.

The aforesaid Task Force had also recommended insertion of a separate schedule under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules to regulate the sale of antibiotics, especially 3rd and 4th generation antibiotics in the country. In pursuance of that recommendation, the Government issued a draft notification GSR 228 (E) dated 20-03-2012 for inviting comments from the public proposing to insert a new Schedule in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 containing habit forming drugs and certain Anti-TB drugs along with antibiotics. The container of the drugs covered under new Schedule will be labelled with a symbol 'Rx' which shall be in red colour and conspicuously displayed on the left corner of the label with the warning - It is dangerous to take this prescription except in accordance with medical advice and not to be sold by retail without the prescription of the Registered Medical Practitioner.

Dengue cases in Delhi-NCR

1945. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people affected by dengue, over the last one year in Delhi and NCR, month-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware that Delhi is a major centre from which dengue has spread to other parts of the country; and
- (c) if so, what measures have been taken/ proposed to be taken to prevent such spread of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (d) A total of 2645 cases of people affected by dengue have been reported during 2012 in Delhi and NCR region.

The month-wise details of the number of people affected by dengue in Delhi and NCR region during 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No. The Government of India has taken the following measures for prevention and control of Dengue in the country including Delhi and NCR:

*** 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 to State Governments.
- Field visits are carried out by technical experts from NVBDCP 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.

Statement

Month-wise Dengue cases reported in Delhi and NCR region during 2012

Month	Delhi	Haryana			Uttar Pradesh	
		Gurgaon	Faridabad	Sonipat	G.B. Nagar	Ghaziabad
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	1	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	2	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	3	1	0	0	0	0
July	4	0	0	0	0	0
August	4	2	0	0	0	0
September	55	63	0	0	2	0
October	951	332	33	0	8	4
November	1005	70	10	0	4	7
December	69	0	0	15	0	0
TOTAL	2093	469	43	15	14	11

High rate of cancer cases in Malwa region of Punjab

1946. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of persons living in Malwa region of Punjab are suffering from cancer;

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any inquiry to know the reason behind such alarming number of cancer cases; and

(c) whether excessive use of pesticides and fertilisers which is available on cheaper rates in Punjab is a major contributory factor for this disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) An Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) team had visited several districts in Punjab in September, 2010 to assess, *inter-alia*, the magnitude of cancer occurrence in the State. The team noted that limited information on cancer occurrence in these areas was available through survey reports and the limited data suggested that the prevalence of cancer in the entire state of Punjab as indicated by the surveys is not higher than others parts of India.

In December, 2012, a cancer awareness and early detection project was launched by the Government of Punjab covering whole of the State. A copy of the interim report of this survey has been submitted to the Ministry which was considered by a Committee consisting of experts of AIIMS, ICMR and PGIMER, Chandigarh. The experts have opined that the following details are not available in the report:

- (i) Date of first diagnosis,
- (ii) Sex of the Patient,
- (iii) Basis of diagnosis whether microscopic confirmation/report was available or not and was based on self reporting; and
- (iv) Location of site of tumor.

In the absence of same, it cannot be determined whether these are true incidence or prevalent cases of particular year or by sex or by site of tumour.

The National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) has initiated a Project on Cancer Atlas in Punjab, a population based Cancer Registry in Government Medical College, Patiala and Hospital based Cancer Registry at PGIMER, Chandigarh. Periodic visits and workshops by NRCP team are being made since the last two years.

(c) Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that no studies have been undertaken by them in this regard.

Life-savings equipments in Government hospitals

1947. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether life-saving equipments are available as per requirements in the Central Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details of the equipments available in each of such hospitals;

(c) the details of the equipments which have become non-functional or obsolete, hospital-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure availability of such equipments in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As far as three Central Government Hospitals *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, life-saving equipments are available in these Hospitals. Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Maintenance of the equipment is a continuous process.

As far as Dr. RML Hospital is concerned, all the costly equipment including life-saving equipment are under AMC with the authorized agents and all the life-saving equipments costing more than Rs. one lakh each are working satisfactorily. The details of non-functional equipment in Safdarjung Hospital and LHMC & Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital are given in Statement-II.

As far as Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH) is concerned, 13 Ventilators have become obsolete due to non-availability of spare parts or due

to expenditure on repair exceeding more than 70% of the cost of the equipment. 4 new Ventilators have been procured by KSCH during the current financial year 2013-14.

All the above stated hospitals are taking actions to ensure availability of life saving equipments as per requirement.

Statement-I

List of Life Saving equipment available in three Central Government Hospitals

I. Safdarjung Hospital

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
1	2
01.	Neonatal Crib
02.	ICU Beds
03.	High End ICU Bed
04.	High End ICU Ventilator
05.	Pulse Oximeter
06.	OT Table
07.	OT Light
08.	ECG Machine
09.	NIBP Monitor
10.	Video Bronchoscopy System
11.	M&B Patient Monitor
12.	Vital Monitor
13.	Single Chamber Pacemaker
14.	Transport Ventilator
15.	Patient Warming System

1	2
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16.	ICU Ventilator
17.	Automatic Electronic Tourniquet Systems

II. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

1. Fibreoptic Bronchoscope-Karl Storz with Halogen light source with video processing system with software and hardware for recording live and still images
 2. Hamilton Medical ICU ventilator-Galileo Neo with accessories
 3. Biphasic defibrillator with monitor model 7721 K Cardiolife
 4. Digital Anaesthesia machine model Primus with Infinity Kappa, patient monitoring system, Central Station
 5. Syringe infusion pump model A-2 & DPS
 6. Haemodialysis Machines
 7. Cardiac Monitor
 8. Renatron Dializer reprocessing Machine
 9. Transport Ventilator
 10. Pulse Oximeter
 11. Bipap Machine
 12. CPAP Machine
 13. Fiberoptic Bronchoscope
 14. Defibrillator & Monitors
 15. Suction Irrigation Machine
 16. High Speed Sterilizer
 17. O.T. Table
 18. Thermal Blanket (for Paed. Surg)
-

41. Defibrillator

1	2
42.	Portable Double Wall ACT Machine
43.	Mobile OPX OT Table
44.	Central Nursing Station (HP)
45.	Mobile Operation Theatre Lights
46.	Rewarming Blanket (Recovery Blanket) One set two blnkt. With cover control unit
47.	Angio CD Viewer
48.	Angiio Film Viewer Tagarno AS
49.	Refrigerator Videocon double door
50.	Harmonic Scapel Unit SR.No. GN 4047093
51.	MRI(1.5 TESLA)
52.	CT Scanner (Somatom Balance) & CT Scanner (Multi Slice 16 - Somatom Emotion)
53.	Colour Doppler
54.	Ultrasound
55.	D.R. System (1000 mA)
56.	C.R. System
57.	X-Ray Machine (With IITV)
58.	Colour Doppler
59.	Mammography
60.	EEG- Digital
61.	EEG- Analogue
62.	EMG Machine (EMG + NCV + EP)
63.	TCD- Transcranial Doppler

1	2
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64. Vital Sign Monitor

65. Open Care System

III. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals

1. Cardiac monitor

2. Central Monitoring system

3. Ventilators

4. NIBP Monitor with integrated cuff with arms

5. Bed side monitor central monitoring system

6. Emergency 6270 Trolley Trolled Bed

7. Multi-channel Monitor 88s Monitor

8. BP Monitor 8800

9. ABG Machine

10. Oxygen Concentrator

11. Fiberoptic Laryngoscope/Bronchoscope

12. Patient Warmer (ICU)

13. Defibrillator with monitor

14. Active Pressure Relieving Mattress

15. Platelet agitator (0964893, PC 12001 PC 96)

16. Halmonetics Cell separator

17. Operating Microscope

18. Video laryngoscope

19. T.M.T. Machine

20. Vital sign Monitor

21. Bed side Monitor with central monitoring system

1	2
22.	USG Machine
23.	Laparoscopic equipment
24.	NIBP Monitor
25.	Color Doppler
26.	Phacoemulsification
27.	Yag laser
28.	Photo slit lamp
29.	High speed pneumatic vasectomy machine
30.	Fundus camera
31.	Green Laser photo coagulator
32.	Thalassemia & Heamoglobinopathy testing system.
33.	Automatic Cell Counters Three Part Hematology Analyzer
34.	Fully Automated
35.	ECT Machine
36.	32 Channel digital video EEG system
37.	Siemens 4 P4m X-ray Machine R no. 1
38.	Defibrillator
39.	Open Care Systems
40.	Transport Incubators

Statement-II*List of Non-Functional Equipment***Safdarjung Hospital**

Sl. No.	Name of Equipment	Total no. of Equipment
1.	Vital sign Monitor	03
2.	Noninvasive Monitoring system	01
3.	ENT Treatment unit	01
4.	Patient Monitor	01

Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals

Sl. No.	Name of Equipment	Total No. of Equipment
1.	Blood Bank Elisa plate reader	01
2.	Pathology Department automatic slide stainer	01
3.	Obstt. & Gynae. USG Machine (GE Logiq-200)	01

Measures to control birth and mortality rates

1948. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the birth and mortality rates as per Census figures of 2010 of the country;

(b) whether in certain States, birth rate and mortality rate are not coming down in proportion to those at national level;

(c) if so, the States where birth rate and mortality rate have come down in comparison to those at national level;

(d) whether Government has made any plan to improve the birth rate and mortality rate of backward States to bring them at par with national level; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates for the year 2010 brought out by the Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs, the country level Birth Rate per 1000 population was 22.1 and Death (mortality) Rate per 1000 population was 7.2. No Census was conducted in the year 2010.

(b) and (c) In 2010, the Birth Rate was lower in 25 States/UTs as compared to the national level. These States / UTs are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

Further, the Death Rate for the year 2010 was lower in 26 States/UTs as compared to the national level. These States / U-Ts are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

(d) and (e) The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 throughout the country, with special focus on 18 states which have weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population of India. The NRHM operates as an umbrella programme by integrating all vertical health programmes of the Departments of Health and Family Welfare like Reproductive & Child Health Programme including Family Planning Services and various National Diseases Control Programmes like Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Leprosy Eradication Programme, National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme etc. Further, in order to improve the prevention, control and treatment of diseases in the country, Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) has been implemented in the country which seeks to strengthen disease surveillance by detecting and responding to early warning signals of epidemic prone diseases.

CGHS Unani units in New Delhi

1949. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CGHS opened a Unani Dispensary/Unit in Naraina Vihar in New Delhi;
- (b) whether the Minister 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) and (b) Yes. At present, there is no pharmacist/ storekeeper posted in the CGHS Unani unit, Naraina Vihar.

(c) and (d) The CGHS Unani unit, Naraina Vihar is functioning without a pharmacist since the retirement of the incumbent in 2010. 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 & Training (DOPT) was received in December, 2012. However, information on the number of posts to be earmarked for the Physically Challenged candidates is awaited from DOPT.

Achievement of Millennium Development Goals

†1950. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report-2013 released by the United Nations, India has turned out to be a failure in achieving the goals of reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special efforts being made by Government to achieve Millennium Development Goals-2015 with regards to reducing MMR and IMR in the back drop of Millennium Development Goals Report- 2013?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) report -2013 released by the United Nations has presented data on progress made towards the Millennium Development Goals and targets for the world as a whole and for sub-regions, each sub-region comprising of a group of countries. Separate data to indicate India's progress on Maternal Mortality Ratio and Infant Mortality Rate are not available in this report.

However, as per the official estimates of Registrar General of India (RGI-SRS) Sample Registration System (SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has declined from 301 per 100,000 live births in 2001-03 to 212 per 100,000 live births in 2007-09

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 66 per 1000 live births in 2001 to 44 per 1000 live births in 2011.

(c) The key steps taken to accelerate the pace of reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) towards achieving the MDG Goals-2015 are:

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- Operationalization of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care, neonatal, infant and child care services.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK) etc.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Name based web enabled tracking of pregnant women and children has been introduced to ensure optimal antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care to pregnant women and care to newborns, infants and children.
- Identifying the severely anaemic cases among pregnant women at sub centres and PHCs for their timely management
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant, lactating women and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to children and adolescents for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Management of Malnutrition particularly Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) by establishing Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs).

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- Strengthening of Facility based newborn care by setting up Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) in all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units for the care of sick newborn.
- Engagement of 8.92 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) has been initiated through ASHA to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- Universal Immunization Program (UIP) against seven diseases for all children. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs.
- Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 months to 5 years.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, to eliminate any out of pocket expense for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick newborns and infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

Spreading of epidemic in Uttarakhand

†1951. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that epidemics have spread in Uttarakhand in the aftermath of the recent natural disaster there;
- (b) if so, whether Central Government has provided assistance to the State after assessing it;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to check the spread of epidemics?

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

(b) to (d) Senior Officers of the Central Government Visited the affected areas. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare strengthened surveillance for providing early warning signs of an epidemic. Central Public Health teams were deployed in the districts of Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Haridwar, continuously for 2 months to investigate and manage epidemics. In addition an expert was deputed by National Vector Borne Disease Control programme to assess the situation and take preventive measures for Malaria and Dengue in the foothill districts. The State also deployed their Rapid Response Teams to all affected Districts. The Central teams conducted regular field visits to flood affected areas to assess situation and to recommend public health measures to prevent outbreak. The Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Auxiliary Nurse Midwife under NRHM conducted village surveys and reported on epidemic prone diseases on daily basis. They also helped in chlorinating drinking water at end user level. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare supplied Bleaching Powder and chlorine tablets to prevent water borne diseases. Ministry of Health also provided guidelines for prevention of epidemic prone diseases.

Recalling of Indian doctors from the USA

1952. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that three thousand doctors who had gone to the United States of America (USA) during the last three years for higher medical educations have not returned;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any policy to recall these doctors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Statement of Need (SON) Certificates and Exceptional Need Certificates (ENC) are issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to Indian doctors to enable them to pursue higher medical studies in United States of America (USA). From 2010 till date SON Certificate and ENC totaling to 2540 have been issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. While applying for issuance of these certificates, the applicant files a Written Assurance with the Government that He/She will return to India upon completion of training in the USA and intend to enter the practice of Medicine in India in the specialties for which training is being sought. However, it has been observed that in some cases, this commitment is not being honoured.

In view of the above, in March, 2013, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued revised guidelines for issue of SON Certificate, ENC and No Obligation to Return to India (NORI) Certificate. As per the revised guidelines in addition to a written undertaking that on completion of their training in the USA they will return to India, Indian doctors applying for Statement of Need Certificate or Exceptional Need Certificate are required to execute a Bond of Rupees Five lakh with two sureties. Further, the said guidelines stipulate that NORI Certificate will not be issued in any circumstance.

Further, In order to stop brain drain of doctors working under Government Sector, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government.

- (i) Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission (CPC).
- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of Medical Institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (iii) Assured promotion scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial.
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non-Practicing Allowance, Conveyance allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

Lack of medical personnel in rural areas

1953. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether primary health centres in the country are facing vacancies of around 5224 doctors, 7243 healthcare workers and around 1701 health assistants and the situation of community health centres is grim;

(b) whether around lakh lab-technicians are yet to be filled up and there is dire need for around 10,089 nurses and mid-wives and sub-centres for health are short of around 2,62,008 health workers; and

(c) if so, how Government proposes to face the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The vacancy position of doctors, Healthcare workers and Health Assistants in Primary Health Centres (PHC) and total specialists (surgeons, OB and Gynecologists, physicians and pediatricians) at Community Health Centres (CHC) as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2012 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The vacancy position of lab technicians and Nursing staff at PHCs and CHCs as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2012, is given in Statement-II and III (*See below*). The vacancy of health workers at Sub Centre as per Rural/Health Statistics in India, 2012 is given in Statement-IV and V (*See below*).

(c) Public Health is a State subject. Under National Rural Health Mission, financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors, specialists, health workers, paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. Support under NRHM is also provided by way of additional incentives to serve in rural areas. State Governments are also regularly requested to fill up the vacancies on priority. Further, to increase the availability of doctors, several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancement of teacher-student ratio in PG etc. which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. Government has also approved setting up of ANM/GNM Schools in different States besides setting up of Institutes of Paramedical Sciences at National and regional levels.

Statement-I*Number of vacant against sanctioned (As on March, 2012)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Health Worker [Female]/ ANM (Sub Centres and PHCs	Health Assistant [F]/ LHV at PHCs	Health Assistant [M] at PHCs	Doctors+ at IPHC]	Specialists [Surgeons, OB and GY, Physicians and Paediatricians] at [CHC]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	3053	392	0	140	322
2	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Assam	*	0	0	NA	NA
4	Bihar	NA	492	93	*	129
5	Chhattisgarh	940	285	602	1075	525
6	Goa	20	2	0	5	10
7	Gujarat	817	209	326	345	270
8	Haryana	386	86	*	139	108
9	Himachal Pradesh	262	289	391	146	NA
10	Jammu and Kashmir	*	287	NA	*	142

11	Jharkhand	*	260	300	*	38	<p><i>Written Answers to</i></p> <p>[27 August, 2013]</p> <p><i>Unstarred Questions</i></p> <p>213</p>
12	Karnataka	4744	2788	1487	221	199	
13	Kerala	59	14	176	*	*	
14	Madhya Pradesh	*	180	184	424	568	
15	Maharashtra	*	1401	1653	858	135	
16	Manipur	88	11	9	68	63	
17	Meghalaya	*	6	33	23	*	
18	Mizoram	*	38	35	8	NA	
19	Nagaland	NA	*	13	NA	NA	
20	Odisha	*	533	0	248	591	
21	Punjab	216	58	181	39	213	
22	Rajasthan	*	*	51	69	150	
23	Sikkim	*	4	NA	16	NA	
24	Tamil Nadu	742	200	411	119	0	
25	Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
26	Uttarakhand	*	53	136	94	159	
27	Uttar Pradesh	2726	1771	1239	1648	320	
28	West Bengal	*	0	0	801	367	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	9	0	7	16
30	Chandigarh	*	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*	*	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	*	0	0	*	0
33	Delhi	2	5	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	ALL INDIA	14084	9373	7320	6493	4325

Notes: + Allopathic doctors

NA: Not Available.

* : Surplus

Statement-II

Table 31.

Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs (As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[PI]	IS-P1	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1818	1422	396	483

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18	Mizoram##	66	40	61	*	5
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	Dadra and Nagar 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	Puducherry##	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.

1 One 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

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

Statement-III

Table 32.

Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs (As on March, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R ¹]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	*
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

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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	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	164	168	*	*
30	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31	Dadra and Nagar 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:

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

Data for 2011 repeated

+Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available.

1 One 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

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

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Statement-IV*Health worker [Male] at Sub Centres (As on March, 2012)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7601	4608	2993	7914
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	286	NA	148	NA	138
3	Assam	4604	NA	2386	NA	2218
4	Bihar#	9696	2135	1074	1061	8622
5	Chhattisgarh	5111	4784	2514	2270	2597
6	Goa	205	150	137	13	68
7	Gujarat#	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400
8	Haryana	2520	NA	1682	NA	838
9	Himachal Pradesh	2065	2008	1183	825	882
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	541	1366	1366
11	Jharkhand	3958	NA	957	NA	3001

12	Karnataka	8871	5853	3148	2705	5723	Written Answers to [27 August, 2013] Unstarred Questions 221
13	Kerala#	4575	1399	1285	114	3290	
14	Madhya Pradesh	8869	5300	3733	1567	5136	
15	Maharashtra##	10580	10579	6665	3914	3915	
16	Manipur	420	469	469	0	*	
17	Meghalaya+	397	84	133	*	264	
18	Mizoram##	370	382	394	*	*	
19	Nagaland##	396	276	234	42	162	
20	Odisha	6688	4729	3827	902	2861	
21	Punjab	2951	2858	1694	1164	1257	
22	Rajasthan	11487	2217	1592	625	9895	
23	Sikkim##	147	147	143	4	4	
24	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1266	1630	7440	
25	Tripura	719	NA	543	NA	176	
26	Uttarakhand	1848	920	184	736	1664	
27	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	1729	7351	18792	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	West Bengal#	10356	9457	4478	4979	5878
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	29	29	0	90
30	Chandigarh#	16	17	8	9	8
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32	Daman and Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33	Delhi	41	0	0	0	41
34	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0
35	Puducherry	51	0	0	0	51
	ALL INDIA ²	148366	82563	51705	36635	96734

Data for 2011 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

+Data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available.

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

1 One per each existing Sub Centre

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

Statement-V

Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub Centre (As on March, 2012)

State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
	[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P ¹]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	12522	24906	21853	3053	*
Arunachal Pradesh#	286	NA	259	NA	27
Assam	4604	NA	7550	NA	*
Bihar#	9696	NA	16943	NA	*
Chhattisgarh	5111	5653	4984	669	127
Goa	205	236	216	20	*
Gujarat#	7274	7248	6431	817	843
Haryana	2520	NA	4363	NA	*
Himachal Pradesh	2065	2213	1694	519	371
Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	3582	*	*
Jharkhand	3958	3958	6042	*	*

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	8871	8871	8871	0	0
Kerala#	4575	3423	3418	5	1157
Madhya Pradesh	8869	7095	8811	*	58
Maharashtra##	10580	12658	17743	*	*
Manipur	420	840	798	42	*
Meghalaya#	397	460	589	*	*
Mizoram##	370	388	618	*	*
Nagaland##	396	396	643	*	*
Odisha	6688	6688	7312	*	*
Punjab	2951	4362	4119	243	*
Rajasthan	11487	12532	15895	*	*
Sikkim##	147	147	208	*	*
Tamil Nadu	8706	8768	8706	62	0
Tripura	719	NA	620	NA	99
Uttarakhand	1848	1847	1815	32	33

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Unstarred Questions

Uttar Pradesh	20521	23570	21166	2404	*
West Bengal#	10356	10356	12966	*	*
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	119	195	166	29	*
Chandigarh#	16	17	29	*	*
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	36	82	*	*
Daman and Diu	26	26	39	*	*
Delhi	41	41	39	2	2
Lakshadweep	14	28	28	0	*
Puducherry	51	200	117	83	*
ALL INDIA ²	148366	149065	188715	7980	2717

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2011 used

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

1 Requirement based on norms of one ANMs per each existing Sub Centre

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

NA - Not Available

Written Answers to

[27 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions 225

Launching of RBSK

1954. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK);
- (b) if so, the details of the programme;
- (c) the targets and achievements of the programme; and
- (d) the budget allocated to the programme and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) was launched on Feb 6, 2013 by the Government. The details of the programme are as below:

1. The programme aims to screen and manage children from birth to 18 years of age for Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Developmental delays including disabilities.
2. Around 27 crore children would be covered in a phased manner.
3. All newborns, born at public health facilities and home would be screened for birth defects by health personnel and ASHA respectively, six weeks to six years at Anganwadi centres and six years to 18 years enrolled in government and government aided schools by Mobile Block Health Teams (Ayush Doctors and paramedics). These children would then be referred to appropriate facility for further management.
4. A District Early Intervention Centre (DEIC) would be operationalized, consisting of a Multidisciplinary team *viz.* Medical Professionals (Pediatrician, Medical Officer and a Dental doctor), Physiotherapist, Audiologist and Speech. Therapist, Psychologist, Optometrist, Early Interventionist cum Special Educator cum social worker, lab technician, dental technician, manager and a data entry operator and provide required treatment (medical, surgical or therapy) and referral services to tertiary level care to children requiring further management. These children would then be followed up as required.

State-wise budget allocated for the programme is given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise approved budget for RBSK, as in Records
of Proceedings of FY 2013-14*

Sl. No.	State	Budget (Rs in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94.46
2	Andhra Pradesh	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	148.17
4	Assam	2478.83
5	Bihar	2852.61
6	Chandigarh	-
7	Chhattisgarh	-
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103.05
9	Daman	22.8
10	Delhi	-
11	Goa	213.97
12	Gujarat	3937.34
13	Haryana	2081.1
14	Himachal Pradesh	1245.76
15	Jammu and Kashmir	-
16	Jharkhand	3577.4
17	Karnataka	-
18	Kerala	2696.22
19	Lakshadweep	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	5135.98

1	2	3
21	Maharashtra	11700.64
22	Manipur	-
23	Meghalaya	-
24	Mizoram	321.54
25	Nagaland	698.53
26	Odisha	5991.35
27	Puducherry	-
28	Punjab	-
29	Rajasthan	2308.76
30	Sikkim	107.04
31	Tamil Nadu	4123.49
32	Tripura	401.57
33	Uttar Pradesh	15850.78
34	Uttarakhand	2752.28
35	West Bengal	10649.94
TOTAL		79493.61

NB: 11 States/UTs are still to propose for RBSK.

Deaths of under-five children

1955. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2005 itself around 25 lakh children aged between 1 to 5 died;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that the deaths are due to pneumonia, prematurity and low birth weight, diarrhoeal diseases, neonatal infection and birth trauma as per the study by Registrar General of India published in a British medical journal;

(c) if so, whether Government will take note from the study and do the needful to reduce such deaths in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Information on death of children aged 1 to 5 is not maintained at the Central level.

(b) As per the study named "Causes of neonatal and child mortality in India: a nationally representative mortality survey" published in British medical journal 'Lancet' based on Registrar General of India survey of deaths occurring in 2001-03, major causes of child deaths were pneumonia, pre-maturity and low birth weight, diarrhoeal diseases, neonatal infection and birth trauma.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the following key interventions are being implemented to bring down the mortality rate of children across all the States of the country:

- i. Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana JSY: Promoting Institutional delivery by skilled birth attendant is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- ii. Emphasis on facility based newborn care at different levels to reduce Child Mortality: Setting up of facilities for care of Sick Newborn such as Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Baby Corners (NBCCs) at different levels is a thrust area under NRHM.
- iii. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under NRHM to train doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of mother during pregnancy and delivery. These trainings are on IMNCI, NSSK, SBA, LSAS, EMOC, BMOC etc.
- iv. Management of Malnutrition: 761 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) have been established for management of severe acute malnutrition.
- v. Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child

Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days VHNDs are organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers and to improve child care practices.

- vi. Universal Immunization Programme: Vaccination protects children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Infants are thus immunized against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. The Government of India supports the vaccine programme by supply of vaccines and syringes, Cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs.
- vii. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram JSSK: A new initiative namely Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram JSSK has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment till one year of age.
- viii. Home based new born care HBNC: Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated by providing incentive of Rs. 250. The purpose of Home Based New Born Care is to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- ix. Mother and Child Tracking System: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has been put in place which is web based to ensure registration and tracking of all pregnant women and new born babies so that provision of regular and complete services to them can be ensured.

Central funds for Hi-tech ambulances in Maharashtra

1956. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Maharashtra is positioning hi-tech ambulances to provide better services to the critically ill or injured people in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to release Central funds to the State for its endeavour to have more hi-tech ambulances in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The State Government of Maharashtra has informed that under Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services (MEMS), they have operationalized 937 Advance Life Support (ALS) and Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances in a phase wise manner for providing emergency medical services to critically ill or injured people and transferring them to nearby hospitals for the further treatment free of cost.

(c) and (d) Public Health is a State subject. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health system including support to Emergency patient Transport Systems based on the requirement posed by the states/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans and as per norms. The proposal of the State government for 390 hi-tech new ambulances (300 BLS and 90 ALS) in their Programme Implementation Plans for the financial year 2013-14 has been approved. 1st installment lump sum (not activity wise) funds have been released to the State for all approved activities, including for ambulances. Next installment release would depend on utilization.

Lack of doctors in rural areas

1957. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are lack of doctors in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to provide incentives to the doctors working in rural/ remote areas; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The state/UT wise details of shortfall of Doctors as per Rural Health Statistics Bulletin, 2012 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Public Health is a state subject. Under National Rural Health Mission, financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors on contractual basis based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans. 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.

Statement

Doctors⁺ at Primary Health Centres

Sl. No. State/UT		(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1624	3588	3448	140	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	97	NA	92	NA	5
3	Assam	975	NA	1478	NA	*
4	Bihar#	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5	Chhattisgarh	755	1510	435	1075	320
6	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7	Gujarat#	1158	1123	778	345	380
8	Haryana	447	481	342	139	105
9	Himachal Pradesh	472	582	436	146	36
10	Jammu and Kashmir	396	750	845	*	*
11	Jharkhand	330	330	407	*	*
12	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13	Kerala	809	984	1152	*	#
14	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15	Maharashtra##	1811	3618	2760	858	*
16	Manipur	80	238	170	68	*
17	Meghalaya#	109	127	104	23	5
18	Mizoram##	57	57	49	8	8
19	Nagaland	126	NA	99	NA	27
20	Odisha	1226	1317	1069	248	157
21	Punjab	449	496	457	39	*
22	Rajasthan	1528	1824	1755	69	*
23	Sikkim	24	48	32	16	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1227	2390	2271	119	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Tripura#	79	NA	119	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	257	299	205	94	52
27	Uttar Pradesh###	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	40	33	7	*
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33	Delhi	5	22	22	0	*
34	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
35	Puducherry##	24	37	63	NA	*
ALL INDIA ²		24049	31867	28984	6493	2489

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated

Data for 2010 repeated

data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned"

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors

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

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre

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

Healthcare delivery system in rural areas

1958. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the healthcare delivery system undertaken in the rural areas has achieved the desired targets since the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred on rural healthcare delivery system during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether Government proposes to provide health insurance cover to the people living in the rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under NRHM, targets were set for end of 2012. Targets in respect of Malaria, Cataract Surgeries, Tuberculosis, Leporosity and ASHA have been achieved. Data in respect of IMR, MMR & TFR is not yet available for 2012. The targets & latest available achievements under NRHM is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Statement Showing State-wise & Programme-wise Allocation and Expenditure under NRHM for financial years 2010-11 to 2013-14 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Ministry of Labour and Employment has launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) *w.e.f.* 01/04/2008 to provide Health Insurance cover to the BPL and other workers of unorganized sector. The coverage apart from BPL families is as follows:

- i. Building and Other Construction Workers
- ii. Railway porters
- iii. Street Vendors
- iv. MGNREGA workers who have worked for more than fifteen days during preceding financial year
- v. Beedi workers
- vi. Domestic workers
- vii. Sanitation Workers Mine Workers

Statement-I*Targets and Achievements under NRHM*

Sl. No.	Targets (2005-12)	Achievements (upto 2012)
1	IMR reduced to 30/1000 live births	IMR reduced from 58 in 2005 (SRS) to 44 in 2011 (SRS).
2	Maternal Mortality to reduced to 100/100,000 live births	MMR has reduced from 254 in 2004-06 (SRS) to 212 in 2007-09 (SRS).
3	TFR reduced to 2.1	TFR has reduced from 2.9 in 2005 (SRS) to 2.4 in 2011 (SRS).
4	Malaria Mortality reduction to 60%	70% Malaria mortality reduction-Reduced from 1707 in 2006 to 519 in 2012.
5	Kala Azar Mortality reduction to 100%	84% Kala Azar mortality reduction-Reduced from 187 in 2006 to 29 in 2012.
6	Fiiaria / Microfilaria Reduction Rate to 80%	66% reduction- Filaria/Microfilaria Rate reduced from 0.98% in 2006 to 0.33% in 2012.
7	Dengue Mortality reduction by 50%	8% reduction- Dengue Mortality has reduced from 184 in 2006 to 169 in 2011.
8	Cataract operations- increasing to 46 lakhs per year	Cataract operations of more than 60 lakhs per year have been reported.

9	Leprosy Prevalence Rate reduction to less than 1 per 10,000	Leprosy Prevalence Rate reduced from 1.8 per 10,000 in 2005 to less than 1 per 10,000.
10	Tuberculosis Control - over 70% case detection & 85% cure rate	Tuberculosis is having 71% case detection and 88% Cure rate.
11	Engaging 4 lakh female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs)	More than 8.6 lakh female Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) engaged as on 2012

Statement-II

Statewise Allocation and Expenditure under NRHM for F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2013-14

		(Rs. in crore)							
Sl. No.	States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Allocation	Exp**	Allocation	Exp**	Allocation	Exp**	Allocation	Exp***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20.28	17.66	22.64	21.30	22.60	15.40	22.60	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	816.11	693.92	931.80	709.05	1088.44	950.61	1032.18	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66.67	78.64	56.02	90.70	74.01	69.82	80.90	0.00
4	Assam	894.01	1093.37	851.35	1035.14	1054.14	1222.64	1114.45	0.00
5	Bihar	977.40	1454.98	1122.10	1147.74	1421.32	1271.79	1380.55	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	238
6	Chandigarh	11.20	9.25	11.72	10.75	14.59	9.12	13.58	0.00	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
7	Chhattisgarh	345.76	308.60	392.54	482.58	473.71	521.03	456.24	0.00	
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.77	5.76	5.92	6.49	7.54	5.70	6.42	0.00	
9	Daman and Diu	3.92	3.96	4.98	5.21	5.97	4.75	5.57	0.00	
10	Delhi	136.74	90.13	145.27	92.27	169.95	103.18	160.14	0.00	
11	Goa	16.68	18.37	20.47	27.49	23.96	29.16	21.98	0.00	
12	Gujarat	528.69	722.26	600.61	766.41	715.69	715.00	708.87	0.00	
13	Haryana	203.94	287.78	233.52	289.21	289.15	345.17	265.97	0.00	
14	Himachal Pradesh	110.68	164.74	123.89	149.75	141.97	208.05	141.88	0.00	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	153.87	210.76	175.54	249.39	209.75	301.46	211.19	0.00	
16	Jharkhand	398.78	381.09	458.88	419.41	555.83	422.53	534.75	0.00	Unstarred Questions
17	Karnataka	551.80	700.62	612.69	767.55	721.48	786.36	719.82	0.00	
18	Kerala	308.59	385.95	345.37	428.16	379.23	514.32	378.00	0.00	
19	Lakshadweep	2.28	3.44	3.99	4.10	3.52	3.40	288	0.00	
20	Madhya Pradesh	766.66	996.80	870.83	968.86	1032.41	1141.47	1020.42	0.00	

21	Maharashtra	981.28	1271.63	1078.51	1483.17	1270.27	1670.06	1281.92	0.00
22	Manipur	98.67	68.21	88.49	65.88	114.66	66.88	116.19	0.00
23	Meghalaya	88.95	91.99	94.25	107.72	125.45	96.27	127.47	0.00
24	Mizoram	62.15	77.33	63.46	76.92	75.84	83.10	80.14	0.00
25	Nagaland	82.47	81.84	83.31	111.81	95.78	101.96	104.89	0.00
26	Odisha	494.09	664.37	568.53	727.75	653.52	715.46	623.16	0.00
27	Puducherry	13.94	17.36	15.17	20.59	15.89	19.28	17.25	0.00
28	Punjab	246.77	339.34	276.56	382.71	318.91	357.81	313.88	0.00
29	Rajasthan	743.41	1172.06	824.17	1051.53	980.98	1095.53	979.72	0.00
30	Sikkim	35.54	33.45	34.01	31.95	54.12	32.22	38.65	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	659.92	825.22	765.42	917.15	867.98	778.97	873.71	0.00
32	Tripura	116.91	105.43	117.46	109.15	133.44	116.64	152.12	0.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	2079.73	2693.30	2224.00	2011.11	2685.50	1963.13	2740.43	0.00
34	Uttarakhand	129.18	206.31	169.95	212.90	206.67	237.54	194.59	0.00
35	West Bengal	771.41	836.69	870.31	901.71	1026.41	967.29	1031.09	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		12923.25	16112.63	14291.52	15960.78	17041.99	16984.51	16994.62	0.00

** Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, state release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

*** Expenditure figures for 2013-14 have not yet been received.

Written Answers to

[27 August, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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		[Rs. in crore]							
Sl. No.	Programme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Allocation	Exp**	Allocation	Exp**	Allocation	Exp**	Allocation	Exp***
1	RCH-II	3647.00	3705.56	4012.75	4572.87	4710.51	5757.76	5097.01	0.00
2	Additionalities under NRHM	4180.74	5964.04	4919.20	4798.96	5854.00	5816.28	5764.00	0.00
3	Routine Immunization	200.00	199.07	200.00	186.85	225.00	363.42	250.00	0.00
4	P.P.I.	485.57	430.24	299.34	370.71	410.69	479.11	410.77	0.00
5	Infrastructure Maintenance	3365.48	4850.19	3599.37	4877.49	4290.91	3995.52	4352.91	0.00
6.	National Disease Control Programmes								
a	I.D.S.P.	29.00	31.55	50.00	40.24	48.00	35.08	50.00	0.00
b	N.I.D.D. CP.	7.90	3.97	9.10	21.44	9.70	1.41	11.77	0.00
c	N.LE.P*	41.10	33.64	42.25	27.04	51.92	25.34	53.70	0.00
d	N.P.C.B *	248.70	220.79	277.50	212.80	273.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
e	N.V.B.D .CP.*	382.76	338.28	482.01	470.40	536.68	169.41	572.00	0.00
f	R.N.T.C .P.*	335.00	335.31	400.00	381.98	630.65	341.18	432.46	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	12923.25	16112.63	14291.52	15960.78	17041.99	16984.51	16994.62	0.00

Note: * Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

** Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, state release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year.

*** Expenditure figures for 2013-14 have not yet been received.

Sale of spurious drugs

1959. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether instances of sale of spurious, expired and sub-standard drugs have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the efforts undertaken by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) to check the sale of spurious and sub-standard drugs; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to enlighten general public regarding sale of expired drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Some cases of sale of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs have been detected by the State Drugs Control Authorities. A statement giving the details of number of drugs samples tested, number of drugs samples declared not of standard quality, number of drug samples declared spurious/ adulterated, number of prosecutions launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs, number of cases decided, number of persons arrested during 2011-12 and 2012-13 and detection of racket of sale of expired drugs as per the feedback available from the States is given in Statement (*See below*).

The Government has also taken the following steps to prevent the sale of spurious/ adulterated drugs:

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended by the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 to provide for more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 has also enabled setting up of special designated courts for speedy disposal of cases to deal with the cases of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. 17 States/UTs have already set up these special Courts.
3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the

Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 have been forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for implementation.

4. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been initiated by the Government to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this scheme, the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.
5. On the basis of an Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in the Criminal (Misc) Writ Petition No. 16212/2008 - Brahmaji vs State of UP and Others, the Government had constituted a Task Force to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer to secure the entire supply chain and detect spurious drugs available in the market. Different options through the use of information technology were considered by the Task Force, including providing bar code on the label of the drugs, for identifying and tracking their movement from the manufacturer to the consumer. On the basis of the recommendations of the Task Force and further consultation with the stakeholders, Government conducted a study with the help of the National Informatics Centre to examine the feasibility of networking and tracking the drugs distribution system in the country from the manufacturer to the retailer by the use of modern information technological tools to detect spurious drugs available in the market.
6. Overseas inspections of drug manufacturing sites to ensure quality of imported bulk drugs were started in 2011.
7. 381 additional posts have been created since 2008 for strengthening CDSCO headquarters and ports / zonal offices.
8. An outlay of Rs.3000 crore has been made in the 12th Plan for further strengthening of the drug regulatory system of the country, both at the central and state level.

Statement

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.

Sl. No.	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

For Expired Drugs

A Racket of sale of expired drugs was unearthed in Tamil Nadu in 2010. Prosecutions were launched by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs in AIIMS

1960. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are 221 faculty posts in AIIMS, New Delhi;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that out of the total 221 posts, only 4 teachers belong to Scheduled Tribes (STs) 14 to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 7 to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) communities;
- (c) if so, the reasons for less representation of OBCs/SCs/STs in AIIMS, New Delhi and the steps taken to fill the backlog of teachers of these communities; and
- (d) the time likely to be taken to complete the whole procedure?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Against the 826 faculty sanctioned posts, at present, 499 faculty members are in-position at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. Out of 499 faculty members, 60 faculty members belong to Scheduled Caste (SC), 13 faculty members belong to Scheduled Tribe (ST) and 47 faculty members belong to Other backward Class (OBC) communities presently working in different centres/departments/units of AIIMS, New Delhi.

AIIMS, New Delhi, was following floating reservation in respect of SC, ST and OBC categories at the level of Assistant Professor only till 2008. Since then, the AIIMS is following post-based reservation roster in respect of SC, ST and OBC categories for all faculty posts. In the year 2011, 115 posts of Assistant Professor/Lecturer in Nursing were advertised and selection process has been completed. In 2012, 148 posts of Assistant Professor/ Lecturer in Nursing and 37 posts of Professor have been advertised in accordance with reservation roster.

Sub-standard drugs in J and K hospitals

1961. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sub-standard drugs are supplied to patients in Government and private health institutions in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K);

(b) the scale and gravity of circulation of sub-standard drugs in J&K as compared to other States; and

(c) the measures taken and envisaged to ensure supply of quality drugs only?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Some cases of supply of sub-standard drugs were detected at the Government and private health Institutes in Jammu and Kashmir during the conduct of a special drive.

(b) In all 1417 drug samples were tested by State Drug Testing Laboratories since April, 2013, out of which 77 drug samples were declared as 'not of standard quality'.

The total percentage of 'not of standard quality' drugs in Jammu and Kashmir was found to be 5.43% as against an average of 5% of the aggregate samples tested and found 'not of standard quality' in the country.

(c) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has taken the following measures to ensure the supply of quality drugs:

1. Quality Drugs are being procured for institutional use through a centralized procurement system.
2. Two Drug Testing Laboratories in the State are being run on double shifts to enhance the testing capacities.
3. A proposal for further strengthening Drug Testing Laboratories of State by the way of augmentation of Human Resource and strengthening of infrastructure *vis-a-vis* equipment and sophisticated instruments has been forwarded to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Death rate in private hospitals

1962. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the year 2012-13 a number of deaths were reported in privately run hospitals across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up a regulatory authority on the lines of TRAI, IRDA, etc. to oversee the functions of the hospitals in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Since 'Health' is a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal. However, Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act 2010 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act has come into force in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and all union territories with effect from 1-3-2012. The States of U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Jharkhand have also adopted the Act. Other states have been requested to adopt the Act.

Drug Trial Policy

1963. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an apex research body of America, National Institutes of Health, has avoided many research trials to be conducted in India due to Hard Durg Trial Policy of India;

(b) if so, its effect on our on-going health programmes and the drug industry; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to relax our Drug Trial Policy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In order to strengthen the regulatory provisions and the monitoring mechanism of clinical trials in the country, Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended as follows:

- A. Amendment vide Gazette Notification G.S.R. 53 (E) dated 30-01-2013 specifying procedures to analyze the reports of Serious Adverse Events occurring during clinical trials and procedures for payment of compensation in case of trial related injury or death as per prescribed timelines.

- B. Amendment *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R. 63(E) dated 01-02-2013 specifying various conditions for conduct of clinical trials, authority for conducting clinical trial inspections and actions in case of non-compliance.
- C. Amendment *vide* Gazette Notification G.S.R No. 72(E) dated 08.02.13 specifying requirements and guidelines for mandatory registration of Ethics Committee.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH), have raised concerns about how these new requirements will be implemented, particularly the specific provision related to compensation. NIH have suspended enrolment of participants in 35 interventional trials in India. This will, however, not affect this country's health programme and domestic pharma industry.

- (c) The drug trial policy has been evolving in course of time. Government has been trying to strengthen the regulatory mechanism to ensure proper drug trials.

Review of population control programme

1964. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per fresh report of World Health Organisation "World population prospect 2012" by the year 2028, India's population will be more than that of China's;

(b) whether it is also a fact that population of the country will continue to increase with same growth rate and remain world's highest populated country for few decades;

(c) if so, the steps Government plans to overcome the situation;

(d) whether Government has any plan to review the population control programme if our population growth rate is not coming down;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, India's population will be more than that of China by the year 2028.

(b) Due to the population momentum and impeded fertility, India's population will continue to grow. However census 2011 shows that the percentage decadal growth rate has declined significantly during 2001-2011.

(c) The approach to population stabilization under NRHM is through providing Family Planning Services while ensuring full reproductive choices to women.

The government has initiated the following interventions to address the population stabilization are:

- i. Launching of two new schemes to utilize the services of ASHA: A scheme for making contraceptives available at the doorstep through ASHAs in all the districts across country. Another scheme involving ASHAs as catalysts for delaying age at first childbirth and spacing between births is made operational in 18 states. The ASHA is being incentivized for the same.
- ii. Promoting post-partum family planning services and availability of fixed day static services at public health facilities.
- iii. Placement of dedicated family planning counselors at high case load facilities
- iv. Expanding basket of choice by introduction of a new device namely Cu IUGD375 and a new method namely Postpartum IUCD
- v. Santushti Scheme: The Santushti strategy provides private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in Bihar, UP, MP, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.
- vi. Perna Scheme: It identifies and recognizes young married couples from backward districts who have adopted Responsible Parenthood Criteria as role models for other young couples in the district.
- vii. Accreditation of private/NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services
- viii. Promoting acceptance of No Scalpel Vasectomy to ensure male participation

- ix. Compensation Package for Sterilization acceptors for providing compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider for conducting sterilizations
 - x. National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme' (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in' the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
- (d) As a result of the effort of the government, the growth rate of the country has come down significantly.
- (e) and (f) Does not arise.

Compulsory health insurance for all in India

1965. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is having any proposal to make health insurance mandatory for every citizen of the country;
- (b) if so, how much Government will contribute towards the premium amount; and
- (c) whether Government has a proposal to include universal health coverage in its Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no proposal to make health insurance mandatory for every citizen of the country.

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

(c) The Twelfth Plan strategy 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 Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country. The Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems both in rural and urban areas, with robust provision of primary health care.

New drugs policy

1966. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated a new drugs policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has proposed a policy of distinguishing antibiotic drugs by packaging them in different coloured wrappers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

Drug trial in Madhya Pradesh

†1967. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an incidence of "drug trial" had occurred in Indore city of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of those found involved therein;
- (c) the action taken by Government thereon; and
- (d) the other places where such drug trials have occurred?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Clinical Trials for drugs are conducted in various institutions all over the country. Cases of alleged irregularities in conduct of clinical trials have been reported from Indore city of Madhya Pradesh. A statement containing the details of the cases of alleged irregularities reported during the last three years from Indore and other places and the action taken by the Government thereon is given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of the cases of alleged irregularities reported during the last three years from
Indore and other places and the action taken by the Government there on*

Sl. No	Year	Name of Firm	Name of Site / State	Drug	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2010	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Telavancin Versus Vancomycin	A team of officials from the Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) had carried out an Inspection of one clinical trial conducted at Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC) during 10th to 12th August, 2010. Findings of the inspection, showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28-09-2010. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarification to the office of Drugs Controller General (I) [DCG(I)]. The office of DCG (I) issued warning letter to Principal Investigator and M/s

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Quintiles Ltd on 23-12-2010 so as to ensure that such deficiencies / discrepancies are not repeated in future.
2	2010	Path (in Collaboration with ICMR), A-9, Qutab Institutional Area, USO Road, New Delhi-110067, India.	1. Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh, 2. Vadodara District, Gujarat	Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine (HPV Vaccine)	<p>This was a Phase-IV post licensure clinical trial. The trial was initiated by PATH (Programm for Appropriate Technology in Heath), an NGO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat were the collaborating partners. 14091 girls received the vaccine in Andhra Pradesh whereas 10686 girls received the vaccine in Gujarat. Media reported death of 7 girls during the trial. The trial was suspended by ICMR on 7th April 2010. A Committee appointed to enquire into "Alleged irregularities in the conduct of studies using Human Papilloma Virus Vaccine by Path in India" reported certain discrepancies in taking informed consent, Ethics Committee's approval, reporting of serious adverse event and monitoring, etc in the conduct of the trial.</p> <p>Based on the findings of report, a warning letter has been issued to M/s. PATH on 03.07.2012</p>

					asking them to be careful while conducting clinical trial so as to ensure that such discrepancies / violation are not repeated in future and also directed them to comply with the corrective action taken to ensure strict compliance of Schedule-Y and Good Clinical Practice (GCP) guidelines in ongoing study and future research studies.
3	2010	M/s Meril Life Sciences Ltd. Vapi, Gujarat.	M/s Escorts Heart Institute and Research Centre, Okhla Road, New Delhi.	BioMime-Sirolimus Eluting Coronary Stent System	The trial pertains to a clinical trial of medical device, which was already approved by the DCG(I) for manufacture and marketing in India. The investigations revealed that the site carried out the trial as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules except permission from the office of DCG(I). The Sponsors have been warned not to initiate any trial without approval of the DCG(I) in future.
4	2011	QUINTILES Research (India) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Tigecycline	M/s Quintiles Research (I) Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore was permitted to conduct clinical trial entitled "A multicenter, open label, randomized, comparative study of tigecycline versus ceftriaxone sodium plus metronidazole for the

1	2	3	4	5	6
					<p>treatment of hospitalized subjects with complicated intra-abdominal infections" on the basis of permission granted by the office of DCG(I) on 21.04.2006. The approval of the Ethics Committee of the Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre (BMHRC), Bhopal was obtained by the investigator on 06.04.2006. In view of the alleged irregularities reported in the conduct of the clinical trials in BMHRC, a team of officials from the CDSCO carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 28th February to 2nd March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08-12-2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 26.12.2011. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued</p>

					warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd. on 20-03-2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies / discrepancies are not repeated in future.
5	2011	M/s. Organon India	Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Fondaparinux	<p>M/s. Organon India was permitted on 09.07.2004 to conduct clinical trial entitled "An international randomized study evaluating the efficacy and safety of a) Fondaparinux sodium vs. control therapy and b) glucose insulin potassium infusion versus control in a broad range of patients with ST segment elevation acute Myocardial infarction (Low molecular weight Heparin)". The permission was later transferred to M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai. The inspection was carried out from 03-03-2011 to 04-03-2011.</p> <p>The team of officials from the CDSCO carried out an Inspection of this trial at the said Centre during 3rd and 4th March, 2011. Findings of the inspection showed some deficiencies like non-payment of compensation to the trial subjects for participation, non-reporting of serious</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6	256
					adverse events within the prescribed timelines etc. for which Principal Investigator and the company were asked to explain their position vide letter dated 08-12-2011. The Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai submitted their clarifications to the office of DCG (I) on 13.01.2012. After considering the clarifications, the office of DCG (I) issued warning letters to the Principal Investigator and M/s Sanofi-Synthelabo (India) Ltd, Mumbai on 20-03-2012 to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure that such deficiencies / discrepancies are not repeated in future.	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
6	2011	Axis Clinical Limited, Andhra Pradesh	Axis Clinical Limited, (Unit No. 1) 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th Floor, H.No. 1-121/1, Sy. No. 66 (Part) & 67 (Part), Miyapur, Hyderabad-500050 & (Unit No. 2)	Bio-availability & Bio-equivalent studies of Anti Cancer Drugs (Exemistane 25mg Tablets)	M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was reported to have conducted clinical trial of an anti-cancer drug on poor people without proper informed consent. The investigations revealed that the firm conducted bio-equivalence study on an already approved anti-cancer drug and there were certain irregularities with respect to informed consent process and review and	Unstarred Questions

			Plot No. 33 to 35, Mirra Hospital, 1st Floor, Alluri Seetaramraju Colony, Opp. JPN Colony, Miyapur, Hyderabad.		decision making process of Ethics Committee. The permission granted to the firm for conducting bio-equivalence and bio-availability study was suspended on 22.06.2011. Consequent to this, the firm, on 04.07.2011, submitted corrective actions being taken by them including revised Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) for subject recruitment process, informed consent process and review and decision making process of the Ethics Committee. Based on further investigations and verifications, M/s Axis Clinical Research, Hyderabad was granted 'NOC to conduct bio-equivalence study subject to fulfillment of various conditions regarding informed consent process including documentation of the Informed consent process through audio-video means and functioning of Ethics Committee and investigators.	Written Answers to [27 August, 2013]
7	2011	Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr. Ashish Patel,	Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH)	There was a news report in respect of alleged flouting of clinical trial norms at Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital and Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Indore. The news item quoted one specific issue of use of drug Tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension	Unstarred Questions 257

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(PAH) in clinical trial. The office of DCG(I) directed CDSCO (West Zone) on 12-07-11 to carry out an investigation to ascertain the facts. Accordingly, an investigation was carried out by the office of CDSCO(WZ) and State Drugs Control Authority on 10-08-11 in respect of clinical trials conducted at M.G.M. Medical college and associated M.Y. Hospital in Indore. As per the investigation report, a trial was conducted by Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr.Ashish Patel with tadalafil in patients with group-1 pulmonary hypertension without permission from DCG(I). The study with tadalafil in Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension (PAH) was initiated on 18-09-05 when the drug was not approved for the said indication in the country. However, the drug was approved in the country for another indication - male erectile dysfunction on 10.06.2003. In view of above, the CDSCO vide their letter dated 2.11.2011 stopped the clinical trial forthwith and debarred Dr. Anil Bharani and Dr.Ashish Patel from conducting any clinical trial for a period of six months.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

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8	2011	M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmedabad; M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune; M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad	MGM Medical College and Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, Madhya Pradesh	Fixed dose combination capsule of Paraxetine HCI controlled release and Clonazepam, Dapoxetine, Doxepin	<p>An inspection was conducted by the CDSCO with expert to investigate the reports of irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials at Indore in mentally ill patients during 22nd to 25th December, 2011. Investigating team "observed some discrepancies like non-maintenance of original Informed Consent Form/ Case Record Form, irregularities in transcribing data from original source documents etc. with respect to Schedule Y and GCP guide-lines.</p> <p>CDSCO(HQ) issued show cause notices on 04.01.2012 to the firms M/s Emcure, M/s Intas and M/s Cadila and to Investigators -Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi asking to show cause and explain their position on the observations made by the Inspection team.</p> <p>Consequently, the firms M/s Cadila Healthcare Ltd., Ahmedabad, M/s Emcure Pharmaceuticals, Pune, and M/s Intas Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad and the investigators Dr. Abhay Paliwal, Dr. Ujwal Sardesai, Dr. Ramghulam Razdan and Dr. Pali Rastogi submitted their clarifications in response to the show cause notices.</p>
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Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	260
					<p>Considering the findings of the inspections and clarifications submitted by the firm and the investigators, it has been observed that there have been certain irregularities as mentioned above in conduct of clinical trials which are not in accordance to the GCP guidelines for clinical research in India.</p> <p>In view of above, the said firms and the investigators have been issued warning letters to be careful while conducting clinical trials so as to ensure strict compliance of GCP guidelines and applicable regulations.</p>	<i>Written Answers to</i>
9	2012	Dr. Hemant Jain	Chacha Nehru hospital, Indore	Clinical trials on children	<p>In view of the reports of alleged irregularities in clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain on 1883 children at Chacha Nehru Hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh from 2006 to 2010, a team was constituted to carry out detailed inspection of clinical trials conducted by Dr. Hemant Jain at above mentioned site to verify the compliance to Drugs and Cosmetic Rules and other applicable guidelines. The team carried out inspection from detailed.</p> <p>As per the inspection report, out of 26 clinical</p>	[RAJYA SABHA]
						<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

trials, there were some irregularities in 23 trials. In remaining 3 clinical trials, there were no irregularities. The main findings in all the 23 trials were that the quorum of the Ethics Committee of MGM Medical College & M Y Hospital that reviewed and accorded approvals of the trial protocols were not as per requirement of Schedule Y to Drugs & Cosmetics Rules as no lay person / legal expert was present in the meetings of the Ethics Committee.

Based on findings of the inspection, the concerned Sponsor / companies and Dr.Hemant Jain (Investigator) was issued show cause notice. Further, the Chairman of the Ethics Committee of the MGM Medical College and MY Hospital, Indore has been asked to explain the position on the observations made by the inspection team.

Distribution of unani and ayurvedic medicines through internet

†1968. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not implementing the scheme to provide Unani and Ayurvedic medicines through internet to the patients at the earliest; and

(b) the date by which action will be taken to provide Unani and Ayurvedic medicines through internet?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Medicines in the CGHS Unani/Ayurvedic Dispensary/unit where computerization has been completed are issued through computer module. However, 4 AYUSH dispensaries in Delhi NCR- two Ayurvedic dispensaries/units are under shifting. Computers in two Unani dispensaries/units have not become functional for want of pharmacist and additional infrastructure respectively. The process of recruitment of pharmacist has been initiated.

No time frame can be given as the process of recruitment takes some time.

Pelvic inflammatory disease

1969. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of patients in the country with Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the steps Government plans to take to make the public aware of this disease; and

(c) what help is being given to these patients and the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The cases of Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases (PID) are included in the syndrome of Lower Abdominal Pain (LAP) as part of the Sexually Transmitted Infections/ Reproductive Tract Infections (STI/RTI) syndromic case management protocols.

As per Computerized Management Information System (CMIS) of the Department of AIDS Control, in 2012-13, 270036 cases of Lower Abdominal Pain syndrome were diagnosed and managed in designated STI/RTI Clinics. The State-wise breakup is given in Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Department of AIDS Control has developed Information Education and Communication (IEC) material for mass media, mid media and print media to raise awareness of public on STI/RTI of which Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases is a part.

(c) All patients with Lower Abdominal Pain syndrome who attend Out Patient Department (OPD) for STI/RTI services at Government health facilities and designated STI/RTI clinics are being treated using colour coded STI/RTI drug kit-6. In addition, services for counseling, condom distribution, partner management and health education are being provided by the health personnel as per the needs of individual patients.

Statement

*Number of cases of Lower Abdominal Pain syndrome
in designated STI/RTI clinics*

B. STI syndromic diagnosis

Source	Clear	Diagnosis		
	0	539694	266	540072
1	21	22	23	24
State	Males	Females	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad MACS				0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2	0	2
Andhra Pradesh		34988	3	35047
Arunachal Pradesh	0	850	5	855
Assam	0	5544	0	5544
Bihar	0	14131	0	14131
Chandigarh	0	1476	0	1476
Chennai MACS				0
Chhattisgarh	0	3313	0	3313
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	478	0	478

1	2	3	4	5
Daman and Diu	0	32	0	32
Delhi	0	11322	3	11325
Goa	0	213	0	213
Gujarat	0	11067	3	11070
Haryana	0	11967	14	11981
Himachal Pradesh	0	4034	0	4034
Jammu and Kashmir	0	91	0	91
Jharkhand	0	4515	0	4515
Karnataka	0	21917	37	21954
Kerala	0	1853	0	1853
Madhya Pradesh	0	32012	0	32012
Maharashtra	0	15412	0	15412
Manipur	0	802	15	817
Meghalaya	0	485	0	485
Mizoram	0	199	0	199
Mumbai MACS				0
Nagaland	0	728	0	728
Orissa	0	6558	46	6604
Pondicherry	0	454	0	454
Punjab	0	7761	0	7761
Rajasthan	0	25061	0	25061
Sikkim	0	330	0	330
Tamil Nadu	0	6007	0	6007
Tripura	0	2677	0	2677
Uttar Pradesh	0	30625	7	30632
Uttaranchal	0	6756	0	6756
West Bengal	0	6187	0	6187
	0	269847	133	270036

Cancellation of affiliations of medical colleges

1970. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that MCI has cancelled the affiliation of Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Science, Patna and Betia Medical College, Betia, Bihar for admission of 100 MBBS students from this year;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same;
- (c) before taking this decision, whether MCI has taken into account the backwardness of the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The matter of affiliation to a medical college does not come under the purview of MCI as it is the concern of Universities. However the Council has renewed the permission for admission of third batch of 100 MBBS students at Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Science, Patna and granted letter of permission for establishment of Government Medical College, Betia, Bihar with intake capacity of 100 MBBS students for the academic year 2013-14.

CGHS wellness centres in West Bengal

1971. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CGHS Wellness Centres, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal for opening more CGHS Wellness Centres in West Bengal;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The total number of CGHS Wellness Centres State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Presently there is no such proposal in this Ministry due to manpower and resource constraints.

Statement

The details of CGHS Hospitals/Wellness Centres according to different systems of medicines

Sl. No.	City	State	CGHS	CGHS Wellness Centres						
			Hospitals	Allopathy	Ayurvedic	Homeopathy	Unani	Siddha	Yoga	Total
1	Ahemdabad	Gujrat		5	1	1	0	0	0	7
2	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh		7	1	1	0	0	0	9
3	Banglore	Karnataka		10	2	1	1	0	0	14
4	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	Bhubaneswar	Orissa		2	1	0	0	0	0	3
6	Chandigarh			1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	Chennai	Tamil Nadu		14	1	1	0	2	0	18
8	Dehradun	Uttrakhand		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	Delhi		4	94	13	13	5	1	4	130
10	Guwahati	Assam		3	0	1	0	0	0	4
11	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh		13	2	2	2	0	0	19

12	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
13	Jaipur	Rajasthan	5	1	1	0	0	0	7	
14	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
15	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	9	1	2	0	0	0	12	
16	Kolkata	West Bengal	18	1	2	1	0	0	22	
17	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	1	1	0	0	9	
18	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	1	0	0	0	8	
19	Mumbai	Maharashtra	26	2	3	0	0	0	31	
20	Nagpur		11	2	1	0	0	0	14	
21	Patna	Bihar	5	1	1	0	0	0	7	
22	Pune	Maharashtra	7	1	2	0	0	0	10	
23	Ranchi	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
24	Shillong	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
25	Thiruvanthpuram	Kerala	3	1	1	0	0	0	5	
TOTAL			4	254	33	35	10	3	4	339

Note: In addition, CGHS has taken over 19 Postal dispensaries in 12 cities namely Ahmadabad, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Dehradun, Guwahati, Jammu, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Pune, Ranchi and Shillong w.e.f. 1-8-2013

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HIV affected people in the country

1972. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of awareness programme, the HIV affected people in India is in control and the number of HIV cases has come down;

(b) whether it is a fact that the budget for HIV awareness campaigns has been reduced over the years;

(c) the total number of persons with HIV positive in India, State-wise; and

(d) the total budgetary allocation of Government to spend on HIV prevention and awareness in the Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) As per HIV estimation 2012, the total estimated number of people living with HIV in 2011 in India was 2088642. The state wise list of estimated PLHIV is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) will be Rs. 11394/ crore in the 12th Plan. Approximately Rs 7314.46 crore are allocated to be spent on HIV prevention and awareness during Twelfth Plan period.

Statement***State-wise Estimated Number of People living with HIV/AIDS in 2011***

State/UT	Estimated No. of Persons Infected with HIV
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	4,19,180
Arunachal Pradesh	1,156
Assam	12,804
Bihar	1,23,875

1	2
Chhattisgarh	40,942
Delhi	25,161
Goa	4,126
Gujarat	1,27,092
Himachal Pradesh	7,346
Haryana	17,876
Jharkhand	47,976
Jammu and Kashmir	5,812
Karnataka	2,09,368
Kerala	25,090
Meghalaya	2,381
Maharashtra	3,15,849
Manipur	25,369
Madhya Pradesh	40,451
Mizoram	5,346
Nagaland	9,716
Odisha	1,03,862
Punjab	31,961
Rajasthan	73,545
Sikkim	593
Tamil Nadu	1,32,590
Tripura	5,684
Uttarakhand	12,862
Uttar Pradesh	1,22,522
West Bengal	1,34,286

1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	195
Chandigarh	1,814
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	289
Daman and Diu	268
Puducherry	1,254
INDIA	20,88,642

Source: HIV Estimations 2012, Dept. of AIDS Control

Loss-making public sector undertakings

†1973. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of undertakings operating in the public sector, and the number of profit-making undertakings as well as loss-making undertakings out of those;

(b) if the undertakings are making losses, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As on 31.3.2012, 225 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) were in operation. Out of these 225 CPSEs, 161 CPSEs made profit, 63 incurred losses and one CPSE made no profit/ loss.

(b) and (c) The reasons for losses are manifold and enterprise specific. However, some common problems faced by the sick and loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) include obsolete plant and machinery, resource crunch, low capacity utilization, interest burden, stiff competition, weak marketing etc. The Government established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December 2004 to advise the Government for strengthening, modernization, reviving and restructuring of CPSEs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Retirement age of employees of sick CPSEs

1974. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to bring at par the retirement age of employees of all sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) with other CPSEs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to the employees of Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises is not considering any proposal to enhance the age of superannuation of employees of all sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) from 58 to 60 years. However, Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has been directed to undertake in-depth examination with regard to enhancement of age of superannuation from 58 to 60 years in respect of such CPSEs whose revival packages have been approved by the Government and which will continue to be in public sector after implementation of revival package, and thereafter make suitable recommendations to the concerned administrative Ministry for obtaining approval of competent authority. BRPSE has also been directed to ensure that the issue of the enhancement of age of superannuation from 58 to 60 years is adequately addressed while examining/recommending future proposals for revival of sick/loss making CPSEs and that the revival package has specific recommendation in this regard. BRPSE has not made any specific recommendation regarding enhancement of age of superannuation from 58 to 60 years in respect of employees of ITI Limited.

Revival of sick PSUs

1975. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to revive sick PSUs in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the exact reasons of PSUs going into red have been ascertained;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the strategies to be adopted to make sure that PSUs may not go in red?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has set up the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) vide Resolution in December 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government, inter alia, on the revival and restructuring of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). On the recommendations of BRPSE, the Government has approved revival of 44 CPSEs as on 31.7.2013. 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.

(c) and (d) The reasons for sickness may vary from enterprise to enterprise. Some of the reasons may be obsolete plants and machinery, outdated technology, heavy interest burden, resource crunch, surplus manpower, high cost of production, weak marketing, shortage of working capital, etc. BRPSE examines comprehensively each and every case and only after that recommends a revival plan.

(e) 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 stakeholders, and obtaining the approval of the Competent Authority.

Public sector undertakings in the country

1976. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Public Sector Undertakings in the country;
- (b) the number of these are operational, on the verge of being closed, under loss or are totally unviable; and

- (c) the number of people employed in these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12 that was laid in the Parliament on 26th and 27th February, 2013, as on 31.3.2012, there were 260 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country. Out of these 260 CPSEs, 225 CPSEs were in operation and 63 CPSEs had reported losses. 68 CPSEs have been referred by various Ministries/Departments for revival / rehabilitation or closure / winding up to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) till 31.7.2013. The following six CPSEs have been closed in the last 5 years.

Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs
1.	Bihar Drugs & Organic Chemicals Ltd.
2.	Indian Oil Technologies Ltd.
3.	Brushware Ltd.
4.	Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
5.	National Instruments Ltd.
6.	Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.

- (c) The total number of employees in these 260 CPSEs on 31.3.2012 was 13,98,313.

CSR targets of PSUs

1977. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to increase the Corporate social Responsibility (CSR) contribution of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reason therefor;
- (c) whether the PSUs have achieved the CSR target during each of the last three years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, CSR & Sustainability Guidelines

may have to be modified to align with the provisions of the Companies Bill, recently passed by the Parliament, once enacted and notified.

(b) and (d) As per guidelines on CSR and Sustainability issued to the CPSEs, all profit making CPSEs are mandated to create budgetary allocation on a yearly basis for CSR activities/projects to be undertaken during the year with the approval of Board of Directors. The budget allocated for CSR and Sustainability activities/projects planned for each financial year is expected to be spent within that year. Unspent budget of a year would not lapse. Instead, it would be carried forward to the next year for expenditure on CSR and Sustainability activities. CPSEs will make every endeavour to spend the unutilized budget of any year within the next two financial years; failure to do so would result in the unspent amount getting transferred to a 'Sustainability Fund' to be created separately for CSR and Sustainability activities.

CPSE-wise data on achievements of CSR targets is not maintained centrally. The responsibility for monitoring the implementation of CSR and Sustainability guidelines by the CPSEs is of the administrative Ministry/Department concerned. However, the performance of CPSEs on CSR and Sustainability is evaluated through MoU system which is in vogue.

Acknowledgement and replies to letters of Members of Parliament

1978. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received letters from Members of Parliament (MPs) during the last one year pertaining to various issues concerning M/s. Instrumentation Limited, Kota;

(b) if so, the total number of letters received and acknowledged and final replies sent to MPs, so far;

(c) whether according to instructions contained in the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), all letters received from MPs are to be acknowledge and replied within reasonable time-frame; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not adhering to the instructions of DoPT and the steps being taken to reply to all letters received from Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9 such letters have been received and acknowledged. Final reply (including consolidated reply in respect of similar requests from the same MP) has been sent in respect of 8 of these letters.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Where additional details and clarifications are required to be obtained from concerned Central PSEs, etc., all out efforts are made to ensure that such details are obtained and a final reply is sent as expeditiously as possible.

Policy for wage negotiations in CPSEs

1979. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent past, Government has approved the policy for wage negotiations for the workmen in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government has invited suggestions from various sections of the society before approval thereof;

(d) the number of workmen engaged in various Central Public Sector Enterprises in the country as on 31 July, 2013; and

(e) the manner in which the workmen engaged in various CPSEs, will be benefited from the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes. Recently, Government has formulated policy for the 7th Round (2nd part) of wage negotiations for workmen in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) based on consultations among various central ministries/ departments and other organisations. The salient features of the latest wage policy for workmen in CPSEs as contained in Department of Public Enterprises' guidelines dated 13th June, 2013 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) As per Central Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12, there were 997,039 workers/workmen on the rolls of the CPSEs as on 31.03.2012.

(e) Wage negotiations lead to upward wage revision, thereby benefiting the workmen of CPSEs.

Statement

Salient Features of policy for the 7th Round (2nd part) of wage negotiations for workmen in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)

- (i) Management of the CPSEs would be free to negotiate the wage revision of workmen where the periodicity of wage settlement of five years has expired generally on 31.12.2011, keeping in view the affordability and financial sustainability of any such wage revision of the CPSEs concerned.
- (ii) No budgetary support for any wage increase shall be provided by the Government. The entire burden would be borne by the respective CPSEs from their internal resources.
- (iii) To avoid conflict of pay scales of executives/non-unionized supervisors with that of their workmen, CPSEs may consider adoption of graded DA neutralization and/or graded fitment during the wage negotiations.
- (iv) The management of the CPSEs concerned have to ensure that negotiated scales of pay would not come in conflict with the existing scales of pay of executives/officers and non-unionized supervisors of respective CPSEs.
- (v) CPSEs must ensure that any increase in wages after negotiations does not result in increase in administered prices of their goods and services.
- (vi) The wage revision shall be subject to the condition that there shall be no increase in labour cost per physical unit of output. In exceptional cases where CPSEs are already working at optimum capacity considering industry norms, the administrative Ministry/ Department concerned may consult DPE.
- (vii) As regards sick CPSEs registered with BIFR/BRPSE, no revision of wage would be allowed to the workmen of such CPSEs until the provision for additional expenditure on account of such wage revision is approved by BIFR/BRPSE in the revival plan of such CPSEs.

- (viii) The validity period of wage settlement would be for a minimum period of five years w.e.f. 01.01.2012. The workmen of only those CPSEs who have opted for five year periodicity of wage negotiations w.e.f. 01.01.2007 may go for another wage negotiation of a minimum five year periodicity (generally from 01.01.2012).
- (ix) The CPSEs would implement the negotiated wages after confirming to their administrative Ministry/Department that the wage settlement is in conformity with the approved parameters.

Rationale behind gas price increase

1980. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of evidence-based research backing for increasing the gas price recently by Government;
- (b) the wellhead price of natural gas and the price of liquefied natural gas in the country;
- (c) how the Ministry is justifying higher price will yield higher upstream investment in untapped hydrocarbon frontiers which results in higher output and reduction in import of gas;
- (d) the past experience in this regard; and
- (e) how Government would ensure that there would be higher production with increased price at US \$ 8.4/MMBTU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014 for a period of 5 years. The details are at Annexure-I. The report of Rangarajan Committee is available at www.eac.gov.in.

(b) Under the Production Sharing contract (PSC) regime and Coal Bed methane (CBM) Contract regime, the wellhead price of gas is considered to be the sales price of gas received by the Contractor within the contract area.

The gas sales price within the contract area in the gas producing fields Under the PSC and CBM Contract Regime varies from US\$ 3.5/mmmbtu to US\$ 6.79/mmmbtu in 2011-12

The ex-terminal price of liquefied natural gas (after regasification) being sold by GAIL to various customers, during August, 2013 is in range of US \$13.40 to US \$16.40 per MMBTU. The above price is excluding transmission tariff, marketing margin and taxes.

(c) to (e) 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 highlights of gas pricing guidelines approved by CCEA are as under:

- Domestic natural gas pricing will be based on the methodology suggested by the Rangarajan Committee.
- These guidelines will be applicable to all natural gas produced domestically, irrespective of the source, whether conventional, shale, CBM etc. These guidelines shall apply from 1st April 2014 with the exemption of cases.
- These guidelines shall not be applicable where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. These guidelines shall also not be applicable where the contract provides a specific formula for natural gas price indexation / fixation.
- The prices will be applicable to all consuming sectors uniformly.
- Applicable for natural gas produced by ONGC/OIL from their nominated fields.
- Gas price would be notified on quarterly basis.
- These policy guidelines shall be applicable for five year period from April 2014.

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

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

Levy of marketing margin by natural gas marketers

1981. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has communicated to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for authorization of marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketers, as Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board has already submitted report to the Ministry in this regard since long;

(b) if not, by when the Ministry is going to communicate to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and

(c) by when Government intends to address this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) to (c) The issue of Marketing Margin is under the consideration of the Ministry. As and when a decision is taken, the same will be communicated to Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.

Release of new gas connections

1982. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) the details of requests received by the Ministry and Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., from Members of Parliament during the last one year and the current year for release of new gas connections to the people;

(b) the details of those requests on which gas connections have been released and those on which gas connections have not been released so far;

(c) the reasons for not releasing the gas connections;

(d) whether it is a fact that in respect of requests of Members of Parliament, the Indian Oil Corporation has been acting in an arbitrary manner in its dealing and does not give due importance to the letters of MPs; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) to (c) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported that during the year 2012-13 and for the period from April- June' 2013, recommendation letters of Hon'ble Members of Parliament have been received by them for issuance of 36225 new LPG connections and the same have been referred on priority to respective State Offices to issue priority letters for release of new connections as per the policy in vogue.

Priority letters for release of new LPG connections are issued to prospective customers and they are advised to approach the concerned distributorship for completing the necessary documentation for release of new connection as per the policy. The distributor releases new LPG connections to the prospective customers after completion of KYC formalities.

(d) and (e) IOC has reported that the recommendations received from MPs for new LPG connections are promptly forwarded to their concerned offices for release of new LPG connections. These offices issue letters for release of new LPG connections to the prospective customers who reside in the area of operation of the distributorship. These letters are honored by the distributors on priority for release of LPG connections to all the eligible prospective customers. In cases where waiting list exists with the distributorships, such connections are released out of turn.

Calculation of under-recoveries of OMCs

1983. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the current method of calculating under-recoveries for oil marketing companies (OMCs);

(b) whether Government recently proposed to change the procedure of calculating under recoveries;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and the rationale behind it;

(d) whether the oil marketing companies expressed their concerns over the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, and the steps being taken to find a middle path?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) pay Trade Parity Price (TPP) to refineries on purchase of Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for purchase of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. Accordingly, the price charged to the consumer should be based on IPP/TPP. However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Prices (RSPs) of Diesel (to retail consumers), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG and the prices charged by OMCs from the consumer are not in line with IPP/TPP resulting in incidence of under-recoveries. The difference between the required price based on Trade Parity / Import Parity and actual selling price realized (excluding taxes, dealer commission etc.) represents the under-recoveries of the OMCs.

(b) to (e) An Expert Group under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh has been constituted by the Government to advise on pricing methodology of petroleum products. Its report is yet to be received.

Losses of refinery companies in retailing business

1984. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector refinery companies are incurring losses in the retail marketing business;

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

(c) the corrective measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) and (b) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel in retail, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG and their prices have not been increased in line with changes in the international

market. As a result, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have incurred under-recovery of Rs. 1,61,029 crore during 2012-13 and Rs. 25,579 crore during April-June, 2013.

The OMCs have reported a combined loss of Rs.4,403 crore during April-June, 2013. However, they could report meager profits in previous years only after taking into account the cash assistance provided by the Government and the discount on sale of crude oil and product offered by upstream oil companies. Without compensation for under-recoveries, all OMCs would have declared huge losses as indicated below:

	(Rs. crore)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Q1,2013-14
Combined PAT of OMCs	10,531	6,177	8,552	(-)4,403
Provision for Taxation	3,323	680	2,606	69
Profit before Tax	13,855	6,857	11,156	(-)4,334
Less: Compensation received				
Government assistance	41,000	83,500	1,00,000	8,000
Upstream assistance	30,297	55,000	60,000	15,304
Total Compensation	71,297	1,38,500	1,60,000	23,304
Loss of OMCs without Compensation	(-) 57,442	(-)1,31,643	(-)1,48,842	(-)27,638

(c) In order to reduce under-recovery of the OMCs, the Government has taken the following measures:

- (i) The price of Petrol has been made market determined since 26.06.2010;
- (ii) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been authorized to increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and to sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price since 18.01.2013; and

- (iii) Restrict the supply of subsidized LPG cylinders to each consumer to 9 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg.) per annum.

Viability of Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline

1985. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that GAIL has declared that the proposed Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline is unviable and has kept its laying up job on hold; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, GAIL has proposed to commence laying of Jagdishpur-Haldia Pipeline (JHPL) after execution of agreements with fertilizer units considered for revival en-route this pipeline.

APM gas for transportation sector

1986. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi and Mumbai, natural gas at Administered Price Mechanism (APM) rate is allocated for providing CNG in the transportation sector;

(b) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested Government for allocation of APM or KG D-6 gas for the transportation sector in the State;

(c) whether the Hon'ble High Court of Gujarat has directed the Central Government to allot gas to Gujarat City Gas Distribution (CGD) companies at the same rate at which it is supplied to Mumbai and Delhi; and

(d) if so, the response of Government on the request of the State Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. 2.7 MMSCMD of APM natural gas has been allocated to Indraprastha Gas Limited for Compressed

Natural Gas (CNG) and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) consumers in Delhi and NCR; and 2.0 MMSCMD of APM natural gas has been allocated to Mahanagar Gas Limited for CNG and PNG consumers in Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai.

(b) Yes, Sir. A letter was received from the Chief Minister, Gujarat dated 24.01.2013 for allocation of domestic gas for City Gas Distribution in Gujarat.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A Special Leave Petition (SLP) has been filed by the Central Government against the impugned order of the Gujarat High Court and the matter is sub-judice.

Setting up of National Gas Grid

1987. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has given up the proposal of setting up national gas grid;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the progress thereof and tentative date of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to set up a National Gas Grid. However, for transporting natural gas across the length and breadth of the country, a cross-country pipeline network is being laid throughout the country. The Government has set up a Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) under PNGRB Act, 2006 as a regulatory body to plan, authorize and monitor the development of pipeline infrastructure in the country.

VAT on petrol and diesel

†1988. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of VAT levied on petrol and diesel in Rajasthan and the amount collected from VAT on these items during the last three years;

(b) the number of times prices of diesel and petrol have been increased and the excess amount received by the State Government as VAT due to increase in price; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to reduce the increased amount being received as VAT due to increase in prices, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Free LPG connections

1989. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many State Governments have launched a scheme of issuing free LPG connections and stoves to the consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the said scheme has led to shortage of gas cylinders and regulators; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Some State Governments have launched various schemes to provide free LPG connections to BPL families by varying names and features *inter-alia*, Deepam in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Free LPG scheme in Tamil Nadu, Grihalaxmi in Chhattisgarh, Vanbandhu in Gujarat, Antyodaya in Jharkhand, Tribal beneficiary Scheme in Maharashtra, Randhan Jyoti in Assam, Forest Scheme in Mizoram, Janta Mela in Sikkim, Mata Sabri Mahila Shashaktikaran in Himachal Pradesh, Puducherry Government Free LPG connection and similar schemes in Uttarakhand, Goa, Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

Government of India has a scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY). As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and cost of pressure regulator is paid from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

Apart from the above, in the recent past, Delhi Government announced a scheme, "Kerosene Free Dilli" to make NCT of Delhi kerosene free. New domestic

LPG connection is issued free of cost to the BPL/AAY and JRC card holders of Delhi getting kerosene supply. 50% of security deposit of LPG cylinder and pressure regulator is borne by Delhi Government and the remaining 50% by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) through the common CSR fund mentioned above for BPL/AAY.

OMCs have reported that advance planning is done for procurement of cylinders and regulators and have not reported any systemic shortage in supply of cylinders and regulators.

Environmental pollution by adulterated oil

†1990. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints regarding selling of adulterated oil or diesel by some petrol pumps;
- (b) whether this adulteration can cause any kind of technical fault in vehicles and this may increase environmental pollution, which is injurious to health;
- (c) if so, the measures taken by Government to check adulteration; and
- (d) the details of action taken in different cases along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that general complaints about petrol pumps including that of adulteration, are received by them.

(b) Yes, sir. Prolonged usage of adulterated motoring fuels like Petrol and Diesel can result in damage to the pistons of the engine and un-burnt fuel in exhaust emissions which can contribute to environmental degradation/pollution.

(c) The Motor Spirit and High Speed Diesel (Regulation of Supply, Distribution and Prevention of Malpractices) Order, 2005 issued by the Central Government under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for punitive action against malpractices such as adulteration.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Public Sector OMCs also undertake regular and surprise inspection of Retail Outlets and take action under the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG) and Dealership Agreements against the outlets found indulging in irregularities/malpractices. The MDG provides for termination of outlets in the first instance itself for serious malpractices like adulteration, tampering of seals and unauthorized fittings/gears in the dispensing units.

The Government has also taken a number of initiatives viz. Automation of Retail Outlets, Third Party Certification of Retail outlets, Monitoring of movement of tank trucks through Global Positioning System (GPS) to check various irregularities/malpractices at retail outlets of various OMCs.

(d) OMCs have terminated 149 retail outlet dealerships during the last three years and current year (April-June 2013-14) against established cases of adulteration.

Distribution of kerosene

1991. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps the Ministry proposes to take to prevent/reduce rampant corruption in the distribution of kerosene through the PDS;

(b) whether the Ministry plans to switch over to LPG in a phased manner with suitable costing formula to avoid the corruption; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) PDS Kerosene supplies to Kerosene dealers are done on Ex-MI (Marketing Installation) basis by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). Further distribution of PDS kerosene within the State, to the ration card holders through ration shops/retailers is controlled and monitored by the State Government. The State Civil Supplies Authorities carry out inspection at Kerosene dealers to ensure that the product is delivered through the fair price shops to the intended beneficiaries. In order to check the black marketing/ diversion of PDS kerosene, the Central Government have made provisions in the Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which

stipulates that dealers have to sell PDS Kerosene at a price fixed by the Government or OMCs and have to prominently display stock-cum-price board at the place of business including the place of store at a conspicuous place. Under this Control Order, State Governments are empowered to take action against those indulging in black-marketing and other irregularities.

Field Officers of OMCs also inspect the Kerosene Dealerships and check for irregularities like non-observance of Government/OMCs regulations, over charging, unauthorized purchase and stock variation. In case of any irregularities, action is taken as per the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

OMCs have hosted a web portal which enables public access to the movement of PDS Kerosene tank trucks. It provides details of the tank truck movement carrying PDS Kerosene from their Dispatch Units/Depots/ Installations to the various dealers along with their names, invoice number, quantity of product, time of dispatch, tank truck number, etc. on the websites on real time basis.

(b) and (c) The Government has formulated Vision-2015 with the target to raise the country's LPG coverage from 50% to 75% by releasing 5.5 crore new LPG connections by the year 2015 and the focus would be on areas where LPG coverage is low.

Portability of LPG distributorships

†1992. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to allow a customer to change the LPG distributor agency in order to empower LPG consumers and to reign in the LPG distributors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which said scheme is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) To provide customer greater choice to select his distributor intra company portability has been started on a pilot basis in Chandigarh.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In portability, customer desirous of transfer of connections to another distributor within the company submits the application on the web portal which is then processed automatically. The customer can complete the documentation after transfer in the new distributorship within stipulated time.

Tax on petroleum and gas products

1993. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tax bifurcation on petroleum and gas products in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that price of CNG has increased regularly during the last year; and
- (c) if so, the reasons for this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of Central and State tax components included in current Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG in the four metropolitan cities are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is not determined by the Government. City Gas Distribution entities determine the RSP of CNG on the basis of weighted average cost of natural gas from different sources, operating expenses and applicable taxes and duties. Different entities use different proportions of domestic gas and RLNG.

Statement

*Taxes included in retail selling price of Diesel at Metropolitan
Cities effective 16.8.2013*

Sl. No.	Components of Price	Delhi		Mumbai	
		Rs./litre	% in RSP	Rs./litre	% in RSP
1	Price without Customs duty, Excise duty and Sales tax/VAT	40.91	79.6%	42.64	83.0%
	Central Taxes				
2	Custom duty (based on August, 2013 1st Fortnight Refinery Gate Price)	0.97	1.9%	0.97	1.9%
3	Excise Duty (including Education Cess @ 3%)	3.56	6.9%	3.56	6.1%
4 (2+3)	Central Taxes: Total	4.53	8.8%	4.53	7.8%
	State Taxes				
5	VAT	5.96	11.6%	11.06	19.0%
5	State Taxes: Total	5.96	11.6%	11.06	19.0%
6 (4+5)	Total Taxes	10.49	20.4%	15.59	26.8%
7 (1+6)	Retail Selling Price (RSP)	51.40		58.23	

*Taxes included in retail selling price of PDS Kerosene at
Metropolitan Cities effective 1.8.2013*

Sl. No.	Components of Price	Delhi		Mumbai	
		Rs./litre	% in RSP	Rs./litre	% in RSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Price without Customs duty, Excise duty and Sales tax/ VAT	14.25	95.25%	14.02	97.09%

Statement

*Taxes included in retail selling price of Diesel at Metropolitan
Cities effective 16.8.2013*

Chennai		Kolkata	
Rs./litre	% in RSP	Rs./litre	% in RSP
40.76	79.3%	42.66	83.0%
0.97	1.9%	0.97	1.9%
3.56	6.5%	3.56	6.4%
4.53	8.3%	4.53	8.1%
5.96	10.9%	5.96	10.7%
9.47	10.9%	8.55	10.7%
14.00	25.6%	13.08	23.5%
54.76		55.74	

*Taxes included in retail selling price of PDS Kerosene at
Metropolitan Cities effective 1.8.2013*

Chennai		Kolkata	
Rs./litre	% in RSP	Rs./litre	% in RSP
7	8	9	10
13.05	95.26%	14.84	100.00%

1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Taxes					
2	Custom duty	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
3	Excise Duty	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
4 (2+3)	Central Taxes: Total	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
State Taxes					
5	VAT	0.71	4.75%	0.42	2.91%
5	State Taxes: Total	0.71	4.75%	0.42	2.91%
6 (4+5)	Total Taxes	0.71	4.75%	0.42	2.91%
7 (1+6)	Retail Selling Price (RSP)	14.96			14.44

*Taxes included in retail selling price of Subsidized Domestic LPG at
Metropolitan Cities effective 1.8.2013*

Sl. No.	Components of Price	Delhi		Mumbai	
		Rs. /14.2 kg cylinder	% in RSP	Rs./14.2 kg cylinder	% in RSP
1	Price without Customs duty, Excise duty and Sales tax/ VAT	410.50	100%	434.47	97%
Central Taxes					
2	Custom duty	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
3	Excise Duty	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
4 (2+3)	Central Taxes: Total	Nil	0%	Nil	0%
State Taxes					
5	VAT	0.00	0%	13.03	3%
5	State Taxes: Total	0.00	0%	13.03	3%
6 (4+5)	Total Taxes	0.00	0%	13.03	3%
7 (1+6)	Retail Selling Price (RSP)	410.50		447.50	

7	8	9	10
Nil	0%	Nil	0%
Nil	0%	Nil	0%
Nil	0%	Nil	0%
0.65	4.74%	0.00	0.00%
0.65	4.74%	0.00	0.00%
0.65	4.74%	0.00	0.00%
13.70		14.84	

*Taxes included in retail selling price of Subsidized Domestic LPG at
Metropolitan Cities effective 1.8.2013*

Chennai		Kolkata	
Rs./14.2 kg cylinder	% in RSP	Rs./14.2kg cylinder	% in RSP
398.00	100%	412.50	100%
Nil	0%	Nil	0%
Nil	0%	Nil	0%
Nil	0%	Nil	0%
0.00	0%	0.00	0%
0.00	0%	0.00	0%
0.00	0%	0.00	0%
398.00		412.50	

Restoration of gas and subsidised kerosene supply to Bhutan

1994. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will restore the supply of subsidised gas and kerosene to Bhutan one month after it was discontinued;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there was some misinterpretation of facts by the Ministries of Petroleum and Natural Gas or the External Affairs regarding this subsidy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken with regard to event leading to the misinterpretation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The subsidy on SKO/LPG to Bhutan got discontinued on 1st July 2013 owing to the technical reason of Bhutan's 10th Five Year Plan period coming to an end on 30th June 2013, to which Government of India assistance package was linked. Thereafter, following the in-principle advice from the Ministry of Finance, and in view of the unique and special relations between India and Bhutan, it was decided to restore the subsidy with effect from 1st August, 2013.

(c) and (d) As per Ministry of External Affairs, the formal approval of the Union Cabinet for the entire assistance package for Bhutan's next, Eleventh Five Year Plan period, commencing from 1st July, 2013 is currently being processed, following the receipt earlier this month of the formal request for the Government of India assistance package from the Royal Government of Bhutan.

Impact of hike in prices of natural gas

1995. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had decided to double the price of domestic gas *w.e.f.* 1 April, 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the justification therefor;
- (c) whether Government has also considered that by doubling the prices

inflation will also be affected severely and it will badly affect the prices of power, CNG, LPG etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how Government will check inflation and how the common man will not be affected by this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April, 2014 for a period of 5 years. The details are at Annexure-I.

(c) to (e) The increase in natural gas prices by one US\$ per MMBTU will increase the electricity cost by Re. 0.45 per unit depending upon dollar exchange rate, as estimated by Ministry of Power and LPG and CNG by Rs. 28 per cylinder and Rs. 2.93/kg respectively.

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

- Domestic natural gas pricing will be based on the methodology suggested by the Rangarajan Committee.
- These guidelines will be applicable to all natural gas produced domestically, irrespective of the source, whether conventional, shale, CBM etc. These guidelines shall apply from 1st April, 2014 with the exemption of cases.
- These guidelines shall not be applicable where prices have been fixed contractually for a certain period of time, till the end of such period. These guidelines shall also not be applicable where the contract provides a specific formula for natural gas price indexation/fixation.
- The prices will be applicable to all consuming sectors uniformly.
- Applicable for natural gas produced by ONGC/OIL from their nominated fields.
- Gas price would be notified on quarterly basis.
- These policy guidelines shall be applicable for five year period from April 2014.

The **gas price computation** is to be considered in three parts-

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

Gas pricing policy

1996. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the corporate sector has twisted Government's pricing policy to ensure windfall gains for itself causing complete disaster for the country's power and fertilizer sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has received several letters seeking an enquiry into the gas pricing formula; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The impact of price increase on prices for electricity and fertilizers will be to the extent of cost of the gas volume consumed by the Power and Fertilizer sectors. The increase in gas prices by one US\$ per MMBTU will increase the electricity cost by Re. 0.45 per unit depending upon dollar exchange rate, as estimated by Ministry of Power.

The price of gas increase by US\$ 1/MMBTU, the additional cost of production of urea will be US\$ 24.893/Metric Tonne approximately, as estimated by Department of Fertilizers.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

Crude oil and gas production by ONGC

1997. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) was established with the primary objective of crude oil and natural gas production;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the level of achievement of ONGC in the said field;

(c) whether the ONGC has diverted from its primary objective and has been involved in other commercial activities from time-to-time;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the primary objective of crude oil and natural gas production upto the desired level is achieved by ONGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. ONGC (Oil and Natural Gas Commission) was established in the year, 1956 with the primary objective of crude oil & natural gas production. ONGC was corporatized and listed in the year 1993-1994 in terms of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act 1993.

Since inception, ONGC has discovered six out of seven discovered petroleum basins in India. Also, since inception, ONGC has cumulatively produced (till 2012-2013):

Oil production:909.00 Million Metric Tonne(MMT) Gas production:578.55 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM)

Presently, ONGC is producing about 60% of India's total domestic crude oil production and about 58% of natural gas production.

(c) and (d) ONGC has been primarily concentrating on Exploration and Production of Hydrocarbons. However, with an objective of value addition to products emanating from its own operations, ONGC has ventured into the following Joint Venture's (JV's):

1. ONGC Petro Additions: 1.1 Million MetricTonne Per Annum(MMTPA)Ethylene cracker and polymer units in DahejSpecial Economic Zone (SEZ). Utilizing in house production of Naptha and C2-C3.
2. ONGC Mangalore Petro Chemicals Limited: Setting up facilities for 0.92MMTPA Para-Xylene and 0.27MMTPA Benzene as value added products.

3. ONGC Tripura Power Company: To set up 726.6 Megawatt(MW) power plant to monetize idle gas assets at Tripura.
4. Fertilizer: For early monetization of New Exploration Licensing Policy(NELP) discovery 'Khubal' in Tripura, ONGC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding(MOU) with Chambal Fertilizer & Chemicals and Government of Tripura to set up a fertilizer plant.

(e) Despite these integration/diversification; out of the proposed Plan expenditure of Rs.35049 crore during the year 2013-2014; only an amount of Rs.850.44crore i.e. 2.42% is planned to be spent on integration projects. The figures and the percentage amount imply that ONGC is very much focusing on its physical and financial resources of Exploration and Production activities in a significant manner.

Exploration and Production of hydrocarbons continues to be the primary objective of ONGC. As on 01.07.2013, it holds 15 nomination Petroleum Exploration Licenses (PELs), 348 Petroleum Mining Leases (PMLs) (including PMLs under consideration for grant) and 74 NELP blocks for exploration.

Non-subsidized diesel for bulk consumers

1998. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to increase the price of diesel by 50 paisa per litre per month for retail users;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has advised the oil marketing companies that bulk consumers of diesel will have to purchase diesel at non-subsidized rates;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested Government to exempt the public transport system providers like GSRTC, AMTS, BRTS etc. from the definition of bulk users; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) and (b) In order to reduce under-recovery of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of

Diesel, the Government, on 17th January 2013, authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price.

(c) and (d) The Government has received representations from various State Governments including Government of Gujarat highlighting the difficulties being faced by the State Transport Undertakings (STUs) on purchase of Diesel at non-subsidized market determined price. It is within the domain of the State Governments to provide appropriate relief to the STUs including through rationalization of State taxes.

Execution of Tapi pipeline project

1999. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India have agreed to supply gas from Turkmenistan to India and decided to set up a company in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Turkmenistan will supply gas to Afghanistan, Pakistan and India through a pipeline called TAPI Pipeline. The Pipeline consortium company TAPI Limited is to be jointly formed by these participating countries. The Government of India has accorded its approval for formation of TAPI Limited with GAIL as the nominated entity from the Indian side. An International Oil Company (IOC) having experience in finance, design and construction of similar project would be inducted as a Consortium Leader. The process of identification and selection of the Consortium Leader is in progress. TAPI Limited will own, construct and operate this Pipeline from Turkmenistan-Afghanistan border to Pakistan-India border.

Infrastructure status for hydrocarbon exploration and production sector

2000. SHRI A. W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to give infrastructure status to Hydrocarbon exploration and Production sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the status will enable India's upstream oil companies to get easier access to finance and better loan term for projects and also eligible to issue tax free bonds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) and (b) The Government has so far not granted Infrastructure status to 'Hydrocarbon Exploration and Production'.

(c) and (d) The Sectors which are accorded 'Infrastructure' status by the Government become eligible to benefits like:

(i) Infrastructure lending at easier terms with enhanced limits;

(ii) Access to larger amounts of funds as External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs);

(iii) Access longer tenor funds from insurance companies and pension funds, etc'.

Rise in prices of natural gas

2001. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry's proposal to raise natural gas prices by 60 per cent is expected to increase the power generation costs of gas-based power plants by Rs. 463.6 billion per annum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed revision suggested by the Rangarajan Committee would increase the gas price to 6.77 dollar per mmbtu from the current price of 4.2 dollar per mmbtu;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Ministry of power has opined that the base price of domestic gas beyond 5 dollar per mmbtu is unviable for the power sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) and (b) The Government has approved a new gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April 2014, Rangarajan Committee has not given any amount of increase in natural gas prices. It has merely recommended that the gas pricing policy may be based on searching out from global trade transaction of gas the competitive price of gas global level.

The increase in gas prices by one US\$ per MMBTU will increase the electricity cost by Re. 0.45 per unit depending upon dollar exchange rate, as estimated by Ministry of Power.

(c) and (d) The gas prices, based on the new gas price formula, would be notified in advance on a quarterly basis using the data for four quarters, with a lag of one quarter. Thus it is not possible to predict the prices applicable in April, 2014 which will be based on International hub prices and price of the Indian and Japanese imports during the calendar year 2013.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir, the Ministry of Power had opined that the base price of domestic gas beyond 5 dollar per mmbtu is unviable for the power generation.

However, Ministry view is that India will not be able to develop and produce its hydrocarbon reserves in the scenario, where producer's price for natural gas is capped @ \$ 5/mmbtu. It will make exploration and production of natural gas unviable.

Retail price of petrol in the country

2002. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the price of crude oil in International Market for the last three years and the current year in terms of Indian rupee; and

(b) the details of the retail-selling price of petrol in the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) The price of Indian basket crude oil since 2010-11 is given below:

	\$/barrel	Rs./\$	Rs./barrel
2010-11	85.09	45.58	3,878
2011-12	111.89	47.95	5,365
2012-13	107.97	54.45	5,879
2013-14(up to 2.8.2013)	102.41	57.10	5,848

(b) The price of Petrol has been made market determined since 26th June, 2010. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of petrol in line with international oil prices and market conditions. As per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the details of revision in Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol since 1.4.2010 (at Delhi) are given in Statement.

Statement

Revision in Retail Selling Price of Petrol since 1.4.2010 (at Delhi)

Sl. No.	Date	RSP before revision	Increase/ Decrease	RSP after revision*	Reason for Increase/ Decrease
		Rs./Litre (as per IOCL)			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	01.04.2010	-	-	47.93	RSP as on 01.04.2010
1	26.06.2010	47.93	3.50	51.43	Increase in Basic Price
2	01.07.2010	51.43	0.02	51.45	Increase in Siding chg.
3	08.09.2010	51.45	0.11	51.56	Increase in Dealer's com.
4	21.09.2010	51.56	0.27	51.83	Increase in Basic Price
5	17.10.2010	51.83	0.72	52.55	Increase in Basic Price

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	02.11.2010	52.55	0.04	52.59	Increase in Siding & Shunting Charges
7	09.11.2010	52.59	0.32	52.91	Increase in Basic Price
8	16.12.2010	52.91	2.96	55.87	Increase in Basic Price
9	15.01.2011	55.87	2.50	58.37	Increase in Basic Price
10	15.05.2011	58.37	5.00	63.37	Increase in Basic Price
11	01.07.2011	63.37	0.33	63.70	Increase in Siding & Shunting Charges & Dealer's commission
12	16.09.2011	63.70	3.14	66.84	Increase in Basic Price
13	04.11.2011	66.84	1.80	68.64	Increase in Basic Price
14	16.11.2011	68.64	-2.22	66.42	Reduction in Basic Price
15	01.12.2011	66.42	-0.78	65.64	Reduction in Basic Price
16	24.05.2012	65.64	7.54	73.18	Increase in Basic Price
17	03.06.2012	73.18	-2.02	71.16	Reduction in Basic Price
18	18.06.2012	71.16	-0.92	70.24	Rebate in VAT at Delhi
19	29.06.2012	70.24	-2.46	67.78	Reduction in Basic Price
20	24.07.2012	67.78	0.70	68.48	Increase in Basic Price
21	01.08.2012	68.48	-0.02	68.46	Reduction in Siding chg.
22	09.10.2012	68.46	-0.56	67.90	Increase in Basis Price
23	27.10.2012	67.90	0.29	68.19	Increase in dealer comm.
24	16.11.2012	68.19	-0.95	67.24	Reduction in Basic Price
25	16.01.2013	67.24	0.32	67.56	Removal of rebate in VAT
26	18.01.2013	67.56	-0.30	67.26	Reduction in Basic Price

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	16.02.2013	67.26	1.80	69.06	Increase in Basic Price
28	02.03.2013	69.06	1.68	70.74	Increase in Basic Price
29	16.03.2013	70.74	-2.40	68.34	Reduction in Basic Price
30	01.04.2013	68.34	-0.03	68.31	Reduction in Siding chg.
31	02.04.2013	68.31	-1.02	67.29	Reduction in Basic Price
32	16.04.2013	67.29	-1.20	66.09	Reduction in Basic Price
33	01.05.2013	66.09	-3.00	63.09	Reduction in Basic Price
34	01.06.2013	63.09	0.90	63.99	Increase in Basic Price
35	16.06.2013	63.99	2.40	66.39	Increase in Basic Price
36	29.06.2013	66.39	2.19	68.58	Increase in Basic Price & Delivery charges
37	15.07.2013	68.58	1.86	70.44	Increase in Basic Price
38	01.08.2013	70.44	0.84	71.28	Increase in Basic Price
Current RSP at Delhi				71.28	Current RSP at Delhi

Employment opportunity for locals at Paradeep oil refinery

2003. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the Indian Oil refinery at Paradeep, preferences are not being given to the local landless labourers in rural appointments and also to work even as contract labourers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those contract labourers are not getting the minimum wages and other statutory benefit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI): (a) Indian Oil Corporation

Limited (IOCL) has reported that presently, Paradip Refinery is under construction and about 15,000 local labourers from Odisha, out of total construction workforce of about 30,000 are working as contract labourers with various agencies. Preference is given to local labourers in the project construction work at Paradip Refinery Project, to work as contract labour, as per their skills. To ensure this, suitable provision has also been kept in the respective contracts. Since, construction of Refinery requires very specialized skills, agencies / contractors source specialized manpower from outside Odisha, for the skills that are not available locally.

(b) and (c) As per IOCL, all contract labourers are getting minimum wages and other statutory benefits and in most of the cases, they get more than the minimum wages depending upon the market rate for their skills. Payment of minimum wages is ensured through regular inspection by representatives of IOCL. Further, Central Labour Authorities regularly inspect contractor's establishments to ensure payment of minimum wages, and other statutory benefits.

Power generation by public and private sectors

2004. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has details of the installed capacity of power generation in public and private sectors particularly in the agency areas, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Andhra Pradesh in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan periods, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has utilized such power and for what purpose, public and private sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The state-wise break up of installed generating capacity by end of 11th & 12th Plan is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity within a State to different categories of consumers or sectors including public and private comes under the purview of the respective State Governments/ State Power Utilities.

Statement

Details of Installed Generation Capacity at the end of Eleventh Plan & upto 31.07.2013 Public & Private Sector State-wise

State / U.Ts	Installed Capacity at the end of Eleventh Plan			Installed Capacity at the end of Twelfth Plan (upto 31-07-2013)		
	Public	Private Sector	Total	Public	Private Sector	Total
	(Central + State)			(Central + State)		
1	2	3	4(2+3)	5	6	7(5+6)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.05	20.00	60.05	40.05	20.00	60.05
Andhra Pradesh	13975.85	3065.20	17041.05	13475.85	4007.20	17483.05
Arunachal Pradesh	420.88	0.00	420.88	420.88	0.00	420.88
Assam	947.89	24.50	972.39	947.89	24.50	972.39
Bihar	2913.20	0.00	2913.20	2913.20	0.00	2913.20
Chhattisgarh	7320.00	1833.00	9153.00	8480.00	2018.00	10498.00
Delhi	2298.40	0.00	2298.40	2690.40	108.00	2798.40

(in MW)

Goa	0.00	48.00	48.00	0.00	48.00	48.00	<i>Written Answers to</i>
Gujarat	8974.59	9497.70	18472.29	9825.59	13680.20	23505.79	
Haryana	4595.51	660.00	5255.51	5095.51	1320.00	6415.51	
Himachal Pradesh	5615.13	1678.00	7293.13	5846.13	1748.00	7594.13	
Jammu and Kashmir	2523.94	0.00	2523.94	2567.94	0.00	2567.94	
Jharkhand	2930.00	1410.00	4340.00	2930.00	1950.00	4880.00	
Karnataka	7313.32	2386.50	9699.82	7313.32	2166.50	9479.82	<i>[27 August, 2013]</i>
Kerala	2475.68	195.84	2671.52	2475.68	195.84	2671.52	
Lakshadweep	9.97	0.00	9.97	9.97	0.00	9.97	
Madhya Pradesh	8587.50	0.00	8587.50	9712.50	1760.00	11472.50	
Maharashtra	15382.00	4513.00	19895.00	16132.00	7753.00	23885.00	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
Manipur	150.41	0.00	150.41	150.41	0.00	150.41	
Meghalaya	317.05	0.00	317.05	359.05	0.00	359.05	
Mizoram	51.86	0.00	51.86	51.86	0.00	51.86	
Nagaland	77.00	0.00	77.00	77.00	0.00	77.00	

Power to farmers on concessional rates

†2005. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any programme to provide power to farmers on concessional rates keeping in view the recurring floods and drought in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government proposes to provide power from Central Grid to State Grids to address power crises in the States; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Electricity being a concurrent subject under the Constitution of India, supply and distribution of electricity in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including farmers comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the state Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The Central Government allocates power to the States/UTs from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to mitigate the overall shortage of power. As per the provisions of Electricity Act, 2003 (the Act), the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have the power to fix the tariff for the sale of electricity to consumers including farmers. Section 65 of the Act provides that in case the State Government likes to subsidise any consumer or class of consumers, the State Government shall pay to the concerned Utility/licensee the full amount required for the purpose.

Increase in power allocation to Bihar

2006. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the per capita consumption of power, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the per capita consumption of power in Bihar is far below the national average;

(c) whether Government intends to adequately increase the power allocation to Bihar to bring it at par with the national average;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government intends to increase the availability of power to raise the level of development and industrialization in Bihar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The latest available State-wise details of per capita consumption of power for the year 2011-12 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The per capita consumption of power in Bihar during 2011-12 was 133.6 kWh which was below the national average per capita power consumption of 883.6 kWh.

(c) and (d) The allocation to Bihar from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is 2,002 MW as on 31st July, 2013 which includes 493 MW of unallocated power from CGSs. During 12th Plan the increase in the allocation to Bihar from CGSs is expected to be 1,447 MW. There is no capacity addition by State Government and Private Sector in the 12th Plan for Bihar.

(e) and (f) Electricity being a concurrent subject, power procurement, supply and distribution in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including industrial sector comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the state Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). The Central Government allocates power to the States/UTs from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to mitigate the overall shortage of power.

Statement*The State-wise Per Capita Consumption of Electricity for the year 2011-12*

(kWh)	
Name of the State/UTs	2011-12
1	2
Haryana	1,628.3
Himachal Pradesh	1,289.4
Jammu and Kashmir	1,015.2
Punjab	1,799.0
Rajasthan	927.4
Uttar Pradesh	449.9
Uttarakhand	1,232.2
Chandigarh	1,217.4
Delhi	1,586.7
SUB-TOTAL (N R)	833.2
Gujarat	1,663.2
Madhya Pradesh	671.5
Chhattisgarh	1,319.6
Maharashtra	1,204.4
Goa	2,025.5
Daman and Diu	7,785.2
Dadra and Nagar haveli	13,766.6
SUB-TOTAL (W R)	1,201.2
Andhra Pradesh	1,156.5

1	2
Karnataka	1,081.4
Kerala	593.8
Tamil Nadu	1,276.6
Puducherry	2,124.7
Lakshadweep	550.3
SUB-TOTAL (S R)	1,098.0
Bihar	133.6
Jharkhand	790.2
Odisha	1,145.8
West Bengal	563.8
A.& N. Islands	501.4
Sikkim	886.4
SUB-TOTAL (E R)	521.2
Assam	249.8
Manipur	235.9
Meghalaya	657.6
Nagaland	257.2
Tripura	253.8
Arunachal Pradesh	683.1
Mizoram	506.7
SUB-TOTAL (N E R)	292.4
TOTAL ALL INDIA	883.6

Interest subsidy scheme under NEF

2007. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the criteria to avail the benefits under National Electricity Fund (NEF) interest subsidy scheme and which States are availing this benefit;
- (b) whether the Ministry has any plan to include Odisha under this scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Ministry will take necessary steps to allocate minimum 500 MW of round the clock (RTC) power to Odisha from the 15 per cent unallocated share of Central generating stations to meet the need of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The criteria to avail the benefit under National Electricity Fund (NEF) are linked to reform measures taken by the States and the amount of interest subsidy is linked to the progress achieved in reforms linked parameters. The pre-condition for eligibility are Operationalization of State Electricity Regulatory Commission, Formulation of business plan for turnaround of utilities, Reorganization of State Electricity Boards (SEBs), Release of subsidy by State Government to DISCOMs, Submission of audited annual accounts and Timely filing of tariff petition. Further, the eligible DISCOMs shall be scored against - Reduction in AT&C losses; Reduction in revenue gap (Average Cost of Supply (ACS)-Average revenue realized on subsidy received basis); Return on equity and Multi-year tariff (MYT).

The State Discoms operating in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Punjab are availing benefit of NEF.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. As per the guidelines of NEF, all DISCOMS (Public & Private) including Odisha Discoms are eligible to take the benefits under NEF subject to eligibility as per the guidelines. However, no proposal has been received from Odisha so far.

(d) No, Sir. The allocation of unallocated power in Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is made on a dynamic basis by the Central Government from time

to time to meet the seasonal and overall demand of the beneficiary States/UTs keeping in view the factors like emergent/seasonal nature of the requirement, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation and power resources, performance and payment capacity. The quantum of this power being limited and fixed, allocation of this power to one or more State/UT is carried out by equivalent reduction in the allocation of other beneficiaries.

Electrification of villages

†2008. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified and being electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Lalitpur, Jhansi of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the time by which the electrification work is likely to be completed in the villages where electrification work is going on;

(c) the number of villages where electrification work is yet to be done at present; and

(d) the time by which electrification work in remaining villages will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The number of villages completed under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in districts Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Lalitpur, Jhansi of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh, are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of district	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
I.	Jalaun	110	110
2.	Hamirpur	147	147
3.	Mahoba	193	193

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
4.	Banda	144	144
5.	Lalitpur	270	270
6.	Jhansi	185	185

Since the electrification works in these districts have been completed under RGGVY, the projects of all these districts have been closed.

(d) The electrification of the remaining villages/habitations having population more than 100 is to be taken up for consideration as per the approved guidelines for Twelfth Plan RGGVY.

Power shortage in North Eastern region

2009. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North Eastern States are facing acute power cut/short power supply from Central Generation Stations or Power Plants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is big difference between supply and demand of electricity or power in North Eastern States;

(d) if so, the details of supply and the demand in these States; and

(e) whether the State Government of Nagaland has requested Central Government for allocation of additional power to Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The supply of power from Central Generation Stations to North Eastern States sometimes gets reduced due to non-availability of gas, poor quality of available gas, low inflow in the reservoir / rivers, planned maintenance and forced outage of some units.

(c) and (d) North-Eastern States experienced energy deficit and peak shortage of 7.8% and 6.1% against the national average of 5.5% and 6.3% respectively, during the current year (April to July, 2013). The details of Power Supply Position in the States of North-Eastern Region during April-July, 2013 is as under:

States	ENERGY (April-July,2013*)				PEAK (April-July, 2013*)			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/ Deficit (-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/ Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
Arunachal Pradesh	161	157	-4	-2.5	111	106	-5	-4.5
Assam	2560	2332	-228	-8.9	1262	1188	-74	-5.9
Manipur	176	169	-7	-4.0	122	117	-5	-4.1
Meghalaya	561	501	-60	-10.7	290	286	-4	-1.4
Mizoram	138	136	-2	-1.4	70	68	-2	-2.9
Nagaland	178	175	-3	-1.7	102	101	-1	-1.0
Tripura	393	371	-22	-5.6	225	220	-5	-2.2
North-Eastern Region	4167	3841	-326	-7.8	2101	1973	-128	-6.1

* Provisional

(e) No request for allocation of additional power has been received from the Government of Nagaland during 2012-13 and the current year.

Shortage of electricity in Assam

2010. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Assam, a major State of the country is facing acute shortage of electricity;

(b) if so, the quantum of electricity to be provided by Government to the industry and agriculture sector of the State; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of electricity in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Assam experienced energy shortage of 8.9% and peak shortage of 5.9% during 2013-14 (upto July, 2013). Power procurement, supply and distribution of the same to different sectors including industry and agriculture sector is the responsibility of the State Government. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by allocating power from Central Generating Stations. Assam has been allocated 746 MW from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) which includes 193 MW from the unallocated power.

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to reduce the electricity shortage in the country, which will also benefit Assam; *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during Twelfth Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW from conventional sources.
- (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.

Power projects under construction in Rajasthan

2011. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of power projects which are under construction in Rajasthan, project wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that some power projects are running behind their prescribed schedule of completion; and
- (c) if so, the efforts made by Government to ensure their timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The details of power projects under construction in Rajasthan are given in Statement (*See* below). All these projects are running behind their prescribed schedule of completion.

(c) Efforts made by the Government for the timely completion of these projects include, *inter-alia*, rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of ongoing generation projects at the highest level; the periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL; formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants; introduction of web-based monitoring system; and sensitization of stake-holders to enlarge the vendor base to meet Balance of Plants requirements.

Statement*Details of under construction thermal power projects in Rajasthan*

Sl. No	Name of Project	Sector	Unit No	Capacity (MW)	Original commissioning schedule	Anticipated commissioning schedule
1	Chhabra TPP Extn.	State	U-3	250	May-11	Sep-13
2	Chhabra TPS Extn.	State	U-4	250	Jul-11	Mar-14
3	Kalisindh TPP	State	U-1	600	Aug-11	Sep-13
			U-2	600	Mar-12	Feb-14
4	Ramgarh CCPP Ext.-III	State	ST	50	Oct-11	Dec-13
5	Kawai TPP	Private	U-2	660	Mar-13	Oct-13

Transfer of surplus power to power deficit States

2012. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has agreed to allow power surplus States to transfer surplus electricity to the States grappling with shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has introduced a new system in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, any distribution licensee in a State having surplus power can sell power to any other State through the traders, Power Exchanges or bilateral arrangements by using transmission/distribution system. Section 38, 39, 40 and 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provide for non-discriminatory open access to transmission system or distribution system or facilities associated with such lines

or system, for use by any licensee or consumer or a person engaged in generation in accordance with the regulations laid down by CERC / SERCs.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Shortage of power

†2013. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lack of co-ordination between the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Power, which may result in the shortage of power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed anyone's accountability in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. During the year 2013-14 (April-July, 2013), due to coordination between Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Power, coal based power generation has achieved growth of 7.4% over the same period last year. Presently the overall coal stock positions at power plants have also improved.

High tension electric wires in residential areas

2014. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that high tension electric wires pass through densely populated residential areas of the National Capital and other parts of the country which pose a lingering threat to the people of such areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) High tension electric lines

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

pose lingering threat to the people who reside in houses/buildings including those in the densely populated areas which have been constructed in violation of the provisions of the safety Regulations made in this regard especially below or near the overhead transmission line in residential areas of National Capital Region (NCR) and other parts of the country.

(c) The remedial measures taken *inter-alia* are:

(i) The safety regulations namely Central Electricity Authority (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations 2010 are made by the Central Electricity Authority under section 53 of the Electricity Act, 2003 *inter-alia* for the safety of the human lives from the dangers of electrical installations.

(ii) In the National Capital Region "Policy on the Shifting of HT (11000V/LT (400V) Transmission Electricity Lines posing threat to human lives" has been circulated by Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi in 2007 which *inter-alia* includes comprehensive survey to identify lines which pose threat to human lives and needed to be relocated along the safe route.

(iii) Discoms of NCT of Delhi are issuing the Accessibility Notices to the residents for unauthorized construction near power lines and public awareness is also undertaken by distributing leaflets and conducting Nukkad Natak.

Trading of power

2015. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up power exchanges for facilitating transfer of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has issued licences for trading of power;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government has made it clear that power can also be supplied under bilateral arrangements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Central Electricity

Regulatory Commission (CERC) has accorded permission for setting up of the following three Power Exchanges:

- (i) Indian Energy Exchange.
- (ii) Power Exchange of India Limited.
- (iii) National Power Exchange.

Out of the above, Indian Energy Exchange and Power Exchange of India Limited are functional while National Power Exchange is yet to start its operation.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Central Commission has issued licences for inter-State trading. As per information made available by CERC, at present there are 44 licensees of different categories.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The distribution companies are free to source supply of power from the generating companies through bilateral arrangements.

12.00 Noon

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement correcting the answer, Shrimati Panabaka Lakshmi.

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, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 293 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th August, 2013 regarding 'Audit of KG-D6 Block by CAG'.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down; all of you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seats.

I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Council, Institute and Society and related papers

III. Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and M/s. HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:—
- (1) F. No. 4/15015/30/2011, dated the 8th February, 2013, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on sales) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) F. No. 4/15015/30/2011, dated the 10th June, 2013, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
 - (3) F. No. 4/15015/30/2011, dated the 10th June, 2013, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
 - (4) F. No. 4/15015/30/2011, dated the 8th February, 2013, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Laboratory and Sample Analysis) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (5) F. No. P. 15014/1/2011-PFA/FSSAI, dated the 27th June, 2013, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
 - (6) F. No. P. 15014/1/2011-PFA/FSSAI, dated the 27th June, 2013, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (6), See No. L.T. 9641/15/13]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. DE-130-2013, dated the 24th June, 2013, publishing the Dental Council of India Revised BDS Course (6th Amendment) Regulations, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Dentists Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9432/15/13]

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH) Notification No. 28-15/2013-Ay.(Minimum Standards), dated the 23rd April, 2013, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standard Requirements of Ayurveda Colleges and attached Hospitals) Amendment Regulations, 2013, under sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9431/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9430/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9640A/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Eighty-second Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9429/15/13]

- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) and M/s. HLL Lifecare Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9428/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power

II. Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and NTPC

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003, along with delay statement:—
- (1) No. L-1/(3)/2009-CERC, dated the 26th March, 2013, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium term-Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) No. 2/2(2)/2011- Estt./CERC dated the 3rd April, 2013, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Recruitment, Control and Service Conditions of Staff) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2), *See* No. L.T. 9620/15/13]
 - (3) No. JERC -3/2009, dated the 5th April, 2013, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and UTs (Appointment and Functioning of Ombudsman) first amendment Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9420/15/13]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Power) and the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9419/15/13]

[Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia]

...(Interruptions)...

Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and NSIC

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) and the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9654/15/13]

MoUs between Government of India and various PSUs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): 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 Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mazagon Dock Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9463/15/13]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9566/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

MoUs between Government of India and various PSUs

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9472/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9473/15/13]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9657/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Regional Rural Banks

III Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai and related papers

IV Report of SEBI, Mumbai and related papers

V Report and Accounts of various Banks and related papers

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 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. 163 (E), dated the 8th March, 2013, specifying the reorganization of the jurisdiction of Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals.
 - (2) G.S.R. 239 (E), dated the 12th April, 2013, publishing corrigendum to Hindi version of Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 6th March, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2), See No. L.T. 9696/15/13]
 - (3) G.S.R. 409 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

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- (4) G.S.R. 410 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (5) G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Groups 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (3) to (5), See No. L.T. 9540/15/13]
- (6) G.S.R. 412 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (7) G.S.R. 413 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (8) G.S.R. 414 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 2, Delhi, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (9) G.S.R. 415 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 1, Delhi, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (10) G.S.R. 416 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 1, Kolkata, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (11) G.S.R. 417 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 2, Kolkata, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

- (12) G.S.R. 418 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Bangalore, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (13) G.S.R. 419 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jaipur, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (14) G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Nagpur, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (15) G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Cuttack, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (16) G.S.R. 422 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Aurangabad, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (17) G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Allahabad, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (18) G.S.R. 424 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Chandigarh, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (19) G.S.R. 425 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ernakulam, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

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- (20) G.S.R. 426 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 3, Mumbai, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (21) G.S.R. 427 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Hyderabad, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (22) G.S.R. 428 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Jabalpur, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (23) G.S.R. 429 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 1, Mumbai, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (24) G.S.R. 430 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 2, Mumbai, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (25) G.S.R. 431 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Patna, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (26) G.S.R. 432 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Guwahati, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (27) G.S.R. 433 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 2, Chennai, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

- (28) G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. 1, Chennai, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (29) G.S.R. 435 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ahmedabad, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (30) G.S.R. 436 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. III, Delhi, Group 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (31) G.S.R. 437 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal No. III, Kolkata, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (32) G.S.R. 438 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Vishakhapatnam, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (33) G.S.R. 439 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ranchi, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (34) G.S.R. 440 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Pune, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2003.
- (35) G.S.R. 441 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Coimbatore, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

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- (36) G.S.R. 442 (E), dated the 26th June, 2013, publishing the Debts Recovery Tribunal, Lucknow, Groups 'A' and 'B' (Gazetted) and Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (6) to (36), *See* No. L.T.9541/15/13]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 2074 (E), dated the 8th July, 2013, regarding amalgamation of North Malabar Gramin Bank and South Malabar Gramin Bank as Kerala Gramin Bank, under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9697/15/13]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 369 (E), dated the 12th June, 2013, publishing the Securities Appellate Tribunal (Salaries, Allowance and other Terms and Conditions of the Presiding Officer and Other Members) Amendment Rules, 2013, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9542/15/13]
- II (a) 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:—
- (i) Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9505/15/13]
- (ii) Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur, Maharashtra; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9507/15/13]
- (iii) Sarva U.P. Gramin Bank, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9510/15/13]
- (iv) Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka, Jharkhand; [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.9511/15/13]

- (v) Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot, Gujarat; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9513/15/13]
- (vi) Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Nanded, Maharashtra; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9514/15/13]
- (vii) Pragathi Gramin Bank, Bellary, Karanataka; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9518/15/13]
- (viii) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9519/15/13]
- (ix) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad, Karnataka; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9521/15/13]
- (x) Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu, Assam; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9523/15/13]
- (xi) Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9506/15/13]
- (xii) Prathama Bank, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9508/15/13]
- (xiii) Punjab Gramin Bank, Jalandhar, Punjab; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9509/15/13]
- (xiv) Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur, Bihar; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9512/15/13]
- (xv) Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9514/15/13]
- (xvi) Allahabad U.P. Gramin Bank, Banda, Uttar Pradesh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9515/15/13]
- (xvii) Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9516/15/13]
- (xviii) Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi, Jharkhand; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9520/15/13]
- (xix) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati, Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9522/15/13]

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- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 19 and sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981:—
- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (ii) Report on the Performance of the Export-Import Bank of India, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9690/15/13]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—
- (i) Annual Report of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13.
 - (ii) Executive Summary of the Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9539/15/13]
- V. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 18 and sub-section (5) of Section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9693/15/13]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of India for the year 2012-13, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9691/15/13]
 - (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the following Banks, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—
 - (i) Allahabad Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9488/15/13]

- (ii) Andhra Bank [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9692/15/13]
 - (iii) Bank of India [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9692/15/13]
 - (iv) Bank of Baroda
 - (v) Bank of Maharashtra
 - (vi) Canara Bank
 - (vii) Central Bank of India
 - (viii) Corporation Bank
 - (ix) Dena Bank
 - (x) Indian Bank
 - (xi) Indian Overseas Bank
 - (xii) Oriental Bank of Commerce
 - (xiii) Punjab National Bank
 - (xiv) Punjab and Sind Bank
 - (xv) Syndicate Bank
 - (xvi) Union Bank of India
 - (xvii) United Bank of India
 - (xviii) UCO Bank
 - (xix) Vijay Bank [Placed in Library. For (iv) to (xix), *See* No. L.T. 9488/15/13]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the following Banks, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959:—
- (i) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9487/15/13]
 - (ii) State Bank of Patiala [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9691/15/13]

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- (iii) State Bank of Hyderabad [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9691/15/13]
- (iv) State Bank of Mysore [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9487/15/13]
- (v) State Bank of Travancore [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9487/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of MDNIY, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AYUSH), under sub-section 2 of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970:—

- (1) No. 18-12/2013 Siddha (Syllabus-UG), dated the 7th August, 2013, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. 122, dated the 2nd May, 2013.
- (2) No. 18-12/2012 Siddha (Syllabus-UG), dated the 2nd May, 2013, publishing the Indian Medicine Central Council (Minimum Standards of Education in Indian Medicine) Amendment Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (1) and (2), *See* No. L.T. 9691/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9660/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

MoU between Government of India and Pawan Hans Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Pawan Hans Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9767/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): 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 sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 524 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2013, Seeking to exempt specified packing material bearing brand name or trade name of another person manufactured by a Small Scale Unit during the past period specified in the Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9548/15/13]
 - (2) G.S.R. 525 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2013, regarding exemption from registration, unregistered premises used for affixing a sticker or re-printing or relabeling or re-packing specified pharmaceutical products with lower ceiling price to comply with the Notifications issued by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013, subject to specified conditions. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9552/15/13]
 - (3) G.S.R. 527 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163(E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9548/15/13]
- (ii.) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the

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Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 390 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 4th October, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 395 (E), dated the 21st June, 2013, publishing the Customs Brokers Licensing Regulations, 2013.
- (3) G.S.R. 509 (E), dated the 26th July, 2013, amending Notification Nos. G.S.R. 658 (E), G.S.R. 659 (E), G.S.R. 660 (E), and G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 521 (E), dated the 31st July, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 502 (E), dated the 23rd July, 2013, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 395 (E), dated the 21st June, 2013.
- (7) G.S.R. 542 (E), dated the 13th August, 2013, publishing corrigendum (in English only) to Notification No. G.S.R. 528 (E), dated the 2nd August, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (7), *See* No. L.T. 9551/15/13]

(iii.) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 1111 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (3rd Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (2) S.O. 1393 (E), dated the 30th May, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2013.

- (3) S.O. 1404 (E), dated the 31st May, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (4) S.O. 1513 (E), dated the 11th June, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (5) S.O. 2166 (E), dated the 15th July, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (10th Amendment) Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (5), See No. L.T. 9695/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Hundred Forty-third Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table regarding Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Government Companies/ Organizations laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha during the 228th Session.

...(Interruptions)...

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) One Hundred Ninety-eighth Report on "Management of Road Transport in National Capital Region: Issues and Challenges";
- (ii) One Hundred Ninety-ninth Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its One Hundred and Eighty Ninth Report on the Development of National Waterways-Potentials and Challenges"; and
- (iii) Two-Hundredth Report on Development of Tourism, National Highways and Water Transport in Kerala and Cochin Shipyard Limited.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): 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 Energy on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Functioning of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)' relating to the Ministry of Power.

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy:—

- (i) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and V of the Twenty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Transmission and Distribution Systems and Networks' pertaining to the Ministry of Power;
- (ii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' pertaining to the Ministry of Power;
- (iii) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter -V of the Thirty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and

- (iv) Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-V of the Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Availability of Identified Non-Conventional Resources of Energy – their Potential *vis-à-vis* Utilization' pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence:—

- (i) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter-I and V of the Ninth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Sixth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Defence;
- (ii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter-I and V of the Tenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Human Resource Planning, Shortage of Manpower, Infusion of Hi-Tech Training and Infrastructure for the Armed Forces';
- (iii) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter-I and V of the Eleventh Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eighth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Construction of Roads in the Border Areas of the Country'; and

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- (iv) Statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter-I and V of the Fourteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Defence.

...(Interruptions)...

**STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
 COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology:—

- (i) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter-V of the Twenty-ninth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications);
- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-fifth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Twenty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Disbursement of wages to labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act by Post Offices' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts);
- (iii) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Final Replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-eighth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts);

- (iv) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-ninth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology);
- (v) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Replies included in Chapter-V of the Fortieth Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and
- (vi) Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Final Replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-first Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in Thirty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).

...(Interruptions)...

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will be forced to take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Again, I will take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Again, I will have to take action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make me do the unpleasant job. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make me do the unpleasant job. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't make me do the unpleasant job. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be forced to do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make me do the unpleasant job. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't make me do the unpleasant job. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are my friends. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are my friends. Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are my friends. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): No Rule 255, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* No Rule 255, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members Shri Y.S. Chowdary and Shri C.M. Ramesh, I request you to go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* I request you to go back to your seats. I will be forced to invoke Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No Rule 255, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* No Rule 255, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rule 255 regarding withdrawal of Members reads as follows: *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No Rule 255, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, how do you run the House? *...(Interruptions)...* You listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* According to Rule 255, the Chairman may direct any Member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council and any Member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. This is Rule 255 which I am going to invoke. If you do not go back, I will invoke it. *...(Interruptions)...* Are you going back? *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, your conduct in the House has been grossly disorderly. Under Rule 255 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States, I order Shri Y. S. Chowdary and Shri C.M. Ramesh to withdraw immediately from the House. I direct you to withdraw immediately from the House under Rule 255. Please withdraw from the House, please vacate. *...(Interruptions)...* I have invoked Rule 255. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

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

The House re-assembled at twenty-six minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the matters raised with the permission of the Chair. Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar – not present. Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap.

**Serious situation of floods in Punjab due to heavy rains and
over-flowing rivers originating from Pakistan**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पंजाब में आई बाढ़ के विषय को इसलिए शून्य काल में उठाने की कोशिश की है, क्योंकि हमारे देश में प्रत्येक साल देश की आबादी के एक-चौथाई लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं। उत्तराखंड की तबाही अभी समाप्त भी नहीं हुई, हजारों लोग मरे, करोड़ों लोगों की फसल, मकान सब बह गए। उसके बाद उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश में भी बाढ़ का प्रकोप है। लेकिन पंजाब के हालात आज बाढ़ के प्रभाव से बेहद खराब नजर आते हैं। महोदय, पंजाब के 5 जिले, आज पूरी तरह से बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए हैं और ये 5 जिले वे हैं जो पाकिस्तान की सीमा से लगे हैं जिनमें अमृतसर, तरनतारन, फिरोजपुर, फाजिल्का और भटिंडा शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा गुरुदासपुर और पटानकोट भी शामिल हैं। लगातार बाढ़ का प्रकोप बढ़ रहा है, 200 गांवों से ज्यादा गांव बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए हैं। बीमारी बड़े पैमाने पर फैली है, किसानों की फसल डूब गई है, पशुओं का चारा भी खत्म हो गया है और पंजाब के अंदर अभी तक केन्द्र या सूबे की सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कोई पहल नहीं की गई, जिसके आधार पर बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों के जीवन की रक्षा के लिए कोई बड़ा कदम उठाया जाए। उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने व्यक्तिगत तौर से कई जिलों का दौरा किया, लोगों से मिला और लोगों की नम आंखों को देखा। उनकी आंखों में एक आशा है पंजाब की सरकार से, देश की सरकार से कि कोई आए और उनको बचाए, उनके लिए कोई राहत का पैकेज दे, उनकी फसलों का कोई मुआवजा दिया जाए। लेकिन ऐसा कोई कदम अभी तक नहीं उठा। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र की सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि इस बाढ़ के गंभीर मुद्दे पर सरकार गंभीरता के साथ फैसला लेकर पंजाब में आई बाढ़ की तबाही का एनालिसिस करके पंजाब के किसानों को, मजदूरों को राहत देने पर विचार करे और जिनका नुकसान हुआ है, उनको उसकी भरपाई करे। धन्यवाद।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, has said.

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں بھی اس سے اپنے آپ کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

†جناب احمد سعيد مليح آبادی (مغربی بنگال): مہودے، میں بھی اس کا سمرتن کرتا ہوں۔

श्री मोहम्मद शफ़ी (जम्मू और कश्मीर): महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد شفيع (جَموں و کشمیر): مہودے، میں بھی ایسوسی-ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with what the hon. Member, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, has said.

Rape and murder of a dalit student in Jind District of Haryana

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति (हरियाणा): सर, हरियाणा के जींद जिले में सफीदों विधान सभा क्षेत्र के बनियाखेड़ा गांव की एक जेबीटी की छात्रा परीक्षा देने के लिए जींद सीनियर स्कूल में गयी थी, उसे वहां से किडनैप कर, बलात्कार कर के उसकी हत्या कर दी गयी और उसका शव हांसी ब्रांच नहर जींद पर फेंक दिया गया। जब वह लड़की घर नहीं पहुंची, तो उसके घर वालों ने तलाश शुरू की और परसों जब वे उसे ढूंढ रहे थे तो नहर के ऊपर उसका शव मिला। जब घर वाले और गांव वाले उसका शव लेकर पुलिस के पास गए और मांग की कि दोषियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए, तो वहां उन्हें कार्यवाही का आश्वासन दिलाने के बजाय दौड़ा-दौड़ाकर पुलिस ने उन्हें पीटा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, पुलिस कारस्तानी की हद तब हो गयी, जब दलित समुदाय की उस लड़की के पिता सूरत सिंह, जोकि शव लेकर धरने पर बैठे थे, पुलिस ने उसे भी लात-धूसों से मारा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, आज हरियाणा प्रदेश में ये हालात हैं और प्रदेश में कानून-व्यवस्था समाप्त हो चुकी है। पिछले दिनों लगातार दलित, कमजोर वर्ग व ओबीसी के लोगों पर इस तरह के अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं। ऐसी बलात्कार व अत्याचार की घटनाएं वहां ज्यादातर दलित व कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों पर लगातार हो रही हैं। इस बात का सबूत यह है कि पिछले दिनों जब कैथल के पबनामा गांव के अंदर एससीएसटी आयोग ने दौरा किया, तब उन्होंने कहा कि दलितों के लिए हिंदुस्तान के अंदर सब से असुरक्षित जगह हरियाणा प्रदेश है। इस से ज्यादा हरियाणा सरकार के लिए शर्म की बात और क्या होगी।

महोदय, मैं आपको व सदन को ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि पिछले दिनों जब वहां अनेक बलात्कार की घटनाएं हुईं, तब भी एससीएसटी आयोग वहां गया था और यह कहा था कि हरियाणा प्रदेश "रेप का प्रदेश" बनकर रह गया है। इस तरह की कानून, व्यवस्था की हालत आज हरियाणा प्रदेश की है।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति: मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि हरियाणा प्रदेश की सरकार को बरखास्त किया जाए और इस घटना के लिए दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर पीड़ित परिवार को न्याय दिलाया जाए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly note the names of all the Members who are associating themselves with it.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the Government should(Interruptions)... Mr. Minister, you should also listen because(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... I want you to listen to this. Yes, Mr. Karimpuri.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हरियाणा की जींद में दलित लड़की के साथ हुए रेप व मर्डर की घटना बहुत ही शर्मनाक है। माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा है कि हरियाणा में दलितों के साथ अन्याय व अत्याचार बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहे हैं। महोदय, इस दुष्कर्म कांड में लड़की को किडनेप कर उसके साथ रेप किया गया, उसका मर्डर किया गया। उसके बाद जो लोग दोषियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए जींद में पहुंचे तो उनके ऊपर जिस तरह से तशद्दत अन्याय, लाठी चार्ज पुलिस ने किया, उसकी जितनी निंदा की जाए कम है। महोदय, हरियाणा में इसके पहले भी मिर्चपुर का कांड हुआ था, जहां दलितों

[श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी]

के घर जला दिए गए थे। उसके बाद कैथल में पबनामा का कांड हुआ, जहां सौ घरों को उजाड़ा गया। उसके बाद ओबीसी के कर्मसिंह और जुनैद सिंह की हत्या करवा दी गई। इसके अलावा और भी जो घटनाएं वहां पर लगातार हो रही हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं आपके माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि बिना किसी देरी के दोषियों के विरुद्ध तुरंत कार्रवाई की जाए। जिस तरह से मुंबई के रेप कांड पर सरकार ने गंभीरता दिखाई है, इसी तरह से इस दलित लड़की के साथ जो रेप हुआ है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सरकार उस पर गंभीर हो और दोषियों को गिरफ्तार किया जाए। आगे ऐसी घटनाएं न घटें ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके लिए सख्त कदम उठाए जाएं और परिवार को कम्पन्सेशन और ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: करीमपुरी जी, बैठिए... करीमपुरी जी, बैठिए। You are only associating.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: इस तरह की घटनाएं न हों, इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार हरियाणा सरकार को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए...**(समय की घंटी)**... You are only associating. प्लीज़ बैठिए...बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: और ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने में उनका सहयोग करे, धन्यवाद।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Najmaji and Shrimati Jaya Bachchan are associating.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, almost everyday in this House, when the House is in Session, somebody or the other, from this side or the other side, mentions a case of a rape. Three days ago, I did it and somebody else did it too on the Mumbai rape case. There have been so many cases. The Government has brought forward the legislation but perhaps that legislation has not gone to the knowledge of the people to create some fear in their minds. So, the Government must do something to make the people have that fear. We thought of giving more teeth to it. We gave as much teeth as we could to the legislation, but people are

not scared because they don't know and no action is being taken about this. On the day that we discussed the Delhi rape case, the whole House was on fire, but there is no judgement coming out. What is the Fast Track Court doing? It is a 'slow track court' now. So, the Government must take some action on this. Sir, you are in the Chair; you have the authority to tell the Government to do something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I think the Government should take serious note of these observations. As Najmaji has said, even yesterday there was a discussion and even earlier a number of such cases were reported in the House. The House is one in condemning such heinous crimes, especially in this case, where a Dalit girl was raped and murdered. I would request the Government to see to it that the severest punishment is awarded to those guilty and to ensure such punishment. I think, the Government should come back to this House and tell us what action is being taken. The whole House is concerned about this.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I would like to say something on behalf of the Government. I am sure everybody condemns such kinds of incidents which are taking place across the country, and I do respect the sentiments expressed in the House. I would convey these views to the hon. Home Minister and to the Government and all the appropriate quarters. Even if it involves the State Governments, we would ask the Government of India to also speak to the respective State Governments and take the strongest action against the people who have committed such a crime.

Chinese incursions in Uttarakhand and situation of border areas in the State

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तराखंड की सीमा चीन के साथ 350 किलोमीटर मिलती है, लेकिन लगातार वहां पर चीनी सैनिकों के दखल और इन्फर्न्स बढ़ रहे हैं। अभी हमने देखा कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश में किस प्रकार से चीनी सैनिकों ने दखल किया। एक टी.वी. चैनल ने तो पूरा दिखाया कि चीनी सैनिक जब आए, तो भारत के सैनिकों के साथ कैसे उनकी कुछ झड़प हुई और कैसे उनको निकाला, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि इस पर भी सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया।

उपसभापति महोदय, उत्तराखंड सबसे ज्यादा खतरे का शिकार हो रहा है। 37 बार वहां पर चीनी सैनिकों का दखल हो चुका है, यह उत्तराखंड के मुख्यमंत्री ने स्वयं एक बयान में कहा है। इस बार 21 चीनी सैनिक बारा होटी नामक क्षेत्र जो नीती-माना क्षेत्र में है, वहां आए और इस क्षेत्र को चीनी भाषा में उन्होंने "वू जे" का नया नाम दे दिया है। उसको वे बारा होटी नहीं कहते, अपनी चीनी भाषा में ही वहां नाम लिखकर चले जाते हैं। जब वे

[श्री तरुण विजय]

वहां आए, तो हमारी सरकार का यह कहना है कि धुंध इतनी थी कि हम ठीक से देख नहीं पाए। एक घंटे तक वे यहां पर रहे और खुद ही चले गए। 37वीं बार उनका यह दखल हुआ है। उपसभापति महोदय, परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि पूरे उत्तराखंड का जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है, यह खाली हो रहा है। मैंने एनएसए से भी इस बारे में बात की, *The entire border area of Uttarakhand is emptying out.* वहां पर मैं मीलम क्षेत्र में गया, जो मुंश्यारी से 105 किलोमीटर है। मैं पहला संसद सदस्य हूं, जो पूरी सीमा तक पैदल वहां गया हूं और हम छः दिन वहां पर रहे। न वहां अस्पताल है, न डॉक्टर है, न स्कूल है, न बिजली है और न ही पीडीएस सिस्टम वहां पर जाता है। चार साल पहले वहां सोलर लालटेन बांटी गयी थीं, उसके बाद दोबारा वहां कभी नहीं पहुंची। चीनी सैनिकों ने वहां ठीक बॉर्डर तक सड़क बना ली है और हमारे सैनिकों को पांच दिन पैदल चलकर, रगसैक कंधों पर लेकर मीलम ग्लेशियर तक जाना पड़ता है। कभी मीलम क्षेत्र करोड़पति भारतीय व्यापारियों का क्षेत्र था और उसी क्षेत्र से महात्मा गांधी की अस्थियां कैलाश मानसरोवर में अर्पित करने के लिए ले जायी गयी थीं। आज पूरा क्षेत्र सुनसान और निर्जन हो रहा है। इसी प्रकार धारचुला के आगे गुंजी है, गरब्बांग है और छोटा कैलाश का क्षेत्र जाता है, लिपु लेख, कैलाश मानसरोवर वहां से जाते हैं, जहां ओम पर्वत के दर्शन होते हैं, लेकिन पूरे क्षेत्र के लोग मैदानों में नौकरी करने के लिए आ गए हैं, क्योंकि वहां न सड़क है, न पानी है, न ही बिजली है। हिमालय क्षेत्र में पूरी सरहद खाली हो रही है। वहां पर चीन उधर आ गया, निर्जन क्षेत्र बीच में आ गया, बीच में सेना है और जितनी आबादी है, वह वहां से पलायन करके जा रही है। इस प्रकार से सेना के लिए, सरहद के लिए और सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा होता है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि वह पूरे हिमालय क्षेत्र के लिए डेवलपमेंट कमीशन बनाए। यह बात केवल उत्तराखंड तक सीमित नहीं है, चुशूल में, तांगसे में, तवांग में जितने हिमालय के सरहदी इलाके हैं, वे सब निर्जन हो गए हैं। उनके विकास के लिए सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to say something on the Chinese incursion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will call you after Zero Hour is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to speak on that Special Mention, you can associate. Otherwise, I will give you time later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I want to mention something special. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: But, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you violate the rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us go by rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Discrepancies in official and non-official number of deaths due to malaria and dengue in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

SHRI RAM CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, malaria, dengue and chikungunya have created serious concern and panic in the Capital city of Delhi, Odisha, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Odisha is number one in malaria cases with 89,466 affected persons followed by Chhattisgarh with 31,960 persons, Jharkhand with 26,489 persons, and Maharashtra with 17,060 persons. Total affected persons in the country are 2,62,852, and 78 deaths took place this year which includes 20 deaths in Odisha and 24 deaths in Maharashtra.

Kerala is number one in dengue cases with 5,947 affected persons followed by Karnataka with 4,039 persons, Tamil Nadu with 3,069 persons, Maharashtra with 965 persons. Nineteen people died in Karnataka and 11 people died in Delhi. More than 1000 people are affected. In Odisha, 1,669 are affected, 5 died. Total deaths are 59 and total affected persons are 16,693.

Andhra Pradesh is number one in Chikungunya cases. Total persons affected are 6,996. Out of this, 2,850 persons are affected in Andhra only. In Bihar alone, 5,982 persons are affected with black fever.

Polluted drinking water and water logging in unplanned urban areas are the reasons of these diseases. Coordinated effort and time-bound action plan for safe drinking water and access to clean and safe toilet are required. In planned urban areas, water logging clearance could be preventive measures. Special financial assistance for total eradication of dengue, malaria, chikungunya and black fever should be provided to these States.

[Shri Ram Chandra Khuntia]

Whether it is heart disease or kidney disease, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, black fever, malaria, dengue, chikungunya, the treatment has become very costly. Government hospitals are not capable of providing free treatment. Instead of spending more money in Governmental hospitals, Central Government and State Governments jointly should pay the total premium of medi-claim insurance for all BPL families and 50 per cent for all APL families in this country. There should be compulsory medi-claim insurance for all. Then only we will be able to save the life of tribal people, Scheduled Caste people, *dalit* people and economically backward families, who are dying in rural villages and forest areas with malaria, dengue, and chikungunya without proper medical care.

Sir, I appeal to the Government of India to formulate a policy for universal medical care. Otherwise, thousands of people will continue to die daily in various forest areas and in rural areas because they do not have enough money for their own treatment.

**Moratorium on interest and payment of outstanding debt
of the State of West Bengal**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, in reply to my Unstarred Question No. 2060, the hon. Minister of Finance stated on 24th April last year, “A letter has been received from the State Government of West Bengal requesting an interest and repayment moratorium on the outstanding debt of the State in the form of an annual grant for a period of three consecutive years, which is under examination.” On an earlier occasion, the Finance Commission also categorised West Bengal as a debt-stressed State. In spite of that and even after several meetings between the State Government representatives and the Central Government representatives and even after a delegation of Trinamool Congress MPs was assured by the then Finance Minister that the Government of India was exploring ways and means to bail out West Bengal from the debt constraints and something would be done, till date, nothing has been done by the Central Government. We are actually reeling under severe financial crisis.

Sir, it appears that the Centre's step-motherly attitude, which has culminated into an economic blockade against West Bengal, is a part of the political vendetta since we had withdrawn the support from the UPA-II Government and, therefore,

this is happening. While we do not have any objection if other States get special benefits or special status, as is being reported in several newspapers, the demand of the West Bengal Government to put a moratorium on the Rs. 2,00,000 crore debt should also be met. It is unique in India because no other State is suffering for the default or the lapse committed by the 34-year old regime which was ruling West Bengal earlier. We have inherited that debt burden from the previous Government. Therefore, I would urge upon the Central Government to have a relook in the matter. While exploring the ways and means for other States, the demand of West Bengal about the debt burden should also be considered in right earnest and in the right perspective.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai; not there. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

**Fire accident in a cooling tower of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation
Limited's refinery at Visakhapatnam**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, this is a very serious issue. I don't know; I have to be enlightened about the system. I took pains and prepared this note and gave it around 8.30. Now, I am being called at 9th or 10th serial number.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whether it is 9th or 10th or 1st, all are of equal importance, then why do you worry?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is not the issue. You do home work and you come and give it at the first instance and then you are called a little later, there has to be some fair rule applied to all the Members, whoever it is. If somebody does the home work better, it should not be pick and choose. I do not know what exactly is the system. I will be happy if I can be enlightened; not now but subsequently. Even if there is a lottery system, I do not have any problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The order, in which it should be taken, is the prerogative of the hon. Chairman.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But, it cannot be arbitrary.

Sir, it is shocking to see that a massive fire accident has taken place in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam. Sir, it caused large-scale damage and loss of ten precious lives and injuring nearly 32 people. Nine of them are reported to be critical. Sir, in the case of some of the bodies, their relatives are not able to recognise them. There is every need to have a DNA test about those bodies. That is the situation. Sir, it is the utter carelessness of the management that has resulted in this tragedy. It is not the first time that it is happening in HPCL. Sixteen years back, I very well remember, there was a similar accident in HPCL, wherein 63 people lost their lives. The Government had appointed a Committee to enquire into that. So far, the recommendations of that Committee have not seen the light of day. I demand that the recommendations of that Committee have to be made public and we have to learn lessons from that experience. Sir, how can a fire break out of the cooling pipes? It is reported in the media that fire came out of that cooling pipe.

Sir, cooling pipes and fire cannot go together. Sir, HPCL is a *navratna* company, and, also is on the Forbes Fortune 500 Companies List. Sir, the turnover and the sales is Rs. 1,90,000 crore per year. That being the case, it becomes very important. We have not learnt from the previous experiences. In Jaipur, there was a major fire accident in which eleven lakh kilolitres of oil was burnt and more than Rs. 1,000 crore was the estimated loss. M.B. Lal Committee was appointed, which made some 118 suggestions. Nobody knows about the action taken by the Government so far on those suggestions? The result is that we had another major accident at Hajira depot of Indian Oil Corporation in Surat. All this shows that both the Central Government and the Central Public Sector Units are careless in their approach towards such serious issues.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to take precautionary measures in all the refineries which are exploring large quantities of ammonia, naphtha, LPG, hydrofluoric acid and petroleum products. ...(Time-bell rings)... The first and the foremost thing that the Government must do. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the report of 1997 has to be made public. Accountability has to be fixed. People have to be employed after proper training. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I only urge upon the Government that the HPCL should take all the injured people. ...(Interruptions)... They should also give a compensation of Rs.20 lakhs per... ...(Interruptions)... It should also bear the medical expenses of the injured people. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, it is really an irony that we are discussing an important issue and there is only one Minister present from the entire Government. This shows the seriousness of the Government. ...(Interruptions)... This Zero Hour should not become Zero.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Present situation in Syria

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं आपके द्वारा दी गई रूलिंग्स की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जीरो ऑवर में जब महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाए जाते हैं, तो यह आशा की जाती है कि संबंधित विभाग के मंत्री यहां पर उपस्थित रहें, तो अच्छा रहेगा। आज मैं यहां जिस प्रश्न को उठाना चाहता हूँ, वह इस समय पूरी दुनिया में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है।

सर, पश्चिम एशिया में सन् 2003 जैसी परिस्थितियां पैदा हो गई हैं। हमें याद है कि सन् 2003 में सद्दाम हुसैन के साथ अमेरिका का जो व्यवहार था, वह लगभग ऐसा ही था, जैसे अब सीरिया के हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं। वहां पर यह कहा जाता है कि इराक के पास रासायनिक हथियार हैं। अमेरिका और यूरोप के मुल्कों ने वहां की सम्प्रभुता को समाप्त करने का काम किया है। आज ऐसे ही आरोप सीरिया की सरकार पर लगाकर, यूएन का एक डेलिगेशन भेजकर- हमें याद है कि इसी तरह का यूएन का एक डेलिगेशन 2003 में भी भेजा गया था। सर, इराक में सद्दाम हुसैन के यहां एक भी रासायनिक हथियार नहीं मिला था। उसके बावजूद भी वहां पर हमला किया गया, वहां की लीगल गवर्नमेंट को अपदस्थ किया गया। सर, यह वही इराक है जिसने हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के कई युद्धों में मुस्लिम ब्रदरहुड को छोड़कर हिन्दुस्तान का साथ दिया था। यह सवाल इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि ईरान, इराक और सीरिया जैसे कुछ ही मुल्क बचे हुए थे, जिन पर अमेरिका का सीधा इन्टरवेंशन नहीं था। चाहे सऊदी अरब है, चाहे कतर है या जोर्डन है, आज ये सभी देश अमेरिका के अड्डे बने हुए हैं।

सर, मैं इस विषय में थोड़ा और समय लेना चाहता हूँ। बराक ओबामा ने अपनी नेशनल सिक्योरिटी की मीटिंग बुलाई और इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री, डेविड कैमरून ने अपनी मीटिंग बुलाई। ये सब मिलकर इराक की तरह सीरिया पर हमला करने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। भारत गुटनिरपेक्ष देशों का नेता रहा है। हमारे देश में पहले प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन की नींव पड़ी थी। जब Nkrumah, Sukarno, Tito, Ho Chi Minh और Zhou Enlai ने मिलकर पूरी दुनिया में गुटनिरपेक्ष नीति का प्रतिपादन किया था, इसीलिए भारत इसका महत्वपूर्ण देश है। दुनिया के जितने भी गुटनिरपेक्ष देश हैं, भारत को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में उन सभी का नेता होने का सौभाग्य मिला। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सवाल भारत के लिए बहुत महत्व का है और यूके और यूरोपियन कंट्रीज...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): It is a serious issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja to associate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री के.सी.त्यागी: यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है..(व्यवधान)..

चौधरी मुनवर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: उपसभापति जी, मेरा पूरा नहीं हुआ है, मैं कन्क्लूड करना चाहता हूँ..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All those who associate, their names will be added. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions).... The Government should stand and say something on this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions).... Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee associated. Mr. D. Raja associated. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government should take a serious note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. All of you are standing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Yechuryji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I not merely associate but I entirely support what he is saying. I think India should take a forthright position today in terms of international relations, what we have always respected that the independence and integrity of an independent country, a sovereign country, is something in which no other country can and should intervene or interfere. Now, that principle must be invoked. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, the Government of India must come out strongly against all this thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... We condemn that sort of a position. That should go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: मेरा पूरा नहीं हुआ है..*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, yours is over. After three minutes, it won't go on record. आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या करें, यह रूल है, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: एक मिनट दे दीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा..*(व्यवधान)*.. That is the rule मैं क्या करूँ? यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: *

श्री उपसभापति: कोई फायदा नहीं है, it is not going on record. आप अभी बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...आपको जो बोलना था, वह आप बोल चुके हैं..*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You made your point.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I want to share ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... You just associate Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I associate myself but with a comment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the US and the western powers as well as some reactionary powers in West Asia are targeting Syria. It is a very serious development in West Asia.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Basawaraj Patil.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Government cannot keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government should take a forthright position on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, you are requested to convey the feelings of the House to the External Affairs Minister. Now, Mr. Basawaraj Patil, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, he is the Heavy Industries Minister with heavy weight. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should throw some of the weight. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Basawarajji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Forging of Leave Travel Concession air tickets by Central
Government and Public Sector Employees**

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): उपसभापति जी, बड़े ओहदे पर काम करने वाले जो अधिकारी एल.टी.सी. टूर पर जाते हैं, उनसे सम्बन्धित एक बहुत बड़ा फेक टिकट स्कैंडल प्रकाश में आया है। इसमें एयर इंडिया के लगभग 600 फेक टिकिट्स और स्पाइस जेट के लगभग 400 टिकिट्स यूज किये गये हैं। जो लोग बिजनेस टिकट पर ट्रैवल करते हैं, उनमें सेक्रेटरी रैंक के ऑफीसर्स भी होते हैं। जब इस मामले की पहली इन्क्वायरी शुरू हुई थी तो मार्च महीने में * से एक जानकारी मांगी गई थी कि क्या इन सात लोगों ने इस प्रकार का टूर किया है? जो जवाब मिला था, वह यह था कि यह एक फेक टिकिट है और इस पर कोई भी टूर नहीं किया गया है। महोदय, एक-एक टिकट की कीमत 2.10 लाख रुपये और 1.05 लाख रुपये है। यह अंडमान निकोबार आईलैंड जैसे क्षेत्रों में यात्रा करने वाले बड़े लोगों के नाम पर है। सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन ने इस प्रकार की फेक टिकट वाली जानकारी प्राप्त होने के बाद, अगस्त महीने में यह मामला सी.बी.आई. को इन्क्वायरी करने के लिए दिया है। जिस उच्च स्तर पर प्रवास के नाम पर इस प्रकार की सैकड़ों, करोड़ों रुपये की धोखाधड़ी हो रही है, वह सोचनीय है। ये अधिकारी उच्च स्तर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: पाटिल जी, don't say anything about the officials of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. If anything like that is mentioned, it is expunged.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

1.00 P.M.

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: It is mentioned there, Sir. I am telling you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you can't mention.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल: जो इस प्रकार की घटना हो रही है, इसमें सैकड़ों, करोड़ों रुपये का घोटाला शामिल है। लगभग 15 साल पहले, कर्णाटक में इसी प्रकार की एक धोखाधड़ी, जिसमें छोटे स्कूल के टीचर्स या अन्य लोगों के जुड़े होने की बात प्रकाश में आई थी, तो सरकार ने बहुत कड़ा कदम उठाकर उन पर ऐक्शन लिया था।

मैं सरकार से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह इन चीजों की जानकारी दे कि कौन इतने उच्च स्तर के लोग इसमें शामिल हैं और कौन सा इस प्रकार का फेक रैकेट है, जो टिकट को प्रिंट कर रहा है। इसमें स्पाइसजेट भी है, एयर इंडिया भी है। इसमें 400-600 की संख्या है। और कितने लोगों ने इस प्रकार का घोटाला किया है, इसकी भी समुचित जानकारी होनी चाहिए। इस नाम से कितना पैसा उठाया गया है, इसकी सारी जानकारी भी होनी चाहिए। किन-किन लोगों ने यह पैसा लिया है, देश को मालूम होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार दूर करने वालों पर सरकार ने कौन-सा कड़ा कदम उठाया है, इसकी भी जानकारी होनी चाहिए। यह इस देश के लिए बहुत अपमानजनक और घातक है। जिन हवाई जहाजों में बिजनेस क्लास है ही नहीं, उनमें भी पैसा बिजनेस क्लास का लिया गया है। इन सारी चीजों की जानकारी हो, मैं इस सरकार ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बसावाराज जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। डा. भालचन्द्र मुणगेकर।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, सरकार इसका जवाब दे। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, it is a very serious matter. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Every matter is serious. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. ...(Interruptions)... You take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Every matter is serious here. ...(Interruptions)... Don't think that only this is a serious matter. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, यहाँ पर जो भी केन्द्रीय मंत्री बैठे हैं, वे इसका जवाब दें।

श्री उपसभापति: अविनाश जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अविनाश जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar, you start please. ...(Interruptions)... What to do? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, it is a serious allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Against whom? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, direct the Government to take note of it and then respond to the House subsequently. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your view? ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, whatever issues are being raised here are all of serious nature. I can assure the hon. Members that there is nobody who is taking it lightly. A record is also being maintained as to what is being said. I am sitting here. Somebody mentioned about Syria, somebody talked about suicide, death and rape, and somebody mentioned the LTC issue. All these issues, including fire in HPCL's refinery, are definitely going to be conveyed to appropriate quarters. Why am I sitting here? I am sitting here especially to take note and to convey the sentiments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I want to....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you that I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that after the Zero Hour, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you after the Zero Hour, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only two minutes are left. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, I told you that I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Be patient. ...*(Interruptions)*... If she speaks now, can I call her again? ...*(Interruptions)*... She is unnecessarily losing her chance. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, she wants to react to what the Minister has told. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even if it is a reaction to what the Minister said, she can do that when I call her. She will get time. That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are my sister. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you. I will give you time today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Practice of untouchability in distribution of Mid-day-Meal

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is regarding the practice of untouchability in the country. I need not narrate the havoc that the caste system and untouchability have played in this country for centuries and destroyed the lives of millions in one way or the other. Despite the abolition of untouchability by the Constitution under Article 17, its practice is rampant in socio-economic life of our country.

*Not recorded.

Sir, it is shameful for the country that recently the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Committee has distressfully observed the practice of untouchability in the Midday Meal Scheme which is the novel scheme for the country, particularly in the coastal areas of Odisha. Sir, besides providing nutritious cooked meals to the children, social integration of the children belonging to different castes, communities and religions is also one of the important objectives of the Midday Meal Scheme. Fortunately, younger generation is not as infected as the senior people like us by the caste system and untouchability. But, it is observed that some of the teachers in the schools are sowing the seeds of untouchability and discrimination in the minds of the younger generation and that is why, the Committee has suggested that such teachers should be punished.

Lastly, I suggest that the Government should conduct a national sample survey regarding the practice of untouchability in the Midday Meal Scheme and take the remedial measures. Sir, I demand in this House that let the survey be conducted in a time-bound manner. Nearly 14 crore children are getting midday meals. If such a practice is rampant, rather than creating, we shall be destroying young minds. That is why, I demand that the Government should conduct a time-bound national survey and find out the extent of untouchability and place the report before this House. Thank you very much

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं इनके उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, हम इनके उल्लेख का समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी बच्चों को ...(व्यवधान) सर, इसको भी रिकॉर्ड पर लाइए ...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly note all the names.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate.

Brutal gang-rape of a Jharkhand Police woman

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday the Home Minister gave clarifications as far as gangrapes are concerned, the machinery which is being evolved and the security measures which are being taken all over the States and the country as well. But, I would like to cite an incident which has taken place after the bizarre incidents in Delhi regarding Nirbhaya and then the photo-journalist in Mumbai. A similar incident has taken place in Jharkhand where a tribal police woman was gangraped. While she was carrying the dead body of her younger sister, who was shot dead, to the funeral pyre, the robbers emerged on Highway No.75 near Ranchi, Jharkhand and they robbed the entire family. After doing that, they pulled the woman constable and raped her. Three of them were there. Though five of them have been arrested by the State police, things are going very slow. This is another incident which is bringing shame to the nation. In fact, the State Government of Jharkhand is to be blamed. Yesterday, a similar incident took place involving a mentally-challenged, differently-abled, young woman in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. While she was sitting all alone and was just waiting for a relative to come and pick her up at the bus stand, she was taken away from the place and youngsters aging between 20-25 years – five of them – gangraped the mentally-challenged woman. This shows the apathy of how we are looking at this grave problem. The setting up of fast track courts and other measures, as far as security is concerned, are falling short. In all, this is bringing shame to our country. The way things are happening, women are absolutely not safe. Jayaji just mentioned that sisters are not safe in the country. I do agree. Unless capital punishment is given or very strict measures are taken immediately, things will not improve. On paper fast track courts are set up, but it should appear that justice is delivered in time. Unless culprits are taken to task and capital punishment is inflicted on them, this kind of terror, which is in front of women of India, is not going to come down. The standards are going down. We have to make efforts with the State Government collectively. Responsibility also falls on the Central Government which needs to look into this matter and act accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jaya Bachchan to associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those who have associated themselves with the issue will be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to inform the Home Minister to ensure stringent action against these culprits.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with this subject.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I would like to tell you that we are discussing issues during Zero Hour. We have Short Duration Discussions. Of course, the Ministers are present and answers are given, or, some kind of clarification is given. We have brought in rape cases. Time and again, it is being discussed on the floor of the House. We make Special Mentions and Zero Hour submissions but replies to these are zero. You may get a reply, or, you may not get a reply. I think, somewhere there has to be answerability. We are all sitting in the House and discussing about the problems which are everywhere. We have failed in every aspect of governance today. We have no security. We have no education. We have no health. We have no governance. All five *stambas* have crashed. I would like you to convey to the Treasury Benches, to the Government that when Members of Parliament bring in certain problems through Zero Hour submissions and Special Mentions these should be replied to immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, Special Mentions are replied to.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. lady Member said, "There is no governance." When she is raising an issue, she is not getting a reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jaya Bachchanji, I called you to associate yourself with the issue raised during Zero Hour.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: No. I wanted to say something after the Minister's reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I said you have to associate. In any case, the Government is replying to Special Mentions made in the House.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Mr. Minister, please sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't say like that.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: We have been discussing *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. That is not going on record. You made your point. That is enough. Your opportunity was to associate during Zero Hour. That was my understanding. You can make such remarks during discussion but not now. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... अपनी पीड़ा कोई भी व्यक्त कर सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन, हम कितने रूल्स को वायलेट करें? ...(व्यवधान)... चेयर भी रूल्स को वायलेट करेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे चेयर भी करना है। ...(व्यवधान)... Jaya Bachchanji, you can say these remarks during the discussion but not now. I told you to associate yourself during Zero Hour in which you were interested.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, one minute. Now, I have understood what the lady hon. Member was trying to point out. She said that though atrocities against women were discussed in the House but the Minister of

*Not recorded.

Women and Child Development could not come to the House to respond to the issue. Last time when the Bill had been brought she has spoken at length. She spoke in an elaborative manner on that Bill. The other day also the Minister of Home Affairs gave an elaborate reply to the clarifications sought by the hon. Members in the House. If the hon. Member wants a discussion, she can give a notice. I will definitely ask the Minister of Women and Child Development to clarify her points. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you want a discussion, we can allot the time....(*Interruptions*)... That is the right of a Member.

श्री उपसभापति: नोटिस देना है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... Mr. Minister, the main point is, as for Special Mentions, Ministers are expected to reply to the Members. Please ensure that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Special Mentions. Those who want to lay on the Table of the House, they can do so now. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, you can lay it on the Table.

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): No. I want to read.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can do so before the House adjourns.

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Okay. I will read before the House adjourns.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Special Mentions. Please lay them on the Table of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am on a point of procedure. Sir, now it is 1 o'clock. Please take the sense of the House, and then only continue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have made a valid point. I hope the House will agree for disposing of the Special Mentions by laying them on the Table of the House, and then we will adjourn for lunch.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, it can be done in the evening. Sir, you better adjourn the House for lunch, and then take up the Special Mentions in the evening.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Laying of Special Mentions will take only two minutes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: But that will not serve the purpose.

SPECIAL MENTION***Demand to give financial assistance to farmers affected by
drought and flood in Bihar**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, बिहार राज्य में सरकारी आँकड़ों के मुताबिक मध्य अगस्त महीने तक राज्य के 38 में से 20 जिले सूखे की चपेट में हैं। सूखे से निबटने के लिए मुख्य सचिव, बिहार सरकार की अध्यक्षता में गठित क्राइसिस मैनेजमेंट ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट भी कहती है कि अभी तक इन जिलों में 60 प्रतिशत से कम वर्षा हुई है, जिसके कारण राज्य के आधे से अधिक जिलों में धान की रोपनी 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम हुई है। गया, बाँका, जमुई, नालंदा, नवादा, अरवल, जहानाबाद और औरंगाबाद में स्थिति विकराल है और यहाँ 30 प्रतिशत ही धान की रोपनी हुई है। सूखे का असर मध्य बिहार में अधिक है। सामान्य से कम बारिश होने के कारण 11 लाख हेक्टेयर में धान के पौधे पीले पड़ने लगे हैं। राज्य में इस वर्ष खरीफ मौसम में 34 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन पर धान की रोपनी का लक्ष्य था, जबकि आधी से कम रोपनी हुई है और उसमें भी 11 लाख हेक्टेयर में पौधे सूख रहे हैं। एक दूसरी समस्या भी है कि राज्य के कुछ चार-पाँच जिलों में बाढ़ की भयंकर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। किसान वहाँ भी परेशान हैं। उनकी खेतीबारी नष्ट हो गई है।

अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि वह बिहार में सूखे से परेशान किसानों को आर्थिक मदद देने की घोषणा करे और साथ-ही-साथ, बाढ़ग्रस्त जिलों के किसानों को भी सभी सहायता प्रदान करे।

**Demand to exempt the Primary Cooperative Societies in Kerala from
implementing the recommendations of Prakash Bakshi Committee**

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Prakash Bakshi Committee has recommended that Primary Agricultural Credit Societies should work only as business correspondents of Central Co-operative Banks. In Kerala, these 1,600 societies have deposits worth about Rs.48,000 crores and provide agricultural inputs, housing services, public distribution and run educational and health institutions. The network of co-operative societies in agricultural and non-agricultural fields is supervised and controlled by the State Government under a Co-operative Act and it is providing good service ensuring inclusive development in Kerala. Prakash Bakshi Committee, while appreciating this, has not recommended that its report need not be insisted in the case of Kerala State. Co-operatives is a subject in the State List of the Constitution of India. Hence, Bakshi Committee recommendations cannot be made compulsory on States, particularly like Kerala where it will cause lot of hardships to peasants and other rural population.

*Laid on the Table.

Hence, Union Government may consider all aspects of the matter and take a decision not to insist on implementation of Bakshi Committee recommendations in the case of primary agricultural co-operative societies in Kerala.

Demand to open CGHS dispensaries in Cochin and Kozhikode in Kerala

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, the CGHS beneficiaries in Kerala are facing manifold difficulties. The only CGHS dispensary in Kerala is at Trivandrum. The CGHS beneficiaries from all over the State have to come to Trivandrum to avail medical facilities. The pensioners suffering from many ailments have to travel a long distance. In Trivandrum, only one private hospital is empanelled under CGHS. All other private hospitals have opted out of this scheme. The reason is the low rates. Since the medical expenses in Kerala are higher, the CGHS rates have to be increased reasonably. Majority of CGHS beneficiaries in Kerala are in other Districts. So, it is essential to sanction at least two dispensaries, one in Cochin and the other in Kozhikode.

**Demand to lay clear guidelines for availing grants for M. phil.
and ph. D. by single girl child**

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा मैं शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित मंत्री महोदय का ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी परिवार में संतान के तौर पर केवल एक ही कन्या है और वह एम. फिल. और पीएच. डी. करना चाहती है तो उसे केन्द्र द्वारा यू.जी.सी. के माध्यम से 14000 रुपये प्रति माह अनुदान देने का प्रावधान है। इससे सम्बन्धित कोई भी निश्चित जानकारी अर्जी देने के लिए वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध नहीं है। अनेक विश्वविद्यालय इस श्रेणी की छात्राओं से इससे सम्बन्धित कोई अर्जी लेने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन यू.जी.सी. विभाग से आग्रह करता हूँ कि उपरोक्त सुविधा के बारे में निश्चित नियम क्या हैं, अभी तक कितनी छात्राएँ इस सुविधा के अन्तर्गत एम.फिल और पीएच.डी. कर रही हैं और अनुदान पा रही हैं, इसकी जानकारी दें? यदि ऐसी सुविधा न हो तो वेबसाइट से इसे हटा दें, जिसे पाने के लिए कर्णाटक प्रदेश के बीजापुर महिला विश्वविद्यालय की पीएच.डी. करने वाली एक छात्रा सारे प्रयत्न के बाद निराश है। इस तरह की वंचना इस श्रेणी की किसी अन्य छात्रा को न हो।

मैं इस दिशा में स्पष्ट जानकारी शिक्षा मंत्रालय से चाहता हूँ। अगर सुविधा है तो प्रक्रिया क्या है? फार्म कहां से मिलते हैं? फार्म जमा कहां होते हैं? फार्म जमा करने की तारीख कब से कब तक होती है? हर साल कितनी छात्राओं को इसका लाभ दिया जाता है?

[श्री बसावाराज पाटिल]

यह सब जानकारी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। मैंने इससे सम्बन्धित एक पत्र भी सरकार को लिखा है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं इस दिशा में सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग की तरफ से उचित जानकारी देने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

Demand to make laws to ban the advertisements promising magical remedies and other superstitious practices in the country

डा. राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा): महोदय, धर्म के नाम पर जादू-टोने में फंसे अंधविश्वासियों ने पिछले 5 सालों में 887 लोगों को मौत का शिकार बना दिया है। साल 2008 से 2010 के दौरान 528 लोगों की हत्या हुई। इन तीन सालों में हरियाणा में 112, झारखंड में 101, ओडिशा में 82, आंध्र प्रदेश में 76, मध्य प्रदेश में 58, महाराष्ट्र में 33, छत्तीसगढ़ में 29, गुजरात में 9, मेघालय में 6, बंगाल व बिहार में 4-4, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा, दादर नगर हवेली में 3 और राजस्थान में 2 लोगों की जानें गईं। यह रोग समस्त भारत में व्याप्त लगता है। उन्नीसवीं सदी में इन अंधविश्वासों के विरुद्ध महान सुधारक महर्षि दयानन्द सरस्वती ने प्रबल धार्मिक आंदोलन चलाया था। आज समाज की सोच बदल रही है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार की तर्ज पर अंधविश्वासों के विरुद्ध कानून बनाए और भूत निकालने के नाम पर किसी को मारना-पीटना, चुड़ैल बताकर स्त्री को मार डालना, चमत्कार के नाम पर धोखा देना और धन कमाना, देवी शक्ति होने का दावा करना व डर फैलाना, भूत पिशाच का आह्वाहन करना, कुत्ता, सांप, बिच्छु के काटने पर तथा कैंसर आदि में दवाई देने से रोकने व जादू-टोने से ठीक करने का दावा करना, गर्भवती महिलाओं के गर्भस्थ शिशु के लिंग परिवर्तन करने का दावा करना, बच्चा होने के आश्वासन देकर शारीरिक संबंध बनाना, संतान उत्पत्ति के लिए नर बलि देना आदि ऐसी अवैज्ञानिक अंधविश्वासों का टी.वी. आदि पर प्रचार करना दण्डनीय अपराध घोषित करे, ताकि धर्म के नाम पर पाखण्ड समाप्त हो और लोगों में वैज्ञानिक सोच पैदा हो सके। धन्यवाद।

Demand to take necessary corrective measures to expedite the process of utilization of MPLADS funds at district level

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): I rise to bring forth the concerns regarding execution of MPLAD funds in terms of creation of durable assets and gap filling to accelerate the development process in the State like Odisha, more particularly in the western Odisha.

The slow process of implementation of MPLAD is evident from the statistics of the ten MPs (Rajya Sabha) from Odisha. The concerned Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released Rs. 111.50 crores. The MPs have recommended projects for Rs. 132.50 crores. Only projects worth of Rs. 86.82 crores

are sanctioned at the district level. Expenditure stands at Rs. 66.48 crores. This works out to only utilization of 65.75 % of the money recommended by MPs.

As in my case, an amount of Rs. 2.50 crores was released by the Government of India against an entitlement of Rs. 10.00 crores. I have recommended projects worth Rs. 2.49 crores in three phases (on 11.06.2012 Rs. 0.66 crores, 06.11.2012 Rs. 0.94 crores and 13.11.2012 Rs. 0.89 crores). The nodal district has sanctioned projects worth Rs. 1.56 crores and actual expenditure is Rs. 0.55 crores only.

At this rate of expenditure, I will be able to utilize only 22.00% (only Rs. 6.6 crores out of Rs. 30 crores) of total funds entitled to me during the tenure of six years.

Therefore, it is very urgent and necessary to initiate corrective measures to expedite the process of utilization of MPLAD at the level of districts by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Demand to take immediate steps to release the schedule of flights for Haj pilgrimage by the Air India

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका एवं इस सदन का ध्यान 2013 हज की तैयारी के संबंध में दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में एअर इंडिया का गैर जिम्मेदाराना रवैया खेद का विषय है।

महोदय, कुल 21 एम्बार्केशन पॉइंट में मैं से 12 एम्बार्केशन पॉइंट एअर इंडिया को दिए गए हैं। हज 2013 की फ्लाइट संचालित करने के लिए हज की पहली फ्लाइट 7/9/2013 को जानी है। हाजियों की सहूलियत और आसानी के लिए हज कमेटी ऑफ इंडिया 3 हफ्त पहले हाजियों को उनकी फ्लाइट की तारीख बता देती है ताकि दूर-दराज़ से आने वाले हाजियों को कोई परेशानी न हो। एअर इंडिया ने इस बात को नज़र अंदाज कर अभी तक फ्लाइट का समय हज कमेटी ऑफ इंडिया को नहीं दिया है। दूसरी बात यह है कि एअर इंडिया के एक अधिकारी ने हज कमेटी ऑफ इंडिया को ईमेल कर यह बताया है कि मँगलोर एअरपोर्ट 235 सीटों के एअरक्राफ्ट की उड़ान के लिए असुरक्षित है जब कि हज 2012 में मँगलोर से 235 सीटों वाला एअरक्राफ्ट संचालित हुआ था। हज कमेटी के चेयरमैन और वाइस-चेयरमैन एवं मैं खुद चेयरमैन एअर चार्टर इस बात से बहुत दुखी हैं कि एअर इंडिया के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव फ्लाइट का कोई शेड्यूल नहीं दिया गया है और इस की वजह पूछे जाने पर कोई संतोषजनक जवाब वे नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। एअर इंडिया के इस रवैये को हज कमेटी ऑफ इंडिया के सारे मेम्बर्स ने गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बताते हुए कहा है कि एअर इंडिया

[श्री सालिम अन्सारी]

हाजियों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को नहीं समझ रही है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस मुद्दे को गंभीरता से लिया जाए और एअर इंडिया आवश्यक कदम उठाते हुए समस्या का तत्काल प्रभाव से समाधान करे या कोई दूसरा विकल्प तलाश किया जाए।

Demand to withdraw the circular issued by Air India stipulating new procedure for repatriation of dead bodies from foreign countries

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, a recent circular issued by Air India has stipulated new procedures for repatriation of bodies of persons dying in foreign countries. The circular, said to be based on a directive issued from the Airport Health Organisation and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, says that at least advance intimation of 48 hours should be given for the carriage of human remains or cremated human remains along with documents such as the cause of death and other certificates. While the need for providing proper certificates and documentation is justifiable, the insistence on giving prior notice of 48 hours to Air India for carrying of dead bodies has put unnecessary hardship on the Non-resident Indians, especially those in the Gulf countries where lakhs of Indians, including Keralites, are working.

About 8,000 Indians are dying in the Gulf countries every year. It is now possible to complete the formalities and get the dead bodies embalmed within six hours of death and hence repatriation within 24 hours is normally possible. Delay may occur only in the cases of suicides where post-mortem examination is required. The new circular has resulted in delay of many days in sending the bodies to India. This has added to the misery of the bereaved family members waiting anxiously to see the last remains of their beloveds. This is a very sensitive matter.

I urge the Government to withdraw the circular and help in the speedy repatriation of the dead bodies.

Demand to constitute a National Advisory Committee on effective implementation of Mid-day-Meal scheme in schools in the country

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the recommendations of the Committee on Empowerment of Women that per unit cost of mid day meal being served in schools is unrealistic and it should be fixed on a more realistic basis. The Parliamentary panel has also expressed an apprehension that if the unit cost of midday meal is not realistic, then more Bihar-like tragedies would occur.

The teachers' body says that students do not like the staple mid day meal. They are also saying that taking responsibility for ensuring the meal is taking a toll on their academic duties; and, at the same time, putting them at risk in case something goes wrong, as has happened recently in Bihar. This is creating a lot of tension among the teachers.

There is a need to appoint professional cooks to hand cooking of mid day meals for children with necessary calories; and in a transparent manner. This will ensure that academic faculty which is meant for teaching is not deployed for other duties.

Though the HRD Ministry had constituted various committees to check loopholes in the implementation of the scheme, I am sorry to say that they have not taken their job seriously.

Therefore, I suggest to the Government to constitute a National Advisory Committee with top experts on effective implementation of Mid day Meal Scheme in schools across the country to avoid Bihar-type incidents. Thank you.

Demand for strict implementation of the provisions of PNDT Act in the country

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): I would like to draw your attention to the non-implementation of the PNDT Act. I am deeply concerned that there seems to be a lack of priority in paying attention to the crime of sex determination tests and the subsequent continuing low sex ratio, the poor implementation of the PNDT Act in a situation where the child sex ratios are falling to alarming low levels. In many States there is a need for continuous, effective monitoring by the Ministry of Health to ensure that appropriate legal action is taken against violators of the law. The advertisement for promoting sex selection is being propagated regularly on the internet by the Google. I urge upon the Ministry of Health to take stern action against this blatant violation of law. The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee visits to the States have not taken place. In the end of November, NIMC was set up at the instance of the Supreme Court to enable the Union to know the realities at the district level. Over the last two years there have been many changes in the rules of the PNDT while there was relatively little action on the implementation.

Finally, I would like to bring to your attention the case of Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh over few months ago. The District Magistrate of Kushinagar, U.P. had sealed over 20 clinics. However, no cases have been filed.

[Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya]

I request the Government to get the details, and ensure that the cases are filed, and the House should intervene on these issues.

**Demand to implement the original plan of metro rail project
in three phases in Chennai**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Chennai Metro Rail Project was approved by the Government of Tamil Nadu in 2007 and the Government of India in 2009, with a detailed three-phased plan to cover the entire city. With the first phase nearing completion, trial runs are expected to begin some time soon.

The second and third phases of the project have been abandoned without an explanation. In their place, a Monorail project has been proposed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. With only a fraction of the capacity of the Metro Rail, the Monorail is inefficient in dealing with populous cities.

The original plan to build the Metro Rail in three phases was done after due consultation and modelled after the successful Delhi Metro Rail Project. The Chennai Metro Rail Project was designed to increase the share of public transport system from 7 per cent in 2008 to 46 per cent in 2026. In the process, it would have removed 13 lakh passengers from road by 2026. Every year, it is estimated to save around 100 deaths happening due to road accidents and 500 non-fatal accidents.

With over Rs. 10,000 crores worth of projects already in progress, the Tamil Nadu Government's decision to abandon phase-2 and phase-3 of the Chennai Metro Rail Project has caused confusion among Chennai citizens.

The Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for financing the mass transport projects. As the initial project plan was for a three-phase Metro Rail, the Government should not give up on the project mid-way. This would lead to wastage of resources and increase in project costs. I urge the Government to consider how the original plan can be implemented without many changes. Thank you.

**Demand to take steps to raise the rate of employment
for minorities in the country**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am raising a very important issue concerning the grave unemployment situation amongst the minorities in India. The National Sample Survey Office in its Report, No.552(66/10/7),

"Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Major Religious Groups In India", brought out grave unemployment rates amongst the minorities. In rural areas, during 2009-10, unemployment rate was the highest for the Christians for both males (3 per cent) and females (6 per cent). In urban areas, unemployment rate was the highest for Sikhs for both males (6 per cent) and females (8 per cent) which has also been acknowledged by the Union Minister in the Lok Sabha. Though the Government has taken some steps to address this situation through the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities by giving special consideration to minorities in recruitment, yet a lot need to be done as has been reflected in the report of the survey. The recruitment agencies, that is, the U.P.S.C., Cabinet Secretariat, Nationalized Banks, P.S.U.s, Corporations, etc., of the Government of India are not following the guidelines in letter and spirit while recruiting. There have been cases where in spite of vacancies, not even one candidate from minority community has been recruited. I request the Government to increase their participation by giving relaxations in age up to seven years over and above the maximum age of applying for a post and allowing them to appear in Civil Services Examination without any bar to upper limit of chances. I request the Hon. Prime Minister to intervene in this matter.

**Demand to make stoppage of Express trains at Kalubathan Station at
Nirsa in Dhanbad District of Jharkhand**

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Numerous problems are encountered by the people living in the cluster of hundreds of small and big villages in and around Kalubathan Railway Station located in the Eastern Railway Zone in the Nirsa Tehsil, District Dhanbad, Jharkhand. Being one of the busiest lines of Indian Railways, traffic on this line, both goods and passenger trains, is heavy. The long-standing demand of the people of the area for stoppage of express trains *viz.* Baidyanathdham-Hatia Intercity Express train No. 13319/13320, Coalfield-Dhanbad-Howrah Express train No. 13339/13340, and Hatia-Bhagalpur Vananchal Express Train No. 13404/13403 at Kalubathan Station by the members of general public has not been fulfilled by the Railways. The people of the area are aggrieved because a large number of them have either to go to Dhanbad or Asansol to earn their livelihood everyday and their long-standing demand for stoppage of the above trains failed to get attention of the Railways. The members of the general public of Kalubathan area claim that the hardship faced by them can only be ascertained by the fact that they have decided to start a long-drawn agitation to persuade the

[Shri Sanjiv Kumar]

Railways to fulfill their legitimate demands. To tide over the hardship of the people and to avoid any confrontation with the general public of the area, I request the Railways to make appropriate arrangement for stoppage of the above mentioned Express trains at Kalubathan Railway Station as early as possible.

**Demand to take steps for rehabilitation and welfare of migrant
and bonded labourers in the country**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): The practice of bonded labour is a violation of Article 21, 23, 24 of the Constitution and Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. Bonded labour is found in brick kilns, stone quarries, mining, agriculture, construction work, handloom industries, fire crackers manufacturing, bulb making, bangle industries, pulp extracting, carpet, *agarbati*, domestic help, charcoal making and wood cutting. The ILO estimates 21 million bonded labour world-wide. Out of this, 11.7 million are in South Asia and more than 8 million in India. Migrant labour is the new form of bonded labour. They are mainly from Odisha, Bihar, Bengal, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

In June, 2013, 273 Odisha labour from Chennai, 149 from Andhra Pradesh and 23 from Bihar, 273 from Sri Lanka and more than 400 from Central Africa were rescued. They have no right to move, no minimum wages and forced to work for more than 15 hours a day! They do not have BPL facility, no benefits for SC, ST, OBC, no Aadhar Card, no right to vote or go back to village. Sir, 10 lakh migrant labourers from Odisha are working in Gujarat in textile, diamond polishing and ship-breaking since 20 years without basic amenities, statutory dues and are treated as second-class citizens in Surat City.

I, therefore, suggest that all State Governments should take strong steps for implementation of statutory rights, better rehabilitation package for bonded labour, etc. I also demand: Amendment of Inter-State Migrant Labour Act, 1979, a Bipartite Agreement with all receiving migrant labour countries and lobby for strong ILO Convention on migrant labour in order to stop new form of bonded labour.

Thank you.

Demand to provide broad-gauge railway connectivity to Amreli in Gujarat

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): Sir, Amreli, in Gujarat, is a very important agro-economic hub of the Saurashtra region. Amreli is also a district. Despite that, Amreli has no broad-gauge railway connectivity. Due to the

lack of a broad-gauge railway connectivity, the economic growth of this area is not picking up.

Despite the constant following-up of progress by various public authorities with the Central Government, till date, there has been no visible action taken by the Central Government. The survey for gauge conversion of the Khijadiya-Amreli-Junagarh line has been completed, but the survey report has been unnecessarily pending with the Zonal Railways since long.

I would request the Central Government to immediately take all necessary steps to provide broad-gauge railway connectivity to Amreli.

Demand to formulate national economic policy to bridge the gap between the poor and the rich

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, India is a rich country of poor people. What a glaring contradiction! India is on the path of becoming a world economic power. However, it is grappling with poverty through alleviation of poverty programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and the Food Security Legislation. We can understand the gap between the poor and the rich as far as their incomes and its standards are concerned. No country in the world has been able to bridge the gap completely. But here in India the disparities between the rich and the poor are widening day-by-day. The poverty line is not easily coming down. We have billionaires on the one hand and millions of paupers on the other hand. We are having islands of prosperity in the sea of poverty.

Unfortunately, we are wrangling over the issue of declining poverty which is, in reality, rising. The *aam aadmi* is our focus, but he is caught in a perilous situation despite the efforts of the Government. Eradication of poverty and hunger is one of the Millennium Development Goals. India is committed to the Millennium Development Agenda. Moreover, India cannot ignore the Directive Principles of State Policy. The task of minimizing the inequalities and eliminating the disparities is our commitment. We are wedded to creating inclusiveness in all spheres of life – political, economic and socio-cultural.

I urge upon the Government to formulate such a national economic policy which would lead the nation to a just society.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at
eighteen minutes past one of the clock*

The House re-assembled after lunch at nineteen minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 27th of August, 2013, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
Consideration and passing of the following Bills:	
(a) The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013.	One Hour
(b) The Judicial Appointments Commission Bill, 2013.	Four Hours

The Committee has also decided that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha may be extended by five days and, accordingly, the House will sit from Monday, the 2nd September, 2013 to Friday, the 6th September, 2013, for transaction of Government Legislative Business. There will be no Question Hour on those days.

GOVERNMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013.

The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I beg to move:—

That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Constitution of India is a very carefully crafted document. It was crafted by men of vision, men of wisdom, men of enormous political experience. They had the advantage of not only political experience on the ground, but also the advantage of being represented, albeit in an inchoate fashion in representative Governments even when the British were ruling us. They also had some knowledge of other Constitutions like the Australian Constitution, the UK Convention on the basis of which Government functions, the US Constitution, the Canadian Constitution, the Irish Constitution, and they culled out provisions from these various Constitutions and in the context of our own ethos, developed a structure which has stood the test of time. The Constitution envisaged a very delicate balance between institutions which will take our democracy forward, Parliament, the Judiciary, the other Constitutional institutions like the CAG, the Election Commission, the Finance Commission, and it assigned Constitutional duties in various organs of the State. And if we have failed the Constitution, it is because men of lesser calibre worked the Constitution. I can say, with frankness, that the Constitution has not failed us; we might have failed the Constitution. We stand here today extremely concerned as to how our democracy is functioning; the delicate balance that was envisaged by the Constitutional makers has been somewhat disturbed. We are partly to blame for it because we have not perhaps fulfilled the dreams of our forefathers in discharging our functions in an exemplary fashion. Others too might have also failed in their duties. When we don't perform our functions, a kind of vacuum is created and another Constitutional authority decides to step in and direct us to perform functions which are essentially within our domain and this has created a situation where we are living in an environment of total mistrust. The political class is looked upon as a class of criminals. We don't completely trust institutional authorities. Others don't trust us and in this environment the nation has suffered. And, I dare say that where we stand today is on account of the fact that this delicate balance that has been structured has been, in a sense, disturbed. And, the present issue before this House is really symptomatic of that 'disturbed balance.'

Sir, we all know that the right to vote is not a civil right; it is a statutory right. Article 326 of the Constitution enunciates that elections will be based on adult suffrage as long as you are a citizen of India, as long as you are 18 years of age -- it was the result of the Sixty-First Constitutional Amendment in 1989 when Rajivji reduced the age of voting to 18 years. And, if you are not subject to

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

any other disqualification under any other law or under the Constitution, you are entitled to vote. The entitlement to vote, as I said, is a statutory right. And, therefore, it is enunciated in Section 62(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Section 62(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, stipulates that no person shall vote at any election if he is confined in a prison, whether under a sentence of imprisonment or transportation or otherwise, or is in the lawful custody of police. In other words, if a person is in the lawful custody of police - he may not be an accused in a case or he may not have suffered a conviction, but if he is otherwise in lawful custody -- he is not entitled to vote. There is, of course, a proviso which says, "Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to a person subjected to preventive detention under any law for the time being in force." Now, I can be in a lawful custody of police. Somebody can take me for questioning. Somebody can arrest me and say, 'we want to interrogate you.' I am in lawful custody. I will, in those circumstances, lose my right to vote. Fair enough. Nobody has disputed the logic behind Section 62(5). But, my right to vote, as I said, is a statutory right. It can be taken away. But, there is another right that I have. It is also a statutory right and that is the right to be on the electoral roll on the basis of which I can file my nomination papers and the conditions under which I can be on the electoral roll has set out in the Representation of the People Act, 1950. It is Part III of that Act which talks of electoral rolls for Assembly Constituencies and Section 13D talks of electoral rolls for Parliamentary Constituencies. Now, as long as I am a citizen of India, as long as I am not of unsound mind so declared by a court of competent jurisdiction and as long as I am not, for the time being, disqualified from voting under the provisions of any law relating to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections, I am entitled to contest.

So, I can vote if I am a citizen of India, I am a resident of a particular Assembly Constituency, I am not of unsound mind and I am not disqualified under the provisions of the law relating to corrupt practices, which are set out in Section 123 of the Representation of the People Act. Bribery is a corrupt practice; spending beyond the limits fixed by the Election Commission is a corrupt practice; inveigling a voter, persuading a voter, on the basis of a bribe to withdraw or not to vote is a corrupt practice; seeking votes on religious grounds is a corrupt practice. So, these are all corrupt practices. So, if I am guilty of a corrupt practice, I can't vote.

When I am convicted through a process of an election petition in the High Court, once I am held to be guilty of a corrupt practice, or 'other offences in connection with elections', I can't vote. Now, what are those 'other offences in connection with elections'? If I go and get my name registered in two constituencies, I am not entitled to vote. If I vote more than once in a constituency, I am not entitled to vote; my name would be removed from the electoral register itself. Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 talks of 'disqualification on conviction of certain offences'. Now, there are several offences set out in Section 8. For example, there is Section 11 of the Customs Act, the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act and so on. Then, Section 8(2) talks about contravention of any law providing for prevention of hoarding and profiteering; Section 8(3) provides for some other offences. So, if I am convicted under these offences, then, my name would be removed from the electoral register. But if I am not convicted, then, my name would remain on the electoral register and I would continue to be an elector. So, I would have the right to vote unless I am disqualified. I would continue to be on the electoral register unless I am disqualified. There are two separate Sections which deal with it; the right to vote is dealt with in Section 62(5); the right to not to be included in the electoral register is dealt with in the 1950 Act, as I have already indicated to you; Section 16 talks about 'disqualifications for registration in an electoral roll'.

I have set out for the distinguished Members of this House the broad parameters of the dispute that was brought before the High Court of Patna. I am surprised, and this is where I express a great fear, because there was no issue pending before the court; a general petition in the nature of a Public Interest Litigation, a *certiorari*, was filed in the High Court saying that the person who is not entitled to vote is also not entitled to be an elector. That came up by way of a public interest litigation. Now, as I said to you, there is a general perception that all of us sitting here are, in one way or the other, criminals, and so the courts are extremely enthusiastic nowadays to prove us to be so even though we are not and, in that sense, the courts, and in this case, a Bench of the High Court of Patna, presided over by the Chief Justice, talked about the...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Minister, I am sorry. You know I normally do not interrupt, but you said that the courts are keen to prove that we are all criminals.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I said that courts are 'enthusiastic'; I didn't say 'keen'.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Being the Law Minister and being a senior political figure, I think, that statement needs to be a little..

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no; I am reading out to you the Press reports that the atmosphere in Bihar has been criminalized. The Press emphasizes that this has been done by politicians.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): गलत क्या कह रहे हैं? कुछ गलत नहीं कह रहे, बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am only saying... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We will not be able to deal with the situation unless we recognize the problem that we are facing. *...(Interruptions)...* I have the greatest respect for the courts.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It goes to the extent of saying that even if the judiciary makes a reckless comment, we must maintain restraint. That is what the nation expects from us.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Absolutely. We are maintaining it, which is why we have the greatest dignity for the court. I think that is why, in this House, we never make any adverse remarks about any particular judge or any court, and we should never. And we should never do it because we maintain a sense of dignity and discipline. So, the entire issue before the court is about criminals in politics. The law and the Constitution do not encourage a politician with criminal antecedents, though, to a certain extent, they may suffer the situation. Of course, everyone is innocent until proved guilty. The court is not trying a trial, not deciding any particular election dispute. This is for other forums. This case is about who may have the right to stand for election to file a nomination and run for office and who may not. This goes on, and what is interesting is that the court says that it has not been properly assisted. It says, "Counsels for parties were heard. None of them submitted any in-depth analysis of how the law lies in dealing with subject matter of debate before the court. Those appearing for the Union of India or State of Bihar or Election Commission did not come out with any serious argument." So, there was no real assistance to the court. It was in the nature of a Public Interest Litigation. They further say, "The State of Bihar even shirked providing all the

details of information which is readily available with the State's Home Department." So, some castigation. Then, the court says that under Section 33(A) of the Right to Information Act, politicians are supposed to disclose their criminal background if at all they are charged with any office, if at all they have been convicted. Therefore, the movement of the law is towards ensuring that not a single criminal is entitled to be either on the electoral roll or to vote. I will cut the story short. Ultimately, the court says the following: "The Court has no hesitation in interpreting the Constitution and the laws framed under it read together that persons in the lawful custody of the police also will not be voters, in which case they will neither be electors." So, the court has now come to the conclusion; if you are not a voter, you also cannot be an elector. As I have already indicated to you, these are two separate statutory rights. The right to vote is subject to limitations under Section 62(5) of 1951 Act; the right to be on the electoral roll is also subject to limitations under Section 16 of the 1950 Act. Under the 1950 Act, your name can only be removed from the electoral register if you are convicted of an offence either under Section 123 of the Representation of the People Act or other offences under the Representation of the People Act, namely, Sections 8(1), 8(2) and 8(3). If you are not convicted, you are entitled to be on the electoral roll, and if you are entitled to be on the electoral roll, you can file your nomination paper notwithstanding the fact that you are in lawful custody of the police. Because being in the lawful custody of the police does not mean that you are convicted of an offence, does not mean that you are a criminal, does not mean that you are subject to any disqualification under Section 16 of the 1950 Act. It is clearly erroneous, with great respect to the court. We are all fallible; we commit mistakes. Judges also can commit mistakes. This is no disrespect to judges, but what it does is, it creates an environment in which if we seek to amend the law and sets the law right, it seems as if we are protecting ourselves. And that is what I was talking about. It is creation of a negative environment in the country where we are all perceived to be at fault even though the law is clear on the issue. Which is why I said, I mean no disrespect to the court, but when judgments of this nature affect the polity of the country, then, I think, just as we are exceptionally careful when we debate issues like this in this House even about the judiciary, the judiciary too must be exceptionally careful when this impacts the entire polity of the country. And it is that care and sense of balance which has brought us here over 60 years of independence, where democracy is strong,

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

democracy is thriving, and somewhere, I think that that environment is also affecting the future of our country.

This is not just true of courts, it is not just true of politicians, it is not just true of the political class, it is true of other institutions as well which I have seen in the recent past. So, it is in this sense that we thought that it is time for us to set it right. Therefore, we decided to bring an amendment. We had an all-party meeting on this. There was unanimity that this is something that needs to be set right. Therefore, there are two amendments that we have moved. What we are doing is we are adding a proviso to Section 62(5). I have already read Section 62(5) and the proviso is, 'provided further that by reason of prohibition to vote under this sub-section, a person whose name has been entered in the electoral roll shall not cease to be an elector'. So, even though I may not be entitled to vote under Section 62(5), I do not cease to be an elector, which means, I can still file my nomination paper. You know very well that there are several instances where several political parties put up candidates who may be in prison but who are not convicted and undergoing trial because the rule of law in any progressive democracy is that you are innocent till you are proved guilty. Unless you are subjected to disqualification under Section 60, because you are convicted, you are still entitled to be on the electoral roll and entitled to file your nomination papers. Therefore, several political parties have actually had candidates who had been in jail but who had actually filed their nomination paper and have got elected while being in jail. Whether it is a healthy trend or not is another issue. I think this House too needs to introspect where I think that a message must go from this House that just as you are keen to reform the system, we too are keen to reform the system. But unfortunately, we have also failed in our duty. We have also not been able to send that positive message to the nation that we also are trying to set our house in order. We are hoping that other institutions also set their houses in order. We are hoping that the judiciary regulates itself. Yesterday there was a debate here and a distinguished Member, I think, Mr. Pyarimohan Mohapatra, who mentioned that Transparency International has said that there is 36 per cent corruption in judiciary. I do not agree with that. But, I am saying that is the kind of negativity. So, if there is some fault somewhere in some other institution, they need to correct themselves. The media needs to correct itself. We need to correct ourselves because if we continue with this environment of negativity, what we will

do is that we will damage the future of our country and damage the hope that our children have in the future of our country. The second amendment that I have brought is only in Section 7 where in sub-section (b) of the Representation of People Act we said, and I will read Section 17, that a person shall only be denied his right to vote by virtue of Section 62(5) and no other ground. So, we make sure that the amendment is watertight. I, therefore, with these words, commend this legislation and this amendment to the distinguished Members of this House.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy. You have ten minutes because BAC has allotted only one hour.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार): महोदय, उसको संक्षिप्त कर लेंगे। महोदय, मंत्री जी ने बड़े विस्तार से बताया है कि यदि आप किसी तरह से कस्टडी में चले जाएं या आपकी गिरफ्तारी हो जाए, तो आप उस परिस्थिति में चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते हैं, क्योंकि you cease to be a voter and hence you cannot be an elector. He has explained it in detail and I do not think I will ponder on that. It means that the provision which was thought by the court was that in any case if I get arrested, at the end of the day, the fact remains that law and order is a State Subject. As long as it is a State subject, there could be political vendetta and the person can be arrested at any given point of time and he ceases to be a voter and also ceases to be an elector. That certainly would create a lot of problems. The whole process would be vitiated because in the political process we go for *dharnas*, we go for *pradarshans*, etc. and there could be a warrant for a certain act which may not be aware of or at time may be aware of it, but this could prelude many people who may actually want to contest election. But, today, when we discuss on this, मैं अलग से थोड़ा और विस्तार से कहना चाहूंगा। मुझे इस बात की चिन्ता है कि आखिर उच्चतम न्यायालय ने एक हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय को क्यों स्वीकार कर लिया? अगर 2003 में यह तय हुआ था कि हाई कोर्ट ने कहा था कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति, जिसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया हो, वह चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता है, तो आज की स्थिति में उच्चतम न्यायालय आखिर इस मानसिकता पर क्यों पहुँचा कि उसने अपने माइंड को अप्लाई करने का भी प्रयास नहीं किया और सोच लिया कि यह सही है। आज इस देश में नेताओं के प्रति जो छवि बनी हुई है, जिसकी आप चर्चा कर रहे थे, उस छवि से प्रभावित होकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि अगर इस तरह से आपका नाम आता है और आप गिरफ्तार हो जाते हैं, तो आप चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते हैं। इससे एक बड़ा सवाल यह उठता है कि क्या इस देश में लोगों का पोलिटिकल क्लास पर आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता विश्वास उठता जा रहा है? देश में कहीं न कहीं यह मानसिकता है। हम

[श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी]

देश में कई बार यह आंदोलन देखते हैं कि जिसमें नेताओं के खिलाफ, इस पूरी वर्तमान व्यवस्था के खिलाफ एक बड़ा आक्रोश दिख रहा है। इसके कारण अभी हाल-फिलहाल एक सर्वेक्षण हुआ है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि अगर देश में 4,807 विधायक हैं, सांसद हैं, पार्षद हैं, तो इनमें से लगभग 30 फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके खिलाफ आपराधिक मामले हैं और 15 फीसदी ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके खिलाफ अधिक आपराधिक मामले हैं। ये सभी चीजें प्रकाशित होती हैं, सरकार और सभी लोगों के सामने यह विषय आता है और तब गोपाल यह विषय उठता है कि आखिर लोगों के बीच में नेताओं के प्रति, राजनीति के प्रति इस प्रकार का आक्रोश क्यों है?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): If you want to justify, you can justify.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...मैं तो कह ही रहा हूँ कि उस प्रकार से ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Naik, it is a very serious matter. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shantaram, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I am just raising a question that this is a perception. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you worry? Please sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: No; no. I am not saying that. Where did I say that the Judge is right. ...(Interruptions)... मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि इस देश में राजनेताओं के प्रति लोगों की आस्था कम हो रही है। शायद इस सदन में यह वक्त आ गया है कि हम इस विषय पर भी चर्चा करें कि लोगों की हमारे प्रति ऐसी मानसिकता क्यों हो रही है, उच्चतम न्यायालय को इस प्रकार की टिप्पणी देने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ रही है और क्या हम अपनी भूमिका में फेल हो रहे हैं, जिसके कारण संभावित तौर पर एक ऐसा वातावरण बन रहा है? महोदय, सवाल यह है। इसके कारण आज हम इस सदन में एक विधेयक लेकर आते हैं, जिसमें आप संशोधन करते हैं, क्योंकि वह एक सीमा से बिल्कुल बाहर है, जिसका संशोधन आवश्यक है और वह न तो सामयिक है और न ही उसमें कोई दम है।

महोदय, जिस राजनीति के बारे में हम चर्चा करते हैं, उसी से जुड़ा प्रश्न है कि आखिर इस देश में लोग राजनीति में कैसे आए? इस देश में शुरुआती तौर में वे लोग

राजनीति में आए जो स्वतंत्रता संग्राम से जुड़े हुए थे, उनकी राजनीति में काफी भूमिका रही है और उनकी छवि अभी तक बनी हुई है। इसके बाद राजनीति में वैसे लोग आए, जो किसी मूवमेंट से जुड़े हुए थे। वे चाहे छात्र मूवमेंट से जुड़े हों, चाहे सन् 77 के मूवमेंट से जुड़े हों या पहले के आंदोलन से जुड़े हों, वे जो लोग राजनीति में आए, वे लोग भी अच्छे हैं। उसके बाद इस देश में ऐसे लोग भी आए, जो पोलिटिकल पार्टी से थे। वे चाहे छात्र राजनीति से निकलकर आए हों, चाहे राजनीतिक पार्टी से जुड़े हुए हों, उनकी अपनी एक आइडोलॉजी हो, उनके साथ चलकर आए हों, वैसे लोगों का भी इस देश की राजनीति में योगदान है। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इनके अतिरिक्त परिवार से भी लोग आते हैं। ऐसे लोग, जो एक परिवार में जुड़े हों, एक परिवार के बच्चे हों, वे भी राजनीति में आते हैं। मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि इस देश में जो राजनीतिक परिवार के बच्चे हैं, वे बहुतों से ज्यादा संयमित हैं। उन्होंने काफी कुछ देखा है, इसलिए राजनीति में आने का उनका अधिकार है, मैं इससे सहमत हूँ। क्योंकि डॉक्टर का बेटा डॉक्टर बन सकता है, इंजीनियर का बेटा इंजीनियर बन सकता है, वकील का बेटा वकील बन सकता है, तब नेता का बेटा भी नेता बन सकता है। इसमें किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए और मेरा ऐसा मानना है कि वह भी एक ठीक परिस्थिति है।

इस देश में बहुत सारे ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो सेलेब्रिटी हैं। वे चाहे फिल्मों में हों, कला में हों, स्पोर्ट्स में हों, वे राजनीति में आते हैं, उनका भी अपना एक योगदान होता है और उनको भी नकारा नहीं जा सकता है।

महोदय, इस देश में बहुत सारे लोग को-ऑप्टिड होते हैं, जो कहीं किसी सेवा में हों, कहीं और काम करते हों, लेकिन वे राजनीति में आते हैं, इसलिए उनकी भी सेवा है। लेकिन मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या इस तरह के लोग, जो राजनीति में आते हैं, वे पर्याप्त हैं या नहीं है? यह भी एक बड़ा सवाल है कि देश में राजनेताओं की जो आवश्यकता है, क्या इन तमाम श्रेणियों से राजनीति में आने वाले लोग उस राजनीति में प्रवेश कर पाते हैं या नहीं कर पाते हैं? इसके बाद भी एक ऐसा बड़ा तबका राजनीति में आता है, जिसको शायद इस देश की राजनीति में आने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हम लोगों ने जो व्यवस्था कायम की है, उस व्यवस्था के तहत आज इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनको अपने आपको राजनीति से जोड़कर पद, कुर्सी और पैसे पर हावी करने का सबसे सरल तरीका राजनीति लगता है। उनके लिए राजनीति भी एक रास्ता बन गई है, जिसके कारण देश में एक ऐसा माहौल बनता जा रहा है, जो ठीक नहीं है। इनकी संख्या अधिक हो गई है, जिसके कारण हम सभी लोगों के बारे में लोगों की ऐसी मानसिकता बनने लगी है कि जो इस देश में राजनीति में है, वह अपराधी है, उसकी छवि कम है, वह कुछ नहीं समझता है। क्योंकि ऐसे लोगों की राजनीति में आने की गुंजाइश बढ़ गई है, इसके कारण हम सभी लोग अपमानित हैं। महोदय, हम लोगों ने अपना संविधान अपनाया है। 1935 का जो ब्रिटिश ऐक्ट था, उसके तहत हमने 1950 में अपने संविधान को अपनाया है। इस पर फाउंडिंग फादर्स ने बहस की और यह 1950 में अस्तित्व में आया।

[श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी]

हम लोगों ने अपने यहाँ वेस्टमिंस्टर पार्लियामेंटरी फॉर्म ऑफ गवर्नमेंट को अपनाया है। इसमें हमने मेजोरिटेरियन गवर्नमेंट का सिस्टम बनाया है कि जो बहुमत से जीत कर आएगा, उसकी सरकार बनेगी। हम लोगों ने इसको स्वीकार किया है, लेकिन सम्भवतः इस देश को चलाने के लिए पिछले 65 वर्षों में हम लोगों ने अपने संविधान को, जो हमारे लिए सबसे मौलिक है, जिसके कारण इस देश का कोई व्यक्ति बाहर से चल कर मेरी कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठ सकता है, मैं किसी अधिकारी की कुर्सी पर नहीं बैठ सकता हूँ, मैं किसी की दुकान पर जाकर नहीं बैठ सकता हूँ, उस पर कब्जा नहीं कर सकता हूँ, यह संविधान से आता है। महोदय, हम लोग जिस संविधान को सैक्रोसैंक्ट कहते हैं, उसको हम लोग बैठ कर, इस सदन में और उस सदन में, अभी तक लगभग 117 बार संशोधित करने का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं और दरअसल 60 वर्षों में अपने आप देश चलाने के लिए हम लोगों ने इस संविधान को 95 बार संशोधित कर दिया है, ताकि यह देश बढ़िया चले। लेकिन फिर भी यह संविधान सैक्रोसैंक्ट है, इसके बारे में कोई चर्चा करना उचित नहीं होगा, *because it is a functional democracy. But I feel that* कहीं-न-कहीं इस देश के लोगों को ऐसा लगने लगा है कि हम नेताओं ने, *we have created a back-to-back arrangement for ourselves and that possibly is irking the society.*

महोदय, अब मैं नेताओं के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, आप यहाँ कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए हैं, आप थोड़े विश्राम की स्थिति में हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I am attentive. You are talking about politicians. I can say that that sentence is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You are fully attentive.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not only attentive, but I was worried about hearing his comments about politicians.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, मैं यह कह रहा था कि दुनिया में ऐसा कौन सा लोकतंत्र होगा, जिस देश के प्रधान मंत्री को भी अगर चुनाव लड़ना हो, हमारे सदन में चेयर पर बैठे हुए महोदय, आपको चुनाव लड़ना हो, हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता माननीय अरुण जेटली जी को चुनाव लड़ना हो, सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी को लड़ना हो, जया जी को लड़ना हो, तो सबसे पहले हमें एफिडेविट देना पड़ता है कि हम चोर नहीं हैं, बेईमान नहीं हैं, लुटेरे नहीं हैं, हमारी सम्पत्ति यह है। दुनिया के किस लोकतंत्र में ऐसा है? लेकिन ऐसा कानून बनाया गया है कि जिन लोगों को देश चलाना है, सबसे पहले उन्हें यहाँ आने से पहले सर्टिफिकेट देना पड़ता है कि हम इस देश में सबसे अच्छे हैं, लायक हैं, बेईमान नहीं हैं, लुटेरे नहीं हैं, लेकिन हमने इसे अपनाया है। यह स्वाभाविक तौर से है और हम इसे नहीं नकारेंगे।

महोदय, हम लोगों ने इस देश में एक कानून बनाया है। स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी जी उस समय 401 सीटों के साथ जीत कर आए, तब यह देखा गया कि इस देश में जो देश चलाने वाले हैं, उन पर भरोसा नहीं किया जाता है। इसीलिए हम लोगों ने कानून बनाया और हम एंटी-डिफेक्शन कानून लाए, क्योंकि जिन लोगों को देश चलाना है, उन पर हम लोगों का भरोसा नहीं बना। इसलिए 1985 में हम यह कानून लेकर आए कि अगर एक-तिहाई से कम होगा, तो वह डिस्क्वालिफाई होगा। वह इतना पर्याप्त नहीं था। उतने में यह देखा गया कि उतने में लोग निकल कर भाग जाते हैं। जिन लोगों को देश चलाना है, वे भी तैयार रहते हैं कि कहीं और कुछ बेहतर मिल जाए, तो हम निकल जाएँ। जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो 2003 में हमने कहा कि एक-तिहाई के भागने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उसको बदल कर आप दो-तिहाई कीजिए, ताकि कम-से-कम लोग भाग सकें। हम लोगों के ऊपर देश चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है, हम लोगों ने अपने लिए कानून बनाया, क्योंकि हमें बगल में बैठे हुए हमारे वी.पी. सिंह जी और तरुण विजय जी पर विश्वास नहीं था, ताकि हम अपने मित्रों को नियंत्रित रखें, इसलिए हमने अपने सदन में यह कानून बनाया कि हमारे मित्र भाग कर न जाएँ, लेकिन उसमें एक व्यवस्था की कि अगर सब लोग भाग कर चले जाएँ, तो वह वैधानिक है और कुछ लोग भाग कर जाएँ, तो वह वैधानिक नहीं है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई, लेकिन हम लोगों ने इसे बनाया।

महोदय, दुनिया के किस लोकतंत्र में ऐसा होगा कि राज्य सभा में मैं चुनाव लड़ने आता हूँ और मैं जब चुनाव लड़ने जाऊँगा, तो विधायकों को यह अनिवार्य है कि वे अपना वोट दिखा कर जाएँ, जब मुझे उनका वोट लेना है, तो उनको दिखाना पड़ेगा। अगर वे वोट दिखा कर नहीं जाएँगे, तो उनकी सदस्यता समाप्त हो जाएगी। हमारा कामयाब लोकतंत्र है, अपने विधायकों पर, अपने सांसदों पर इतना भरोसा है कि हर चीज का हमने कानून बनाया कि कहीं वह अपने नियम से बाहर न चला जाए।

महोदय, व्हिप की परम्परा दुनिया में है, मैं उस पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहूँगा, लेकिन हमने व्हिप भी इसलिए बनाया कि हमें भरोसा नहीं था। अगर व्हिप न हो, तो शायद हो सकता है कि कहीं-न-कहीं ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only two more minutes are left. It is a warning bell. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): This is to tell him that you are listening to him attentively. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: महोदय, दुनिया का ऐसा कौन सा लोकतंत्र होगा? अभी उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव हुआ, पंजाब का चुनाव हुआ। चुनाव के पहले चुनाव आयोग कहता है कि हमने 100 करोड़ रुपए जब्त किए। आखिर यह कौन सा व्यापार है? एक विधायक, एक सांसद को चुनाव लड़ने के लिए एक करोड़, दो करोड़, पाँच करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने पड़ते

[श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी]

हैं, एक वार्ड काउंसलर को चुनाव लड़ने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। महोदय, आखिर यह चुनाव लड़ना किस प्रकार का काम है, यह ऐसा कौन सा व्यवसाय है, जिसमें हमें इतना पैसा खर्च करना पड़ रहा है?

महोदय, दुनिया के लोग यह सब देख रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश का एक राज्य है, जो हमारे प्रदेश से बंट करके अलग हुआ है। उस राज्य का एक व्यक्ति है, जो निर्दलीय विधायक है। भारत के एक-एक राजनेता और एक-एक व्यक्ति को यह सुनना होगा। एक व्यक्ति जो निर्दलीय विधायक है, जिसकी कोई राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं है, जिसका कोई पॉलिटिकल मेनिफेस्टो नहीं है, जिसके साथ कोई संख्या नहीं है, वह व्यक्ति दो वर्षों तक उस राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री रहता है और राज्य करता है। महोदय, उसके बाद वह व्यक्ति जेल चला जाता है, तीन साल जेल में रहता है और तीन साल के बाद फिर से वह व्यक्ति जेल के भीतर से चुनाव लड़ कर हमारी और आपकी सरकार का समर्थन करता है, लेकिन हमारा लोकतन्त्र कामयाब है। एक राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री ऐसे हैं, जो जेल चले जाते हैं और क्षमा कीजिए, अपनी पत्नी को मुख्य मंत्री की कुर्सी पर बैठा देते हैं, लेकिन महोदय, हमारा लोकतन्त्र कामयाब है।

अब एक बड़ा सवाल खड़ा हो रहा है कि कब तक इस देश के लोगों को यह स्वीकार होगा, फिर कानून में चाहे हम जितने भी संशोधन क्यों न करते रहें? महोदय, अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give you more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a good speech, I agree. That is why, I am trying to help him. We have a total of one hour. Keep that in mind and try to be brief.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I would take just two minutes more and wind it up. I have too many things in mind, but I would just take two minutes more.

महोदय, मेरी अंतिम बात है और मेरा एक ही प्रस्ताव है। आज आप किसी भी टीवी चैनल पर चले जाएं, हर टेलिविज़न चैनल पर उनका व्यक्ति बैठा हुआ है। देश के हर आदमी के मन में, चाहे लोग जन्त-मन्तर पर जुटे हों अथवा रामलीला ग्राउन्ड में जुटे हों, देश के नेताओं के प्रति एक ऐसा माहौल बन गया है, लोग चाहते हैं कि अच्छे लोग राजनीति में आएँ। अच्छे लोग राजनीति में क्यों नहीं आ रहे? मैरिट की चर्चा हर शाम टाइम्स नाउ या फलाना-फलाना चैनल पर होती है कि अच्छे लोगों को राजनीति में आना चाहिए। आखिर ऐसा क्यों नहीं हो रहा? इसका कारण यह है कि जिस संवैधानिक व्यवस्था को हमने अपनाया है, महोदय, हालांकि हमने इसमें बहुत कामयाबी हासिल की है, लेकिन इसमें जिन चीज़ों को प्रमुखता दी गई है, उसे मैं एक उदाहरण देकर समझाना चाहूँगा। महोदय, अगर

आपको हमारे यहां बिहार से चुनाव लड़ना हो, तो मैं आपकी अच्छी मैरिट और अच्छी अंग्रेजी को नहीं देखूंगा, सबसे पहले मैं देखूंगा कि आपकी जाति क्या है, फिर उसके बाद देखूंगा कि आपका वर्ग क्या है, वर्ग के बाद मैं देखूंगा कि आपका धर्म क्या है। धर्म के बाद मैं देखूंगा कि आप किस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, क्योंकि अगर मैं छपरा से आता हूं तो मैं दरभंगा से चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता, क्योंकि वहां मैथिली बोली जाती है और दरभंगा का व्यक्ति छपरा से चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता। इसके बाद आपको कैंडिडेट बनाने के लिए मैं देखूंगा कि आपके पास धन कितना है। उसके बाद मैं देखूंगा कि आपके पास ताकत कितनी है, बिहार जैसे प्रान्त में पहले यही हुआ करता था। अगर आप इन सब चीजों को फुलफिल करेंगे, महोदय, तब मैं आपको चुनाव का टिकट दूंगा। यदि आप जीत गए, उसके बाद अगर आप मैरिटोरियस हैं, तो वह इन्सिडेंटल है, वह आपकी मैरिट के कारण नहीं है। इस तरह अगर आप इस देश में बाकी क्वालिफिकेशंस को पूरा करेंगे, तभी इस देश की राजनीति में आ सकते हैं।

महोदय, हम लोगों ने 60 वर्षों से इस देश को चलाया है, आगे भी चलाएंगे, लेकिन हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल खड़ा हो रहा है। यहां हमारे सभी साथी बैठे हुए हैं, लोक सभा में हमारे और भी मित्र हैं, देश में जिस व्यक्ति का काम था कानून बनाना, महोदय, वह तो सड़क बनवा रहा है, चापाकल गढ़वा रहा है, बिजली लगवा रहा है और जिसका काम था बिजली लगवाना, चापाकल गढ़वाना, वह ऑफिसर्स गैलरी में बैठ करके राज्य कर रहा है। यह हम लोगों ने ही स्वीकार किया है। महोदय, यह हमारा लोकतन्त्र है।

महोदय, मेरा ऐसा मानना है और it is a very harsh statement, यह देश 100 करोड़ या 120 करोड़ लोगों के लिए नहीं चल रहा है, यह देश 100 करोड़ में से मात्र 20 करोड़, 30 करोड़ लोगों के लिए चल रहा है। Out of the 1,200 million people, this country is being run just for 100 million people. Madam may disagree, I would say 150 million people; Jayaji may disagree, I would say 200 million people, but this country is being run only for 200 million people, plus or minus some more. This country is not being run for the majority of the people which we have. It is high time that we address these issues in our system, issues on democracy, and see whether this democracy is functional. We are for democracy, Sir. But if we are not going to see whether this democracy, in 55-60 years, has delivered or not, if we are not going to address this situation, this country is going to head for very harsh times, very difficult times. This is the time for it. Sir, what is the Supreme Court doing? When it comes to acid being sold in the market and used to attack women, the Supreme Court and the High Court gets into it. When admissions are to take place and we are not able to handle it, the executives can't handle it, the hon. Court gets into it. When it is the issue of red lights on cars, it is the Court which decides. When it comes to mining, it is the Court which decides. When it comes

[श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी]

3.00 P.M.

to rallies and posters and music being played after 10 o'clock, it is the Court which decides. When we talk about death because of cold waves, it is the Court which decides. When you talk about CRZ and environment, it is the Court which decides. Sir, we have come to a situation where there is complete political redundancy and in such a situation, if we do not get up and decide how to run this country, necessarily courts, would interpret the situation like this. The situation is very critical for the country, Sir.

We need to address it collectively across the political line to save the entity of political class, and to save this country we need to address this issue more minutely.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I support this Amendment brought by hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has very clearly stated about the requirement for which he has brought the Amendment. As he has already stated, one person, who is or has already registered his name as an elector, has every right to vote, and also has every right to contest in an election. That is why he has brought this Amendment. Now, the hon. Member was telling about the impression of people which has been created, and for which the hon. court has given judgment. But we must also realize, as he has also said, that we are not doing our duty. For example, say, bureaucrats are not doing their duty, and, with due apology, sometimes also hon. courts are giving very good judgments, but, on the other side, crores of cases are pending in SDGM courts, District Courts, High Courts, and the Supreme Court. Why? It is the duty of the court to give judgment in right time without giving further dates to give justice to general masses and to people of rural areas. As we are also not able to do our duty, sometimes, while giving good judgment on some public litigation petition, courts are not doing their duty to give judgment to people at the down level to give them relief. We have to judge the things also. I don't say that everybody is good or everybody is wrong. But there are cases of workers, farmers, peasants, poor landless which are pending for 20 years. Why? Who will give the answer for that? We should prepare ourselves to do our duty. Coming back to the point mentioned by the hon. Member. Ours is the largest democracy with 66 years of functioning. Workers and

peasants are doing their work; defence people are fighting and are doing their work; bureaucrats are doing their work. Our courts are also doing their duty, no doubt about it. They have a contribution. But we must also not forget that in spite of some allegation against some leaders and some parties, the politicians and political parties of this country in sixty-six years have also contributed a lot and their best to maintain the democracy. We always mention the negative points, not the positive points. That means, the politicians have not contributed anything. I do not disagree that political parties do not commit a mistake. There are scandals; there are bad leaders or criminals inside the political parties. But all leaders are not bad; all leaders are not criminals. Twenty-five years back, this was not there. The moment, we, the political parties, decide that we want a leader who can win, he may be a leader, he may be a film actor or actress, he may be a businessman, it is not the criterion. But we are thinking about a person who can win. The moment we forget the criteria, except one criterion, that is, the person who can win, we are committing mistake. Earlier, politicians used to take the help of a person with money power who could finance them, or, a person with muscle power. On the one side, there was money power, and, on the other, there was muscle power, and only politicians were in politics as MPs, Ministers and MLAs. Then, the time came when the persons with money power and muscle power thought that if by taking their assistance, Mr. X. Y. Z. could become a leader and the Chief Minister of a State, why couldn't they? That idea came in the mind of these persons with muscle power and money power and within twenty five years, these persons entered into politics and became MLAs, MPs and Ministers. They said that if they could create a party which could come to power and they could make a leader, then they themselves also could become leaders. So, that is the origin how these people entered into politics. There is no check, as brother, Mr. Rudy, was telling here, but the point is that when we say as to where it can be screened, it can be screened only at the party level. We must stick to the criteria when we select the candidates. I do not support, and our Congress Party also does not support, that criminals should come into politics. We do not support criminalisation of politics. We also do not support the idea that the persons, who want to expand their business empires, should come into politics. But, at the same time, we cannot deprive others from joining politics. So, the question comes that while we are bringing about this amendment, let us not give an impression that all political parties are corrupt, all political leaders are corrupt and everything we are doing is

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

a corrupt activity, and we ourselves say that just to get some highlights. The point is that we should also admit our mistakes and try to take corrective measures. This is the time that while amending the Bill, as political leaders, let us take the oath that we will not give ticket to any criminal or any corrupt person in our party for contesting the elections. That is the way to control this corruption and criminal elements in politics. If we will ourselves say that whether a person is corrupt or criminal, we want a person who can win elections, then ultimately, what is happening presently will continue to happen. You may amend any Act, the court may give any judgment, but things will not change.

Sir, if you look at the bureaucrats in the country, I can say strongly that a certain percentage of the bureaucrats, against whom the vigilance and corruption cases are pending, are also in position doing their government work. High-level bureaucrats are also there. Even though cases are there pending against them, they are not suspended and do not leave their jobs. There are many business persons also against whom cases are going on. But, the point is that just because we are politicians and because sometimes we wield our power, that also comes for the discussion. ...(Time bell rings)... Sir, I would like to say that sometimes, we even take the help of *babas*, *gurus* and many other people to win elections and get the support of the masses. ...(Time bell rings)... Of course, you might have seen in the newspapers as to what *babas* are doing. *Babas* are also raping and nobody is raising this issue in this House. Recently a *baba* has also raped a 16-year old girl in some State. That has also come in the newspaper but still he is moving free. But we, politicians, to get the votes, sometimes do not mind going to the temple or *baba* to get the votes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khuntia, please conclude.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: So, Sir, while supporting the Amendment, I urge upon all the Members that let us try to take corrective measures inside our parties so that these criminal and corrupt persons do not come into politics. With these words, I once again support this Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, before I start, I would like to know the time when the bell will start ringing. In a 100-metre race, at least, the referee

rings the bell when one reaches the end. But, here, as soon as we start, the bell starts ringing, and, therefore, in a matter like this, whether I should stand up to say that I support the Bill and sit down, or, I should speak something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misra ji, please allow me to say something. I would like to give you more time but I am sorry to inform you that your Party has four minutes' time.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: So, I think, I should say that I support the Bill and sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you take two-three minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please speak.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I promise that I will not go into the drifted conversation and debate, which has started because we have entered into a different debate. We have entered into the criminalization of politics and how we should come out of it. Whether we are to blame, or, the judiciary is to blame, or, the public, at large, is to blame, or, the media is to blame, I think, we ourselves are the persons to blame if we take it because it is our conduct, which creates all these ripples outside and gives others an opportunity to speak on us and criticize us.

Sir, coming to this Bill, I would confine myself to this Bill, and, I must say that I stand here to support this Bill but I support the Bill, but not with a view that the court has done something, overreaching its jurisdiction, only because they want to overreach the politicians, or, for this reason, they have given this judgment. Let us see the judgment of the hon. Supreme Court. This judgment is only a five-page judgment but it discusses the matter, it discusses the provisions of the Representation of the People Act of 1950 and 1951, and, thereafter, it reproduces in one paragraph the judgment of the Patna High Court, and, in the last paragraph, it agrees with the Patna High Court and dismisses the appeal. What is the reasoning given and why is this amendment necessary? The hon. Supreme Court, while looking into the matter, has said that so far as Patna High Court is concerned, in the Public Interest Litigation, it has considered certain provisions of the Act of 1950 and 1951, which was framed in exercise of the powers given under article 326 of the Constitution of India.

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

Sir, section 4 and 5 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 deal with the provision as to who would be an elector. Section 4(d) of the Representation of the People Act says that if in the case of any other seat, he is an elector for any Parliamentary constituency, then, only, he is eligible. Who will be eligible to contest the election? A person, who is an elector and whose name finds place in an electoral list in a Parliamentary constituency, and, in the Assembly case, under section 5, in the electoral list of any constituency within the State, will be entitled to contest the election of the Parliament or of the Assembly.

Now, while considering this provision of section 4 and section 5 that a person has to be an elector, the Court goes into the definition of the 'electoral roll' and 'elector', and, that definition has been again given in the 1951 Act. Section 2(e) defines the 'elector'. Now, 'elector' has been defined as 'elector' in relation to a constituency means a person whose name is entered in the electoral roll of that constituency for the time being in force and who is not subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in section 16 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Now, after looking into section 4, section 5, and, then, the definition of 'elector', the Court goes into the definition clause as to who are disqualified under section 7 of the 1951 Act, which is being sought to be amended by further addition to section 7. Section 7 (b) says 'disqualified' means disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State. Now, after this, the error appears to have come in. They then went to interpret section 62. Section 62(5) says "No person shall vote at any election if he is confined in a prison, whether under a sentence of imprisonment or transportation or otherwise, or is in the lawful custody of the police."

The High Court says that once you are not eligible to vote, you cannot be an elector because as per the definition of elector, even if your name is there in the electoral list but if you are disqualified for any reason, you cannot vote. Now, since you cannot vote if you are in custody – section 16 says that you cannot vote if you are in custody – you are disqualified from becoming an elector under the definition of the elector given under the Act, and, therefore, you cannot participate in the election. This amendment which has been sought says that these two provisions will now be added. They are only adding this and they are saying

in the definition of section 7 that 'under the provisions of this Chapter, and on no other ground'. Now, this is perfectly justified because under Chapter III, the word 'disqualification' is there in the definition clause. They have detailed several reasons when you will be disqualified. Now, if disqualification is confined to the said Chapter, the interpretation in future or which is being given because review is not going to be the reason; review is likely to be rejected outright in view of the existing provisions. Even it may not be listed in the court for open hearing. The second proviso which has been added in section 62 (5) 'provided further that by reason of the prohibition to vote under this sub-section a person whose name has been entered in the electoral roll shall not cease to be an elector'. Therefore, as soon as you bring this, the interpretation which has been given on the basis of the existing provisions, it is not that you are saying that we are overruling the Supreme Court judgement or the High Court judgement. You are putting something in the provisions of the Act which will take care that such interpretation which has been given reading the provisions as existing, prohibiting a person who is taken into custody for even 12 hours just before the election, अगर कोई इलेक्शन चल रहा है और पार्लियामेंटरी इलेक्शन में हमको अगले दिन अपना नॉमिनेशन फाइल करना है, अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में 80 सीटें हैं और रात को 80 के 80 उठा लिए गए और आज के रोज उत्तर प्रदेश की जो स्टेज है उसमें उठाए भी जा सकते हैं। अगर रात में उठा लिए तो वे अगले दिन नॉमिनेशन ही फाइल नहीं कर पाएंगे और पुलिस के यहां बैठे रहेंगे। They will not be even eligible to file their nomination and the 80 seats will go unopposed with respect to a particular person जो उठवाने की हैसियत रखता है और रखते हैं, तो ऐसे में यह प्रोविजन बहुत ही जरूरी है, इस तरह की जो चीजें हो सकती हैं उसको रोकने के लिए। इसको हम लोगों को इस डिस्कशन में जुडिशियरी वर्सेज पार्लियामेंट और यहां के बेसिस पर नहीं लाना चाहिए, उसका मौका हम लोगों को मिलेगा। अभी इसके बाद आप जुडिशियल कमीशन का बिल ला रहे हैं, उसमें वे बातें उठेंगी, उसमें चर्चा हो सकती है। इस विषय पर बाहर एक आइडिया है, प्रेस वाले जैसे कि हमसे भी पूछ रहे थे आप लोग तुरन्त अपना यह बिल ले आए हैं अपने को बचाने के लिए और क्रिमिनल्स को बचाने के लिए। तो यह इम्पेशन हमारे ख्याल से क्लियर होना चाहिए कि यह वाला ऐक्ट क्रिमिनलाइजेशन को और क्रिमिनल्स बचाने के लिए नहीं है, यह एक प्योर एंड सिम्पल एक इंटरप्रिटेशन किया कोर्ट ने एक्जिस्टिंग प्रोविजन को ओवरकम करके ताकि इस तरह की डिफिकल्टी न आए और लोग डिस-क्वालिफाई हो जाएं, जो कि क्रिमिनल नहीं हैं और वे डिस-क्वालिफाई हो जाएं इलेक्शन लड़ने से, यह बिल उसके संबंध में है, न कि क्रिमिनल्स को बचाने के लिए। इस बात का एक क्लियर कट मैसेज भी जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसा इम्पेशन पड़ रहा है कि यह बिल आप तुरन्त ले आए, जबकि आप दूसरे बिल नहीं लाते हैं। एस.सी., एस.टी. ऐक्ट के बारे में कहा गया, जो यहां बहुत दिक्कतों के बाद वह बिल पास हो पाया, जबकि उसमें भी

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट था। उसमें जो 9 जजेज का जजमेंट था उसको दो जजेज ने बैठकर उसको ओवर रूल करते हुए, लिटरली ओवर रूल कर दिया। उसमें हमने अमेंडमेंट की रिक्वेस्ट की। यहां से कंस्टीट्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट बड़ी मुश्किल से पास हुआ। लेकिन वह यहां से जाकर के लोक सभा में पिछले आठ महीनों से पड़ा हुआ है, उसमें कोई किसी को जल्दी नहीं दिख रही है। इस तरह के प्रश्न उठ रहे हैं और उठाए जा रहे हैं, खास तौर से शैड्यूलड कॉस्ट, शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के पूरे देश के लोगों के द्वारा। माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब, इसे हम आपकी नॉलिज में लाना चाहते हैं। इस पर प्रश्न उठाया जा रहा है और प्रश्न उठाया जाएगा। अगले चुनाव में भी यह मामला उठेगा। आपको इसका जवाब थ्रू-आउट कन्ट्री इस वर्ग को देना पड़ेगा। अगर आप सिर्फ किसी एक-दो पार्टी के दबाव में आकर कि कहीं भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अगर वहां अपोज कर दिया या समाजवादी पार्टी ने कर दिया, तो इस कारण आप उसको नहीं ला रहे हैं। इसको आज आप जिस तरह से इतनी जल्दी में लाए हैं और जिस तरह से आप इसको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, तो मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि इस तरह का वह बिल जो आपके दूसरे हाउस में है, उसको भी आप इसी तरह से पास कराने की कृपा करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri C.P. Narayanan. Your party's time is three minutes.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, in the beginning, I have to say that restricting the time for discussion to one hour is all right in the present circumstances. The issue, which is being discussed, has two aspects. First is coming out of the Supreme Court judgement. Second is coming out of the political situation in our country where people at large, and even courts, believe that most of the politicians are corrupt or they are offenders. We have to discuss that point. My party and I cannot express our opinion on it in a matter of three minutes. Other learned Members cannot express their views in a few minutes. I think the House has to find some time to discuss how the two Houses of Parliament and Legislatures which are represented by politicians..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Narayananji, that is a major different issue. We can consider that later. Be specific on the Bill.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: I am now restricting myself to it. But I mentioned it so that we do not forget that serious aspect.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: First of all, what I have to say is that we, Members of Legislature, Parliament and Legislative Assemblies, and political parties, which are represented there, have to seriously think of the present plight. Earlier, my learned colleagues were mentioning about the number of legislatures which acted against the courts of law. There are hundreds of them. In such a situation, how can we regain the confidence of the people and the confidence of the courts? We have to consider that. That is one.

Secondly, the Minister had spoken at length about the amendments. I support those amendments. I think the Supreme Court has done two things. In one verdict, it has gone against the basic concept of law. In our country, if a case is foisted on a person, and a lower court gives a verdict against him or her, they have got a right to move the higher courts. What the Supreme Court is doing here is that it is denying this to the elected representatives of the people. That is against the principle of justice. That has to be corrected. The amendment, which the Minister has brought here, is trying to correct this denial of justice to legislatures of the country because of Supreme Court judgement. I support that.

Second issue is, right to vote. Again, it is a very queer interpretation of law. As the learned Minister has said, the Constituent Assembly Members discussed at length how a person can become an elector or a voter and enunciated the provision of law. A very wrong interpretation of that definition or that interpretation is given. I think we have to correct it. That is for the second amendment. I will finish it.

Third point is this. When we correct this by way of amendment to the existing Act, the Government has to bring in Fast Track Courts. What is happening now is this. In a case, of any kind, against a legislator, the lower court gives a verdict. If she or he moves the higher court, it takes years. To prevent that, one, enough number of Fast Track Courts should be allowed. Two, the judicial structure up to the Supreme Court has to see that lakhs of cases are pending for years together which has to be prevented. All these things have to be corrected.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. I am sorry to inform you that your Party's time is two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am only informing.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, like human beings, no organisation is infallible. We are fallible; so are the organisations because organisations are made of human beings. When one holds judiciary in high respect, without casting any aspersion on any sitting or retired Judge, one has to admit that they are also capable of making mistakes. I am not going into the attributes, but making mistake is a normal human fallibility. So, they can make a mistake. What the Supreme Court has done is, disqualify a person who has been convicted for two years at the initial court. Now, the point is, after the initial court, I can go to the second court, I can go to the third court and I can go in appeal. If that is what happens, how can my right to appeal to a higher court and get myself absolved be taken away? The Supreme Court, by its judgement, has taken away a fundamental right of a citizen. I have both the right to appeal and the right to vote as a voter. I have nothing against any particular individual. Suppose I am convicted and I am debarred. Then, I go to the court. ...(*Interruptions*)... My point is certainly different. I know it is for a different purpose. I am talking about other things. This is the scenario in which we are working. So, I fully support the Bill that one disqualification cannot take away the elector's right and the citizens cannot be disqualified by a single conviction. I must have a right to appeal. I fully support that as a citizen, my right to vote is my basic right. I will not use the word 'fundamental' because 'fundamental' has a different meaning. If I am an Indian citizen and if I am not debarred under the law, the Representation of the People Act, I have a right to vote. So, I fully agree with the proposal made by the hon. Minister and I support this Bill. It will protect our democracy and allow us to move forward.

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश अग्रवाल जी, बोलिए। आपको मालूम ही होगा कि आपकी पार्टी का समय दो मिनट का है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, दुर्भाग्य से मैंने भी वकालत पढ़ी थी। 1972 में मैंने लॉ पास किया था और चूँकि यह उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इसमें थोड़ी सी रियायत हमारे लिए कर दें। कुछ चीजें हम बोलना चाहते हैं और हम सुझाव भी देना चाहेंगे। मैं लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने कम से कम इसको लाने की हिम्मत तो की, नहीं तो ये लोग हिम्मत ही नहीं कर रहे थे। भाई सतीश मिश्रा जी ने कहा कि इस सरकार में तमाम राजनीतिक लोग बंद कर दिए जाते हैं, वह तो बसपा शासन में हुआ। हमारे शासन में, हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी डेमोक्रेसी में पूरा विश्वास करते हैं। हम किसी को बंद नहीं करते हैं, आंदोलन पर रोक नहीं लगाते हैं, लेकिन

माननीय कपिल जी, मैं कहूंगा कि संविधान निर्माताओं ने प्रजातंत्र को चार हिस्सों में बांटा - सरकार, अधिकारी, मीडिया और ज्यूडिशियरी। ऐसा सिस्टम क्यों बना कि आज सारी जवाबदेही सिर्फ हमारी हो गई है? आज ब्यूरोक्रेसी बिल्कुल अलग है, उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है, वह तो सीक्रेट पर्दे के पीछे चली गई है। ज्यूडिशियरी कहीं न कहीं सुपर हो गई है। ज्यूडिशियरी के मन में पता नहीं क्यों भ्रम बैठ गया है कि हम राजनीतिक लोग अपराधी होते हैं, गलत होते हैं, राजनीति में हम अलग-अलग तरीकों से आते हैं। मैं तो जब वकालत करता था, ज्यूडिशियरी बहुत फ्रेंडली थी, लेकिन आज मैं देख रहा हूँ कि मीडिया तो मुकदमा लिखाने से लेकर सज़ा तक, सब काम खुद ही कर लेता है। मैंने देखा है कि मीडिया जितना दबाव बनाता है, सरकार को मुकदमा लिखना पड़ता है। अगर किसी एम.पी., एम.एल.ए., किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई चीज़ उठ जाए और हम लोग तो यह उठाते रहते हैं, जैसे अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ कि एक मंत्री के खिलाफ मीडिया ने लिख दिया, सी.बी.आई. ने उनको क्लीन चिट दे दी, लेकिन मीडिया ने कहीं नहीं लिखा। तो मीडिया तो आप पर मुकदमा भी लिखाएगा और फिर पूरा ट्रायल भी कर देगा। ट्रायल के बाद कन्विक्शन भी कर देगा, अदालत को कुछ करने की जरूरत ही नहीं है। तो आप इस पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं? आखिर यह तो गवर्नमेंट का है। किसी भी सबज्यूडिस मैटर में किसी को यह राइट नहीं है कि वह सबज्यूडिस मैटर का पूरा इंटरप्रेटेशन कर दे। लेकिन हमारे यहां सारा इंटरप्रेटेशन हो रहा है और हम लोग खामोश बैठे हैं। श्रीमन्, एक और नया तरीका निकल गया है - अरुण जेटली जी हमारे भाई हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सीनियर वकील हैं -- मैं पढ़ता हूँ कि अदालत के सुपरविज़न में जांच शुरू हो जाती है। हम नहीं समझ पाए कि लॉ में किस आर्टिकल में या किस ऐक्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है? अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुपरविज़न में किसी को एक बार बंद कर दिया जाएगा तो किस निचली अदालत की हिम्मत होगी कि उसको बेल दे दे, उसको न्याय दे दे? आज अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुपरविज़न में हम बंद हो जाएं, तो किसी निचली अदालत की हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह हमें छोड़ दे। संविधान में कोर्ट को बनाया गया था, लोअर कोर्ट, सेशन कोर्ट, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट और फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट -- इस तरह से एक चेन बनी है। लोग कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां कानून में न्याय देर से मिलता है लेकिन हमारे यहां एक सिस्टम है। हम अन्य कंट्रीज़ के सिस्टम की तरह नहीं कर सकते कि शाम को हँग कर दिया, हाथ काट दिए, पैर काट दिए। हमारे यहां एक सिस्टम है, हम उस सिस्टम के तहत चलते हैं। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुपरविज़न में हम बंद हो गए तो हमें कैसे न्याय मिलेगा? माननीय कानून मंत्री जी से मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि कम से कम इस बारे में हमें बता दीजिए कि कौन से सेक्शन में हमें न्याय मिलेगा? क्या किसी लोअर कोर्ट की यह हिम्मत होगी कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुपरविज़न में अगर किसी को बंद किया गया है तो वह उसको छोड़ दे? उसके लिए हम कौन सा रिफॉर्म लाएंगे, इस पर भी हमें विचार करना चाहिए? आप पीआईएल को ले लीजिए। अभी माननीय राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट के बारे में बोल रहे थे, मैंने सुना कि दिल्ली में कितने आवारा

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कुत्ते हैं, कृपया इस बारे में बताया जाए। साउथ एक्स में पानी भर गया तो उस पर यह आदेश दिया गया कि वहां से पानी निकालें, नहीं तो हो सकता है कि जनता तुम्हारे साथ मारपीट करे। अगर यह सब कोर्ट करेगी, तो फिर नगर निगम क्या करेगा, दिल्ली की सरकार क्या करेगी, केन्द्र सरकार क्या करेगी या अन्य जो बॉडीज़ हमने बनायी हैं, वे क्या करेंगी? गांव में जिला परिषद होती है, अन्य बॉडीज़ हैं, वे बॉडीज़ क्या करेंगी? आखिर हर बॉडी को संविधान में अलग-अलग काम दिया गया है। नगर निगम में हमने सभासद चुने तो उन सभासदों की जिम्मेदारी है कि जिस क्षेत्र से वे चुनकर आए हैं, उस क्षेत्र की सफाई का काम देखें, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को मेडिसिन मिले, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को कैसे राहत मिले, इस बात को देखें। धीरे-धीरे जो पैटर्न बदल रहा है, यह डेमोक्रेसी के लिए एक खतरनाक पैटर्न है। देश का कानून मंत्री अगर किसी मुकदमे का सुपरविज़न करेगा तो उस कानून मंत्री को इस कारण से हटा दिया जाएगा कि उसने सुपरविज़न किया है? फिर सरकार किस बात की रह गयी है? यह तो सरकार की कमजोरी को बता रहा है कि अगर कानून मंत्री ने केस का सुपरविज़न कर लिया, अगर कानून मंत्री ने केस को देख लिया, तो हमने सरकार से कानून मंत्री का इस्तीफा दिलवा दिया। यह कमजोरी है और ऐसा वे लोग करते हैं जो नीचे से जीतकर नहीं आते। जो लड़कर आते हैं, जो जमीन से जुड़े होते हैं, वे निर्णय लेने की क्षमता रखते हैं। सर, हमारे देश में दो बार ऐसी गलती हुई।...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक बार राम जेटमलानी जी को भी निकाला गया था, तब भी इसी तरह की गलती हुई थी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आज धीरे-धीरे जितनी संवैधानिक संस्थाएं हम बना रहे हैं, इलेक्शन कमीशन को ले लीजिए, सीएजी को ले लीजिए, अब तो पता नहीं क्या-क्या हो रहा है? मैं तो खुद ताज्जुब में हूं, मैं पीएसी का चेयरमैन रहा, सीएजी की जितनी आपत्तियां होती थीं, 99 परसेंट रिमूव हो जाती थीं, लेकिन आज सीएजी ने अगर कुछ लिख दिया तो हम बोलने लग जाते हैं कि इतना बड़ा घोटाला कर दिया। इस सिस्टम को हम सबको देखना पड़ेगा। ..**(समय की घंटी)**..अगर हमने इस सिस्टम को फालो नहीं किया तो शायद डेमोक्रेसी का वह रूप, जो हमें चाहिए, वह देखने को न मिले। यह बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि कानून मंत्री जी इन पहलुओं पर जवाब दें और यदि इसके लिए कानून की जरूरत हो तो कानून बनाएं।

श्री उपसभापति: अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह प्रजातंत्र के चारों स्तम्भों की जिम्मेदारी है, फिर चाहे वह न्यायपालिका हो, पत्रकारिता हो, ब्यूरोक्रेसी हो या हम हों, हम सभी पर मिलकर इस देश को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए इस बिल का हम समर्थन करते हैं।

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The National Food Security Bill, 2013**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the National Food Security Bill, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 2013."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

The Representation of People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013 – (contd.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Maitreyan, you also know your time.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also know my power.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna DMK Party, I rise to support the Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013. This Bill has been brought before the House because of the Supreme Court judgement which upheld the Patna High Court order. It says that a person in police custody or in jail cannot contest the elections. The Supreme Court based the judgement on the definition of an elector under Section 2E of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Section 2E defines an elector as a person whose name is entered in the electoral roll; and is not subject to any disqualification under Section 16 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Nowhere has it been mentioned about Section 62(5) of the Act, 1951 in the definition of the 'elector' in Section 2E.

So, I do not understand how the Supreme Court used Section 62 (5) for defining the elector and debarring the candidates from contesting an election. It is important to understand the distinction between a voter and an elector. Section 62 (5) debar a voter, a person in jail from voting, but it does not debar a candidate from contesting an election. If the Supreme Court's judgement is accepted, then any political party needs to only get a false FIR filed against its political opponents

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

and have them sent to jail or custody to disqualify them. Sir, I am the standing example. In the 2009 Lok Sabha elections, I was the election in charge for my Party from the South Chennai Parliamentary Constituency. In that election, my political opponents were alleged to have distributed money to the voters. I along with my followers went to chase them away. We had 'Rasta Roko' in front of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. I expected that the Deputy Commissioner would file a case. Yes, he filed a case not against the culprits, but against me. He got a false complaint from my political opponents and filed a case against me. An FIR was filed under Sections 147, 294 B...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is unfair....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He did not mention ...(*Interruptions*)... He did not mention who it was. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, Sir. That is unfair... ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: And Section 506 (2). So, this is how a false complaint can be filed and political rival can be ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is talking only about the political opponent. That is accepted.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The present amendment in the RP Act is absolutely necessary. I strongly support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is political opponent. That can be anybody. Please sit down. Now Shri Thangavelu.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, a peculiar situation had arisen due to the liberal interpretation of sub-section (5) of Section 62 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Before going into the details of the Bill, I wish to draw the attention of this House to the existing provision of sub-section (5) of Section 62 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. It says, "No person shall vote at any election if he is confined in a prison, whether under a sentence of imprisonment or transportation or otherwise or is in the lawful custody of the police". There is a proviso in this sub-section which says, "Provided that nothing in this sub-section

shall apply to person subjected to preventive detention under any law for the time being in force".

If a voter is convicted for any offence or if he is in lawful custody of the police, he cannot go to the booth and cast his vote. If a voter is under preventive detention, Section 62 (5) will not apply, meaning thereby that he can vote subject to the existing administrative guidelines and other rules and regulations.

Sir, Chapter III of the Act prescribes disqualification for Membership of Parliament and State Legislatures.

Section 8 prescribes grounds on which a person could be disqualified. The Section states that a person can be disqualified on conviction of certain offences. There are a number of grounds on which a person can be disqualified.

Sir, in a democracy like ours, vindictive politics is very much prevalent. With malicious and unjust intention, a false case can be foisted against a person whose political future is bright. There are many instances of midnight arrest of leaders of various political parties in the past 66 years of our Independence.

So, under these circumstances, the generous interpretation of a law, which is working satisfactorily and efficiently, is unwarranted, and upholding of the same by the Apex Court is also very unfortunate.

In order to tide over the grim situation arising out of the judgement, it is the need of the hour to take corrective steps by the Executive. Accordingly, the Government has brought in suitable amendments in clause (b) of Section 7 of the Act by specifically stating that the grounds of disqualification of Membership of Parliament will be only on the basis of existing grounds enumerated in Sections 7, 8, 8A, 9, 9A, 10, 10A and 11 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. It is also appropriate to insert a new proviso to sub-section (5) of section 62 stating that ceasing to be a voter will not be a disqualification for contesting an election.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. You please conclude now.

SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Sir, with the aforesaid submissions, I, on my own behalf and on behalf of my party, the DMK, whole-heartedly support the Bill. I also appreciate the Government for swinging into quick action. Thank you, Sir.

*SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak in Odia, while participating in the discussion on The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013. The Hon'ble Minister has analyzed the provision of the Bill very impressively. My colleague Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy has made a detailed presentation about the social scenario with regard to the general attitude of the people in the society towards the politicians in our country. I do not wish to add any thing more to whatever has been said by him.

Sir, unfortunately the common and illiterate people of our country have not got the access to the provisions of various laws of our country. An impression has gone into the mind of the people that the politics in our country has been criminalized. The common men are pointing fingers at the politicians.

Sir, we have been a successful democracy for the last sixty six years. We have adopted our constitution in the august House. While democracy has been at stake in our neighboring countries, we are proud of the fact that we are the largest functional democracy, we certainly admire the vision and wisdom of the great people who have given us this constitution. They have given a strong foundation of democracy by this constitution.

Sir, while supporting the Bill, I shall congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for bringing the amendments to section 7 and section 62 of The Representation of the People (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2013. I admit that there may be some lacunae in administration. When we give priority to the interest of the party, we forget the interest of the common men.

Many a times the lacunae in law help the criminalisation of politics. Now the time has come to address to this problem of blaming the politicians. There are examples in the past when leaders like Shri George Fernandes who contested elections from prison. I wish to caution that under the provision without the proposed amendments political opponents can easily take advantage to harm others. This will affect the interest of all political parties.

Before concluding my speech I wish to once again support the bill brought by the Hon'ble Minister.

*English translation of the Original speech delivered in Odia.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. Please take only three minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thanks for your discretion and your magnanimity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am compelled.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this Bill has a very limited purpose. This Bill has become inevitable after the Supreme Court upheld the Patna High Court judgment. Sir, while giving support to this Bill, as other Members pointed out, there are certain larger questions which the Parliament will have to address, political parties will have to address in due course. The time has come, we will have to reiterate and redefine the powers of Constitutional bodies, be it the Parliament, be it the Legislature, be it the Judiciary or be it the Executive. The time has come, we will have to reiterate and redefine certain things. Sir, there is a context why the Parliament is serious about this issue. The context is, there is a growing trend of criminalisation of politics, politicisation of criminals in the country. The citizens are concerned with it. The citizens look at political parties and political leaders to end such criminalisation of politics. That is the context, and here I think there is a need for comprehensive electoral reforms. When I say Electoral Reforms, there is a need to re-visit some of the clauses of the RP Act because the model code of conduct which is given by the Election Commission is based on the RP Act and there is no proper demarcation of criminals and political agitators, criminals and political activists and social activists. There is not a very good demarcation. This is what I have been seeing. Even sedition is a clause in Indian Penal Code and it is being applied on political agitators. There are certain real issues, larger issues which Law Minister, as an eminent person, Mr. Kapil Sibal will have to address these issues in the coming days because we are a democracy and this democracy is maturing. When we mature day-by-day, we will have to revisit many of these issues and when I say democracy, it is not just a Parliamentary democracy. Parliament is the place where we discuss and make laws. We are a multi-party democracy and in a multi party democracy there is always a trend. The political vendetta can be used. My colleague, Shri Satish Misra, is very correct. In a multi-party democracy, on the eve of elections certain actions can be taken, false cases can be fostered on people so that they cannot fight elections, they cannot contest elections. These are all issues, real issues, and we need to address them. That is where our citizens must be aware of the complexities of the problems, complexities of the system. Otherwise,

[Shri D. Raja]

there is a tendency to think that all political parties are bad, all politicians are bad. Even the CIC order treats all political parties as public authorities. Whether the Right to Information Act can be applied to find out what we discuss within our party forum, how we take decisions, that is totally a different issue. But as far as financial matters are concerned, I do not find anything wrong in demanding transparency and political parties can show the way. We are for transparency as far as financial matters are concerned. So, Sir, it is a very larger issue. There are many systemic problems which we need to address. But this is a concrete case, a concrete context, and in this context, this Bill has become inevitable, and, as the Law Minister explained in details, the citizens will be able to understand why Parliament is bringing this amendment. Thank you.

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): उपसभापति महोदय, 11 जुलाई को एक फैसला आया और उस फैसले से सारे भारतवर्ष में एक लहर आ गई कि वाकई सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक ऐसी इंस्टीट्यूशन है, जो पॉलिटीशियंस को ठीक करेगी और जो क्रिमिनल हैं, उनको इस पद से हटाएगी। उन्होंने पीपुल्स ऑफ रिप्रिजेंटेशन ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 8 के सब-क्लॉज़ 4 को, जो तीन महीने बाद लागू होती थी, अपील होती थी, उसको स्ट्रोक डाउन कर दिया और यह कह दिया कि यह अल्ट्रा वायरस है। उपसभापति जी, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि चाहे कोई बड़ा क्रिमिनल भी हो, अगर उसको भी सज़ा होती है, तो उसको भी राइट ऑफ रीहियरिंग होती है, राइट ऑफ अपील होती है और पूरी तरह से सुनने के बाद उसको सज़ा दी जाती है, लेकिन हमारे ऊपर यह फैसला आ गया कि यह उसी वक्त लागू हो जाएगा। आज सोचने की बात यह है कि इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। 61 साल पहले 1952 में जब संविधान लागू हुआ था, तो उस वक्त जो कैंडिडेट्स आते थे, तो यह देखा जाता था कि ये फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं, उस परिवार से हैं, कौन सा काम करते हैं और इनके दिल में समाज सेवा की कितनी भावना है और ये कैसे चल रहे हैं। उस बिनाह पर, पार्टी की बिनाह पर और उस कैंडिडेट की बिनाह पर वोट दिए जाते थे, लेकिन आज का दृश्य कुछ और हो गया है। दृश्य यह हो गया है कि हम हर पाँच साल बाद हर दरवाजे पर जाएँगे, दरवाजा खटखटाएँगे, अपना प्रोग्राम बताएँगे, पार्टी का प्रोग्राम बताएँगे और फिर उनसे सहयोग माँगेंगे। जिनको जनता सहयोग देती है, वही दोबारा इलेक्ट होकर आते हैं। हालाँकि इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि जो इलेक्ट होकर आते हैं, आज हम 125 करोड़ लोगों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, लेकिन हमारे ऊपर जब गाज गिरती है, तो यह गाज गिरती है कि हम तो क्रिमिनल हैं, हम इनकंपिटेंट हैं, हम भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हैं। उस वक्त हमें क्या करना होगा? आज वह दिन आ गया है, जब हमें चिंतन करना होगा, मनन करना होगा और यह सोचना होगा कि हम अपने आपको कैसे सुधारें। यह ठीक है कि मीडिया का अपना रोल है, लेकिन ब्यूरोक्रेसी हो या ज्युडिशियरी हो या विधायिका हो, ये तीन ऐसे विंग्स हैं, जो संविधान ने दिए हैं। इन

सबमें हम समझते हैं कि हम तो पीछे रह गए और बाकी सारे, ब्यूरोक्रैट्स भी, ज्युडिशियरी भी और मैं कहूँगा कि मीडिया भी दूध के धुले हुए हैं। हमारे ऊपर ऐसी बातें क्यों आ रही हैं? आज हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हम हर पाँच साल बाद लोगों के पास जाने के बाद, लोगों का सहयोग लेने के बाद आते हैं, लेकिन और जितने विंग्स हैं, उनमें तो वे जीवन में एक ही बार इंटरव्यू देते हैं, जो 5 आदमियों के सामने होता है या 7 आदमियों के सामने होता है और वे सेलेक्ट होने के बाद बंद कमरे में बैठ कर आदेश चलाते हैं। आज अगर देखें, तो हमारा हर रिप्रिजेंटेटिव, कोई 14 लाख, तो कोई 19 लाख लोगों को रिप्रिजेंट करता है और उनकी ओपिनियन लेकर आता है। उनकी मेजोरिटी लेने के बाद ही वह इलेक्ट होकर यहाँ बैठता है। उसका काम है कि उसे अपनी आत्मा से, अपने दिल से, अपने दिमाग से इस देश के लिए और लोगों की भलाई के लिए कानून बनाने होते हैं। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? अभी हमारे एक मित्र बता रहे थे कि एक मंत्री को यह भी हक नहीं कि वह अपने डिपार्टमेंट की फाइल मँगा कर देख सके। अगर वह फाइल मँगा कर देखता है, तो उस पर भी कहते हैं कि इसको हटा दो। उसको हटाने के बाद जनता में यह बात आती है कि बिल्कुल ठीक किया। यह बात क्यों हो रही है? अगर एक मंत्री को अपने डिपार्टमेंट की फाइल देखने का भी अधिकार नहीं, तो वह मंत्री ही क्या है, वह डिपार्टमेंट का हेड क्या है और वह अपने डिपार्टमेंट के विकास के लिए या इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिए या ठीक कार्रवाई करने के लिए कैसे जिम्मेदार हो सकता है? मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आज सेक्शन 7(बी) और सेक्शन 62 में जो अमेंडमेंट आया है, मैं यहाँ उसका समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। **(समय की घंटी)** मैं सब साथियों से एक अनुरोध भी करना चाहूँगा कि आज के दिन हम यह सोचें कि हमारे अन्दर जो कमजोरी आ गई है, हमारे अन्दर जो यह विचार आ गया है कि हम किसी-न-किसी तरीके से पीछे रह गए हैं, उसको दूर करना होगा और अपने आपको और मजबूत बना कर आगे आना होगा। यह जो गवर्नेंस चलनी है, यह पार्लियामेंट से चलनी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट तो इंटरप्रेटेशन ऑफ लॉ के लिए है, लॉ बनाने के लिए नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी अनफॉर्चुनेट चीज़ है कि हमारे लॉ वहाँ से बन कर आते हैं और हम उसको **...(समय की घंटी)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, it is your choice. I am the last person to violate the orders of the Chair.

श्री उपसभापति: आप इसको सपोर्ट कर दीजिए और बैठ जाइए।

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I support the Bill.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राम कृपाल यादव। राम कृपाल जी, आपके पास सिर्फ तीन मिनट हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): मैं सुन रहा हूँ, सर।

माननीय महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल के माध्यम से, कहीं न कहीं जो लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था पर अंकुश लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही थी, उसको समाप्त करने का काम किया है। महोदय, भारत की लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था पर सारी दुनिया गर्व करती है। इस लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था में राजनीतिक दल अथवा सामाजिक या राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता बहुत संघर्षों के बाद उस उच्च स्थान तक पहुँच पाते हैं, जिसको उन्होंने पाया है। इसके लिए वे जनता की आवाज को मजबूत स्तर पर उठाते हैं, चाहे वह शासन के खिलाफ हो या सरकार के खिलाफ हो, साथ ही संघर्ष और धरना प्रदर्शन करने का काम भी करते रहते हैं। हमारे संविधान के माध्यम से उन्हें लोकतान्त्रिक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो आदेश आया था, निश्चित तौर पर उसके माध्यम से कहीं न कहीं उन पर अंकुश लगाने की कोशिश की गई थी। कोई राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता संघर्ष न कर सके, कोई राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता किसी अधिकारी के करप्शन के खिलाफ लड़ न सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई थी। लड़ोगे तो जेल जाओगे और चुनाव लड़ने से वंचित रह जाओगे, यही उसका मूल रूप था। निश्चित तौर पर हमें ऐसा लगता था कि अगर इसमें सुधार न किया गया होता, तो शायद संघर्ष करने वाले जो राजनीतिक और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हैं, वे संघर्ष करने से डरते, जनता की सही आवाज को सरकार के समक्ष रखने से डरते और जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं, उनके खिलाफ या करप्ट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कुछ भी बोल न पाते।

महोदय, मैं एक मामूली सा इग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ। आम तौर पर अगर आप किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत दर्ज करेंगे, तो वह कह देगा कि रंगदारी मांगने आया था, यह आम फैशन हो गया है। उसके बाद आपके खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज होगी और आप चुनाव लड़ने से वंचित रह जाएंगे। अगर इसे संशोधित नहीं किया गया होता, तो पता नहीं कितने लोग चुनाव लड़ने से वंचित रह जाते। निश्चित तौर पर मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि आज राजनीति में अपराधियों ने प्रवेश किया है, लेकिन आज भी 80%-90% जो लोग हैं, उनका बैकग्राउंड राजनीतिक है। वे संघर्ष करके आते हैं। 20 साल, 25 साल, 30 साल तक वे संघर्ष करते हैं, तब कहीं जाकर वे इस योग्य हो पाते हैं कि वे एमएलए बन सकें, सांसद बन सकें अथवा जिले के प्रमुख बन सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर उस पर कहीं न कहीं नियन्त्रण करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। आम तौर पर जन-भावना में यह बात फैलाई जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि सबसे ज्यादा अपराधीकरण राजनीति का हुआ है। जनता में यह संदेश जा रहा है कि राजनीति सबसे ज्यादा करप्ट है, जो शायद देश के लोकतन्त्र के लिए ठीक नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**

सर, अंत में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि निश्चित तौर पर यह कानून इन सब चीजों को दुरुस्त करने का काम करेगा।

4.00 P.M.

मेरे मित्र रूडी जी अपनी बात कहते हुए बिहार के विषय में कुछ बता रहे थे। उन्होंने जातिवाद इत्यादि के विषय में बहुत सारी बातें कहीं। मैं उनको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह वही बिहार की पवित्र धरती है, जिसने जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस और मधु लिमये को अपना प्रतिनिधि चुनने का काम किया है, उनकी कोई जाति नहीं थी। ये अपने प्रदेश की गलत छवि देना चाहते हैं। आज भी बिहार की पवित्र धरती में ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने आप जैसे लोगों को चुन कर भेजने का काम किया है और आगे भी करेंगे। मैं मंत्री जी के प्रति पुनः आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: जिन्होंने इस बिल को ला करके, लोकतन्त्र पर जो सीधा हमला हुआ था, जो गरीब तबके से आए हुए जनप्रतिनिधि थे, जो संघर्ष की उपज थे, ...(समय की घंटी)... जिनको रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही थी, इस कानून के माध्यम से और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डिसीज़न के माध्यम से मंत्री जी ने उसको रोकने का काम किया है। ...(समय की घंटी)... यह एक बहुत अच्छी पहल है। इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the distinguished Members of this House for having unanimously supported the amendment to the Representation of the People Act. The legal issue, of course, is very narrow, and we have tried to rectify what we believe was the original understanding of the law, so that there is no doubt left in the minds of those who interpret the law, that the intent of the Representation of the People Act was not to disallow a voter, who happens to be in lawful custody, but to be entitled to file his nomination papers and that his registration as an elector should not be cancelled.

The genesis of the case is not just the legal provisions. The genesis of the case, and it is reflected in the Patna High Court Judgement, is that they want to deal with criminalization of politics. That is the genesis of the case, which is why I read several excerpts from the Patna High Court Judgement and not from the Supreme Court Judgement, because the Supreme Court Judgement only identifies certain Sections of the Act and agrees with what the Patna High Court said. The fact of the matter is that the political class is, perhaps, the most accountable class

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

in this country. The politician is accountable to Parliament; the politician is accountable to the Election Commission; the politician is accountable to the court; the politician is accountable to the people because every five years he has to go back to the people. I want to know which institutional authority in this country is accountable to so many institutions. None. The fact of the matter is that we are the most accountable set of people in the country. I congratulate Rudyji for pointing out the levels of accountability which we have ourselves incorporated. It is we who have passed the law, the Anti Defection Law, to make ourselves accountable, not somebody else. It is we who have said, 'okay, we will disclose our assets to the Election Commission, through law'. So, we have, in fact, furthered the process of our own accountability because we know that there is something wrong that is happening and we need to address that issue. How many institutions in this country have done that? Which other institution in this country has taken steps to make themselves more accountable? I think that is really the issue that this country has to move forward, we must accept that we must be transparent in our decision-making and accountable to the people of this country. And that is true not just of the political class but all institutions in this country. I dare say that in another environment we would not, perhaps, got a judgement of this nature because the environment is such that the political class is looked upon with suspicion. Therefore, if temporarily, you happen to be in lawful custody, an interpretation is given to suggest that you cannot fight, and, therefore, be a part of the electoral roll also. In another environment, this kind of interpretation, I dare say, may not have happened. I think we need to address that issue ourselves, and we also need to address the issue that institutions must be careful on the large implications of these decisions on the polity of the country. And this is that delicate balance that I was talking about when I introduced the amendments to the distinguished Members of this House. We all have to be exceptionally careful, and all of us are together in this enterprise. I mean, we are a young country. We are just 65-years old. Democracies have taken 200 years to evolve and to mature. And all institutional expectations are that we must follow the liberal principles that have grown over the years and are part of democracies which are 200-years old. And I dare say, we will keep making mistakes; we will keep evolving, but that does not mean that we brush a whole class with suspicion. So, in any event, I am very happy that the House has unanimously supported this amendment. I am deeply

obliged to the very, very erudite contributions made by the distinguished Members of the House. Misraji mentioned that he would only like to talk about the amendments, but he ended up talking about something else, which, of course, is okay. That is part of the game.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I am not disagreeing with the hon. Minister. I am just on a point of clarification on what he says. This Judgement is not about people who are convicted being kept out of electoral process. If that was so, there is already a law that if you are convicted beyond a point, you cannot contest elections. This judgment is that the police becomes the final arbiter as to who can contest and who cannot contest. Suppose police picks up somebody. And it is not that it is uncommon; it has happened in the past whereby introducing some action people have been debarred and disabled from contesting. Therefore, are we going to risk our democracy becoming dependent of the police? Police is a State subject. If the police has to pick up some people on the eve of nominations, then they lose their right to vote; they lose their right to contest. I remember one State Assembly, I mentioned it earlier also, Jammu & Kashmir in 1957, 1962 and 1967. Find out the number of candidates who were elected unopposed and how were they elected unopposed. And then you had to undo the damage by entering into an agreement in 1975. Therefore, we don't want that kind of a situation to be reached where the police becomes the final arbiter. Therefore, even if you are arrested and kept in police custody, even if there is no chargesheet against you and even if no chargesheet is ever filed against you, if on that crucial date you are in custody, then you have lost your vote. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot understand if this judgment is allowed to stand. By being in custody for a day, I lose my vote! If I am released tomorrow, do I file fresh application for enrolment, or, does the vote automatically come back? All these are areas, which the legislature never intended as to the consequences of this judgment.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am obliged to the distinguished Leader of the Opposition to have made that contribution. That is the precise point that we made that under Section 62(5), as long as you are in lawful custody, you will not be able to fight an election. Lawful custody means the warrant of arrest, without any chargesheet, without you being an accused, only on grounds of suspicion. And you are absolutely right. And that is why we were worried of the consequences of the judgment on the polity of this country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Even for Section 144 violation.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no. Preventive detention is excluded. That is not true. Preventive detention is excluded. ...(Interruptions)... It is preventive in nature. But, anyway, I am deeply obliged to the distinguished Members of this House to have unanimously supported this Amendment. I commend this to the Members of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, 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 4 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Short Duration Discussion on abnormal rise in prices of onion and other essential commodities. Shri Naresh Agrawal to raise the discussion.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this abnormal price rise should not be abnormally stretched beyond time. ...(Interruptions)...

Abnormal rise in the prices of Onion and other essential commodities

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आज इस सदन में चर्चा होने जा रही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसका जवाब माननीय

वित्त मंत्री दें तो ज्यादा उचित होगा। जो सरकार आंकड़ों पर विश्वास रखती है, सत्यता पर विश्वास नहीं रखती है, वह जनता में बहुत लोकप्रिय नहीं होती। आज यही हाल इस मौजूदा सरकार का है। वित्त मंत्री जी भी आंकड़ों पर विश्वास रखते हैं, माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, ये भी आंकड़ों में जवाब देंगे। आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी, आंकड़ों की हेराफेरी से हो सकता है कि वे अपने मन में विश्वास पैदा कर लें, संतुष्टि दे दें, लेकिन जब तक आम जनता संतुष्ट नहीं होती तब तक आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी कोई काम नहीं करती। आज इसी आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी पर सरकार जो काम कर रही है, वही कारण है कि आज जनता में यह सबसे अलोकप्रिय सरकार है और अगर चुनाव कराए जाएं तो आपको पता लगेगा कि आपकी लोकप्रियता या अलोकप्रियता कहां तक है। कई बार सदन में चर्चा हुई और मैं सोचता था कि सरकार चर्चा के बाद गंभीर होगी, लेकिन मुझे सरकार की गंभीरता कहीं दिखायी नहीं दी। अभी सरकार ने कह दिया कि हमारा थोक सूचकांक 8.33 है और यह भी 13 से घटकर नीचे आ गया है। अब इन्हें फुटकर सूचकांक दिखायी नहीं दे रहा है। आप लोग जीडीपी की बात कर रहे हैं, वह भी ठीक नहीं है। आपकी फिस्कल डेफिसिट बढ़ रही है, मनी का डिफैल्युएशन हो रहा है। ये सब चीजें महंगाई पर मार कर रही हैं और इस सब का देश की जनता पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। आज अखबार में था कि इस सत्र के समाप्त होने के बाद डीजल की प्राइस 5 रुपए और बढ़ा दी जाएगी। यह 5 रुपए डीजल के प्राइस बढ़ने की बात नहीं है, उसका ऑफ्टर इफेक्ट हर चीज पर कितना पड़ेगा, अगर इस बारे में सरकार सोच लेती तो सरकार को सत्यता पता लग जाती।

महोदय, योजना आयोग ने पहले गरीबी की परिभाषा 18 और 23 रुपए दी थी, अब उसने 26 और 33 कर दी अर्थात् गांव में रहने वाले जिस व्यक्ति की आय 26 रुपए है, वह गरीब नहीं रहा और शहर में जिस की आय 33 रुपए है, वह गरीब नहीं रहा। महोदय, आज इस कीमत में तो डिस्टिलरी वाटर नहीं मिल रहा है। देश में पहले एक रुपए में चाय का कप मिलता था, वह भी रेलवे स्टेशन पर 10 रुपए में मिलने लगा है। मैं राज बब्बर जी का बयान पढ़ रहा था कि 5 रुपए में मुम्बई में आप भरपेट बढ़िया खाना खा सकते हैं। फिर इसी सदन के सदस्य रशीद मसूद जी का भी बयान आया और उन्होंने भी इसी तरह का बयान दे दिया। मंत्री जी, आप फूड बिल पर मंडे को सदन में चर्चा करेंगे। आप फूड बिल इसलिए लाए क्योंकि इस देश की जनता महंगाई से त्रस्त है। वह उस रेट पर गेहूं, चावल नहीं खरीद सकती और जिंदा नहीं रह सकती, इसलिए आपकी नेता सोनिया जी ने इसे अपनी प्रेस्टिज इश्यू बनाया। इस में आप ने खुद कहा है कि देश में अभी भी 67 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीब है। आप प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि हम फूड बिल से इस देश के 67 प्रतिशत भूखे-नंगे लोगों को भूखे पेट नहीं सोने देंगे। अगर पूरे विश्व में हमारे देश की यह तस्वीर बनी कि 67 साल की आजादी के बाद, आज भी हिंदुस्तान में भूखे-नंगे हैं, तो फिर विश्व में हमारी क्या इमेज बन रही है? क्या हम विश्व में वोटों के लिए अपनी यही इमेज प्रोजेक्ट करना चाहते हैं? अगर हम डेवलपिंग कंट्री हैं, तो आज अमेरिका हम से दोस्ती इसलिए कर रहा है क्योंकि हिंदुस्तान विश्व की सब से बड़ी मार्केट है। आज

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

चाइना, दुश्मन होते हुए भी, हिंदुस्तान से इसलिए वार्ता करता है क्योंकि उसे इस से बड़ी कोई मार्केट नहीं मिल सकती। आज विश्व की सब से बड़ी कंज्यूमर्स मार्केट हिंदुस्तान है। इसलिए हमें इस बारे में भी सोचना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, जब डबल्यूटीओ एग्रीमेंट लागू हुआ, तो इस बात की आशंका व्यक्त की गयी थी कि हिंदुस्तान के अंदर इतना विदेशी माल आ जाए कि हमारा इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट इम्बेलेन्स हो जाए। आज वही हालत है कि हमारा इम्पोर्ट बहुत बढ़ गया है, लेकिन एक्सपोर्ट घटता चला गया है जिसका नतीजा आज हम हर चीज में भुगत रहे हैं। हम रुपए का अवमूल्यन नहीं रोक पा रहे हैं। आज टी0वी0 पर दिखाया जा रहा था कि डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपए का मूल्य 66 तक पहुंच गया। इसका जवाब मंत्री जी नहीं दे पाए कि यह अवमूल्यन कहां रुकेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि रुपया अपने आप स्थान ढूँढ लेगा। इस देश में सभी अपने आप स्थान ढूँढ लेते हैं, उसके लिए सरकार की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती, वैसे ही रुपया भी ढूँढ लेगा, लेकिन आप क्यों असफल हो रहे हैं? आप की कमी कहां है? आप अपनी कमी क्यों छिपाना चाहते हैं? गांधी जी ने कहा था कि नेता वह बड़ा होता है, जो अपनी आलोचना सुने, जो अपनी कमियों को स्वीकार करे और सरकार वह बड़ी होती है, जो आलोचना को सुने व उसे स्वीकार करे। हम आप की आलोचना इसलिए नहीं कर रहे हैं कि हम आपके विरोधी हैं, हम इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि आप देश में कुछ ऐसा निर्णय लें कि यह देश समृद्ध बन सके, देश आगे बढ़ सके। जो हिंदुस्तान "सोने की चिड़िया" कहलाता था, वह हिंदुस्तान सोने की चिड़िया बने और हमारे देश का पूरे विश्व में आदर हो।

आज हमारी स्थिति क्या है? प्याज़ का मूल्य क्या हो गया है? 80 रुपए किलो प्याज़। पता नहीं आपका एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट कैसा है कि आप यह देख ही नहीं पा रहे हैं कि किस मौसम में हमारी कितनी रिक्वायरमेंट है। अब आपने कह दिया कि नैफेड प्याज़ ले आएगा, तो जब आपको मालूम था, तो क्यों नहीं आपने पहले ही नैफेड को दे दिया? इसका जवाब आया, शरद पवार जी का बयान मैं पढ़ रहा था कि नासिक में कम बारिश के कारण प्याज़ का उत्पादन कम हुआ, इसलिए देश में प्याज़ की कमी हुई। बारिश तो दो महीने पहले कम हुई होगी, तो दो महीने पहले ही आपने नैफेड से क्यों नहीं कहा कि विदेश से प्याज़ ले आओ? दो महीने के बाद जब प्याज़ की कीमत बढ़ गई, महोदय, आज केवल प्याज़ का ही सवाल नहीं है, दाल है, रोटी है, दूध को ले लीजिए, दूध के प्राइस, बिसलेरी वॉटर और तमाम तरह के वॉटर के जो प्राइसेज हैं, आप कैसे उन प्राइसेज के बल पर कह सकते हैं कि हमारे यहां महंगाई नहीं है? न हो, तो आप आंकड़े दे दीजिए। आंकड़े भी आप सत्यता पर दीजिएगा। मैं आंकड़ों पर विश्वास नहीं करता हूँ, मैं तो चाहूंगा कि सत्यता पर विश्वास हो, चीज़ें सत्यता पर आएँ, जिससे कम से कम जब हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, जब पूरा हिंदुस्तान देख रहा है कि आज महंगाई पर इस बड़े सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, तो कम से कम मंत्री जी, एक जिम्मेदार उत्तर आपकी तरफ से आना चाहिए और

ऐसा लगना चाहिए कि वाक्यी में केंद्र की सरकार इन चीजों पर गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है और सरकार कोई ऐसा निर्णय लेगी, जिससे देश के लोगों को लगेगा कि हम उस हिंदुस्तान में रहते हैं, जिस हिंदुस्तान में सोने की चिड़िया रहती थी। हम उस हिंदुस्तान में रहते हैं जिसने अपने लिए सब कुछ किया।

महोदय, डीज़ल और पेट्रोल के दाम इस साल कम से कम छः या आठ बार बढ़ चुके हैं और अभी कितनी बार और बढ़ेंगे, पता नहीं। आप बता दीजिएगा। शायद आप यह न बता पाएं क्योंकि यह आपका विषय नहीं है, लेकिन आपने गैस सिलेंडर की सीमा बांध दी। जब चुनाव आएगा, तो महिलाएं बताएंगी कि सीमा कितनी है, क्योंकि हम पुरुषों का तो गैस सिलेंडर से ज्यादा वास्ता नहीं रहता है, लेकिन उलाहने तो हम लोगों को सुनने ही पड़ते हैं। गैस सिलेंडर पर आपने सीमाएं बांधी हैं, तो आप सीमा क्यों बांध रहे हैं? या तो फिर आप सब्सिडी दीजिए ही नहीं, अगर दे रहे हैं तो फिर सबको सब्सिडी दीजिए। आप हर चीज़ पर सीमा कैसे बांध देंगे? माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सोने पर भी टैक्स बढ़ा दिया! अब तो महिलाएं सोना पहनती नहीं हैं। आप मंगा लीजिए, अब तो सारा आर्टिफिशियल सोना मिल रहा है, आर्टिफिशियल मोती मिल रहे हैं। हमारे देश में महिलाओं के लिए जो आभूषण थे, उनको भी आप रोक रहे हैं, क्योंकि महंगाई बढ़ रही है और जो फॉरेन एक्सचेंज है, वह घट रहा है। उस घटे हुए फॉरेन एक्सचेंज को रोकने के लिए आपने यह कर दिया। आपकी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ कहां है? आज आपकी इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ दो परसेंट से नीचे चली गई है। हमारे पास कोयला है, लेकिन हम कोयले की एक भी खान से कोयला नहीं निकाल पा रहे हैं। हमारे पास गैस है, लेकिन एक पूंजीपति को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए उस गैस को निकलने नहीं दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि उस पूंजीपति को जब तक इंटरनेशनल मार्केट का पैसा नहीं मिलेगा... आज हम चार प्वाइंट और कुछ डॉलर में गैस का दाम दे रहे हैं। प्रस्ताव आपने आठ प्वाइंट कुछ किया है और आप कहते हैं इंटरनेशनल मार्केट 13 डॉलर की है, तो जब तक 13 डॉलर की गैस हम नहीं कर देंगे, तब तक देश में गैस नहीं निकलेगी, क्योंकि उनके बिना आपकी सरकार नहीं चलेगी। वे जब मंत्रालय बदलवा देंगे, अगर गैस का पेट्रोलियम मंत्री एक पूंजीपति के कहने पर बदला जाएगा, हो सकता है कि कल आप भी बदल दिए जाएं, गारंटी नहीं है, लेकिन आप मंत्री हैं, तो हम आपका जवाब सुनेंगे, लेकिन अगर देश का पेट्रोलियम मंत्री एक पूंजीपति के कहने पर बदल दिया जाएगा, तो फिर काहे की सरकार? क्या बात करें? कहां इस देश को फायदा होने जा रहा है? इस देश की ग्रोथ कैसे होगी? आप देश की ग्रोथ की बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम इस देश को आगे ले चलेंगे, लेकिन देश की निरंतर जो स्थिति होती चली गई, इस सरकार के साढ़े चार साल के कार्यकाल में आपने इस देश को यूरोप बनाने का संकल्प लिया है, इस देश को अमेरिका बनाने का संकल्प लिया है, इस भारत को गरीब देश रखने का संकल्प नहीं है आपका और आपका कहना है कि हम इस देश को जब तक यूरोप नहीं बनाएंगे, अमेरिका नहीं बनाएंगे, तब तक हम चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि आप इस समय चैन से बैठे हों कि आप देश को यूरोप और अमेरिका बना रहे हैं, लेकिन स्थिति क्या है? श्रीमन्, बैंक ऋण का

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

ब्याज बढ़ा दिया गया। जिन बच्चों ने पढ़ने के लिए बैंक से लोन लिया, जिन किसानों ने खेत के लिए बैंक से लोन लिया, आज उनकी ईएमआई कितनी बढ़ गई? आज रुपए का अवमूल्यन हो गया। ईएमआई इतनी बढ़ गई कि जो उसने 8 परसेंट पर लोन लिया, आज उसको 12-13 परसेंट पर रिटर्न देना पड़ रहा है, तो इस 4-5 परसेंट में तो बहुत लोगों की स्थिति खराब हो गई और देश में शिक्षा-व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो गई। तमाम इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज इस वजह से खाली हो गए।

आज पिता अपने बेटे की पढ़ाई का खर्च नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। आज सवेरे मैंने इसी बात को उठाया था। माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, सुबह मैंने यही बात कही थी कि हम फाइनेंस की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में जब बैंकों की समीक्षा कर रहे थे तो हमारे सामने जो एनपीए अकाउंट आए, उनके संबंध में अधिकांश बैंकों ने कहा कि 60 परसेंट एनपीए अकाउंट उन लोगों के हैं, जिनके ऊपर दस लाख रुपए से कम का कर्जा है या दस लाख रुपए तक का कर्जा है, यानी वे लोग किसान और स्टूडेंट्स हुए। 30 परसेंट उन लोगों के एनपीए अकाउंट हैं, जिनके ऊपर दस लाख से दस करोड़ रुपए तक का कर्जा है और पांच परसेंट उनके अकाउंट हैं, जिन पर दस करोड़ से ऊपर का कर्जा है। बैंकों द्वारा एनपीए की यह स्थिति बतायी गयी। आपका एनपीए अकाउंट एक परसेंट से बढ़कर चार परसेंट हो गया है। विश्व के किसी भी देश में बैंक का एनपीए अकाउंट एक परसेंट से ऊपर नहीं होता है। आज आप एनपीए में चार परसेंट तक चले गए हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आपके बैंक फ्लॉप हो जाएं, आप अमेरिका की तरह न हो जाएं कि हिन्दुस्तान के बैंकों पर भी लोगों का विश्वास उठ जाए। बहुत से कोऑपरेटिव बैंक फेल हो गए, बहुत से प्राइवेट बैंक फेल हो गए, लेकिन अगर आपके एनपीए अकाउंट की वजह से नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक फेल होने की स्थिति में आ गए तब आप क्या करेंगे? इस संबंध में आप क्या विचार कर रहे हैं? अगर आप इस पर विचार नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। ये सब महंगाई से जुड़े हुए प्रश्न हैं। सर, मैं ऐसे बिन्दु उठा रहा हूँ जो इस देश से जुड़े हैं, महंगाई से जुड़े हैं और इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था से जुड़े हैं। इसी वजह से मैंने कहा था कि अगर वित्त मंत्री जी आकर इसका जवाब दें तो शायद वे ज्यादा अच्छा जवाब देंगे क्योंकि आप तो प्याज, आलू और गृहस्थी का जवाब देंगे, वे देश का जवाब दे देंगे। यहां गृहस्थी और देश, दोनों का जवाब आना जरूरी है। सर, दो मंत्री एक साथ जवाब दे नहीं सकते हैं इसलिए हमने सोचा कि अगर बड़े मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे तो दोनों चीजों का एक साथ जवाब मिल जाएगा, लेकिन कोई बात नहीं, हम अपनी बात आपके सामने रख रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बात का जवाब आप अच्छे तरीके से दें। मुझे आशा है कि इसे गंभीरता से लेते हुए आप इस बात का जवाब देंगे।

श्रीमन्, आज यह स्थिति हो गयी है कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने उद्योगपति हैं, वे सारा निवेश विदेश में कर रहे हैं -- पूरा साउथ, पूरी अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज़, सारा यूरोप -- आप इस

कंट्री का पिछले एक साल का इन्वेस्टमेंट उठाकर देख लीजिए कि इस कंट्री में कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ। मैं रोज़ पढ़ता हूँ, पास्को चला गया, अम्बानी ने विदेश में माइन्स ले लीं, फलां उद्योगपति विदेश में कारखाना लगाने जा रहे हैं, बिरला ने भी यहां पर बंद कर दिया, कहने लगे कि हम विदेश में इन्वेस्ट करेंगे क्योंकि यहां पर कोई ग्रोथ ही नहीं है। आप देख रहे हैं कि आज यहां इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ नहीं है, बिजली नहीं है, कोयला आप दे नहीं सकते, गैस आप दे नहीं सकते। जो प्रोडक्शन कॉस्ट है, वह इतनी ज्यादा आ रही है कि हम चाइना की मार्किट से कम्पीट नहीं कर सकते। धीरे-धीरे हमारे छोटे-छोटे गणेश, लक्ष्मी और होली की पिचकारी भी चाइना बनाकर भेजने लगा है। गांव में कुम्हार दीया बनाने का काम करता था, उसका वह काम खत्म हो गया, लुहार जो काम करता था, वह जो कंछली वगैरह बनाता था, उसका काम भी खत्म हो गया। स्थिति यह होती जा रही है कि एक छोटी से छोटी व्यवस्था पर चीन अटैक करता जा रहा है। चीन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को भी तोड़ रहा है और सीमा को भी तोड़ रहा है, दोनों को तोड़ रहा है, लेकिन हम इस बारे में सचेत नहीं हैं, हम सोच ही नहीं पा रहे हैं कि हम इस संबंध में निर्णय क्या लें? हम दोनों प्रकार के निर्णयों में असफल हो रहे हैं। अगर इस देश का इन्वेस्टमेंट चला गया तो अनइम्प्लॉयमेंट कितना बढ़ेगा? आप देखें कि आज अनइम्प्लॉयमेंट की स्थिति क्या है? मैं मीडिया के बारे में भी पढ़ रहा था। आज जो इतना बड़ा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया है, वह भी धीरे-धीरे छंटनी करने में जुट गया है। आईबीएन-7 वगैरह में करीब ढाई तीन सौ लोगों को निकाल दिया गया। उसमें पत्रकार साथी भी थे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सिर्फ एक का नाम मत लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमारे न्यूज-24 से भी तमाम लोग निकाले जा रहे हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आपने अखबारों का नाम नहीं लिया, अखबारों का नाम भी लीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अब हरेक का रहने दीजिए। महोदय, धीरे-धीरे यह स्थिति हो गयी है कि हमारे मीडिया के साथी भी अनइम्प्लाइड हो रहे हैं। हमें गर्व होना चाहिए कि विश्व में हम ऐसा देश हैं जहां आज भी साठ परसेंट यूथ हैं। विश्व के किसी भी देश में इतने यंग लोग नहीं हैं, जितने हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। चाइना ने एक बच्चे के बाद प्रतिबंध लगा दिया, आज चाइना के सामने यह समस्या पैदा हो गयी है कि वहां यंग जेनरेशन कहां से आए? आज अमेरिका में बहुत अधिक वृद्ध हैं आज जापान में इतने वृद्ध हो गए हैं कि उनको रखने के लिए उन्हें आस्ट्रेलिया में जमीन लेनी पड़ी। हमारे पास जो कुछ है अगर हम उसको भी खोने लगेंगे तो हम देश के लोगों को क्या देंगे? आखिर सरकार किसलिए है?

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश अग्रवाल जी, अब कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं अभी समाप्त कर देता हूँ, आपका आदेश तो मैं कभी काटता ही नहीं हूँ। हमारा विश्वास सरकार पर नहीं है, लेकिन चेयर पर जरूर है। हम तो सोच

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

रहे थे कि आप सुन रहे हैं इसलिए हम बोलते चले जा रहे थे। अगर आप पहले कह देते, तो हम कम बोल देते, इसमें क्या था? मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया अब कतरनी न चला दीजिएगा, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी हमारे देश का टूरिज्म भी बहुत अफेक्टिड हो रहा है। आप उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री हैं, अभी तक चावल मिल -- जो चावल उत्पादित करते थे, उसमें से 75 परसेंट लेवी पर देते थे, आपने इसको 75 परसेंट से घटाकर 25 परसेंट कर दिया है। आपने कहा कि हम 75 परसेंट नहीं लेंगे, हम 25 परसेंट लेंगे जिसकी वजह से यह उद्योग भी बंद होने जा रहा है। आप पीडीएस में और फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल में चावल दे रहे हैं, गेहूं दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जब आप चावल लेने में कटौती कर रहे हैं, तो आपको चावल कहां से मिलेगा? उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड में चावल उद्योग एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है, दोनों जगह पर आपने चावल मिलों के लिए आदेश जारी कर दिया कि हम सिर्फ लेवी में चावल 25 परसेंट लेंगे, जबकि हर साल आप 75 परसेंट चावल लेते थे। यह आदेश आपने क्यों जारी किया, मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में आप सदन को बताएं। हो सकता है कि केरल में इतना चावल न पैदा होता हो, लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का राइस मिल उद्योग बंद होने जा रहा है। इससे आप और लोगों को बेराजगार करते जा रहे हैं। हम आपसे कह रहे हैं कि आप रोजगार दीजिए, इस देश के लोगों को मोका दीजिए, देश के लोग चाहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के लिए काम करें, हमें विदेश में न जाना पड़े, इस देश से मंहगाई हटे, प्याज और सब्जी सस्ती हो। महिलाओं से दुश्मनी बड़ी खराब होती है। आप तो मैरिड होंगे, मुझे पता नहीं है, मैं कभी अपनी भाभी से मिला नहीं, लेकिन मैं इतना जानता हूँ कि जब आप घर जाते होंगे, तो आपको भी उलाहने सहने पड़ते होंगे। इन उलाहनों से बचने के लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप ऐसे कदम उठाइए जिससे कि ये मंहगाई रुके और देश में गृहस्थी चल सके और लोग कह सकें कि हम उस हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं जिस हिन्दुस्तान में कभी सोने की चिड़िया रहती थी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद नरेश जी। श्री बलबीर पुंज।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे सदन में बोलने का अवसर दिया। उपसभापति जी, यह ठीक है कि इस अल्पकालिक चर्चा की शुरुआत देश में प्याज की भारी कमी और उसके बढ़ते हुए दामों पर इस देश की चिंता से हुई है। हमने इस विषय को माननीय सभापति जी के सामने रखा और बाद में ध्यान में आया कि देश में न केवल प्याज की कमी है, न केवल प्याज के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, बल्कि सभी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, मंहगाई बढ़ रही है और इसलिए यह जो अल्पकालिक चर्चा थी, यह प्याज तक सीमित न रहकर जो मंहगाई की समस्या है, उस पर केन्द्रित है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी) पीठासीन हुईं)

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, हम जानते हैं कि प्याज का भारत के लगभग सभी भागों में और सभी तरह के भोजन में भारी उपयोग होता है। एक समय तो यह भी कहा जाता था कि जो निर्धन व्यक्ति है, जो गरीब व्यक्ति है, वह अगर और कुछ नहीं खा सकता तो कम से कम प्याज के साथ रोटी खाकर अपना पेट भर सकता है। परन्तु अब प्याज विलासिता की वस्तु बन गई है। It has become a luxury. प्याज खाना अब अपने आप में रईसी की निशानी हो गई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, प्याज के ऊपर आज बहुत सारे चुटकले बन गए हैं। जब जनमानस किसी समस्या को लेकर उद्वेलित होता है, तो वह कठिन समय को हंसी के साथ काटना चाहता है इसीलिए ये कार्टून्स आए कि रक्षा बंधन के दिन भाई राखी बंधवाकर उसके बदले में प्याज दे रहा है। पिताजी अपनी बेटी की शादी करते हुए उपहार स्वरूप उसको प्याज देकर घर से विदा कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले निवेदन किया कि यह सब आम आदमी का प्रयास है, एक कठिन समय को, एक समस्या को हंसी के साथ जीना।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, कल लोक सभा में खाद्य सुरक्षा बिल पारित हुआ और मैं नहीं जानता कि इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद गरीब आदमी की थाली में रोटी या चावल पहुंचेगा या नहीं पहुंचेगा? परन्तु इस सरकार ने एक काम कर दिया कि उसकी थाली से और उसके भोजन से प्याज को गायब कर दिया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, प्याज की कीमतों का आसमान पर पहुंचना और रुपये का निरन्तर पाताल की तरफ पहुंचना, दोनों घटनाएं एक ही बीमारी के लक्षण हैं।

आज सदन में प्रश्न काल के समय माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन दे रहे थे कि सब ठीक हो जाएगा। अभी सदन में भी बताया गया है और बाहर भी इस बात की चर्चा है कि स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में रुपया अपनी न्यूनतम कीमत 66.08 प्रति डालर के हिसाब से नीचे आ गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी कुछ बता रहे हैं, मुझे पता नहीं है कि यह होगा या नहीं होगा। मैं तो कहता हूं कि ईश्वर करे यह न हो और यह यहीं पर रुक जाए। क्योंकि अभी डॉलर की कीमत और प्याज की कीमत के बीच प्रतिस्पर्धा है कि डॉलर महंगा होगा या प्याज महंगा होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे एक मित्र ने अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में इस तरह से कहा है कि आज डॉलर escalator पर है, रुपया ventilator पर है, नेशन ICU में है और यह सरकार coma में है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर आप चारों तरफ दृष्टि दौड़ाएं, तो आप पाएंगे कि इन चार वाक्यों के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस व्यंग्य के अंदर बहुत दर्द छिपा हुआ है और इसमें बहुत सच्चाई है। जो वाणिज्य मंत्रालय अर्थात् कॉमर्स मिनिस्ट्री के statistics हैं, आंकड़े हैं, आप अगर उनको देखें, तो पाएंगे कि जून माह की तुलना में जुलाई में प्याज की कीमत एक महीने में 31 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। भारत में आलू का प्रयोग हर आदमी के भोजन में होता

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

है, उसकी कीमत एक महीने में 16 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और सब्जियों की कीमत में 18 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 16 से लेकर 31 प्रतिशत तक की यह बढ़ोतरी केवल एक माह की है। एक माह में किसी साधारण व्यक्ति की आमदनी 30 से 40 प्रतिशत तक तो बढ़ नहीं सकती। पिछले साल जुलाई, 2012 में जो मंहगाई की दर 7.52 प्रतिशत थी, इस वर्ष जुलाई में यह 11.91 प्रतिशत हो गई है। अगर आप देखें कि पिछले साल जुलाई के मुकाबले इस साल जुलाई में प्याज की कीमतों में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वह 145 प्रतिशत हुई है। There is 145 per cent increase in the price of onions in July this year over the price in July 2012. जो सब्जियां हैं, उनकी कीमतों में पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल जुलाई माह में 46.59 की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। सच तो यह है कि जब कीमतें इस हिसाब से बढ़ती हैं, तो आम आदमी की क्रयशक्ति purchasing power कम हो जाती है अर्थात् उसकी थाली के अंदर उसी मात्रा में भोजन कम हो जाता है और उसे या तो भूखा रहना पड़ता है या भूखे पेट सोना पड़ता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में double-digit inflation है और अभी नरेश जी बढ़ते हुए ब्याज की दरों की बात कर रहे थे। जो ब्याज की दरों और inflation की दरों में स्वाभाविक रूप से संबंध होता है, क्योंकि अगर inflation की दर ज्यादा होगी, तो आपको ब्याज की दर भी ज्यादा रखनी पड़ेगी। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे, तो लोगों की जो बचत है, उस पर negative rate of return होगा। इस देश में inflation नहीं है, इसको अर्थशास्त्री भी कहते हैं, यहां पर stagflation है। यह stagflation दो शब्दों की सन्धि से बना है, stagnation and inflation. साधारणतः किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था में मूल्य कब बढ़ते हैं? जब सप्लाई कम हो और जो मांग है, वह ज्यादा हो अर्थात् जब मांग पूर्ति से ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है तो कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं, and basically this is an imbalance between demand and supply which means demand exceeds the supply. परंतु उपसभापति जी, यहाँ पर मंजर दूसरा है। This is altogether a different scenario. यहाँ पर बड़ी अजीब स्थिति है। मांग बढ़ नहीं रही है, demand is not increasing. अर्थात् वह स्टैगनेन्ट है। माँग बढ़ नहीं रही है, वह स्थिर है, वह स्टैगनेन्ट है या गिर रही है।

भारत सरकार के अपने आंकड़े हैं। जो कंज्यूमर ड्यूरेबल्स हैं, जैसे टी.वी. हैं, रेफ्रिजरेटर्स हैं, कारें हैं, उनकी मांग में 8 से 10 परसेंट की कमी आई है। इसी तरह से जो खाने-पीने की चीज़ें हैं, कपड़ा है, उनकी मांग में भी 1 से 2 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। मांग घट रही है। जब आप मांग में 1 और 2 परसेंट की कमी की बात करते हैं, तो इसका अर्थ इन आंकड़ों से कहीं ज्यादा है, क्योंकि अपने देश की जो जनसंख्या है, वह लगभग 2 प्रतिशत की दर से प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती है। अगर आपको कंजम्पशन का लेवल वही रखना हो, तो आपकी जो खाने-पीने की चीज़ों की मांग/डिमांड है, वह at the rate of

2 per cent it must increase so as to keep pace with the rise in population, पर यहाँ तो मांग कम हो रही है. In fact, if you factor in the growth in the rate of population and couple it with fall in demand, you will find actually the demand is falling around by 4-5 per cent. So, you have a very strange phenomenon. Your demand is falling. Your demand for consumer durables is falling. Your demand for necessities of life is falling. But at the same time, inflation is increasing; and as I said earlier there is stagflation.

भारत सरकार आर्थिक विषयों पर जितने भी दस्तावेज़ प्रस्तुत करती है, डॉक्यूमेंट्स प्रस्तुत करती है, मैं उनमें से आर्थिक सर्वे को, इक्नॉमिक सर्वे को सबसे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ। 2012 और 2013 का जो इक्नॉमिक सर्वे था, उसमें देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का सही विवरण है। मैं उसमें से चार-पाँच पंक्तियाँ क्वोट करता हूँ। Madam, here is an excerpt from the introduction to the document, that is, the Economic Survey. I quote here, "...the boost to consumption, coupled with supply side constraints led to higher inflation. Slowdown especially in 2012 has been across the board, with no sector of the economy unaffected. Falling savings without a commensurate fall in aggregate investment have led to a widening Current Account Deficit. Food inflation continues to be higher than overall inflation." This is what the Economic Survey presented by this very Government to this Parliament says. Further it says and I quote: "The danger that fiscal targets would be breached substantially became very real in the current year." Now, that the term of the UPA-II is coming to an end, the growth rate which had touched 8.4 per cent in the last quarter of the NDA rule, has dropped to less than 5 per cent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please conclude. There are other colleagues from your party who need time.

श्री बलबीर पुंज: और कोई सदस्य बोलने वाले नहीं हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): दो नाम और जोड़ दिए गए हैं। Try and conclude.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The industrial growth rate is down to 3.1 per cent and that of manufacturing sector has plunged to 1.9 per cent. The gross fiscal deficit which represents the Government's total expenditure over the revenue generated has grown five folds since the NDA rule and the gap is even widening further and further. Madam, between 1998 and 2003, this varied between Rs.88,900 crores and Rs.1,23,200 crores. In 2011-12, this figure had jumped to Rs.5,21,900 crores.

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

There was a five fold increase. This depressing scenario is visible in the agriculture sector as well. The foodgrains output has dived to 250.1 million tonnes in 2012-13 from 259.3 million tonnes in 2011-12.

The agriculture growth rate has fallen to 1.8 per cent in 2012-13 from 3.6 per cent. Literally, we are seeing a downfall in all segments of the economy, whether it is industry or agriculture or service sector. The share of agriculture as a percentage of GDP, which stood at 26 per cent...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Mr. Punj, you must conclude because you are taking away the time of your fellow colleagues.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Madam, I will conclude in five minutes.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): मैडम, अभी 17 मिनट बाकी हैं।

श्री बलबीर पुंज: मैडम, अभी 17 मिनट बाकी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): आपके एक और स्पीकर भी हैं।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: We have got 30 minutes.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: एक और स्पीकर हैं, वे 10 मिनट बोलेंगे। इनको 5-6 मिनट टाइम और दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): यह आप लोगों का आपसी फैसला है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: जो इनिशिएट करते हैं, उनको ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: That is the concern of my Party. Madam, if you interrupt me like this, more and more time will get wasted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): You are losing more time by talking.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: It started with you, Madam. I am sorry you are the one who is interrupting me, Madam.

The share of agriculture in the national economy as a percentage of GDP, which stood at 26 per cent and 25 per cent in 1998 and 1999, had declined to 18 per cent in 2008 and further declined to 17 per cent in 2011. This has a very

serious implication. The share of agriculture in GDP is declining very fast, but the number of people who are dependent on agriculture continues to be very, very high, between 60 and 70 per cent. So the number remains the same, the share of agriculture comes down and that means the income distribution becomes skewed against the poor farmers. I would say that the UPA-II particularly, has generated a sort of an economy which believes in jobless growth. Only two million jobs have been created under the UPA-II by now. If you look at the statistics from the International Labour Organization, they reveal that the employment to population ratio which stood at 58 per cent in 2002, declined to 55 per cent in 2009 and declined further to 54 per cent in 2010. Furthermore, between 1998 and 2001 the public sector employed between 19.14 and 19.42 million people each year. In 2009-10, this figure declined to 17.86 million and the trend is pointing downwards.

Madam, nobody else is going to speak from my Party. So I will take all the time. The economy under the UPA II, had inherited a very, very healthy and a robust economy when the NDA left. Now the economy lies in ruins and shambles. The state of the economy under NDA is best summed by the Economic Survey of 2003-04, the last year of the NDA regime. The Survey was presented to Parliament by the UPA-I Government, by Shri Chidambaram, Finance Minister. I quote from the Economic Survey of 2003-04, which says, "The economy appears to be in a resilient mode in terms of growth, inflation and balance of payments -- this is the statement that Shri Chidambaram made -- a combination that offers large scope for consolidation of the growth momentum with continued micro-economic stability. Real Gross Domestic Product is estimated to have grown by 8.1 per cent in 2003-04, buoyed by a strong agriculture recovery of 9.1 per cent from the drought affected previous year".

मैडम, मैंने पहले आपसे निवेदन किया कि यूपीए-॥ को एक बहुत ही स्वस्थ और बहुत ही मजबूत और सशक्त अर्थव्यवस्था विरासत में मिली और वहाँ से पहुँच कर हम इस हालत में क्यों पहुँचे, इसका एक बहुत ही साधारण कारण है और वह कारण यह है कि सत्ता में दो केन्द्र हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास पद है, परन्तु उनके पास कोई वास्तविक सत्ता नहीं है और जिनके पास इस सरकार के अन्दर वास्तविक सत्ता है, उनके पास कोई जवाबदारी नहीं है। इसी विडम्बना के कारण आज देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की यह हालत हुई है।

हम सब जानते हैं कि प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी हैं और उनकी एक कैबिनेट है, परन्तु हम सब यह भी जानते हैं कि यूपीए-॥ के अन्दर एक दूसरी सरकार चलती है,

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

जिसको नेशनल एडवाइज़री काउंसिल कहते हैं। वित्त मंत्री का काम है देश के करदाताओं से कर लेकर खजाने को भरना। जो एनएसी है, जिसकी किसी के प्रति कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, वह इस बात का निर्णय करती है कि कहां पर उस पैसे का खर्च हो। मैडम, इसी विसंगति के कारण देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की यह हालत है और इसी विसंगति के कारण आज रुपये की कीमत कम हो रही है। आज जितने रुपये में आप एक डॉलर खरीद सकते हैं, शायद उतने रुपये में आप एक किलो प्याज नहीं खरीद सकते।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह कोई दैवीय संकट नहीं है। This is not some sort of a divine curse. This entire thing is a manmade problem. चाहे वह प्याज की बढ़ती हुई कीमत हो या रुपये की घटती हुई कीमत हो, इस सबके लिए सरकार की अक्षमता और व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार जिम्मेदार है।

अब हम प्याज का मामला ही लें, चूंकि आज हम प्याज की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। देश में लगभग एक साल में औसतन 160 लाख टन प्याज का उत्पादन होता है। भारत सरकार का आंकड़ा है कि इस वर्ष प्याज का उत्पादन 166 लाख टन हुआ। इसमें से करीब 10% भंडारण या स्टोरेज में खराब हो जाता है और करीब 1.8 मिलियन टन अर्थात् 16 से 18 लाख टन हम लोग निर्यात करते हैं। अगर 166 टन में से आप 35-40 लाख टन निकाल भी दें, उसके बाद भी हमारे पास 125 से 130 लाख टन प्याज बच जाता है, जो इस देश की जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए काफी था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश में प्याज का संकट नहीं होना चाहिए था, परन्तु उसके बाद भी देश में प्याज का संकट हुआ और आम आदमी को 80 रुपये से लेकर 100 रुपये किलो तक प्याज खरीदना पड़ा। इस देश की मार्किट के अन्दर प्याज इतना महंगा बिका, क्यों? इसके पीछे की जो कहानी है, वह बहुत वीभत्स कहानी है और लालच से भरी हुई कहानी है। इस देश की जो अर्थव्यवस्था है उसे काला-बाजारिए चलाते हैं, यह उसी का एक रहस्योद्घाटन है। इस साल 21 जून को श्री संजीव चोपड़ा, जो नैफेड के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं और कृषि मंत्रालय में संयुक्त सचिव भी हैं, उन्होंने प्रदेश सरकारों को पत्र लिखा। उस पत्र में उन्होंने लिखा कि नासिक का जो थोक बाजार है, उसमें प्याज की दर 1550 रुपये क्विंटल है। उस समय जून में प्याज की थोक दर 1550 रुपये क्विंटल थी, लेकिन किसान से जो प्याज खरीदा गया था, वह 8 रुपये, 9 रुपये और 10 रुपये किलो की दर पर खरीदा गया था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप कल्पना करिए कि किसान से 8 रुपये और 9 रुपये प्रति किलो के हिसाब से प्याज खरीदा जाता है और उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते वही प्याज 80 से 100 रुपये किलो हो जाता है। हम सब जानते हैं और यह तथ्य सरकार भी जानती है कि जो प्याज किसान से 8 रुपये और 9 रुपये किलो खरीदा गया और जो थोक बाजार में 15 रुपये

और 15.50 रुपये किलो बिका, उस प्याज को थोक बाजारियों ने स्टॉक कर लिया, भंडारण कर लिया। उस प्याज को उन्होंने बाजार में तब उतारा, जबकि प्याज की दर 45 से 50 रुपये प्रति किलो हो गई थी। अब अगर नासिक के थोक बाजार के अन्दर प्याज के दाम 40 रुपये से 50 रुपये किलो होते हैं, तो स्वाभाविक रूप से दिल्ली, जम्मू या पंजाब का जो उपभोक्ता है अथवा सुदूर दक्षिण का जो उपभोक्ता है, उसको वह 80 रुपये से 100 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से मिलेगा।

प्याज का कुल व्यापार देश में करीब 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का है। इसके अन्दर भयंकर भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। भ्रष्ट राजनेताओं, भ्रष्ट व्यापारियों और कालाबाजारियों की मिलीभगत के कारण देश में प्याज की एक आर्टिफिशियल शॉर्टेज या कमी पैदा की गई और उसकी मुनाफाखोरी की गई।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति गम्भीर है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि the people, both common and investors, have lost faith in this Government. This Government is talking in terms of inviting foreign investments to tide over the foreign exchange crisis. A number of so-called reforms have been introduced and the Government is expecting that the depleting foreign exchange reserves will be compensated by the inflow of foreign exchange of investors who will come to areas which have been opened recently. But nothing is going to work. This Government has no credibility. Forget about foreign investors, even domestic investors do not trust this Government. The Indian corporate people are sitting on a cash pile of Rs.9 lakh crores. Even the public sector has a lot of surplus money. But they have no faith in this Government. They are reluctant to risk their money. They are all looking for opportunities abroad. They are going to other countries and setting up plants over there. In this sort of a situation, you can very well expect that production will not increase, the Government will not get taxes and jobs will not be created.

Madam, against this bleak scenario, the things in India will improve only after the people of India throw this Government, lock, stock and barrel, into the dustbin of history, through ballot. And that day is not very far off. Thank you, Madam.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करना चाहूँगा कि प्याज और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में असामान्य वृद्धि के विषय पर आज सदन में जो चर्चा हो रही है, उस पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है।

यह चर्चा बहुत समसामयिक विषय पर हो रही है। लेकिन, मुझे थोड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस समय देश की जो सबसे ज्वलंत समस्या है, वह है महंगाई और जब यह सत्र समाप्ति की ओर है, तब हम जाते हुए इस सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।

[प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल]

मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ, वह चौपाल टाइम्स की बात कह रहा हूँ। चौपाल टाइम्स वह होती है, जो गाँव में पीपल के पेड़ के नीचे बैठे हुए लोग देश की वर्तमान सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक स्थिति पर चर्चा करते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे तो इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स को वोट करेंगे। मैं स्कूल ऑफ इकोनॉमिक्स का पढ़ा हुआ व्यक्ति नहीं हूँ, जिला परिषद के स्कूल से पढ़ कर आया हूँ, लेकिन एक बात मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आप इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स का कितना ही हवाला दें, इस देश की चौपाल टाइम्स, जो पीपल के पेड़ के नीचे बैठ कर चर्चा करती है, उसने आपको महंगाई के मामले पर सौ परसेंट फेल कर रखा है, 99 प्रतिशत भी नहीं, पूरे सौ परसेंट। इसलिए, मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी का जवाब आएगा तो बड़े लोक लुभावने भाषण होंगे, आंकड़े होंगे, मुद्रास्फीति होगी, जी.डी.पी. होगी, विकास दर होगी, पिछली सरकारों से तुलना होगी, पिछले वर्ष से तुलना होगी और पिछले फाइनांशियल ईयर से तुलना होगी।

"मुझे पतझड़ों की कहानियाँ सुना-सुना के न उदास कर,
नये मौसमों का पता बता, जो गुजर गया, सो गुजर गया। "

सवाल इस बात का होना चाहिए कि अब हम इसको काबू कैसे करें? बहुत विद्वान साथियों ने बड़ी अच्छी बात की, लेकिन जिम्मेदार आदमी के द्वारा कभी इस सदन में यह नहीं कहा गया कि हम यह करेंगे, हम ऐसा करके मानेंगे, हम ऐसा कर देंगे। मैं बहुत अदब के साथ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से माफी मांगते हुए यह कहना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने देश को आश्वस्त किया था। हम किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के हों, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे देश के होते हैं, वे पूरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं और जब प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलते हैं, तो देश बहुत गंभीरता से सुनता है। पहले तो वे बोलते बहुत कम हैं, लेकिन जब कम बोलने वाला व्यक्ति बोलता है, तो उसकी बात में और भी अधिक गंभीरता होती है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि अन्य संसद सदस्य भी मेरी बात से संबद्ध होंगे कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दावा किया था कि 100 दिन में हम महंगाई पर काबू पा लेंगे। यह मैं सदन के माध्यम से, मोहतरमा, आपके माध्यम से अपने देश के प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्री प्रधान मंत्री जी को केवल याद दिलाने के लिए कह रहा हूँ कि जहां तक मेरी गिनती ठीक है, मेरा गणित ठीक है, 100 दिन से बहुत ज्यादा दिन हो गए हैं और मुझे लगता है कि कहीं सरकार ने समय से पहले निर्णय ले लिया, तो 100 दिन तो अब चुनाव के बचे हैं। अब 100 दिन चुनाव के बचे हैं, लेकिन महंगाई कम नहीं हुई है। इसलिए हमारे माध्यम से, सदन के माध्यम से, मोहतरमा, आपके माध्यम से देश की जनता जानना चाहती है कि ये 100 दिन कब पूरे होंगे? क्या ये पूरे हो गए हैं? अगर पूरे हो गए हैं, तो क्या महंगाई कम हुई है? अगर ये पूरे नहीं हुए हैं, तो आप कब तक महंगाई को कम करेंगे?

अभी का विषय है -- प्याज और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं। जहां तक अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, उनमें सबकी अलग-अलग प्राथमिकता है। इस देश के घनाढ्य लोगों के लिए अन्य

5.00 P.M.

आवश्यक वस्तुओं में एयर कंडीशनिंग हो सकते हैं, एसयूवी गाड़ी हो सकती है, हवाई जहाज की यात्रा हो सकती है, ब्रांडेड कपड़े हो सकते हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोगों की प्याज एवं अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं में जो चीजें हैं, उनकी सूची मैं बता दूँ - आटा, चावल, तेल, घी, नमक, मसाले, आलू, प्याज, टमाटर, लहसुन, हरी मिर्च, साबुन, दाल, रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, दवाई, पढ़ाई। जैसे प्रोटीन्स दाल से मिलती हैं, हम अभी प्याज के बारे में कह रहे हैं, लेकिन दाल के दाम भी आसमान को छू रहे हैं। आपने तो स्वाभिमानी आदमी का स्वाभिमान ही छीन लिया। आप खुदारी छीन रहे हैं। एक ईमानदार आदमी बड़े गर्व के साथ कहता था कि हम आपकी बात नहीं मानेंगे, प्याज के साथ रोटी खा लेंगे, लेकिन आज वह प्याज के साथ रोटी नहीं खा सकता है। आम आदमी हम लोगों से कहता था कि कभी भी चले आइए, दाल-रोटी में कोई कमी नहीं है। अब जाने से पहले सोचना पड़ता है क्योंकि दाल-रोटी में कमी आ गई है। दाल हो सकती है, लेकिन उसमें पानी की मात्रा बढ़ गई है और दाल की मात्रा कम हो गई है।

महोदया, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर कुदरती तौर पर या प्राकृतिक कारणों से महंगाई हो तो माफ किया जा सकता है। नासिक में बारिश कम हुई, प्याज की जोत कम हुई। दिल्ली में सब्जियां हरियाणा, पंजाब से आती हैं, पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से आती हैं, नदियों में बाढ़ आ गई है, सड़कें टूट गई हैं, तो थोड़ी देरी हो सकती है, इसके लिए आपको माफ किया जा सकता है, लेकिन अगर जमाखोरी हो रही है, मुनाफाखोरी हो रही है और कृत्रिम अभाव दिखाया जा रहा है, तो जनता आपको माफ नहीं करेगी। दूरदर्शन ने बताया है कि कहीं एक-आध जगह छापे पड़े हैं, वहां पर प्याज गोदाम में पड़े हुए थे, यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी होती है? मैं फिर अदब के साथ माफी मांगते हुए कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अर्थशास्त्री हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी इस देश में इकॉनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स और अच्छे अर्थशास्त्री के रूप में जाने जाते हैं, उन्होंने अपनी टीम भी बहुत अच्छी चुनी। चिदम्बरम जी गृह मंत्रालय देख रहे थे, वे वहां से वित्त मंत्रालय में आए, वे अर्थशास्त्र के विशेषज्ञ हैं। योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष को हम विपक्ष के लोगों ने नहीं बनाया है।

यह आपकी पसंद है। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष कौन हैं, लेकिन गरीबों का मजाक उड़ाने का किसी को अधिकार नहीं है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि पाँच रुपये में कहीं भोजन मिलता है, कहीं 15 रुपये में मिलता है और एक साहब ने तो इसे दो रुपये में मिलने की बात कह दी। दो रुपये में तो भूसा भी नहीं मिलता है। पाँच रुपये में तो आप भूसे से भी पेट नहीं भर सकते। लेकिन जो 15 रुपये में भोजन कराने की बात कह रहे हैं, उसमें प्रोटीन कितना है, उसमें विटामिंस कितने हैं, उसमें मिनरल्स कितने हैं, उसमें कार्बोहाइड्रेट्स कितने हैं? डाइटिशियन, जो कि डाइट प्रेस्क्राइब करता है, क्या उसके अनुसार 1800 कैलोरी 15 रुपये में मिल सकती है? यह कौन-सी परिभाषा है कि गाँव में अगर किसी की इनकम 27 रुपये है, तो वह गरीब नहीं है और 33 रुपये में वह अमीर

[प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल]

नहीं है? मैं नाम लिए बिना योजना आयोग के उपाध्यक्ष जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं पंच-सितारा संस्कृति का व्यक्ति नहीं हूँ, लेकिन शायद वे कभी वहाँ खाना खाने गए होंगे। वहाँ आप केवल एक दाल, एक सब्जी, रोटी, चावल और सलाद का आर्डर करेंगे, तो इसका बिल 10 हजार रुपये से कम नहीं आएगा। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि हम 10 हजार रुपये कम बता रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से अगर चार लोग खाना खाने मौर्या शेरटन वगैरह में जाएँ, तो इसका 10 हजार रुपये का बिल आ जाता है। चौधरी साहब, वहाँ टिप देने का क्या रिवाज है? यह क्लेम नहीं है, लेकिन संभवतः यह कहा जाता है कि यह 10 पर्सेंट दी जाती है। जो लोग अगर 10 हजार का भोजन करते हैं, तो वे एक हजार तो टिप में दे देते हैं। जो लोग एक हजार रुपये की टिप देते हैं, वे हमें 27 रुपये में रहने का शऊर सिखा रहे हैं! आप गरीबों को मत हटाइए, गरीबी हटाइए और जब तक आप गरीबी नहीं हटा रहे हैं, आपको किसी को जलील करने का अधिकार नहीं है और न ही इस प्रकार की परिभाषाएँ देने का किसी को अधिकार है। आज इससे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग, गाँव के लोग और बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित हैं। इससे माइनोंरिटीज़ के लोग सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित हैं, जिन्हें सच्वर कमीशन ने कहा है कि आपकी स्थिति दलितों से भी खराब है। 1800 कैलोरी का भोजन! लोग तो यह तक कहते हैं कि मौसम का हर फल खाना चाहिए। अगर आप काजू-किशमिश लाकर दें, तो बच्चे यह बता नहीं पाएँगे कि यह काजू है, किशमिश है, चिलगोजा है या बादाम है। इस देश के बच्चे कुपोषण का शिकार हो रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि गरीबों की जो आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं, उनकी कीमतों को आप कम कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, मुनाफाखोरी, जमाखोरी और कृत्रिम अभाव को समाप्त करना चाहिए। हम पेट्रोलियम का आयात करते हैं और उसके लिए डॉलर्स में जो भुगतान करते हैं तथा हम कोयले का इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और उसके लिए डॉलर्स में जो भुगतान करते हैं, मेरी समझ से यही महँगाई का कारण है। यह देश खनिज-सम्पदा से भरा पड़ा है और इसके भूगर्भ में पता नहीं क्या-क्या है। आज खनिज सम्पदा से धनी राज्यों के लोग गरीब हैं। हमारे झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ जैसे राज्यों में दुनिया भर की खनिज-सम्पदा उपलब्ध है। आप नैचुरल गैस के बारे में पता नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आप ओएनजीसी को खुला नहीं छोड़ रहे हैं। आप किसके दबाव में उनको रिसर्च नहीं करने दे रहे हैं? हमने केवल एक "बॉम्बे हाई" की खोज की है। क्या हमारी अन्य जगहों पर नैचुरल गैस नहीं है? यह है, इसे कौन पता करेगा? इसे गाँव-देहात के किसान तो पता करेंगे नहीं। इसे जिनको पता करना है, वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभा पा रहे हैं, इसलिए घाटे की खेती हो रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): थैंक्यू, बघेल जी।

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: मुझे यह विरोधाभास आज तक समझ में नहीं आया कि नासिक का किसान कहता है कि हम तो मर गए, प्याज के कारण हम घाटे में चले गए।

हमारे आगरा, फिरोजाबाद, शिकोहाबाद आदि जिलों के आलू किसान रो रहे हैं, वे कहते हैं कि आलू बहुत महंगा है और हमें भी पिक्चर हॉल में "अंकल चिप्स" खरीदते समय सौ बार यह सोचना पड़ता है कि हम इसे खरीदें या न खरीदें? महाराष्ट्र में कपास का किसान परेशान है और यहाँ जाड़े के मौसम में एक रजाई में पाँच-पाँच लोग और बच्चे सो रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): थैंक्यू। बघेल जी, प्लीज़ आप अपनी बात संक्षेप में पूरी कीजिए।

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: इस प्रकार, कपास पैदा करने वाला किसान भी रो रहा है और रजाई खरीदते हुए उपभोक्ता भी रो रहा है। नागपुर का संतरे का किसान परेशान है और हम यहाँ संतरे को खरीदते हुए परेशान हैं। कश्मीर का सेब-उत्पादक किसान परेशान है और हम सेब को खरीदने में सक्षम नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। मोहतरमा, बाजार-व्यवस्था को कुछ ऐसा किया जाए कि यह स्थिति पैदा न हो। मैं महंगाई रोकने के कुछ तरीके सुझाना चाहूँगा। चाहे दिल्ली की आजादपुर मंडी हो, हमारे आगरा की मंडी हो या मेरठ और मुजफ्फरनगर की मंडी हो। वहाँ किसान के पास से पाँच बजे सुबह जो सब्जी आती है, उसका उस समय का भाव और जब वह चार घंटे, तीन घंटे, दो घंटे और एक घंटे बाद छोटी-सी ठेली के माध्यम से कॉलोनी में पहुँचती है, तो उस समय के उसके भाव में चार गुना का अंतर होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): थैंक्यू, बघेल जी। श्री शान्ताराम नायक जी।

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: मोहतरमा, क्या किसी भी आदमी को ऐसा करने का अधिकार दिया जा सकता है?

आपने किसान से सब्जी सुबह 5 बजे खरीदी और उपभोक्ता को चार गुनी कीमत पर दी। इस प्रकार सबसे घाटे में रहती है आखिर में खरीदने वाली गृहिणी और घाटे में रहते हैं किसान पैदा करने वाले।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): बघेल जी, आपका समय हो गया है, प्लीज़, आप दूसरों का मौका मत लीजिए।

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: जहाँ तक सोने की बात है, देहात से सोना गायब है। अब गांवों में औरतों के शरीर पर सोना नहीं है। अमीरी सोने-चांदी की दुकानों में इठलाती है, गरीबी कान छिदाती है और तिनका डाल लेती है।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): शान्ताराम नायक जी, आप बोलिएगा।

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: हमारे गांव, देहात की महिलाएं कृत्रिम आभूषण पहन रही हैं। मुझे लगता है कि अब मेरा समय हो गया है, लेकिन बहुत बोलना चाह रहा था। यह मैं थोड़ा सा आश्वासन चाहूँगा, चाहे आप ज्यादा समय न दें। लेकिन कोई जिम्मेदार आदमी यह जरूर आश्वासन करे कि यह सौ दिन पूरे कब होंगे? यह जो सौ दिन हैं, ये सौ दिन सास वाले हैं या खूसट सास के सौ दिन हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... कोई फायदा नहीं है।...(*व्यवधान*) नायक जी, आप बोलिए।

प्रो. एस. पी. सिंह बघेल: *

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Madam, from our side, I share the sentiments of the House and the concerns as regards price-rise. We would not like to conceal anything. In fact, I would like to summarise the present situation in the form of one lyric, which I heard many years ago. पहले मुट्ठी में पैसे लेकर थैला भर शक्कर लाते थे, अब थैले में पैसे लेकर जाते हैं मुट्ठी में शक्कर आती है। This is the reality, and we would not like to run away from this reality. But, in our country, as it is, vagaries of monsoon have to be kept in mind. कब कहीं drought आता है, कहीं flood आता है, cloudbursting होती है, यह हमारी geographical reality है। इस रियेलिटी के अंदर क्रॉप का जो सिस्टम चल रहा है वह अफेक्ट होता है। यह रियेलिटी सब को ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है।

Secondly, on this basis, there is a system of demand and supply. मार्केट में जब डिमांड और सप्लाई का गैप होता है, तो प्राइस राइज होता है। जो डिमांड पब्लिक की है, आम डिमांड, मिनिमम डिमांड उतनी डिमांड के साथ सप्लाई मार्केट में नहीं आई तो प्राइस राइज होता है। यह भी रियेलिटी है। भिन्डी का भाव दस रुपए ज्यादा हो गया तो Prime Minister responsible है। यह जो साइक्लॉजी है और यह जो तरीका है कुछ लोगों का, वह सही नहीं है। भिन्डी का भाव दस रुपए क्यों बढ़ा, इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। यहां तक यह exaggeration नहीं है। यही तो आप कहते हैं बार-बार इन्ही शब्दों से, यह हमारा कन्सर्न है। सड़क का आम आदमी जो दुखी है, अगर वह कहने लगे तो कोई बात नहीं है, क्योंकि उनके लिए प्याज, भिन्डी, चावल, शक्कर जरूरी हैं। उनको पता नहीं है कि कौन लाता है, कहां से लाता है। लेकिन आप जैसे literate person, जब भिन्डी का भाव बढ़ता है तो पी.एम. को दोषी ठहराते हैं, उसका हमें दुख होता है। This is a matter of concern. Recession अमेरिका में आया, दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल तक बड़ा recession रहा। लोग घर छोड़कर चले गए, भाड़ा पे नहीं कर सके, आउट पोस्ट में रहने

*Not recorded.

लग गए, छोटी सी कार में रहने लगे, हालत बुरी हो गई, वहां से छोड़कर लोग अपने गांव आ गए, अपने देश में आ गए। फिर भी ओबामा जीत गए। किसी ने ओबामा को दोषी नहीं ठहराया।

वहां देश की ऐसी हालत हुई, लेकिन वहां के लोग इकॉनॉमिक सिस्टम को समझते थे क्योंकि वहां इतनी लिटरसी है। दुर्दैव से हमारे देश में उतनी लिटरसी नहीं है। इसलिए हम लोगों को उतना समझा नहीं पाते। उसमें किसी का दोष नहीं है, लेकिन यह सच्चाई है कि अमेरिका में जो हालत हुई, उसके बावजूद ओबामा चुनाव जीत गए। Current economic position is nothing close to 1991. The lowest growth rate under UPA was the highest under NDA from 1998 to 2004. आप इस के फिगर्स निकाल कर देख लीजिए। आप अभी बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन आपके जमाने में आप क्या कर रहे थे, आप कैसे सरकार चला रहे थे, लोगों की हालत कैसी थी, इस बारे में आप खुद सोचें? महाराष्ट्र में सब जगह बड़ा सूखा पड़ा तो ओनियन का प्रोडक्शन भी 10 परसेंट घटा। आप जानते हैं, 10 परसेंट की सप्लाई बहुत बड़ी होती है। महाराष्ट्र जोकि ओनियन की बेसिक मंडी है, उसमें 10 परसेंट घटा है, लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई सोचता नहीं है। राजस्थान में बम्पर क्रॉप हुई, जिसे वे उस वक्त बेच नहीं पाए। दूसरे साल उन्होंने ओनियन की पैदावार कम की, जिस की वजह से 30 परसेंट प्रोडक्शन गिर गया। यह भी सच्चाई है, supply gets affected on account of heavy rains in the field. It also gets affected because transportation gets affected. डीजल की प्राइस इंक्रीज होती है, कोई कुछ भी कहे, लेकिन वह भी अपने हाथ में नहीं है। पेट्रोल की प्राइस बढ़ती है, कोई कह सकता है कि वह सरकार के हाथ में है? वह आप लोगों को बताने के लिए कहते हैं, लेकिन डीजल या पेट्रोल जैसे जो प्रोडक्ट्स हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उनके भाव सब्सिडाइज करने के बावजूद भी बढ़ते हैं और फिर आम चीजों की प्राइसेस भी बढ़ती हैं। इसके लिए सस्ते दर पर बेचने के स्टॉल्स लगाने जरूरी हैं ताकि लोगों को सब्जी व रोज इस्तेमाल की चीजें मिल सकें। I am not an economist but I feel that the prices will certainly fall when the kharif crop products start coming to the market. It is presumed that somewhere at the end of August or in the beginning of September when onion starts coming from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, etc., these prices are bound to fall and fall heavily also. किसानों को नुकसान तब भी होता है जब कि ज्यादा प्राइसेस गिरते हैं। इसलिए जब सामान मंडी में आएगा तब भी प्राइसेस नीचे आएंगे। अपना देश एनुअली 10 से 15 टके प्रोडक्शन एक्सपोर्ट करता है। हमने इस साल ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट नहीं किया है। मेरे ख्याल से इस साल थोड़ा कम ही किया है। आज इस पर भी बहस हो रही है कि एक्सपोर्ट बैन किया जाए या नहीं। हमारा ओनियन लंका, बंगदेश, रशिया, मॉरीशस, चाइना, सिंगापुर और गल्फ कंट्रीज में जाता है। On an average, 10 per cent, as I said, is being exported. हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर, पवार साहब का मत, जैसा अभी तक अखबार में आया है, एक्सपोर्ट के खिलाफ है। उसके भी कुछ कारण हैं। उनका कहना है कि अगर हम अचानक

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

एक्सपोर्ट बैन करते हैं तो इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में हमारी क्रेडेबिलिटी नीचे चली जाएगी। So there was a point here. अनफॉर्चुनेटली हमारे आम आदमी की समझने की ताकत इतनी नहीं है, यह भी सच्चाई है।

Therefore, this has to be considered. Now, in Delhi market, the role of retailers also has to be seen. बलबीर पुंज जी अभी यहां नहीं हैं, उनको दिल्ली मार्केट की थोड़ी जानकारी है। ट्रेडर्स, जो उनके दोस्त भी हैं और दिल्ली वाले मेम्बरों के बड़े दोस्त हैं, वे पांच-दस परसेंट कैसे बढ़ाते हैं? दिल्ली वाले ट्रेडर्स के भाव कैसे बढ़ते हैं, स्टॉक होते हुए भी कैसे बढ़ते हैं, यह सब इनको मालूम है। ये उनके सपोर्टर्स हैं। ये आम आदमी के सपोर्टर्स नहीं हैं, तो अगर वे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Madam, the hon. Member is saying that the BJP leaders and the traders are increasing the prices. The BJP is also not saying anything. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Why are you bothering? ...(Interruptions)... He has not yielded. ...(Interruptions)... Have you yielded, Mr. Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: No, Madam. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): If traders are increasing the prices, is the Government....(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): It is not the conversation that we can have. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Is the Government ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I am giving you another example. I am giving you an example and also enlightening your knowledge how the BJP Government in Goa has imposed 'entry tax' on vehicles coming from other States. ...(Interruptions)... This led to increase in prices of tomatoes, potatoes, and other vegetables. The prices of every item has increased in Goa because of the BJP Government. ...(Interruptions)... When the mining people were suffering there, the BJP Government, at that time, ...(Interruptions)... You are in-charge, Madam. ...(Interruptions)... You know it. You have gone there. ...(Interruptions)... You know what your Chief Minister has done there. ...(Interruptions)... He has imposed 'entry tax'. ...(Interruptions)... Did people not come to you to complain against your own

Government? Please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Did your own workers not come to complain? ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is suffering. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Please; please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Everybody is suffering because of the 'entry tax', which has illegally and arbitrarily been imposed by your Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I would certainly like to mention here that Media has also to play an effective role. They have to enlighten people. There is no doubt about it. Media people may find fault with me. But the way the news items regarding rising prices or inflation are brought in Media that itself gives rise by 10 per cent. Even a statement of the Finance Minister on the Budget may sometimes increase prices, or, even the Stock Market can ...*(Interruptions)*... In the same way, whatever is expressed in the Media regarding inflation that makes an impact. If there is a bumper crop because of the efforts of farmers or agriculturists or because of the efforts of an individual Minister or an MLA, does the Media report that it is because of the efforts of farmers or agriculturists, or whoever it is? No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Or, if some good variety of paddy seeds or other seeds has been introduced, does the Media appreciate and project that in their reports? They don't do it. Therefore, I say that Media has also to play an effective role. I don't blame Media, but it has to play an effective role to enlighten people about the economic situation in its own simple way so that they can understand it. This will help the nation. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Madam, if you don't mind, I would like to speak tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Madam, just a minute. If everyone decides that he will speak day-after-tomorrow, we will also speak day-after-tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): That's up to you. If you choose not to speak today, that's up to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: If we can finish the discussion today, we can get the reply from the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Madam, are we finishing the discussion and getting a reply from the Minister today or are we carrying this over?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): We have the Minister sitting with us. If someone wants to forsake his speech ...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. I am just asking. The sense is that we finish the discussion and get a reply from the Minister today and wrap up the debate.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Let us first finish the discussion in the allotted time. If we can conclude it, then, obviously, other things will conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Then, we will also speak the day after tomorrow.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): That's up to you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: So, we will also speak the day after tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is the understanding, Madam?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): The understanding is that you have a given time allotted to you. Then, there is a given time allotted to conclude this discussion. As per the procedure, you will have(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: That's fine. ...(*Interruptions*)... But the discussion should be finished today. Are we here or some of our prima donnas are here?

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): What is the decision? ...(*Interruptions*)... Are we concluding the discussion today, or, are we continuing the discussion the day after tomorrow?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us conclude today, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, how many speakers are there?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me see.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, there are twenty speakers. We have already counted it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are, at least, eighteen speakers.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, two-and-a-half-hour discussion should be finished, at least, in three hours. But we cannot give the whole day just for one discussion. We started it, and let us finish it. Tomorrow is Janmashtami. Everybody wants to go early. So, let us finish it at 5.30 p.m. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, at the fag end of the day, we are discussing the price rise. The day after tomorrow, we can take it afresh. So, we might have some more figures to add. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we should discuss it on Thursday morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, today, we can discuss it only up to 5.30 p.m. What is Yechuriji saying?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is already 5.25 p.m. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, हो सकता है कि कल प्राइस डाउन हो जाए और यह डिस्कशन किसी काम का न रहे।...(व्यवधान)...

جناب محمد علی خان : سر، ہو سکتا ہے کہ کل پرائس ڈاؤن ہو جائے اور یہ ڈسکشن کسی کام کی نہ رہے۔...(مداخلت)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ali, perhaps, you don't know the importance of Janmashtami. They are asking for adjourning it early for Janmashtami.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the request has come saying that tomorrow, because of Janmashtami, many of the Members want to go back to their constituencies, and they have to leave for their flights which are scheduled at about 6.00 p.m. or so. They requested that. I don't want to name them. But all of them have requested that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If that is the sense, we will sit up to 5.30 p.m. and then the discussion will be...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, साढ़े पांच तो हो गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, there are five minutes more. I will call Mr. Kunal Kumar Ghosh. वे आज नहीं बोलना चाह रहे। Then, Mr. Tyagi; he is not here. Then, Shri Rathinavel.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, I will call Dr. Ramalingam.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सर, आप हमें बोलने का समय दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Dr. Ramalingam. I have called him. So, we will then stop it at 5.30 p.m..

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

My great Dravidian Party founder leader, *Thanthai Periyar*, used to say 'vengayam', i.e., onion. Whenever he spoke from the dais, he used the word 'vengayam.' It means, you keep peeling it, and in the end, there is nothing. But the onion is a big issue now. Today, we are discussing it and the day after tomorrow, we are again going to discuss it. The entire country is suffering due to abnormal increase in the prices of essential commodities, particularly, onion. In 2007, its price was Rs. 5 per kg; in 2010, its price was Rs. 20 per kg. Now, it is selling at Rs. 60 per kg. Sir, not only the price of onion is high, but there is a heavy price rise in every essential commodity also.

But all this rise is only in the market price, not in the farm price. The farmers are selling their produce just for Rs. 10 per kg; the onion producers are selling it at only Rs.10 per kg. So, the economic condition of our country is in a shambles.

Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House towards the fact that all economic indicators present a very gloomy picture. The value of rupee has been continuously depreciating. In April 2013, it was Rs.54.83 per US dollar. On the date of commencement of this Monsoon Session, it was Rs.60.82 per US dollar. Two days earlier, it was Rs.65 per US dollar and today, it is Rs.66 per US dollar. The rate of inflation has also become a matter of concern. Inflation rates stood at 4.86 per cent in June, 2013. It was recorded as 5.79 per cent in July, 2013.

Sir, the growth in the index of industrial production was one per cent during April-May, 2013-14; for 2012-13, this was 0.6 per cent. In this sphere also, we are facing crucial fall in industrial production. The rate of Gross Domestic Product, GDP, is also seeing a crisis.

Sir, all the indicators that I have mentioned above loudly state that all is not well. If this trend continues, this Government will not be able to achieve inclusive growth, which was the main agenda for our UPA in its election manifesto. ...*(Interruptions)*... Previously, at the time of the election manifesto, it was our UPA. I said 'our' UPA. If you don't like it, I won't say it.

Sir, hoarding of essential commodities is one of the reasons for escalation in the prices of essential commodities. Also, we should not overlook the increase in production cost of agro-products as far as the farmer is concerned. The Government should come forward to take strict action against the hoarders and ensure that there is free supply of essential commodities in the market. My beloved leader, when he was the Chief Minister, had introduced in 1996, hundred *Uzhavar Sandai*, that is, farmers' markets, where farmers could sell their products directly in the market. It was very successful. This model could be introduced all over the country. Only then can we control prices.

Please, Sir; you have agreed to some Members when they said we would have further discussions day after tomorrow, but you can't allow two or three minutes to me!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't ask you to stop.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: But, Sir, you were looking at me and looking at the time!

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

Sir, when it is possible for the Government, particularly this Government and our Finance Minister, to introduce Audi cars, Samsung Galaxy Tabs, i-Phones, etc., on the Indian streets, can't it be possible for the Government to curb the menace of hoardings? Yes, it is possible, but the Government should be clean and honest. Then it would be possible; otherwise, it is not possible. Be sensitive to the people's needs. Be sympathetic towards the aspirations of the people. Get into the reality. Whenever the prices of agricultural commodities rise, we all cry. Members from this side, the other side, CPI, all cry, but we never bother about the rise in prices of industrial products, such as pen, paper, soap, etc. To tackle price-rise, I would make some suggestions to the Government. Whenever there is a hike in the prices of onion, they immediately go in for import. The total period of cultivation of onion crop is just 82 to 90 days. But now, after the price-hike, 32 days have already gone. The Indian farmers have been cultivating onions on a large scale. At present, they are cultivating only 30 per cent of the fields, and now, if you go in for imports, after the harvest, the farmer will be doomed.

We have to control all those things. Don't think of importing agricultural products in India. We have to encourage the producers. If we encourage the farmers, you will definitely see the farmers producing farm food. If you write sugar on your paper, it won't help. You have to produce sugar and give it to people, that will be a help. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the discussion will continue on the next day. I am now taking Special Mentions. I would request hon. Members to lay them on the Table.

SPECIAL MENTIONS ... (*contd.*)

Demand to take urgent measures to prevent incidents of rape with mentally retarded women and to also rehabilitate them

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, there are many cases coming to light that mentally retarded women are targeted for rape by anti-social elements. Due to lack of awareness, they do not identify the criminals and such criminals escape from legal net. In many cases, when such women become pregnant and

deliver a child, there is no one to take care of both. Further, in many cases, the new born baby of such women expires immediately due to lack of care. This has really great concern for our civilized society.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to take urgent steps to prevent such incidents and rehabilitate mentally retarded women in consultation with State Governments.

Demand to institute an inquiry into the irregularities in functioning of Model ESIC Hospital at Rajaji Nagar in Bengaluru

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA (Karnataka): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment towards the complaints of Model ESIC Hospital, Rajaji Nagar, Bengaluru.

A lot of complaints were received against the hospital with respect to purchase of medicines, storage of medicines, building construction and maintenance, discrimination between the employees, violation of rate contract agreement, recruitment of employees, etc. Regarding purchase of medicines, the entitled contractors approved by the Department have complained that the authorities have not called for tender since two years and the reasons are not known. The quality of building construction is very poor as the building suffers leakages when it rains. Preference is not given to Kannadigas on recruitment.

I urge upon the Labour Minister to intervene in the matter and order a high-level inquiry into the functioning of this Model ESIC hospital and see that the hospital functions for the welfare of poor labourers.

Demand for an inquiry into the reported incident of attack on school children for singing National Song at Kutubpur in Saharanpur District of Uttar Pradesh

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I rise today to bring to the notice of this House a report, dated August 16, 2013, which appeared in the 'Dainik Jagran'. The newspaper reported that school children in Kutubpur in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh were attacked for singing *Vande Matram* as India celebrated its 67th Independence Day.

According to the report, primary school children in the village were singing patriotic songs with flags in their hands and shouting patriotic slogans like *Bharat Mata Ki Jai*. They led a *Prabhat Feri* and started singing *Vande Matram* through

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

the streets of the village. However, when they reached a particular neighbourhood, they were met with angry protests. Not only did these people protest against singing of the national song, they attacked the school children with *lathis*, sticks and other sharp-edged objects.

As a result, some of the children were injured. Some local youth also protested demanding action against the perpetrators of the assault and accused the police of taking sides.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of shame that innocent primary school children who were singing the national song to celebrate Independence Day were attacked for professing their love for the nation. I urge the Government to take cognizance of this issue and ensure that the inquiry reaches its lawful conclusion.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is a shame. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have been singing *Vande Matram* in our Prabhat Feri. In our House also, we sing *Vande Mataram*. Sir, it is a shame and I think the Government should make an inquiry about it because we cannot disrespect our National Song. We cannot disrespect sentiments of our country. Those, who did it, should be punished for their action.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, this is a very serious development and if young children, who are only raising slogans in favour of our nation and supporting the nation and singing patriotic songs, are attacked in this country, this is a very sad day, and particularly children of all communities. An inquiry should be conducted into this matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the Government will take note of it. Now, Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

**Demand to provide the services of Helicopters for performing pilgrimage to
Mansarovar by the remaining pilgrims**

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): उत्तराखंड राज्य के जनपद पिथौरागढ़ से विश्व प्रसिद्ध कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा सन् 1981 में प्रारम्भ की गई थी। यात्रा अपने सुचारु रूप से चल रही थी और 2012 तक इस यात्रा में 168 दलों के माध्यम से 12,518 तीर्थयात्री पवित्र कैलाश मानसरोवर की यात्रा कर चुके हैं। परंतु 16 से 18 जून 2013 को अचानक हुई भारी

वर्षा व भयंकर बाढ़ के कारण यात्रा मार्ग में विघ्न पड़ने से यात्रा को बीच में ही रोकना पड़ा। भारी वर्षा के कारण सड़क मार्ग, पुल व अन्य साधन बाढ़ में बह गए। अभी पहला ही जत्था कैलाश मानसरोवर की यात्रा कर सका है, जबकि 17 जत्थे अभी बाकी हैं, जिन्हें यात्रा मार्ग खुलने का इंतजार है। यदि यात्रा को पुनः प्रारम्भ किया जाता है तो कुमाऊँ मंडल विकास निगम भी अपने दायित्वों को पूरा करने में तत्पर है, क्योंकि यही यात्रा का संचालन करता है।

मेरा विदेश मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इस यात्रा मार्ग को बंद न किया जाए, क्योंकि 1962 में चीन से युद्ध के बाद इस क्षेत्र में देश की गतिविधि बनाये रखने के लिए इस मार्ग को अथक प्रयासों के बाद खुलवाया जा सका है। यदि यात्रा को प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जाता है तो यह क्षेत्र No Men Zone हो जाएगा, जिससे चीन को इस क्षेत्र में अपनी सक्रियता बढ़ाने में मदद मिलेगी, जो देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है। एक बड़ी विडम्बना यह है कि 1963 से लेकर अब तक सीमा सड़क संगठन टनकपुर-तवाघाट मोटर मार्ग का निर्माण कार्य पूरा नहीं कर सका है।

मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि बाकी बचे तीर्थयात्रियों को हेलिकॉप्टरों के माध्यम से यात्रा कराई जाए। इस अतिरिक्त खर्च को केन्द्र सरकार वहन करे। हेलिकॉप्टरों के लिए हैलीपैड (बेस) डीडीहाट में व दूसरा धारचूला के गुंजी में बनाया जाए, जहाँ से तीर्थयात्री पैदल कैलाश मानसरोवर यात्रा कर सकें। फिर वापसी में उनको गुंजी से हेलिकॉप्टरों से डीडीहाट लाया जाए और वहाँ से तीर्थयात्रियों को बसों से उनके गन्तव्य स्थानों पर भेजा जाए, जिससे यात्रा के बुरे अध्याय को भुलाया जा सके। इसके साथ ही भविष्य में सुरक्षा की दृष्टि को देखते हुए तथा इस प्रकार की दैविक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए बूंदी, गब्यांग, गुंजी, कालापानी, नाभीढोंग तथा लिपुलेख में हेलिकॉप्टरों के उतरने के लिए छोटे-छोटे हैलीपैड बनाये जाएं, जो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होंगे।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra.

Demand to restore the Jute Procurement Centre of Jute Corporation of India at Baliapal in Balasore district of Odisha

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, there are more than 10,000 jute growers at Baliapal block that falls in the Balasore district of Odisha. It was the sole source of earnings for their families. There was a procurement centre of the Jute Corporation of India, Kolkata, at Baliapal to procure jute. However, this procurement centre has been closed down since four years and no other procurement centre has since been established.

The jute growers of the above area are now in a fix as they do not have any other source of earning for their families. A number of requests, both written and verbal, have been made by the jute growers to the Jute Corporation of India for restoration of such a procurement centre for jute in this area to help them earn and bring up their families, but nothing has since been done in this matter, with the result that the jute growers are on the verge of starvation.

I would request the concerned Central authorities to address the above grievance of the jute growers of this area.

Demand for compulsory voting in elections in the country

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, भारतवर्ष दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है और हमारे नागरिकों को इतने बड़े लोकतंत्र में अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार अपना मत डालने और सरकार को चुनने का अधिकार है, लेकिन मत डालने का अधिकार हमारे देश में लगभग 35 से 50 प्रतिशत तक सीमित होकर रह गया है। चुनाव आयोग ने सन् 2004 में चुनाव सुधारों का एक प्रस्ताव रखा था, जिसके अनुसार प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 और इसके तहत बनाए गए नियमों में संशोधन की बात कही गई थी। लेकिन चुनाव आयोग के सुझावों को लागू नहीं किया गया। हमारे लोकतंत्र में केवल 25 प्रतिशत मतदान पर ही उम्मीदवार जीत कर आता है, पर वह उम्मीदवार बहुमत का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करता, इसलिए चुनाव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, जैसे कि संसद अधिक-से-अधिक सही मतदाताओं की इच्छा को दर्शाती है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जैसे आस्ट्रेलिया, ब्राजील, सिंगापुर आदि देशों में मतदान अनिवार्य है, वैसे ही भारत में लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए मतदान अनिवार्य करने पर गंभीरता से विचार किया जाए, ताकि आने वाले लोक सभा चुनाव में मतदान अनिवार्य हो।

**Demand to give adequate compensation and employment to dependents
of people killed in Kulda Open Cast Mine project of MCL in Odisha**

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं अत्यंत दुःख के साथ ओडिशा में एमसीएल के बलिंगा स्थित कुल्डा ओपन कास्ट माइन प्रोजेक्ट में 10 अगस्त को हुई दुर्घटना की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। 10 अगस्त की सुबह कुल्डा ओसीपी के ओवर बर्डन डम्प का एक भाग ढह गया और उसके मलबे में 17 लोगों के मारे जाने की आशंका है। मैंने खुद घटना स्थल का दौरा किया और देखा कि वहाँ अभी भी भारी मात्रा में मलबा फैला है। अब तक मलबे से 11 शव निकाले जा चुके हैं और बाकी मृतकों के परिजन घोर दुःख में डूबे हुए हैं। इस दुखद घटना का कारण परियोजना के अधिकारियों की घोर लापरवाही है। वहाँ खान विभाग द्वारा जारी सुरक्षा के सभी निर्देशों का पालन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। ऐसे खनन स्थलों पर भूमि क्षरण रोकने के लिए पेड़ लगाए जाने जरूरी हैं, मगर वहाँ एक भी पेड़ नहीं है। वहाँ खतरे की चेतावनी संबंधी कोई संकेत नहीं है। राहत की बात यह है कि ओडिशा के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री ने मृतकों के परिजनों को 2 लाख रुपए तथा दाह-कर्म के लिए 10 हजार रुपए प्रदान किए हैं। एमसीएल ने उन्हें 3 लाख रुपए देने की घोषणा की है, मगर मेरी यह माँग है कि मृतकों के परिजनों को एमसीएल 25 लाख रुपए की सहायता प्रदान करे तथा उनके एक आश्रित को नौकरी भी दे। इसके अलावा परियोजना स्थल के 200 मीटर के दायरे में बैरिकेडिंग की जाए, जिससे भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटना दोबारा न हो।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Next is Chaudhary Munavver Saleem; not present. The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th August, 2013.

The House then adjourned at forty four minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 29th August, 2013.